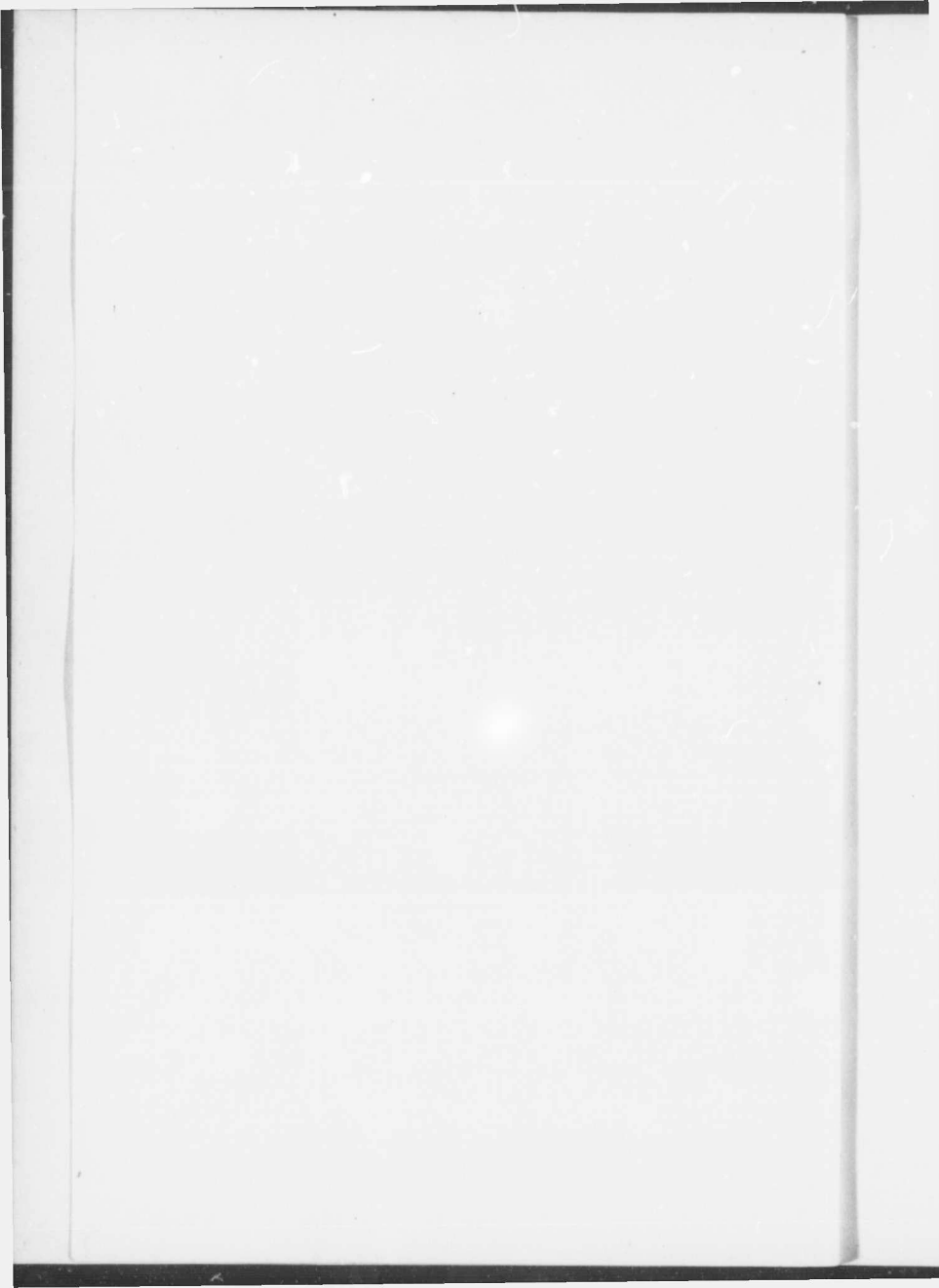


ESKIMO GRAMMAR

BY

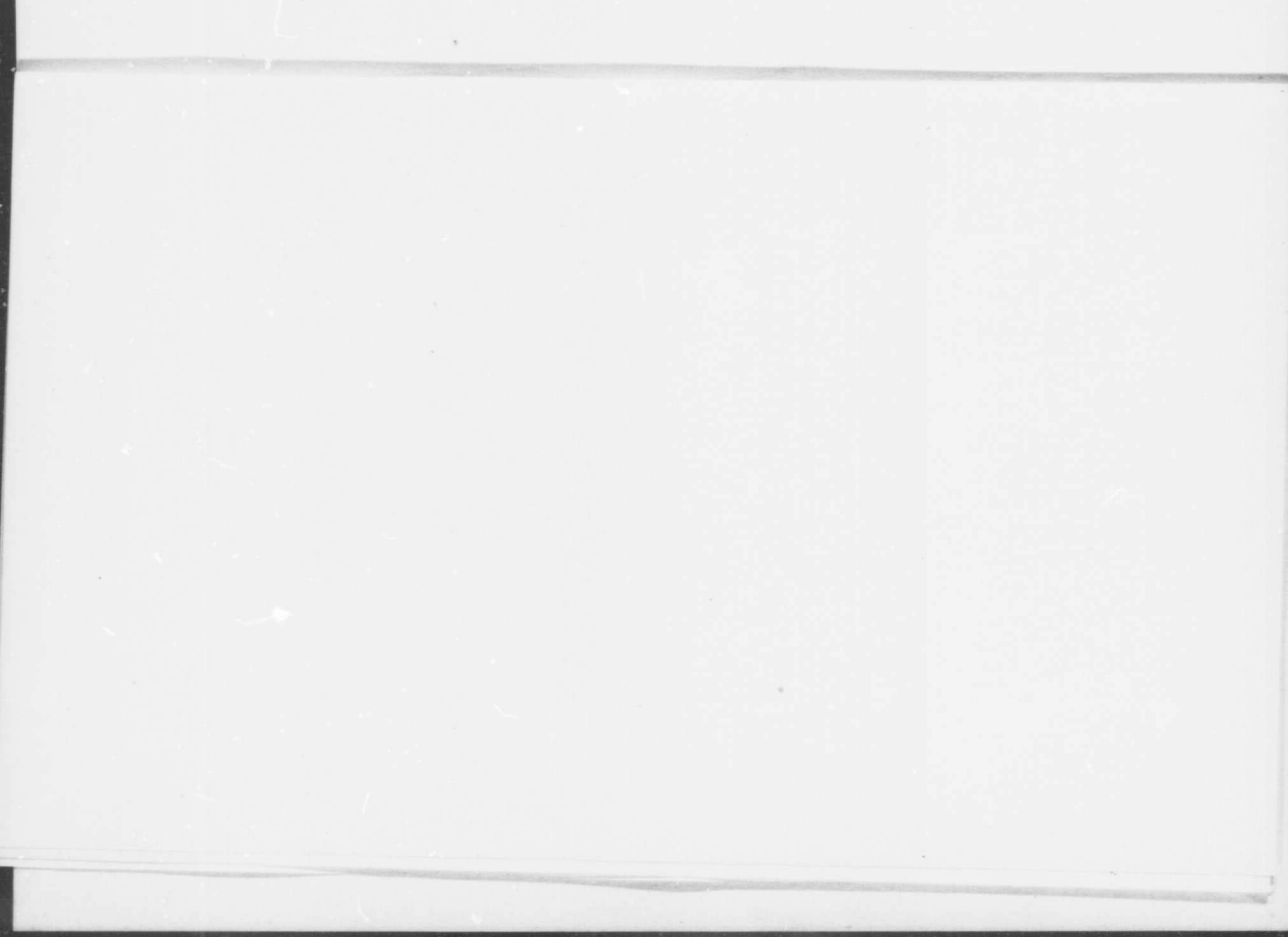
REV. E. J. PECK.







ESKIMO GRAMMAR



GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA

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# ESKIMO GRAMMAR

BY

REV. E. J. PECK

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## PREFACE

The Eskimo although a widely scattered race still retain a striking similarity in language. Having compared words from Greenland, Labrador and Churchill with those at Little Whale River. I believe, an Eskimo or person well acquainted with the language would find but little difficulty in conversing with the people anywhere.

In the composition of this work I acknowledge with pleasure help received from translational work by Moravian Brethren also from Kleinschmidt's grammar on the Greenland language. The latter having been ably translated by James L. Cotter, Esq. of Moose. But though receiving help from these means I in no wise wish to lay claim to perfection: six years' residence amongst a strange people naturally gives but limited time to compose a thorough and exhaustive work on the language.

My motives in writing the following were simply these:

1. - To collect any information I already possessed, so that it might prove useful to myself, and perhaps to others also.

2. - An Eskimo grammar in the East Main dialect seemed needful. This, I have in some measure tried to supply.

Again, the Eskimos are as yet a benighted race living without "hope and without God in the World." The isolated state of the people and the peculiar structure of their language are matters which do not tend to open a channel for their being taught the way of salvation. If the writer can only be the means of helping to remove one of these obstacles so that light may shine amidst this dark and much neglected race, he will be abundantly satisfied and rewarded.

LITTLE WHALE RIVER,  
January 7, 1863.

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## ORTHOGRAPHY

1

In the Eskimo alphabet are the following letters a, b, d, e, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, and y: of these a, e, i, o, u, are vowels; the rest are consonants.

The sounds to be given to the vowels and diphthongs are as follows:

ā	as	a in fate
a	as	a in far
é	as	e in pen
ē	as	e in me
i	as	i in pin
ī	as	i in thine
o	as	o in not
ō	as	o in note
u	as	u in but
oo	as	oo in soon
ou	as	ou in sound
au	as	au in caught

There are peculiarities in the pronunciation of the Eskimo language which can only be learnt from the natives themselves. In the following pages we have tried to express the sounds as nearly as possible, but in some cases have failed to give the exact sounds required. The learner of language must mix freely with the people, and hear them speak. This plan, he will find, both sure and satisfactory.

The following are some of the sounds peculiar to the language.

K. has often a deep guttural sound something like we should pronounce the letters 'rk' or "ak."

S and R are often pronounced forcibly

Ng. is a deep nasal sound and is frequently heard amongst the natives.

The letter a is often heard with a long deep sound for which a circumflex (  $\overset{\curvearrowright}{a}$  ) mark is used; the other consonant and vowel sounds will be expressed as nearly as possible by the alphabet already given.

*x a long  
- mark is  
used*

The Eskimo tongue inclines to simplicity in syllable, but should any harshness arise letters are changed for the sake of euphony, e.g. Killak, heaven Killangmut, to heaven.

The accent often falls on the heavier syllables, viz. Those composed of three or four letters e.g. kanematyangelanga, - I do not know.

## ETYMOLOGY

The parts of speech may be classed as eight, the noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb conjunction preposition and interjection. In the Eskimo tongue there are no articles but the numeral adjective "attausuk" is used for "A" and the demonstrative pronoun "tamna" for "the" e.g. attausuk innuk, one (man) Eskimo instead

of a (man) an Eskimo; tamna napparktok, that tree instead of the tree.

### OF THE NOUN

The noun is a very important part of speech on account of the various affixes which may be attached to it. It is inflected for number, the cases ( of which there are nine) express many of our prepositions, it also draws to itself possessive pronouns, and some adjectives. Nouns, which have possessive pronouns affixed have also a transitive and emphatic form, the former being used when the noun is the subject with a transitive verb-e.g. Goodipta nagligevatogoot - our God (he) loves us; and the latter being used when the agent acts with or upon his own property e.g. - Goodib erninne nagligeva, God loves his own son. These points will be fully discussed in their proper place.

### GENDER

There is no form to express the gender in the Eskimo tongue; the sex being distinguished when necessary by naming the particular word for the sex required e.g. kingmuk angot, a dog; (lit. a man, male dog) kingmuk arngnak (lit. a woman, female dog.)

### NUMBER

There are three numbers, the singular, the dual and the plural.

Nouns in the singular either end in a vowel or in the consonants k and t.

The dual always ends in k.  
(Angot, a man, a male creature )  
(Arngnak, a woman, a female creature)

The Plural always ends in t.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Land	Noona	Noonak	Noonät
	Arehoktueye	Arehoktueyäk	Arehoktueyät
Teacher	Aglo	Aglook	Agloöet
Walrus	Ivek	Ivök	Ivöt
Boat	Kumik	Kumäk	Kumät
Stone	Ooyarak	Ooyarak	Ooyarät
Yellow berry	Akpik	Akpäk	Akpät
Human Being, an Eskimo	Innuk	Innök	Innoöt
Fillow	Akkit	Akkitäk	Akkität
Gun	Kokyoot	Kokyootäk	Kokyootät

The following rules are to be borne in mind in the inflection of noun.

1. All nouns in the dual have their final vowels lengthened before the addition of the consonant, k.

2. Nouns the singular of which end in o, u, uk or ok have an additional vowel before they take their plural endings e.g. angakok, a conjurer; angakoöt, conjurers; aglo, a seal hole; agloöet, seal holes; tuktu a deer, tuktoöt, deer.

Nouns the singular of which end in t always have the letter e inserted in the dual before they take their

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final consonants. In the plural this inserted letter is sometimes changed into i. See the words akkit and kokyoot in examples.

4. Some nouns which we speak of as singular are never used in a singular form by the Eskimo, e.g. aglát, books, noolooat, nets, instead of a book, a net.

5. Collective noun (add note in other copy.)

Cases of Noun

There are nine cases, viz. The Nominative, Vocative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Locative, Active, Ablative and Simulative.

The Nominative

The Nominative case when used with intransitive verbs takes its simplest form.

The Vocative.

The Vocative singular always ends in k; the dual and plural are the same as the Nominative.

The Genitive

Simple nouns (those without affixes) only take the Genitive in the singular. The dual and plural being the same as the Nominative. The Genitive case is formed by the addition of ub, oob, or ecob, to the Nominative as, -

Noonaub	-	of a land
arehoktuecob	-	of a teacher, a teacher's
Agloob	-	" seal hole
Ivecob	-	" walrus
kumecob	-	" boot
Ooyaraub	-	" stone
Akpecob	-	" yellow berry
Innob	-	" man
Akkitecob	-	" pillow
Kokyootecob	-	" gun.

The Genitive is also used when a noun in the singular is the agent with a transitive verb e.g. innob arngnak nagligeva, The man loves the woman; Goodēob innooēt nagligevāt, God loves the Eskimo.

The Dative

The Dative is used with the following meanings- to, with, into, for, by, on account of; e.g. ivok iglomut he goes to a house; itterkpok iglomut, he enters into a house, Octakkevoonga ernimnut, I wait for my son; Jesusemut ikkaruktauvogoot, we are helped by Jesus. aggangmenut tiggova, he takes something with his own hand; Jesusemik tekkoromamut okpekpegoot, on account of desiring to see Jesus we believe.

The Accusative

The Accusative is the same as the Nominative when used with transitive verbs, e.g. Innooēt kukkalat nagligevat, The Eskimo love Children, but when used with intransitive verbs the Accusative terminations

are added to the Nominative, as, iglemik tekkovoonga, I see a house; inungnik kauremavoonga, I know the Eskimo; tuktumik itsevak, he fetches a deer.

The Accusative is also used with the meaning of our word of, as, Goodemik toosalaukket? Hast thou heard of God?

#### The Locative

The Locative case is used as our prepositions, in, on, upon, e.g. nanepa? where is it? erksukvirgme, in a box; Jesus nevingalauravit keyungme senningayolingme pivlunga pewleyomavlunga, inonimne poeogongneatyangelagit! O Jesus because Thou didst hang upon the cross for my sake wishing to save me, I will not forget Thee in my life!

Some words which are used for the names of times and seasons such as okkeek, winter, aurak, summer; conoak, night, do not take the locative case unless they are used in connection with (some) words of a similar nature and when special stress is laid upon it e.g. okkeome innoet netsungnik pingashoakpoot, timaktak innoet tuktumik pingashoaktut aurame - in winter, the Eskimo work at (i.e. endeavor to catch) the seals, so also they work at (i.e. hunt) the deer in the summer.

#### The Active

The Active case is used with the meanings of our prepositions through, over, e.g. immukub pissukpoonga, I walk through the water; Jesuse imnaub kangagoot pissulaukkok (or p) . Jesus walked over the top of the water (lit. through the water's top).

#### Ablative Case

The Ablative case has the meaning of our preposition from, and the comparative particle than e.g. Jesuse killangmit tikkelaukkuk, Jesus came from Heaven; aglangnik illitsenuksouvot akkanemit? Dost thou know thy books better than last year?

#### Simulative Case

The Simulative case stands for our adverbial expressions like, in the same manner e.g. Johnasetoot Jesuse nagligeyuksaregalloakKavoot innoiptinne; like John (in the same manner as John) indeed we ought to love Jesus in our lives.

#### On the Declension of Nouns

##### - Singular -

Nouns ending in a vowel have their cases added to the vowel, as noona; land; noonamut, to a land. Nouns ending in a consonant generally change their consonants into ng. The cases are then added thereto e.g. innuk, a man; innungmut, to a man; ooyarak, a stone, ooyarangmik, a stone (Acc've)

##### Dual

In the Dual the letter K in the Dative, Accusative, Locative, and Ablative cases is always

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changed into ng. and the letter n takes the place of m e.g. noonngnut, to two lands. In the Active and Stimulative cases the final consonant k is retained and the cases are added to it, e.g. noonnkut, through two lands; noonaktoot, like two lands.

Plural

The letter n is the plural sg:n in the Dative Accusative, Locative and Ablative cases e.g. Aronkhteyngik, teachers, (acc's) aglone, by, at seal holes. Some nouns take an additional letter before taking their cases, as, noonannut, to lands, etc. The Active and Stimulative cases are formed by inserting the syllable ts before their final additions, and in the active case the letter k is changed into g, e.g. lluvvertegoot, through graves; lluvvertstoot, like graves.

Nouns may be divided into two declensions. The first, the singular of which ends in a vowel and the second those ending in a consonant.

First Declension

Moona - A Land.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N. Moona, a land	Moonaik, two lands	Moonaik, lands
V. Moonaik O land	Moonaik, O "	Moonaik O lands
G. Moonaub of a land	Moonaik, of "	Moonaik of lands
D. Moonaunt, to "	Moonaungut, To "	Moonaunt, to "
A. Moonaunik, A Land	Moonaungnik, Two "	Moonaunik, lands
L. Moonaune, in a land	Moonaungne, in "	Moonaune, in lands
Act. Moonaht, through)	Moonahtkut, through)	Moonahtegoot, through lands.
Ab. Moonaht, from a land	Moonahtkut, from two lands)	Moonaht, from lands)
Sim. Moonahtut, like a land	Moonahtkut, like two lands)	Moonahtut, like lands)

Second Declension

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
K. Innuk, An Eskimo	Innuik, Two Eskimo	Innooit, Eskimo
V. Innuk: O! "	Innuik: O! "	Innooit O! "
G. Innob, of an "	Innuik of "	Innooit of "
D. Innungnut, to "	Innuungnut to "	Innungnut to "
A. Innungnik	Innuungnik, two "	Innungnik, Eskimo
L. Innungne in, by, an	Innuungne, in "	Innungne in "
Act. Innukkut through an	Innuikkut, through "	Innungtegot through
AbL. Innungnit, from "	Innuungnit, from "	Eskimo
Sim. Innuktoot, like "	Innuiktoot, like "	Innungnit, from "
		Innuiktstoot like "

There are some exceptions to the above especially in nouns ending in ak and ok. These drop their final consonants, and are declined as nouns in the first declension e.g. angerokak, a master, chief; angerokamt, to a master; anak summer; anaks, in the summer; angekak, a conjurer; angaroknit, from a conjurer; akteok, winter, a year, okkome, in the winter. (Note regarding our article, the - a -)

Nouns of different kinds have different terminations. These terminations partake of the nature of nouns and adjectives as --

Meok , inhabitant; kittuktak, an island; kittuktangmeok, an islander, inhabitant of an island; killeleakseokvik, Little Whale River, Killeleakseokvingmeok, an inhabitant of Little Whale River.

Vik , the time or place(of action) as arehoktueyvik, a church, place of teaching; Kooveasukvik, Christmas, time of rejoicing.

Venuk , meat, as netauk, a seal; netsevenuk, seal's meat, tuktu, a deer, tuktuvenuk, deer's meat.

Avenuk , skin, as, tuktu, a deer; tuktuavenuk, deer's skin.

Iik , possessor of, as kingmek, a dog; kingmekik, one possessing a dog.

Kut , family, relatives of person named, as Johnasekut, the family of John.

Ut or yoot cause, means, instrument for action, kokkokpok, he shoots with a gun; kokyoot, an instrument for shooting a gun; aglakpok, he writes, aglaut, pen pencil, moent to write with.

Sak , material for future article, as, karak, a canoe, karakaak, material for a canoe, annorak, a garment, piece of clothing, annorakak, material for clothing.

Katfo , a companion, as nerrekattega, my table companion.

Mek , is the termination of abstract nouns, as naglikpok, he loves; naglingnek, love; miksehakpok, it has truth miksehanganek, truth.

rök , denotes the relation of persons named, as noolarök husband and wife; ernerök, father and son.

Affixes partaking of the nature of adjectives.

Seak , beautiful, as noonatseak, a beautiful land

Hak - great, very, as iglo, house iglokräk, a great house, saglovok, he lies; saglorukrak, a great liar; (lit. one who lies a great deal.) kingikpok, it is high; kingiktokräk it is a very high thing (lit. that which is very high).

Aluk , very large, largest size, as oochsheäluk, a very large

Kettle; kautäluk, the largest hammer,

Raluk , small, as kingmeatraluk, a small dog, a pup.

Ätraluk , very small, extremely small, as oonatraluk;

This extremely small thing; kingmeaatraluk, a very small pup (one just born)

Marik , full grown, able bodied, as arngnak, a woman, arngna-

marik, a full grown woman; kingmuk, a dog, kingmemarik, a full grown dog.

Tokak , old, as oocushak, a kettle; oocushetokak, an old

Kettle; nusuk, a cap; nusutokak, an old cap.

Takkamik - new, as oocushak, a kettle, oocushetakkamik,

a new Kettle; nusuk, a cap; nusuktakkamik, a new cap.

Tuenak - only such a thing, nothing else but such a thing,

as keyuk, wood; keyutwenak only wood; attausuk, one;

attausetwenak, only one.

Tuak , an only one, as erngnek, a son; erngnetuak, an only

son; pannik, daughter, oona tegga pannetuara, this one here (is) my only daughter.

Kasak - almost such a thing, almost like such a thing, as, attusekasak, almost one; nusukasak, almost a cap, almost like a cap.

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Many nominal particles are also used in much the same manner as those already given, e.g. angot, a man, angotitseriktok, a good man, a beautiful man; (lit. a man who is beautiful); chakpok, he speaks; chadloriktok a correct speaker; (one who speaks well, correctly) eyelukpok, he has bad sore eyes, eyeluktok, a sore eyed person (one who has sore, diseased eyes). See the Adjective and Participles.

### Of the Pronouns

#### The Personal

The Personal Pronouns are:-

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Dual</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Oovoonga	I	Oovagook	We two	Oovagoot	We
Igvit	Thou	Illiptik	you two	Illipse	you
Oona	he	Tapkoa,	they two	Tapkoa	they

N.B. Oona and Tapkoa are demonstrative pronouns, but they are also used as personal. It will be wise to learn them with the Demonstrative pronouns on account of their similarity of declension.

#### On the Cases of Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns take cases similar to the noun but with a more limited signification. There are also no vocative or genitive cases used with this part of speech.

##### The Nominative

The Nominative case is sometimes used in connection with a verb to point out in an emphatic manner the agent used, e.g. Oovoonga, toosakpoonga, I, I hear. It also has the meaning of the possessive pronoun mine, e.g. kenaub aglanget? whose books? (are these) Oovoonga, mine.

##### The Dative Case

This case is heard with the following meanings, by, to e.g. oovummut kilekkok, he is coming to me; okautyauyok oovummut, one who is told, spoken to by me.

##### The Accusative Case

Ikkaruktok oovummit, he helps me (lit. he who helps me)

##### The Locative Case.

Aglatit nauk? Where are thy books? oovumne, by at me.

##### The Active Case

Oovapkut ikkaruktauneakkok, <sup>or p.</sup> he will be helped through me.

##### The Ablative Case

<sup>or p</sup> Toosalaukkok oovummit, he heard from me.

##### The Simulative Case

Oovaptoot pingashoorit, Work thou like me.

Declension of Personal  
Pronouns

N. Oovoonga, I mine,	Igvit, thou, thine,	Oons, He	
G.		Ooms, of him, his	1s
D. Oovumnut, to me,	Illingnut, to thee,	Omunga, to him	pr
A. Oovumnik, me	Illingnik thee	Ominga, him	
L. Oovumne, in me	Illingne, in thee	Omane, in him	
Act. Oovapkut, through me	Illipkit, through "	Omoona, through him.	
Abl. Oovumnit, from me	Illingnit, from me,	Omungat, from him	of
Sim. Oovaptoot, like "	Illiktoot, like me,	Omatoot, like him	

N. Illiptik	You two	
D. Illiptingnut	to you two	1r
A. Illiptingnik	you two	aj
L. Illiptingne	in you two	er
Act. Illiptegoot	through you two	
Abl. Illiptingnit	from you two	
Sim. Illiptetoot	Like you two	us th er

Plural

N. Oovagoot we,	Illipse you,	tapkoa, they	
D. Oovaptingnut to us	Illipsingnut to you,	tapkonunga, to them	pc
A. Oovaptingnik us	Illipsingnik, you	tapkoninga, them	ve
L. Oovaptingne, in us	Illipsingne, in you,	tapkonanne, in them	Ou
Act. Oovaptegoot through us.	Illipsegoot, through,	tapkonoons, through you them	
Abl. Oovaptingnit, from us.	Illipsingnit,	tapkonungat from us. from you them.	it ag
Sim. Oovaptetoot like us,	Illipsetoot, like you,	Tapkoatetoot, like them	re er (s

Possessive Pronouns

The Possessive Pronouns (which are perhaps contractions of the personal pronouns) are affixed to the nouns to which they belong,

as -	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
	Yoonaga, my land	Yoonaka, my two lands	Yoonakka, my lands	tr
	Yoonat thy	Yoonatik, thy "	Yoonatit, thy "	ag
	Yoonanga, his	Yoonagik, his "	Yoonanget, his "	an
	Yoonavook, Our (2) "	Yoonavook, our (2) "	Yoonavoot, our two "	it
	Yoonavoot, our	Yoonavook, our two "	Yoonavoot, our lands	so
	Yoonatik, your (2) "	Yoonatik, your (2) "	Yoonattit, your two lands.	Si Er
	Yoonase, your	Yoonatik, your two "	Yoonase, your lands	Er
	Yoonagik, their (2) "	Yoonangak, their "	Yoonangak, their two lands	Er
	Yoonangat, their	Yoonangak, their two "	Yoonanget, their lands.	Er Er Er

Variations are found in nouns the singular of which end in ek, as, ivek, a walrus; erngek, a son; these take ra instead of ga, but only when the possessive affix for my is used, e.g. ivek, a walrus; iversa, my walrus; erngek, a son; ernera, my son.

Nouns ending in t as kokyoot, a gun; take an additional letter viz. e before the affixes are attached as, omat, the heart omatega, my heart; kokyoot, a gun; kokyootega, my gun, kokyootevoot, our gun or guns &c.

On the cases of  
Possessive Pronouns

The Possessive Pronoun takes cases with meanings similar to those which are attached to the noun and personal pronouns.

The Nominative

This is the simplest form of possessive pronoun. See opposite page.

The Genitive

This points out the Genitive relation, and is used in cases where we in written discourse should use the apostrophe e.g. ernema kingmings, my son's dog; pannipta ernings, our daughter's son.

Should three nouns be in use with which we should use two apostrophes then there must be changes in two of the nouns to point out their genitive relation e.g. ernipta panningeta aglanget, our son's daughter's books.

The Genitive case is not only used to point out the Possessive formation, but it is also used with transitive verbs to point out the agent e.g. Goodipta nagliverategoot Our God (he) loves us..

In a sentence where two nouns are used with a transitive verb, one being used as possessor and the other as agent, then one noun is changed to point out its possessive relation, and the other to mark it as the agent, e.g. ernipse panningeta nagliverategoot, your son's daughter (she) loves us.

In a sentence where three nouns are used with a transitive verb, two being possessors and the other the agent, then two of the nouns must take the genitive form, and the other must be treated in a similar manner to mark it as the agent e.g. Johnasib erningeta panningeta, John's sons daughter (she) loves us.

The Genitive Case  
Declined

<u>Singular.</u>		<u>Dual</u>		<u>Plural</u>
<u>Ernema</u>	of my son	<u>Ernēngms</u>	of my two sons	<u>Ernema</u> , of my sons
<u>Ernepit</u>	of thy son	<u>Ernēkpit</u>	of thy two sons	<u>Ernepit</u> , of thy sons
<u>Erningeta</u>	of his son	<u>Ernegēkta</u>	of his 2 sons	<u>Erningeta</u> , of his sons
<u>Ernipta</u>	of our son	<u>Ernēpta</u>	of our 2 sons	<u>Ernipta</u> , of our sons
<u>Erniptik</u>	of your two sons.	<u>Ernēptik</u>	of your 2 sons	<u>Erniptik</u> , of your 2 sons
<u>Ernipsee</u>	of your son	<u>Ernēpsee</u>	of your 2 sons	<u>Ernipsee</u> of your sons
<u>Erningeta</u>	of their	<u>Ernegēkta</u>	of their 2 sons.	<u>Erningeta</u> , of their sons.

The Dative Case  
Declined

The Dative Case DeclinedSingular

Noonamnut, To my land	Noonāmnut to my 2 lands	Noonamnut to my lands.
Noonangnut " thy "	Noonāngnut to thy "	Noonangnut to thy "
Noonanganut to his "	Noonānganut to his "	Noonanganut to his "
' Noonaptingnut to our	Noonāptingnut to our "	Noonaptingnut to our "
Noonapeingnut to your)	Noonāpsingnut to your "	Noonapsingnut to your lands
Noonanganūnut to their) (Doubtful)		Noonanganut to their lands

Noonaptingnut is also used in the dual as,  
 N. Noonatik your two land  
 G. Noonaptik of your two land  
 D. Noonaptingnut to your two land

Nouns ending in e, ek, ik, or oot, take their dative cases as follows:- Arehoktueye, a teacher; arehoktueyiptingnut to our teacher, or teachers, Ernek, a son; ernipsingnut, to your son or sons, kumik, a boot; kumingnut, with thy boots or boots, kokyoot, a gun; kokyootinganut, with his gun.

Of the Accusative, Locative and Ablative cases. These cases are formed as the Dative. e.g.

<u>The Locative</u>	<u>The Accusative</u>	<u>The Ablative</u>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
Noonamne, in my land	Noonammik, my land	Noonamnit, from my land
Noonangne, in " "	Noonangnik thy "	Noonangnit, from thy "
Noonangane, in his "	Noonanganik, his "	Noonanganit, from his "
	So.	
<u>The Locative</u>	<u>The Accusative</u>	<u>The Ablative</u>
Dual	Dual	Dual
Noonamne, in my 2 lands	Noonāmnik, my two lands.	Noonamnit, from my 2 lands.
Noonāngne, in thy "	Noonāngnik, thy "	Noonāngnit, from thy "
Noonāngane, in his "	Noonāngingnik, his "	Noonāngingnit, from his "
<u>The Locative</u>	<u>The Accusative</u>	<u>The Ablative</u>
Noonamne, in my lands	Noonammik, my lands	Noonamnit from my lands
Noonangne, in thy "	Noonangnik, thy "	Noonangnit from thy "
Noonangane, in his "	Noonanganik his "	Noonanganit from his "

Of the Active Case

This case differs from the Dative, Accusative, Locative, and Ablative cases in the following ways -

In the first and second persons pkut is added to the noun instead of nut as in the Dative Case,

In the first and second persons plural the active sign viz. goot is attached without the addition of the letters ng as in the words noonapsingnut and noonaptingnut.

In the third persons dual and plural the particle te is inserted before goot.

Active Case Declined

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Noonapkut, through my land	Noonāpkut, my 2 lands	Noonapkut, through my lands.
Noonapkut, through my land.	Noonāpkut, through thy 2 lands	Noonapkut through thy lands.

	<u>Active Case Declined (Cont'd)</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Noonangagoot, through his land	Noonagiktegoot, Through his 2 lands.	Noonangetegoot, through his lands.
Noonaptegeoot, through our land	Noonaptegeoot, through our two lands	Noonaptegeoot, " our lands.
Noonapsegeoot, through your land	Noonapsegeoot, through your two lands	Noonapsegeoot, " your lands
Noonangagoot, through their land	Noonangategeoot, through their two lands	Noonangetegoot, (through their lands)

The Simulative Case

This case is formed like the Active e.g.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Noonaptoot, like my land	Noonaptoot, like my two lands.	Noonaptoot, like my lands
Noonaptoot, like thy land	Noonaptoot, like thy two lands.	Noonaptoot, like thy lands.
Noonangatoot, like his "	Noonagiketoot, like his two lands)	Noonangetetoot, like his lands.

The following is an example of possessive pronoun declined in all cases in the first person singular.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N. Noonaga, my land	Noonaka, my two lands	Noonakka, my lands
G. Noonama, of my "	Noonangma, of " "	Noonama, of my "
D. Noonamnut to " "	Noonamnut to " "	Noonamnut to my "
A. Noonamnik my land	Noonamnik my " "	Noonamnik my lands
Loc. Noonama in my "	Noonama, in my " "	Noonama, in my "
Acc. Noonapkut, through my land	Noonapkut, through " "	Noonapkut through my lands.
Abl. Noonamnit, from my land	Noonamnit, from my two lands.	Noonamnit, from my lands.
Sim. Noonaptoot, like my land	Noonaptoot, like my 2 lands.	Noonaptoot, like my lands.

Examples

Inealekkonnga iglonganut, I will be going to his house;  
Ineakkoonga annukrangnut, I will go to thy house (lit. thy home,  
ineakkegoot noonangagoot, we will go through (returning place)  
his land.

Jesuse tamounga noonaptingnut tikkelaupkok pivluta pewleyomavluta  
Jesus came this way to our land for our sakes wishing to save us.  
Tekkoneakkapsee noonapsingne, I will see you in your land (i.e.  
hunting ground)

itteritsee iglownut, enter ye into my house; ernema aglanganik  
tekkolaukket, Hast thou seen my son's books?

Reflective Possessive

This form is used when the agent acts with or upon his own property, e.g. erninne nagligeva, he loves his own son. Should the ordinary possessive form be used an Eskimo would understand the agent to act with the property of another person e.g. erninga nagligeva, he loves his son, viz. not his own son but the son of some other person.

N.B. This form is only used in the third person.

The Reflective Possessive Form Declined

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Erninne, His ownson	Ernengne, his own 2 sons	Erninne, his own sons
G. Erneme, of his "	Ernengme, of his " "	Erneme, of his " "
D. Ernimenut to " "	Ernengmenut to his " "	Ernimenut to his " "

Reflective Possessive Form (cont'd)

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
A. Ernimenik, his own son	Ernēngmenik, his own two sons.	Ernimenik, his own sons
L. Ernimeṅ, in his "Act. Ernimegoot, through his own "	Ernēngmeṅ, in his "Ernēngmegoot, through his own two sons "	Ernimeṅ, in his "Ernimegoot, through his own sons "
Abl. Ernimenit, from his own son	Ernēngmenit, from his own two sons	Ernimenit, from his own sons
Sim. Ernimetoot, like his own son	(Doubtful)	Ernimetoot, like "

Examples.

Illame Ohōksanganik pingashooalekkok, she is making her own relative's new clothing, iglomenut kemmarok, he flees to his own house; ikpegosukpok smatimegoot, he feels pain or pleasure through his own heart; timna angot ittletok, ernimetoot pingashoonangnat-yangettok, that man (invisible) who is getting old (lit. beginning to get old) he is not able to work like his own son. Goode ernimenik noonaptingnut tilleyalungnekkok innoošt pewleyomavlugit God sent his own son to our land wishing to save the Eskimo

Compound Personal Pronouns

These are - 1st - Oovumnik myself oovaptingnik ourselves  
Illingnik thyself Illipsingnik yourselves  
Ingmenik himself, Ingmingnik themselves

Of these Ingmenik is sometimes heard with cases, as ingmenut to himself &c. The Plural ingmingnik is seldom used, ingmenik being used instead. The remainder are the accusative cases of personal pronouns.

2nd. nangmenuk, self, own, this is but seldom heard but when used it generally takes the same formation as possessive pronoun e.g. nangmeners, my son; nangmenšt, thy own; nangnenirga, his own; nangnenirget, their own.

3rd. Kisseans, alone, This is sometimes used with the sense of a pronoun, but more often with adverbial meaning and as adverb. It takes the following form - this will be fully discussed in its proper place (see adverb).

Kisseans,	Alone
Kisseama	I alone
Kissevet	thou alone
Kisseme	he alone
Kissipta	we alone
Kissipce	you alone
kissemik	they alone

Demonstrative Pronouns

These are --

Ūna - this, he, this one here, quite visible  
Tamma - That, that one, used in both senses, as this one, that one  
Ookkoa = These and these two if quite close (if at some little distance Lukkoa is used)  
Tapkoa - Those, they, also used for these  
Besides these there are others which are used when the object or objects are invisible, or at some particular distance or place, as,  
Imna That one in the distance but still visible  
Ipkoa Those do.  
Timna That one invisible  
Tipkoa those "

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Muna & - This one here (close at hand) if on some particular place  
 Tamunna - This one here, quite here, this.  
 Kuna, - That one below  
 Pangna - That one in the west, above, up there westward.  
 tingna, that one in the east, below.

On the Cases of Demonstrative Pronouns

(Takkumna, he that inside; kingna, that one outside.)

The Demonstrative Pronouns are declined in a somewhat different manner to the other parts of speech already treated of. They have no genitive cases in the plural.

Demonstrative Pronouns Declined

N.	Oona,	This he	Tamna,	that, that one
G.	Ōma	, this one's,	his Tapsoma,	of that, of that one
D.	Ōmunga,	to this, to him	Tapsomunga,	to that, to that one
A.	Ōminga,	this, him,	Tapsominga,	that, that one,
L.	Ōmane,	in this, in him	Tapsomane,	in that, in that one
Act.	Ōmoona,	through this,	Tapsomoona,	through that, through
		through him,		that one.
Ab.	Ōmungat,	from this, from	Tapsomungat,	from that, from
		him,		that one
Sim.	Ōmatoot,	like this, like	Tapsomatoot,	like that, like
		him,		that one.

Dual

Ookkoa is the only dual form. It is used in the Nominative case for either dual or plural.

It is declined as follows:-

N.	Ookkoa	these or these two
D.	Ookkungunga	- to these two
A.	Ookkunginga	- these two
L.	Ookkungangne,	- in, by these two
Act.	Ookkungnoona,	through these two
Abl.	Ookkungungat,	from these two
Sim.	Ookkotetunak	

Plural

N.	Ookkoa	these	Tapkoa	Those
D.	Ookkununga	to these	Tapkonunga	to those
A.	Ookkunginga	these	Tapkonginga	those
L.	Ookkunane,	in these	Tapkonanne	in those
Act.	Ookkungnoona	through these	Tapkungnoona	through those
Abl.	Ookkungungat	from these	Tapkungungat	from those
			c.s. tapkotetunak	
Sim.	Doubtful		Tapkotetooq,	like these

The Genitive Cases in timna, imna, muna and kuna are formed as follows:-

N.	Timna	- that one invisible
G.	Tipsoma	- of that one invisible
N.	Imna	- That one in the distance
G.	Ipsoma	- of that one "
N.	Muna	- This one here
G.	Muttoma	- Of this one here
N.	Kuna	- That one below
G.	Kuttoma	- of that one below

These together with the plural forms ipkoa and tipkoa are declined in just the same manner as tamna and ookkoa e.g.

N.	Timna	- That one invisible
G.	Tipsoma	- of that one invisible
D.	Tipsomunga	- to that one "

- 14 A. Típsomíngá - That one invisible  
 L.'Típsománe - in, by that one "  
 Act. Típsomóona - Through that one  
 Abl. Típsomungat - from that one  
 Sim. Típsomatóot - Like that one

'Típsománe is also used with the meaning in, that time, then at that time, that time.

- N. Típkoa - Those invisible  
 D. Típkonunga - to those "  
 A. Típkoníngá - those  
 L. Típkonáne - in those  
 Act. Típkonóona - through those  
 Abl. Típkonungat - from those  
 Sim. Típkootétoot - like those

Examples

Tama kíleká? That one, is he coming? tápema aglanet nauk? Where are his books? ílerítse tápsomunga, go ye to that one; tápsomungat peyara, my acquired gotten thing from him; (i.e. that which I got from him) muttoma sennene, by the side of this; Óma naglígevángá, he (this one) loves me.

Relative Pronouns

There are no separate words with meanings quite similar to our relative pronouns, but the Nominal, Active and Passive participles supply their place e.g. timna kannemayók, ikkublaumévé? That one (invisible) who is sick, is he better? "Tídlorídlakpok innuk íllísemánerángmik navgaktok innuglo íllísemánerángmik síllatunehaktetayók. Happy is the man who findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." Innóot tíkkelaúkut nanepút? Where are the Eskimo who arrived? Óona tegga aglautega attokputara, this here (is) my pen which I generally use; Óona tegga kílauktanga This here which he brought; (lit. his brought article).

In the above examples who and that, while the passive participles attokputara and kílauktanga supply the place of our relative pronoun which. See participles.

Interrogative Pronouns

These are -

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Kena? Who?		Kíkok	Kíkoot
Baffin Land-Kishyoomik Dialect	What	Kíshoot	Kíshoot
Hudson Bay - Soonak Dialect	What (Soonak)		Soonak;
Which? (one of two)	Nedleak		Nedleét

Of these only nedleak is declined in the dual.

Interrogative Pronouns

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Declined</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
N. Kena	Who?		Kíkoot? Who?	(also used in the
c.s. Kea				(sense of company
G. Kenaub	of whom	Kíkoot	of whom	(party, especially
D. Kenamut	to whom	Kíkoonut	to whom	(when used as an
A. Kenamik	whom	Kíkooník	whom	(affix to names of
L. Kenare	in whom	Kíkooné	in whom	persons, e.g.
Act. Kenakut	through whom	kecuttíful kecutteogoot	Johanasekut, the	
Abl. Kenamit	from whom	kíkoonít	from whom	(family party of
Sim. Kenatoot	like whom	kíkootétoot	like whom	John.

Kena is also verbalized. On account of its frequent use it is inserted here.

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Singular

kenauvoongā who am I?  
 kensauvēt who art thou?  
 Kensauvā who is he?

Dual

kenauvēnook? who are we two?  
 kensauvstik who are you two?  
 kenauvāk who are they two?

Plural

kenauvētā who are we?  
 kensauvšse who are you  
 kensauvat who are they?

Baffin Land (kishyoo)	Soona	What? (Hudson Bay)
N. Soona?	What?	
G. Soonaub	of what	
(kishyumut)		
D. Soonamut	to what	
A. Soonamik	what	
L. Sooname	in what	
Act. Soonakut	through what	
Abl. Soonamit	from what	
Sim. Soonatoot	like what	

Kens and soona are often used with the Demonstrative pronoun oons attached e.g. kensaunā? Who is this one?  
 Soonaunā What is this?

Nedleak? and nedleēt are declined as follows:-

	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
N. Nedleak?	Which?(one of two)	Nedleēt which one? (of several)
G. Nedleak	of which?	Nedleēta of which
D. Nedleanut	to which	Nedlengenut to which
A. Nedleanik	which	Nedlengenik which
L. Nedleane	in which	Nedlengene in which
Act. Nedleagoot	through which	Nedlengetegoot through "
Abl. Nedlesnit	from which	Nedlengenit from
Sim. Nedlentoot	like which	Nedlengetetoot like

They have also forms for the first and second persons plural.  
 In these persons they are declined as Possessive Pronouns,  
 e.g. nedlevoot which of us? nedliptingnut, to which of us?  
 Nedlese, which of you, nedlipsingnut, to which of you?  
 nedlipsingnit, from which of you?

*suwuk*

Examples

Kenaub/kingminga? Whose dog? (is this) kenamut ineaikkoongā  
 to whom shall I go? kikoot tikkepēt? Who has arrived?  
 Soonaunik pinneakket? What wilt thou do? nedlengenik peyomavēt?  
 which (one of several) dost thou want? nedliptingnut k.neakkā?  
 to which one of us will he come? Nedlese tikkepa, which of  
 you arrived?

? should be

kimut?

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Distributive Pronouns

These are attoonēt, each one, every one by himself, as  
 attoonēt attelēt, each one by himself has a name (i.e. each  
 person has a separate name, is named different) nedleak, one  
 of two; nedleēt one of several, these with their changes are  
 used for distributive as well as interrogative pronouns e.g.  
 ilerit nedlengenut, go (thou) to one of them; ineaikkoonga  
 nedlipsingnut, I will go to one of you.

Tamat, every, e.g. ooblo tamat, every day

The Distributive Pronoun either is expressed by the  
 particle lonēt affixed to the words in question e.g.  
 igvelonēt oovoongalonēt, either I or thou.

Indefinite Pronouns

(kishu, Baffin Land)  
 These are Soona something Point out cases as in  
 interrogative form.

(kishumik Baffin Land)  
 Soonamik do.  
 Illunga some, a part (only one)  
 Illagek do. dual  
 Illunget do. plural  
 Onooktoot many, used in Labrador & N.E. shore  
 of Hudsons Bay, Amashut,  
 being used in Cumberland  
 Sound.

Onooktoonik many (Acc've)  
 (Innuasukut Baffin Land)  
 Ikkittoot few amashungetut often heard  
 (Innesaktunik Baffin Land)  
 Ikkittoonik Few (acc.)  
 Tamungmik adjective quantity  
 (Illoonatik Baffin Land) All Tamungmik  
 Illooninik All Tamänik  
 (treat with adverb) or it may be used as Adjective as a simi-  
 lar person & point out other cases (adverb).  
 Imättonik such an one, a similar one  
 Imättoonik such things, like things  
 Tamungmik both, tamannook Baffin Land  
 (can be used as Adverb)  
 Asseanik another, other, a different one,  
 (Ipunga another) its other  
 (Ipunganik another) (acc.)  
 Amashoot A lot, great number, heap, crowd  
 Amashoonik A lot, heap crowd (Acc.)  
 Soonatuenangmik anything (all the same what it is) Acc.  
 C.S. Soonatuenannik Sundry things (Acc.)  
 Adj. Soonatuenät Sundry things (nom.)

(tamungmik in Baffin Land)

Illoonatik, Ipunga, and Asseanik are declined. Illoonatik  
 takes the following form in the first and second persons.

N.	Illoonata	we all	Illoonase	you all
G.	Illoonapta	of us all	Illoonape	of you all
D.	Illoonaptingnut	to us "	Illoonapsingnut	to you all
A.	Illoonaptingmik	us all	Illoonapsingmik	you all
L.	Illoonaptingne	in us "	Illoonapsingne,	in you all
Act.	Illoonaptegoot	through "	Illoonapsiegoot	through you all
Abi.	Illoonaptingnit	from us "	Illoonapsingnit	from you all
Sim.	Illoonapsetoot	like us "	Illoonapssetoot	like you all

Ipunga means literally his other and is declined as  
 possessive pronoun in the third person singular as,

N.	Ipunga	Another
G.	Ipungata	of another
D.	Ipunganut	to "
A.	Ipunganik	another
L.	Ipungane	in "
Act.	Ipungagoot	through "
Abi.	Ipunganit	from another
Sim.	Ipungatoot	like "

Asseanik is declined in all persons like the Possessive  
 Pronoun, e.g. assega, my other; asset, thy other; assea, his  
 other; assinga, his other; assevoot, our other or others;  
 assinget, their others; assema, of my other; assinnut to my  
 other; asseanut or assingenut to his other &c. (Point out  
 how Eskimo always use his other &c. where we should simply say  
 another.) Illunga is sometimes used as follows: illungenut  
 to some of them, illungenit, from some of them, illungeot,  
 some of us. The others can also take cases when necessary e.g  
 imättonut, with such an one, amashoonut, to a lot, with a lot  
 &c.

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Examples

Illategoot okpekpegoot, some of us believe; innocet illunget  
 tikkenekkoct (or p) Some Eskimo will arrive; conuktoonik  
 tekkolaukkoonga (or p) I saw many; Goodib innocet ilbonatik  
 magligeat, God loves all the Eskimo; imatomik tekkolaukkoonga  
 (or p) I saw such an one; soonatuenennik peyomavoonga;  
 I want sundry things; anything; savik ipunga kilauook, fetch  
 another knife

Of the Adjective

Adjectives of quality are expressed as follows: 1st. some  
 are separable as, keyuk silliktok, which wood; savik ipiktok  
 a sharp knife.  
 2nd. Some are expressed by particles affixed to the nouns they  
 qualify as, oocushik, a kettle, oocushetakkamik, a new kettle,  
 comeak, a boat; comeakrak, a great boat, a ship. See the  
 terminations of noun.  
 3rd. Many adjectives are formed from verbs, as eyelukpok,  
 he has bad sore eyes; eyeluktok, one who has sore, diseased  
 eyes, angotitsearikpok, he is a good, beautiful man;  
 angotitseariktok, a good man, a beautiful man.  
 4th. - Some nouns which we should qualify by using adjectives  
 are in the Eskimo tongue entirely changed e.g. arngnak, a  
 woman, ningeok, an old woman; angot, a man, male; ittok,  
 an old man.

Comparison of Adjectives

The comparative is formed by adding the particle neksak  
 to the root of the positive, as angeyok, large, angeneksak,  
 larger, mikkeyok, small; mikkeneksak, smaller.

The Superlative is formed by adding the particle nekpak  
 to the root of the positive, as angeyok, large angenekpak  
 largest; mikkeyok, small; mikkenekpak, smallest.

Adjectives of this class are also verbalized e.g.  
 angeneksak, larger angeneksauvok, it is larger; mikkeneksak,  
 smaller; mikkeneksauvok, it is smaller; angenekpak, largest;  
 angenekpauvok, it is the largest, mikkenekpak, smallest;  
 mikkenekpauvok, it is the smallest.

Examples

Savik ipiktok kilauook, bring a sharp knife; comeakrangmik  
 tekkolaukket? Did'st thou see a ship? 'Omungat angeneksamik  
 savingmik aitselaurit, bring a larger knife than this;  
 omungat mikkeneksauvok, it is smaller than this (the thing  
 with which the object is compared is put in the Ablative)

Numeral Adjectives

The Eskimo have names for the numbers to five only  
 beyond that they use a system of addition and multiplication  
 which is cumbersome to an extreme, and little adapted for  
 large numbers. This system is only used or understood by  
 the most intelligent, many of the Eskimo seeming to have but  
 little idea of numbers above twenty or forty. These remarks  
 of course, apply to the Eskimo living on the Eastern shores  
 of Hudson Bay and also those of Baffin Land.

The numeral adjectives are --

Attausuk	One
Maggook	Two
Pingashoot	three
sittamut	four
tedlemut	five

pingashoorooktoot or ikkaktoot	Six (arkvenelēt in Baffin Land)
pingashoorooktoot attausuglo	seven
Sittamaurooktoot	eight
(tedlemaurooktoot)	
Tedlemulo sittamulo or )	nine
sittamaurooktoolo attausuglo)	
tedlemaurooktoot	ten
tedlemaurooktoot attausuglo	eleven
tedlemaurooktoot maggooglo	twelve
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoolo	thirteen
tedlemaurooktoot sittamulo	fourteen
tedlemaurooktoot tedlemulo	fifteen
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoorooktoolo	sixteen
tedlemaurooktoot pingashoorooktoot attausuglo	- seventeen
tedlemaurooktoot sittamaurooktoolo	- eighteen
avatoongegaktoot or	
tedlemaurooktoolo sittamaurooktoolo attausuglo )	twenty
Avait means the outer members of the body, the toes and	
fingers. Even numbers of twenty such as forty, sixty &c.	
are expressed by naming the number of persons (Eskimo's	
toes and fingers as will make the number required.) The	
numbers already given, that is from one to twenty are used	
when necessary to express any numbers coming between e.g.	
innooēt pingashoot avatinget tedlemaurooktoolo sittamaurook-	
toolo attausuglo, seventy-nine = Three Eskimo's toes and	
fingers, and ten and eight and one. Innocet sittamat avatinget	
= eighty, i.e. four Eskimo's toes and fingers.	
The numbers forty, sixty, eighty and one hundred	
can also be expressed by the following combinations.	

Avate maggoōt	forty
Avate pingashpoōt	sixty
Avate sittamat	eighty
Avate tedlemat	one hundred

#### The Ordinals

Sivordluk	the first
Ipunga	the second
pingarooāt	the third
sittamungat	the fourth
tedlemungāt	the fifth
pingashoorooktoongāt	- the sixth
maggoongnut ikaktoongāt	- the seventh
sittamaurooktoongēt	- the eighth
tedlemaurooktoongāt	- the tenth

#### Numeral Adverbs

Attauseaksune	Once
maggooaktaksune	twice
pingashoaktaksune	thrice
sittamauerksune	four times
tedlemauerksune	five times
arkvinleraksune	six times
maggoongnut ikaksune	seven times
sittamaurooktookerksune	eight times
tedlemulo sittamuloerksune	nine times
tedlemaurooktookerksune	ten times.

Numeral adjectives are also verbalized, as,

Attauseōvok	It is one
maggoōvok	they are two
pingashōvoot	they are three
sittamauvoot	they are four
tedlemauvoot	they are five

Iglonik pingashoonik tekkolaukkoonga, I saw three houses; innocet sittamat tikkenekoot, four Eskimo will arrive; soonik goode sennalaukka oobloot pingarocane? What did God make on the third day? Kapseevat? How many are they? tedlemavoot, they are five.

Names of fingers are used in counting especially in games used by children and also by adults.

### The Verb

The verb may be almost called the language. Not only does it draw to itself the agent and object, but it can express through various particles a sentence which in the English tongue could only be expressed by four, eight or ten words. These particles partake of the nature of adjectives, adverbs &c. and are embodied in the verb, while conjunctions &c. are affixed; thus a word may be formed of a length truly astonishing. To verbs belong voice, mood, tense, number and person. Verbs have two voices, the active and passive.

Verbs have five moods, the indicative, interrogative, imperative, subjunctive and infinitive.

The Indicative simply declares or affirms as goodib nagligevatogoot, God loves us.

The Interrogative is used in asking a direct or indirect question, as illetarevinga? Dost thou know me? kunga tikkenekka? When will he arrive? The Imperative commands, exhorts, entreats and in the first and second persons desires, as,

Kilerit	Come thou
kilaugle	Pray let him come
tekkolauook	See thou him (pray do)
okperelavoot	Let us believe him

The Subjunctive Mood is used in the following ways.

1st. When a condition or uncertainty is expressed; as, Jesuse okperegooptego peuleneakkategoot, if we believe in Jesus, he will save us. Tikkitgooma tekkolakkagit, if I arrive I will see thee; Goode innungnik illuninik kauyemarukogame peulseongnakkite, because God knows all the Eskimo he is able to save them (succour them)

2nd. Where the person addressed can form some idea of what the speaker wants or means without the use of the principal verb e.g. ahikyehatyungemut, because there are no partridges, (therefore I have got none) kaktokrogama, because I am very hungry; (therefore I want something to eat) iglo pukaktokrongmut, because the house is very warm (therefore make it cooler)

3rd. This mood has also a relative form which is used when there are two verbs in a sentence (one being in the subjunctive and the other in the indicative Mood) and when the agent in both verbs is the same e.g. netsuk innungnik tekkogame, akkappok, when the seal sees the man, he (the seal) dives, goes under water. On the other hand the ordinary form is used when the agent in one verb is different from the agent in the other e.g. innocot tikkepetta tekkoneakkavoot if the Eskimo arrive, we shall see them.

The same formation takes place should there be three or more verbs in use, as -

Relative Form

Innooſt Jesusemut sagealeroonik arongnimenik omisuleroonik peuleycuneaktoogelloat, If the Eskimo turn to Jesus, if they hate their sins, indeed they will be saved.

General Form

Innooſt nootamik innonashocakpetta okpemarelekpetta nakoreneakkite Jesusecob, If the Eskimo endeavor to live new lives, if they believe completely Jesus will be pleased with them.

The relative form is also used in the following manner; tikkelauramik tokkorok, when they arrived, he died. viz. one of the comers. Here the person who died being one of the comers, the relative form is used to point out this connection.

The Infinitive is of much more extensive use in the Eskimo than in the English tongue. It not only expresses the action in general manner, but it takes the place of our participles. There are also other ways of using this mood,

e.g.  
1st. As the participle - angot ilekkok ottumut pangoksaune, the man goes crawling to the seal (one basking in the sun on the ice).

2nd. To express our words while wishing &c. This is done by inserting particlee in the infinitive verb, as tid, while, Jesuse kikkeaktok taulaukkok onatidlugo, Jesus was crucified while he was alive.

Yomav, wishing, desiring, Jesuse sillakroarmut tikkelaukpok innooſt pivloogit peuleyomavlugit. Jesus came to the world for the Eskimo sakes wishing to save them.

koy that (it) might, that (he) might, that (we) may, as Goodib erniine tillaungmago nonnapiingmut tokkotaukovlugo, same koveyoukovlugo innooſt pivloogit peuleyovlugit, God sent his own son to our land, that he might die, his (own) blood that it might be shed for the Eskimo sakes that they might be saved. Kennock pinneaktuksouveta Goodamut irkovluta?

What must we do that we may go to God? The particlee kov changed into kon is also used with the negative form of infinitive verb with the following meaning. Goodib innok sivudlivenet okoutelungnekkak napparktomit attautsemit nerrenearatik tokkoruksoukenatik God told the two first people ye must not eat from one tree lest ye die (that ye may not die).

3rd. For my sake, for thy sake &c. is expressed by the infinitive of the verb pevok or its transitive form peva, as,

- Sing. -  
Pivloonga      for my sake  
pivlutit      for thy sake  
pivlugo        for his sake

Dual  
pivloonook    for our two  
pivlutik      for your two  
pivlugik      for their two

Plural  
pivlocta      for our  
pivluse        for your  
pivlugit      for their

4th as an adverb of quality or manner, as soolivlune chakpok he speaks truly; tuaverglune pisaukpok, he walks quickly &c.

The Infinitive can also be used for our word before and negatively for while not, not wishing, that it might not, and also with negative adverbial meaning.

### Of the Participles

There are two participles of most frequent use in the Eskimo tongue, viz. The Nominal and the Passive.

#### The Nominal Participle

1st. This participle may be formed from intransitive verbs by omitting the letters p and v and inserting t for the former and y for the latter e.g. kannepok, he or it is near, kannetok he who is near, that which is near; mikkevok, he or it is small; mikkeyok, he who is small, that which is small. Some verbs ending in vok take rok instead of yok e.g. kumavok, he takes care; kummarok, he who minds, takes care.

2nd. It is often heard in place of a verb e.g. tikkeneaktot they who will arrive, instead of tikkeneakkoot, they will arrive. When used in this manner it can be used in all persons and is declined as an intransitive verb e.g.

	- Sing. -
Toosaktcoonga	I who hear
Toosaktotit	thou " "
Toosaktok	he " "
	<u>Dual</u>
Toosaktogook	We two
Toosaktotik	you two
Toosaktook	they two
	<u>Plural</u>
Toosaktogoot	we
Toosaktosa	you
Toosaktoot	they

3rd. It is often used as a noun, e.g. tigliktok, a thief; saglurok, a liar, When used in this manner they take cases like nouns of the first declension. e.g. tigliktomik a thief (acc) tigliktomut to a thief; sagluromit, from a liar. The Accusative cases of nouns formed in this manner are sometimes used as adverbs as, sooleyomik okaroovit, if thou speakest truly; nekoktomik pingashoaroovit, if thou doest well &c.

#### Passive Participle

This participle is derived from transitive verbs, and verbalized, nouns which denote the acquisition of animals &c. e.g. netsuk a seal; netsukpok, he gets, catches a seal; netsuktanga, his acquired, gotten seal; mittek, an eider duck mittekpok, he catches an eider duck; mittektanga, his eider duck which he caught; nagligeva, he loves him; nagligeyak, a person or thing loved; kellepa, he tows it; kellepak, a thing which is towed. This participle takes affixes like the possessive pronoun e.g. kellelara, mine which I tow; nagligeyet, thine whom thou lovest; nagligeyanga, his loved one, who is loved by him; nagligeyavoot, our loved ones &c. It is often used in this manner and takes the place of a transitive verb. e.g. oona tegga pautigeneaktara, this here I will have for a paddle.

N.B. Both the nominal and passive participles may be used to supply the place of the relative pronouns, as, kannetok, he who is near, that which is near; kellepak, a thing which is towed; nagligeyet, thine whom thou lovest &c.

Time is expressed in the Eskimo tongue by the insertion of participles, which correspond in some measure to our Auxiliary verbs. e.g.

Present

tikkepok he arrives

Past

tikkelaukkok or tikkelaukpok - he arrived

Perfect

tikkesimavok - he has arrived

Future

tikkeneakkok - he will arrive

tikkeyomakkok or tikkitsonakkok - he shall arrive well in the future.

Besides these there are others which are used in a more extensive manner like our compound tenses, as,

Present Progressive

tikkelekkok He is arriving

Past Progressive

tikkelaukepok or kok he was arriving

Past Indefinite

tikkelungnekkok he arrived

Future Definite

tikkelakkok he will arrive

\*This is only used in the third persons.

Future Progressive

tikkenalekkok he will be arriving

Remarks

Both the past and future may be used in a definite or indefinite manner, as, tikkelaukkok, he arrived or ikpuksak tikkelaukpok, he arrived yesterday; tikkeneakkok, he will arrive or cobloms tikkeneakkok, he will arrive to-day.

The past indefinite is used when the action occurred some considerable time ago, and when no particular period of time is mentioned, as Jesuse illineaktimmut okalungnekkok, Jesus said to his disciples.

The future forms tikkeyomakkok and tikkelakkok are strictly speaking variations of future time or conditional future tenses. The particle yomak being used for time well in futurity, while the particle lak is generally applied to time some little period in advance e.g. innogooma akkago tikkeyomakkoonga, If I live, I shall arrive next year; kaukput audlalakkoonga to-morrow (lit. when it is daylight, when the day breaks) I shall go away; takkaub ipungane imukka tikkelakkoonga, in another month perhaps I shall arrive. The particle yomak is also used in an indefinite manner, without any relation to time, as innob erninga Engelinne tilleyomakpat, the Son of Man shall send forth his angels.

The Eskimo do not invariably use the past and perfect tenses. In narration the present is sometimes used for the past especially if the time may be understood by the context. Again, past time may be expressed by words quite peculiar to the language, e.g. tikketivenuk, something which arrived formerly, someone who arrived; instead of tikkelaukkok, he arrived; Jesusib sillakroarmenimene, in Jesus' own time of being in the world, instead of when Jesus was in the world.

The perfect is also sometimes omitted and the present used instead especially in cases where the action has recently been accomplished, as tikkepok, he arrives instead of tikkesimavok, he has arrived.

as :

Yomak  
tekd  
tapiin  
1st.  
he ;  
but  
2nd.  
the;  
spir  
noon  
wall  
innu  
hums3rd.  
case  
pro  
quet  
heav  
covi  
covs  
in chere  
akke  
akke  
land  
4th  
inno  
ther  
save  
deno  
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fat;  
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I ha5th.  
pres  
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it iverb  
beyorby ch  
loves  
smallthe f  
the s  
F,k,e



The Potential Particle is ongnak sometimes yongnak  
as atturkseongnakkēt? Art thou able to read?

Yoma or roma is the optative particle as, arehoktueyemik  
tekkeromavogoot, We wish to see the minister; ooblome  
tapsomunga iyomavoonga, I desire to go to him to-day.

#### Of the Verb "to be".

The verbal idea of being, existence &c. is expressed  
in the following ways. -

1st. In its simplest form it is expressed by the verb ēpok  
he is; This may be declined like any intransitive verb,  
but in reality is not often heard.

2nd. Ūvok sometimes uvok is attached to nouns to express  
their state of being e.g. Goodēvok, he is God; annerngnek,  
spirīt; amerngneōvok, he is a spirit; noḡna, a land,  
noḡnavok, it is a land; ivak, a walrus, ivevok, it is a  
walrus; ooyarak, a stone; ooyarauvok, it is a stone;  
innuk, an Eskimo, human being; innuōvok, he is an Eskimo  
human being; kokyoot, a gun; kokyootēvok, it is a gun.

3rd. The verbal termination pok attached to the locative  
cases of nouns (also) personal, demonstrative and possessive  
pronouns denote the place, location of persons or things in  
question e.g. killangme in heaven; killangmēpok, he is in  
heaven; iglome in a house; iglomepok he or it is in a house;  
covumne, in by, at me, covumnēpok, he is by, at me;  
covaptingne, in by, at us; covaptingnepok, he is by, with us,  
in our locality; manē, here, on this spot; manepok, he is  
here, on this spot. ikkane, there; ikkanēpok, he is there;  
akkeang, on the other side; (lit. on its other side)  
akkeanepok, he is on the other side; noonaptingne, in our  
land; noonaptingnepok, he is in our land.

or k

4th. Hakpok denotes that there is such a person or thing e.g.  
innohakkā (or k) is there somebody? Ah, innohakkok, yes  
there is someone, savik, a knife; savehakkā? Is there a knife?  
savehangelak, there is not a knife. This particle also  
denotes the possession of article in question, and stands in  
that sense for our words has, possesses, e.g. orksuk, blubber  
fat; orksukakpok, he has, possesses blubber, fat; kokyoot, a  
gun, kokyooteshakkēt? Hast thou a gun? kokyootehatyaugelauga,  
I have not got a gun.

5th. Impersonal verbs expressing states of weather are ex-  
pressed by verbal terminations, as perkselekkā? is it (the  
snow) drifting? Ah, perkselekkok, yes it is drifting; silla  
kanwepā? How is the weather (lit. how is the air) niptarukrōvok  
it is nice and clear, very fine.

#### Of Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs are those in which the action of the  
verb is confined to the subject, or is not regarded as going  
beyond the subject, as, sinnikpok, he sleeps.

Many intransitive verbs may be changed into transitive  
by changing pok into pa, and vok into va, as naglikpok, he  
loves; naglikpa, he loves him, nīvok, he smells, nīva, he  
smells him.

Intransitive verbs may be divided into two conjugations,  
the first, the inflection of which ends in a consonant and  
the second in a vowel, as, (give also the root letter, i, e,  
k, k, e, and a, as okakpok, mallikpok, tikkepok and sennavok.)

1st Conjugation. Ohakpok He speaks  
pissukpok he walks  
eyokpok he laughs

2nd Conjugation. Nerrevok he eats  
kauremavok he knows  
issumavok he thinks

In the first conjugation the first and second persons are formed by dropping the final letter k, and then affixing contracted forms of personal pronouns as,

<u>Personal Pronouns</u>		- Singular -	
Oovoonga,	I	Ohakpoonga	I speak
Igvit	thou	Chakpotit	thou speakest
		Ohakpok	he speaks

		- Dual -	
Oovagook	we two	Ohakpogoot	we two speak
Illiptik	you two	Chakptik	you two "
		Ohakpook	they two "

		-Plural -	
Oovagoot	we	Ohakpogoot	we speak
Illipse	you	chakpooe	you speak
		chakpoot	they speak

In the second conjugation the first and second persons are formed in the same manner as the above as,

		- Singular -	
Nerrevoonga	I eat		
nerrevotit	thou eatest		
nerrevok	he eats		

		- Dual -	
nerrevogook	we two eat		
nerrevotik	you two "		
nerrevook	they two "		

		- plural -	
nerrevogoot	we eat		
nerrevooe	you eat		
nerrevoot	they eat		

On the formation of the Subjunctive Mood  
First Conjugation

Verbs of the first conjugation are formed by dropping the final consonant of their roots; two particles viz. ra and roc are then affixed, ra being used with the meaning of our words when, because, that and for, and roc for if. These particles are not retained in the third persons. To ra and roc are also added the genitive terminations of possessive pronouns e.g.

Genitive case of Possessive Pronoun. - Sing.-		
Of my son	Okarama	When I speak
Ernema	Okaravit	when thou
of my son	Okangmut	when he
Ernepit	Okarama	when he
		- Dual -
Of your two sons	Okaramnook	when we two speak
Erniptik	okaraptik	when you two "
	okaramik	or when they two "
	okangmenik	

		- Plural-	
of our son or sons	okarapta	when we speak	
Ernipta	okarapse	when you "	
of your son or sons	okangnetta	when they "	
Ernipse	Relative Okaramik	when they "	

whi  
ra

F  
The  
as  
con  
sec  
inf

F

F

- Sing  
nerre;  
nerre;  
nerre;  
nerri;  
Rel.ne

N.B. I  
tikke;  
conson  
I obey

the  
tak  
lyi;  
and  
con.

The Second Conjugation -

Verbs of the second conjugation viz. those the root of which end in a vowel, retain their vowels and the particles ra and roc are changed into ga and goo e.g.

	- Singular -	
	Nerregama	because, when I eat
	nerregavit	because, when thou "
	nerringmut	because, when he eats
Relative	nerregame	because, when he "
	- Dual -	
	nerregamnook	because, when we two eat
	nerregaptik	because, when you two "
	nerregamik or	because, when they two "
	nerringmenik	
	- Plural -	
	nerregapta	because, when we eat
	nerregapse	because, when you "
	nerringmetta	because, when they "
Relative	nerregamik	because, when they "

The particles roc and goo are inserted in just the same manner as ra and ga but in the third persons, verbs of the first conjugation retain their final consonants while those of the second conjugation take a consonant before taking their final inflections e.g.

	- First Conjugation -	
	- Sing. -	
	Okarooma	if I eat
	okarcovit	if thou eatest
	okakput	if he eats
relative	okarcone	if he eats
	- Dual -	
	Okaroomnook	if we two eat
	Okarcooptik	if you two eat
	Okarconik or	if they two eat
	Okakpennik	if they two eat
	- Plural -	
	Okarcoopta	if we eat
	Okarcoopse	if you eat
	Okakpetta	if they eat
relative	Okarconik	if they eat

	- Second Conjugation -	
	- Sing. -	- Dual, -
nerregooma	Nerregoomnook	- Plural -
nerregooovit	nerregoooptik or	Nerregoopta
nerrikput	nerrikpennik, nerrikpennik	nerregoopse
Rel.nerregooone		nerrikpetta
		Rel.nerregoonik

E.B. Irregular forms are occasionally found in such words as tikkepok and nalakpok, these either retain or take a final consonant, e.g. tikkitgama because I arrive; nalakkama, because I obey.

Of the other Moods

The other moods are formed much after the manner of the Indicative and Subjunctive and a remarkable regularity takes place in the first and second persons, the difficulty lying with the third. See the interrogative, Imperative, and Infinitive Moods. I now give a verb of the first conjugation in full.

Toosakpok, he heard -

Indicative Mood

- Present Tense -

- Singular -

Toosakpoonga	I hear
Toosakpotit	thou hearest
Toosakpok	he hears

- Dual -

Toosakpegook	We two hear
Toosakpetik	you two hear
Toosakpook	they two hear

Plural

Toosakpegoot	we hear
Toosakpsee	you hear
Toosakpüt	they hear

Past Tense.- Sing. -

Toosalaukpoonga	I heard
Toosalaukpetit	thou heard
Toosalaukpok	he heard

- Dual -

Toosalaukpegook	we two heard
Toosalaukpetik	you two heard
Toosalaukpook	they two heard

- Plural -

Toosalaukpegoot	we heard
Toosalaukpgsee	you heard
Toosalaukput	they heard

Perfect Tense- Sing. -

Toosaksimavoonga	I have heard
Toosaksimavotit	thou hast heard
Toosaksimavok	he has heard

- Dual -

Toosaksimavogook	we two have heard
Toosaksimavotik	you two have heard
Toosaksimavook	they two have heard

- Plural -

Toosaksimavogoot	we have heard
Toosaksimavose	you have heard
Toosaksimavüt	they have heard

Future Tense- Sing. -

Toosangneakpoonga	I shall or will hear
Toosangneakpotit	thou wilt " "
Toosangneakpok	he will " "

- Dual -

Toosangneakpegook	we two shall or will hear
Toosangneakpetik	you two " "
Toosangneakpook	they two " "

Tocsangneakpogcct	We shall or will hear
Tocsangneakpsee	you shall or "
Tocsangneakpüt	they shall "

- Variations of Future -  
- 1st form -

<u>Singular</u>	
Tocsaromäkpocongä	I shall or will hear
Tocsaromäkpotit	thou " "
Tocsaromäkpkok	he "
<u>Dual</u>	
Tocsaromäkpogock	We two "
Tocsaromäkpotik	you two "
Tocsaromäkpkook	they two "
<u>Plural</u>	
Tocsaromäkpogcct	We two "
Tocsaromäkpsee	you two "
Tocsaromäkput	they two "

Second Form

<u>- Sing. -</u>	
Tocsaläkpoonga	I will or shall hear
Tocsaläkpotit	thou shalt or will hear
Tocsaläkpkok	he shall or will hear
<u>- Dual -</u>	
Tocsaläkpogock	We two "
Tocsaläkpotik	you two "
Tocsaläkpkook	
<u>- Plural -</u>	
Tocsaläkpogcct	We shall "
Tocsaläkpsee	you shall "
Tocsaläkput	they shall "

The Potential, Optative, and remaining time particles are inserted in much the same manner as those already given, e.g.

Present Progressive

<u>- Sing. -</u>	
Tocsalekpoonga	I am hearing
Tocsalekpotit	thou art hearing
Tocsalekpkok &c.	he is hearing &c.

Past Progressive

<u>- Sing. -</u>	
Tocsalaukepoonga	I was hearing
Tocsalaukepotit	thou wast "
Tocsalaukepkok &c.	he was "

Future Progressive

Tocsangnealekpgock	we two will be hearing
Tocsangnealekpotik	you two "
Tocsangnealekpkook	they two "

Potential Form

Tocsangnakpoonga	I can hear, I am able to hear
Tocsangnakpotit	thou canst
Tocsangnakpkok &c.	he can

Optative Form

Toosayomavoonga	I wish to hear
Toosayomavotit	thou "
Toosayomavok &c.	he "

The Negative Form

Toosangelanga  
(Toosatyangelanga) I do not hear at all (Emphatic  
see below. negative)

Toosangelatit	
Toosatyangelatit	Thou dost not hear
Toosangelak	
Toosatyangelak	he "

Dual

Toosangelagook	
Toosatyangelagook	We two "
Toosangelatik	
Toosatyangelatik	you two "
Toosangelak	
Toosatyangelak	they two "

Plural

Toosangelagoot	
Toosatyangelagoot	We do not hear
Toosangelase	
Toosatyangelase	you "
Toosangelet	
Toosatyangelet	they "

Past Tense- Sing. -

Toosalaungelanga	
Toosalautyangelanga	I did not hear
Toosalaungelatit	
Toosalautyangelatit	thou didst " "
Toosalaungelak	
Toosalautyangelak	he did " "

- Dual -

Toosalaungelagook	
Toosalautyangelagook	we two " "
Toosalaungelatit	
Toosalautyangelatik	you two " "
Toosalaungelak	
Toosalautyangelak	they two " "

-Plural -

Toosalaungelagoot	
Toosalautyangelagoot	We did not hear
Toosalaungelase	
Toosalautyangelase	you "
Toosalaungelet	
Toosalautyangelet	they "

! There are two forms of negation used by the Eskimo one (the longer form) being used to emphasize the negative sense, as toosatyangelanga, I do not hear at all.

Perfect Tense

- Sing. -

Toosaksimangelanga	
Toosaksimatyangelanga	I have not heard
Toosaksimangelatit	
Toosaksimatyangelatit	thou hast " "
Toosaksimangelak	
Toosaksimatyangelak	he has " "

- Dual -

Toosaksimangelagook	
Toosaksimatyangelagook	We two have not heard
Toosaksimangelatik	
Toosaksimatyangelatik	you two " "
Toosaksimangeläk	
Toosaksimatyangeläk	they two " "

- Plural -

Toosaksimangelagoot	
Toosaksimatyangelagoot	we have not heard
Toosaksimangelase	
Toosaksimatyangelase	you " "
Toosaksimangelet	
Toosaksimatyangelet	they " "

Future Tense

- Sing. -

Toosangneangelanga	
Toosangneatyangelanga	I will or shall not hear
Toosangneangelatit	
Toosangneatyangelatit	thou wilt "
Toosangneangelak	
Toosangneatyangelak	he will "

- Dual -

Toosangneangelagook	
Toosangneatyangelagook	we two "
Toosangneangelatik	
Toosangneatyangelatik	you two "
Toosangneangeläk	
Toosangneatyangeläk	they two "

- Plural -

Toosangneangelagoot	
Toosangneatyangelagoot	We will or shall not hear
Toosangneangelase	
Toosangneatyangelase	you will "
Toosangneangelet	
Toosangneatyangelet	they will "

The other forms are all conjugated after the same scheme.  
Examples are here given in first person singular.

-Variations of future, first form.-

Toosaromätyangelanga &c	I will or shall not hear
Toosaromängelanga	

Second Form

Toosalängelanga	
Toosalätyangelanga &c.	I will or shall not hear

Present Progressive

Toosalängelanga	
Toosalätyangelanga &c.	I am not hearing

Past Progressive

Toosalaulingelanga  
Toosalauketyangelanga &c. I was not hearing

Future Progressive

Toosangnealingelanga  
Toosangnealetyangelanga &c. I will not be hearing

Potential Form

Toosaongnangelanga  
Toosaongnatyangelanga &c. I am not able to hear

Optative Form

Toosayomangelanga  
Toosaronatyangelanga I do not wish to hear

Interrogative Mood- Sing. -

Toosakpoongã? Do I hear?  
Toosakpēt Doest thou hear?  
Toosakpã? Does he hear?  
or sometimes toosakkt&c.  
N.B. The k is used frequently amongst the  
Hudson Bay Eskimo.

- Dual -

Toosakpēnook Do we two  
Toosakpētik Do you two  
Toosakpāk Do they two

- Plural -

Toosakpētã Do we  
Toosakpēsē Do you  
Toosakpēt Do they

Sometimes Toosakpoongã Do I hear? toosakpēt, Doest thou hear?  
&c. is used instead of other form.

Past TenseSing.

Toosalaukpoonga? Did I hear?  
Toosalaukpet? Didst thou "  
Toosalaukpã? Did he "

- Dual -

Toosalaukpēnook Did we two hear?  
Toosalaukpētik Did you two "  
Toosalaukpāk Did they two "

- Plural -

Toosalaukpētã Did we hear  
Toosalaukpēsē Did you "  
Toosalaukpāt Did they "

Perfect TenseSing.

Toosaksimavoongã? Have I heard?  
Toosaksimavēt Hast thou "  
Toosaksimava Has he "

Dual

Toosaksimavēnook Have we two heard  
Toosaksimavētik Have you two "  
Toosaksimavāk Have they two "

Plural

Toosaksimavētã Have we heard  
Toosaksimavēsē Have you "  
Toosaksimavat Have they "

Future Tense

Toosangneakpoonga Will or shall I hear  
Toosangneakpēt Will or shall thou "  
Toosangneakpã Will or shall he "



## - Dual -

Toosangneakpēnook	Will or shall we two hear
Toosangneakpētik	Will or shall you two "
Toosangneakpak	Will or shall they two "

## - Plural -

Toosangneakpēta	Will or shall we hear
Toosangneakpēse	Will or shall you "
Toosangneakpat	Will or shall they "

The other forms are conjugated in the same manner e.g.

## - Variations of future, first form -

Toosaromākpoongā ?	Will or shall I hear?
Toosaromākpet	Will or shall thou hear?
Toosaromākpa	Will or shall he hear

Second Form-Sing.-

Toosalākpoongā?	Will or shall I hear?
Toosalākpet	Will or shall thou hear
Toosalākpa	Will or shall he hear

Present Progressive

Toosalekpoongā	Am I hearing
Toosalekpet	Art thou "
Toosalekpa	Is he "

Past Progressive

Toosalaukepoongā?	Was I hearing
Toosalaukepet	Wast thou hearing
Toosalaukepa	Was he "

Future Progressive

Toosangnealekpoongā	Will or shall I be hearing
Toosangnealekpet	Will or shall thou " "
Toosangnealekpa	Will or shall he be " "

Potential Form

Toosangnakpoongā?	Am I able to hear, can I hear
Toosangnakpet	Art thou " "
Toosangnakpa	Is he " "

Optative Form

Toosaromavongā?	Do I wish to hear?
Toosaromavet	Doest thou wish " "
Toosaromavā	Does he " "

Negative Form

This is just the same as in the indicative mood, interrogative emphasis being laid on the end of words, as,  
- Sing. -

Toosangelanga	
Toosatyangelanga?	Do I not hear?
Toosangelatit	

Toosatyangelatit	Doest thou "
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Toosangelak	
Toosatyangelak &c.	Does he "

The same formation takes place should we use the time particles e.g.

Toosalaungelanga	
Toosalautyangelanga?	Did I not hear?
Toosalaungelatit	

Toosalautyangelatit	Didst thou not hear
Toosalaungelak	
Toosalautyangelāk	Did he not hear?

Perfect

Toosaksimangelanga	
Toosaksimatyangelanga?	Have I not heard?
Toosaksimangelatit	

Toosaksimatyangelatit	Hast thou not heard
Toosaksimangelak	
Toosaksimatyangelāk	Has he not heard?

Future

Toosangneangelanga	Shall or will I not hear?
Toosangneatyanglanga?	
Toosangneangelatit	Shall or will thou not hear?
Toosangneatyangelatit	
Toosangneangelak	Shall or will he not hear?
Toosangneatyangelak	

Imperative Mood

Toosarit	Hear thou
Toosagle	Let him hear
	- Dual -
Toosaretik	Hear ye two
Toosaglik	Let (those two) hear
	- Plural -
Toosaritse	Hear ye
Toosaglit	Let them hear

Besides these there are others which are used in the first persons, and which partake more of the nature of optative forms than imperative e.g.

Toosaglanga	Let me hear
Toosakta	Let us hear

The Indicative Mood with future tense is sometimes used with an Imperative sense, as,

	-Sing.-	
Toosangneakkotit		Thou wilt hear
	Dual	
Toosangneakkotik		you two " "
	Plural	
Toosangneakkose		you " " "

There are also other forms which are in frequent use and which modify the possible harshness of imperative form. e.g. tussalourit, Pray hear thou, do hear

Subjunctive Mood

1st form.

Because, when, for that he hears.

	-Sing.-	
Toosarama		because I hear
Toosaravit		because thou "
Toosangmut		because he "
Toosarame (Rel.)		because he "
	- Dual -	
Toosaramnook		because we two "
Toosaraptik or sik		because you two "
Toosaramik or		because they two "
Toosangmetik		
	- Plural -	
Toosarapta		because we hear
Toosarapse		because you "
Toosangmetta		because they "
Toosaramik (Rel.)		because they "
	Past Tense	
Toosalaurama		because I heard
Toosalauravit		because thou "
Toosalaungmut		because he "
Toosalaurame (Rel.)		because he "
	- Dual -	
Toosalauramnook		because we two "
Toosalauraptik or sik		because you two "
Toosalaungmetik		because they two "
(Toosalaungmenik)		
	-Plural -	
Toosalaurapta		because we
Toosalaurapse		because you
Toosalaungmetta		because they
Toosalauramik (Rel.)		because they

Perfect Tense  
- Sing. -

Toosaksimagama	because I have heard
Toosaksimagavit	because thou hast "
Toosaksimangmut	because he has "
Toosaksimagama (Rel.)	because he has "
- Dual -	
Toosaksimagamnook	because we two
Toosaksimagaptik or sik	because you two
Toosaksimagamik or	because they two "
Toosaksimangmenik	
- Plural -	
Toosaksimagapta	because we
Toosaksimagapse	because you
Toosaksimangmetta	because they
Toosaksimagamik (Rel.)	because they

Future Tense

Toosangnearama	because I will or shall hear
Toosangnearavit	because thou "
Toosangneangmut	because he "
Toosangnearame (Rel.)	because he "
- Dual -	
Toosangnearamnook	because we two
Toosangnearaptik	because you two
Toosangneangmetik or	because they two "
Toosangneangmenik	
- Plural -	
Toosangnearapta	because we
Toosangnearapse	because you
Toosangneangmetta	because they "
Toosangnearamik (Rel.)	because they "

Examples of other forms are here given in first, second, and third persons singular.

Variations of future      first form  
- Sing. -

Toosaromāgama	because I will or shall hear
Toosaromāgavit	because thou " "
Toosaromangmut	because he " "
Toosaromāgame (Rel.)	because he " "

Second Form

Toosalārama	because I will or shall "
Toosalāravīt	because thou wilt or shalt "
Toosalāngmut	because he wilt hear "
Toosalārame	because he will "

Present Progressive

Toosalerama	because I am hearing
Toosaleravit	because thou art "
Toosalungmut	because he is "
Toosalerame	because he is "

Past Progressive

Toosalaukekgama	because I was hearing
Toosalaukekgavit	" thou wast "
Toosalaukengmut	" he was "
Toosalaukekgame (Relative)	" he was "

Past Indefinite

Toosalungnemut	because he heard
Toosalungnerame (Rel.)	because he heard

Future Progressive

Toosangnealerama	because I will be hearing
Toosangnealeravit	because thou wilt " "
Toosangnealungmut	" he will " "
Toosangnealerame (Rel.)	" he will " "

Potential Form

Toosaongnarama	Because I am able to hear
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## Potential Form (cont'd)

Toosongnaravit	because thou art able to hear
Toosongnangut	because he is "
Toosongnarame	" " "
	<u>Optative Form</u>
Toosyomageame	because I wish to hear
Toosyomagarit	because thou wishest "
Toosyomangut	because he wishes "
Toosyomageame	" " "
	<u>Negative Form</u>
Toosengenama	because I do not hear
Toosatyangenama	" " "
	<u>emphatic form.</u>
Toosengenavit	because thou dost hear
Toosatyangenavit	because he does "
Toosengemat	" " "
Toosatyangenemat	because we two do not hear
Toosangename	because you two "
Toosatyangename (Rel.)	because they two "
	<u>Dual</u>
Toosangenamook	because we do not hear
Toosatyangenamook	because you " "
Toosangenaptik or sik	because they " "
Toosatyangenaptik	because they do not hear
Toosagenmetik	
	<u>Plural</u>
Toosengenapta	because we do not hear
Toosatyangenapta	because you " "
Toosangenapse	because they " "
Toosatyangenapse	because they do not hear
Toosangenetta	
Toosatyangenetta	
(Toosangenamnik	
(Toosatyangenamnik (Rel.)	
	<u>Past Tense</u>
Toosalaungenama	because I did not hear
Toosalautyungenama	" thou didst not hear
Toosalaungenavit	" he did "
Toosalautyungenavit	" he did "
Toosalaungemut	
Toosalautyungemut	
(Toosalaungenama	
(Toosalautyungenama (Rel.)	
	<u>-Dual -</u>
Toosalaungenamook	because we two did not hear
Toosalautyungenamook	because you two "
Toosalaungenaptik or sik	because they two "
Toosalautyungenaptik	
Toosalaungenmetik	
	<u>-Plural -</u>
Toosalaungenapta	because we did not hear
Toosalautyungenapta	because you " "
Toosalaungenapse	because they " "
Toosalautyungenapse	
Toosalaunenetta	
Toosalautyunenetta	
(Toosalaungenamnik	
(Toosalautyungenamnik (Rel.)	

Toosaksimangenama	
Toosaksimatyangenama	because I have not heard
Toosaksimangenavit	" thou hast " "
Toosaksimatyangenavit	" he has " "
Toosaksimangemut	" he has " "
Toosaksimatyangemut	" he has " "
(Toosaksimangenama (Rel.)	" he has " "
- Dual -	
Toosaksimangenamnook	
Toosaksimatyangenamnook	because we two have not heard
Toosaksimangenaptik or sik	" you two " "
Toosaksimatyangenaptik	" they two " "
Toosaksimangensmik	" they two " "
Toosaksimatyangensmik	" they two " "
- Plural -	
Toosaksimangenapta	
Toosaksimatyangenapta	because we have not heard
Toosaksimangenapse	" you " "
Toosaksimatyangenapse	" they " "
Toosaksimangemetta	" they " "
Toosaksimatyangemetta	" they " "
(Toosaksimangenamik (Rel.)	" they " "
(Toosaksimatyangenamik (Rel.)	" they " "

Future Tense.

Toosangneangenama	
Toosangneatyangenama	because I will or shall not "
Toosangneangenavit	" thou wilt not hear
Toosangneatyangenavit	" he will " "
Toosangneangemut	" he will " "
Toosangneatyangemut	" he will " "
(Toosangneangenama (Rel.)	" he will " "
(Toosangneatyangenama (Rel.)	" he will " "
- Dual -	
Toosangneangenamnook	
Toosangneatyangenamnook	because we two " "
Toosangneangenaptik or sik	" you two " "
Toosangneatyangenaptik	" they two " "
Toosangneangemetik	" they two " "
- Plural -	
Toosangneangenapta	
Toosangneatyangenapta	because we will not hear
Toosangneangenapse	because you will not hear
Toosangneatyangenapse	because you will not hear
Toosangneangemetta	" they " "
Toosangneatyangemetta	" they " "
(Toosangneangenamik (Rel.)	" " "
(Toosangneatyangenamik (Rel.)	" " "

The following compound forms are also heard.

Variations of future first form

ToosaromEngenama	
Toosaromatyangenama	because I will or shall not "
ToosaromEngenavit	because thou wilt or shalt " "
Toosaromatyangenavit	because he will " "
Toosaromangemut	because he will " "
Toosaromatyangemut	" he will " "
Toosaromangenama (Rel.)	" he will " "

Second form

ToosalEngenama	
Toosalatyangenama	because I will or shall not hear
ToosalEngenavit	because thou " "
Toosalatyangenavit	because he " "
ToosalEngemut	because he " "
Toosalatyangemut	because he " "

(Toosalängename because he will or shall not  
( hear

(Toosalatyängename (Rel.)  
Past Progressive

Toosalauketyängename because I was not hearing  
Toosalauketyängenavit " thou wast "  
Toosalauketyängemut " he was " "  
Toosalauketyängename (Rel.) " he was " "

Potential Form.

Toosaongnängenama  
Toosaongnatyängenama because I am not able to hear  
Toosaongnängenavit  
Toosaongnatyängenavit because thou art " "  
Toosaongnängemut  
Toosaongnatyängemut " he is not " "  
Toosaongnängenama  
Toosaongnatyängenama (Rel.) " he " " "

Optative Form

Toosayomängenama  
Toosayomatyängenama because I do not wish to "  
Toosayomängenavit  
Toosayomatyängenavit " thou dost not " "  
Toosayomängemut  
Toosayomatyängemut " he does not " "  
Toosayomängenama  
Toosayomatyängenama " he does not " "

Second Form - if he hears.

- Sing. -

Toosarooma if I hear  
Toosarocovit if thou hearest  
Toosakput if he hears  
Toosarooma (Rel.)

- Dual -

Toosaroomnock if we two hear  
Toosarocoptik or sik if you two "  
Toosaroonik or if they two "  
Toosakpennik " " "

- Plural -

Toosarocpta if we hear  
Toosarocpse if you "  
Toosakpetta if they "  
Toosaroonik (Rel.) if they "

Past Tense

- Sing. -

Toosalaurooma if I heard  
Toosalaurocovit if thou "  
Toosalaukput if he "  
Toosalaurooma (Rel.) if he "

- Dual -

Toosalauroomnock if we two heard  
Toosalauricoptik(sik) if you two "  
Toosalauroonik or if they two "  
Toosalaukennik if they two "

- Plural -

Toosalaurocpta if we heard  
Toosalaurocpse if you "  
Toosalaukpetta if they "  
Toosalauroonik (Rel.) if they "

Perfect Tense

- Sing. -

Toosaksimagooma if I have heard  
Toosaksimagoovit if thou hast "  
Toosaksimakput if he has "  
Toosaksimagooma (Rel.) if he has "

## - Dual -

Toosaksimagoomnook	If we two have heard
Toosaksimagooptik	if you two " "
Toosaksimagoonik or	if they two " "
Toosaksimakpennik	if they two " "
- Plural -	
Toosaksimagoopta	if we heard (have)
Toosaksimagoopse	if you have heard
Toosaksimakpetta	if they have heard
Toosaksimagoonik (Rel.)	if they have heard

Future Tense- Sing. -

Toosangnearooma	If I shall or will hear
Toosangnearoovit	if thou shalt " "
Toosangneakput	if he shall " "
Toosangnearoone (Rel.)	if he shall " "

- Dual -

Toosangnearoomnook	if we two shall or will hear
Toosangnearoopsik	if you two " "
Toosangnearoonik or	if they two " "
Toosangneakpennik	if they two " "
Toosangneakpennik	if they two " "

- Plural -

Toosangnearoopta	if we shall hear
Toosangnearoopse	if you " "
Toosangneakpetta or	if they " "
Toosangnearoonik	if they " "

the following compound forms are also heard.

Variations of future First form

Toosaromagooma	if I shall or will hear
Toosaromagoovit	if thou shalt or wilt hear
Toosaromakput	if he shall or will " "
Toosaromagoone (Rel.)	if he will or shall " "

Second Form

Toosalärooma	if I will or shall hear
Toosaläroovit	if thou wilt " "
Toosaläkput	if he will " "
Toosaläroone (Rel.)	if he will " "

Past Progressive

Toosalaukekgooma	if I was hearing
Toosalaukekgoovit	if thou wast hearing
Toosalaukekput	if he was " "
Toosalaukekgooone (Rel.)	if he was " "

Future Progressive

Toosangnealerooma	if I will be hearing
Toosangnealerooovit	if thou wilt " "
Toosangnealekput	if he will " "
Toosangnealerooone (Rel.)	if he will " "

Potential Form

Toosaongnarooma	if I am able to hear
Toosaongnarooovit	if thou art " "
Toosaongnakput	if he is " "
Toosaongnarooone (Rel.)	if he is " "

Optative Form

Toosaromagooma	if I wish to hear
Toosaromagoooovit	if thou wishest " "
Toosaromakput	if he wishes " "
Toosaromagoone (Rel.)	if he wishes " "

Negative Form

Toosangegooma	if I do not hear
Toosangegoovit	if thou dost not hear
Toosangeput	if he does not hear
Toosangegoone (Rel.)	if he does " "
- Dual -	
Toosangegoomock	if we two do not hear
Toosangegooptik	if you " "
Toosangegoonik or	if they " "
Toosangepennik	if they " "
- Flural -	
Toosangegocepta	if we do not hear
Toosangegoopce	if you " "
Toosangepetta	if they " "
Toosangegoonik (Rel.)	if they " "
<u>Past Tense</u>	
- Sing. -	
Toosalaungegooma	if I did not hear
Toosalaungegoovit	if thou didst not hear
Toosalaungeput	if he did not hear
Toosalaungegoone (Rel.)	if he did not hear
- Dual -	
Toosalaungegoomock	if we two did not hear
Toosalaungegooptik (or sik)	if you two " "
Toosalaungegoonik or	if they two " "
Toosalaungepennik	if they two " "
- Flural -	
Toosalaungegoopta	if we did not hear
Toosalaungegoopce	if you " "
Toosalaungepetta	if they " "
Toosalaungegoonik (Rel.)	if they " "
<u>Perfect Tense</u>	
Toosaksimangegooma	if I have not heard
Toosaksimangegoovit	if thou hast " "
Toosaksimangeput	if he has not " "
Toosaksimangegoone (Rel.)	if he has not " "
- Dual -	
Toosaksimangegoomock	if we two have not heard
Toosaksimangegooptik (sik)	if you two " "
Toosaksimangegoonik or	if they two " "
Toosaksimangepennik	if they two " "
- Flural -	
Toosaksimangegoopta	if we have not heard
Toosaksimangegoopce	if you " "
Toosaksimangepetta	if they " "
Toosaksimangegoonik (Rel.)	if they " "
<u>Future Tense</u>	
- Sing. -	
Toosangneangegooma	if I shall or will not hear
Toosangneangegoovit	if thou shalt or " "
Toosangneangeput	if he shall or will " "
Toosangneangegoone (Rel.)	if he shall " "
- Dual -	
Toosangneangegoomock	if we two shall or will not hear
Toosangneangegooptik	if you two " "
Toosangneangegoonik or	if they two " "
Toosangneangegoonik or	
Toosangneangepennik	if they two shall " "
- Flural -	
Toosangneangegoopta	if we shall or will not hear
Toosangneangegoopce	if you shall or will " "
Toosangneangepetta	if they shall " "
Toosangneangegoonik (Rel.)	if they " "

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Toosaromangegeooma	If I shall or will not hear
Toosalangegeovit	if thou wilt or shalt "
Toosaromangeput	if he shall or will not "
Toosaromangegoone (Rel.)	if he shall or will " "

Second Form

Toosalangegeooma	If I shall or will not hear
Toosalangegeovit	if thou shalt or wilt "
Toosalangeput	if he shall or will not "
Toosalangegoone (Rel.)	if he shall or will " "

The present, past and future progressive forms are seldom heard.

Potential Form

Toosangnangegeooma	If I am not able to hear
Toosangnangegeovit	if thou art not able to "
Toosangnangeput	if he is " " "
Toosangnangegoone (Rel.)	

Optative Form

Toosayomangegeooma	if I do not wish to hear
Toosayomangegeovit	if thou dost not wish " "
Toosayomangeput	if he does not wish to hear
Toosayomangegoone (Rel.)	if he does not wish " "

Infinitive or Participial Mood.

- Sing. -	
Toosaglunaga	(I) to hear or hearing
Toosagludit	(thou) to hear " "
Toosaglune	he to hear " "
- Dual -	
Toosaglunook	We two to hear " "
Toosaglulik	you two to hear " "
Toosaglulik	they two to hear " "
- Plural -	
Toosagluta	We to hear or hearing
Toosagluse	you to " " "
Toosaglulik	they to " " "

Another form is often heard particularly in the third persons in which the letter l is changed into t and the final consonant of verbal Foot is retained e.g.

- Sing. -	
Toosaktune	He to hear or hearing
- Dual -	
Toosaktutik	they two to hear " "
- Plural -	
Toosaktutik	they to hear " "

Tense, has of necessity, a very limited use in this mood, but when used the ordinary time particles are inserted as follows:-

Toosalauaglunaga	I having heard
Toosalauagludit	thou having heard
Toosalauaglune	he having heard

Negative

Toosangnanga	I not hearing or not to hear
Toosangnak	thou not " " "
Toosangnane	he not " " "
- Dual -	
Toosangnamook	We two not hearing " "
Toosangnatik or sik	you two not " " "
Toosangnatik	they two not " " "
- Plural -	
Toosangnata	we not hearing " " "
Toosangnase	you not " " "
Toosangnatik	they not " " "

The Second Conjugation

This conjugation differs but little from the first. The changes are pointed out under the various moods.

The Indicative

1st. In the present tense the final vowel of root is retained e.g.

	- Sing. -	
Nerrevoonga		I eat
Nerrevotit		thou eatest
Nerrevok &c.		he eats
End. The tenses are all regularly formed by being added to verbal root e.g.		
	or p. <u>Past</u>	
Nerrelaukkoonga		I ate
	or k. <u>Future</u>	
Nerreneakpoonga		I will or shall eat
	<u>Variations of future</u>	<u>first form</u>
Nerreyomakpoonga		I will or shall eat
	<u>Second form</u>	
Nerrelakpoonga		I will or shall eat
	<u>Potential form</u>	
Nerreongnakpoonga		I can eat
	<u>Optative Form</u>	
Nerreyomavoonga		I wish to eat

3rd. The present tense of negative verb is declined as in the first conjugation, but the past and other tenses are all regularly added to verbal root e.g.

	<u>Present</u>	
Herringelanga		
Nerretyangelanga		I do not eat
	<u>Past</u>	
Nerrelaungelanga		
nerrelautyangelanga		I did not eat
	<u>Perfect</u>	
Nerresimangelanga		
Nerresimatyangelanga		I have not eaten
	<u>Future</u>	
Nerreneangelanga		
Nerreneatyangelanga		I will or shall not eat
	<u>Potential form</u>	
Nerreongnangelanga		
Nerreongnatyangelanga		I cannot eat
	<u>Optative Form</u>	
Nerreyomangelanga		
Nerreyomatyangelanga		I do not wish to eat
	<u>The Interrogative Mood</u>	

In the present tense this mood is formed, as follows:

	- Sing. -	
Nerrevongã?		Do I eat?
Nerrevet		Doest thou eat?
Nerrevã		Does he eat
	- Dual -	
Nerrevnock		Do we two eat?
Nerrevetik		Do you two eat
Nerrevãk		Do they two eat?
	- Plural -	
Nerrevãta		Do we eat?
Nerrevãse		Do you eat?
Nerrevãt		Do they eat?

The other tenses are formed as follows:-

	<u>Past</u>	
Nerrelaukpoonga?	<u>Did I eat &amp;c. as</u>	
	<u>Perfect</u>	Nerrelaukpët(or k) Didst thou eat?
Nerresimavoonga?		Have I eaten?
	or k <u>Future</u>	
Nerreneakpoonga?		Will or shall I eat

Variations of future, first form

Nerreyomākpoonga?	Will or shall I eat
	<u>Second form</u>
Nerrelakpoonga?	Will or shall I eat
	<u>Present Progressive</u>
Nerrelakpoonga	Am I eating
	<u>Past Progressive</u>
Nerrelaukekpooṅga	Was I eating?
	<u>Future Progressive</u>
Nerrenealekpooṅga?	Will or shall I be eating
	<u>Potential Form</u>
Nerreongnakpoonga?	Can I eat?
	<u>Optative</u>
Nerreyomavoonga?	Do I wish to eat?
	<u>The Imperative Mood</u>

Nerregit	Eat thou
Nerrele	Let him eat
	<u>Dual</u>
Nerregetik (or sik)	Eat ye two
nerrelik	let those (two) eat
	<u>Plural</u>
Nerregitse	Eat ye
Nerrelit	Let them eat

	<u>Negative Form</u>
Nerringnak	Don't eat thou
Nerritsarane	Let him not eat
	<u>Dual</u>
Nerritsaātik	Don't eat ye two
Nerritsaātik	Let those (two) not eat
	<u>Plural</u>
(Nerringnase	Don't eat ye
(Nerritsaāse	Let them not eat
(Nerritsaātik	

Subjunctive MoodFirst Form

The present tense of this form is as follows:-

	- Sing. -
Nerregama	Because I eat
Nerregavit	because thou eatest
Nerringmut	" he eats
Nerregame (Rel.)	" he "
	- Dual -
Nerregamnoṅk	because we two eat
Nerregaptik	" you two "
Nerregamik or	" they two "
Nerringmenik	" " "
	- Plural -
Nerregapta	because we eat
Nerregapee	" you "
Nerringmetta	" they "
Nerregamik (Rel.)	" they "

The other tenses are formed as follows:-

	<u>Past</u>
Nerrelaurama	because I ate &c.
	- Perfect -
nerresimagama	because I have eaten
	- Future -
Nerrearama	because I will or shall eat
	<u>Variations of future - first form -</u>
Nerreyomāgama	because I will or shall eat
	<u>Second Form</u>
Nerrelārama	because I will or shall eat
	<u>Present Progressive</u>
Nerrelerama	because I am eating
	<u>Past Progressive</u>
Nerrelaukekgama	because I was eating
	<u>future progressive</u>
nerrenealerama	because I will be eating

Potential Form

Herreongnarama		because I can eat
	<u>Optative form</u>	
Herreyomagama		because I wish to eat
	<u>Negative form</u>	
This form is regularly conjugated e.g.		
	-Present -	
Herringenama		
Herrityangenama		because I do not eat
	- Past -	
Herrelaugenama		
nerrelautyangenama		because I did not eat
	- perfect -	
nerresimangenama		
nerresimatyangenama		because I have not eaten
	- future -	
nerreneangenama		
nerreneatyangenama		because I will or shall not eat
	<u>Variations of future, first form.</u>	
nerreyomangenama		
nerreyomatyangenama		because I will or shall not "
	<u>Second Form</u>	
nerrelangenama		
nerrelatyangenama		because I will or shall " "
	<u>Potential form</u>	
nerreongnangenama		
nerreongnatyangenama		because I cannot eat
	<u>Optative form</u>	
nerreyorangenama		
nerreyomatyangenama		because I wish to eat
	<u>Second Form of Subjunctive Mood</u>	
	<u>Present</u>	
	-Sing.-	
Nerregooma		If I eat
nerregooovit		if thou eatest
nerrikput		if he eats
nerregoone (Rel.)		if he eats
	- Dual -	
nerregoomook		if we two eat
nerregooptik or sik		if you two "
nerregoonik or		if they two "
nerrikpennik		if they " "
	- plural -	
nerrigoopta		if we eat
nerregoopse		if you eat
nerrikpetta		if they eat
nerregoonik (Rel.)		if they "
The other tenses are thus formed:-		
	- Past -	
nerrelaurooma		if I ate
	- perfect -	
nerresimagooma		if I have eaten
	- Future -	
nerrenearooma		if I shall or will eat
	<u>Variations of future, first form</u>	
nerreyomagooma		if I shall or will eat
	<u>Second form</u>	
herrelarooma		if I shall or will eat
	<u>Past Progressive</u>	
nerrelaukekgooma		if I was eating
	<u>Future Progressive</u>	
nerrenealerooma		if I will or shall be eating
	<u>Potential form</u>	
nerreongnarooma		if I am able to eat
	<u>Optative form</u>	
nerreyomagooma		if I wish to eat
	<u>Negative form</u>	
	<u>present</u>	
nerringeooma		if I do not eat
	<u>Past</u>	
nerrelaungeooma		if I did not eat

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	<u>Perfect</u>		
nerresimangegooma		If I have not eaten	
	<u>Future</u>		
nerreneangegooma		If I shall or will not eat	
	<u>Variations of future, first form</u>		
nerreyomangegooma		If I shall or will not eat	
	<u>Second Form</u>		
nerrelangegooma		If I shall or will not eat	
	<u>Potential form</u>		
nerreongnangegooma		If I am not able to eat	
	<u>Optative Form</u>		
nerreyomangegooma		If I do not wish to eat	
	<u>Infinitive Mood</u>		
	- Sing. -		
nerrivlunga		I eating or to eat	
nerrivlutit		thou " " "	
nerrivlune		he " " "	
	- Dual -		
nerrivlunook		We two eating or to eat	
nerrivlutik		you two " " "	
nerrivlutik		they two " " "	
	- Plural -		
nerrivluta		We eating " "	
nerrivluse		you " " "	
nerrivlutik		they " " "	
	<u>Another form</u>		
	- Sing. -		
(nerriksunga		I eating or to eat	} used } sometimes
(nerriksutit		thou " " "	
(nerriksune		he " " "	
	- Dual -		
(nerriksunook		we two " " "	
(nerriksutik		you two " " "	
(nerriksutik		they two " " "	
	<u>Negative form</u>		
nerrenanga		I not eating or not to eat	
nerrenak		thou " " "	
nerriagnak		he " " "	
nerrenane			
	- Dual -		
nerrenamnook		we two " " "	
nerrenatik		you two " " "	
nerrenatik		they two " " "	
	- Plural -		
nerrenata		we not eating or not to eat	
nerrenase		you " " "	
nerrenatik		they " " "	
	<u>Another form.</u>		
	- Sing. -		
(herrityennanga		I not eating or not to eat	}
(herrityennak		thou " " "	
(herrityeggane		he " " "	
	- Dual -		
(herrityegganeok		we two " " "	
(herrityeggatik		you two " " "	
(herrityeggatik		they two " " "	
	- Plural -		
(herrityeggata		we not eating or not to eat	}
(herrityeggase		you " " "	
(herrityeggatik		they " " "	

Varieties of Intransitive Verb formed by affixes. A few useful forms are given here but the subject will be fully treated under syntax.

1st. These may be divided into two classes -

Those which are formed by adding verbal terminations to nouns.

2nd. Those which have verbal roots, but which are variously qualified by the addition of particles partaking of the nature of adverbs &c.

First Class - Nouns with verbal terminations *Övok* or *uvok*, it is such a thing, he is such a person, as, *Jesuse, Jesus, Jesuseövk*, He is Jesus; *kokyoot*, a gun; *kokyootövk*, it is a gun; *arngak*, a woman, female creature; *arngauvk*, she is a woman, female creature (but see the verb "to be.")

The verbal termination *Pok* attached to the names of animals and birds denotes the acquisition of such, as *netsuk*, a seal; *netsukpok*, he gets, catches a seal, *mittek* an eider duck, *mittekkpok*, he gets, catches an eider duck.

*Sackpok*, hunts, pursues, seeks for, as *tuktu*, a deer, *tuktuseckpok*, he hunts, seeks deer; *netsuk*, a seal, *netauseckpok*, he hunts seals; *ivak*, a walrus; *ivekseckpok*, he hunts walrus.

*Leckpok*, makes, builds, as *iglo*, a house *igloleckpok*, he makes, builds a house; *kumik*, a boot, *kumeleckpok*, he makes boots.

*Kakpok*, has, possesses, or there is such a person or thing, as *orkeuk*, blubber, fat, *orkeukakpok*, he has blubber fat; *kokyoot*, a gun, *kokyootekakket?* Hast thou a gun? *noona*, a land, *noonakakpok*, there is a land; *innuk*, an Eskimo, human being, *innukakke?* Is there someone, is there an inhabitant? Ah, *innokakke*, yes there is someone, there is an inhabitant.

*Tokpok* eats, as, *mittek*, an eider duck; *mittektokpok*, he eats (an) eider duck.

*Leakpok* travels to, as *kokrak*, Great Whale River; *kokraleakpok*, he travels to Great Whale River; *killak*, heaven, *killaleakpok*, he goes, ascends to heaven.

*Maukpok*, goes to, as, *silla*, the air, *sillamaukpok*, he goes into the open air; *noona*, land; *noonamaukpok*, he goes to the land; this generally differs from *leakpok* in being applied to objects which are not distant; *leakpok* on the other hand is used to convey the idea of travelling to a place well in the distance.

*Oyakpok*, is like, resembles, as *innuk*, an Eskimo, human being, *innuoyakpok*, he is like an Eskimo; *iglo* a house; *iglooyakpok*, it is like a house; *kokyoot*, a gun; *kokyootöyapok*, it is like a gun, resembles a gun.

*Tuenuavok*, is only such a thing or person, is nothing else but such a thing or person, as, *keyuk*, wood, *keyutwenuavok* it is only wood; *angot*, a man, male creature; *angotwenuavok*, he is only a man; *kokyoot*, a gun; *kokyootwenuavok*, it is only a gun; nothing else but a gun.

*Gikpok*, large, as *tablo*, the chin; *tablogikpok*, he has a large chin; *seot*, the ear, *seotgikpok*, he has large ears, he is large eared; *eye*, the eye; *eyegikpok*, he has large eyes, he is large eyed.

*Kitpok*, small, as *kablokitpok*, he has a small chin; *seotekitpok*, he has small ears, he is small eared; *eyekitpok* he has small eyes, is small eyed. These are generally used as nominal particles, as *eyegiktok*, one who has large eyes; *eyekittok*, one who has small eyes.

*Searikpok*, beautiful, as *angot*, a man, *angotitsearikpok*, a beautiful man; *eye*, the eye, *eyetsearikpok*, he has good, beautiful looking eyes; *noona*, land, *noonatsearikpok*, it is a beautiful land;

*Lukpok*, bad, evil, diseased, as *eye*, the eye, *eyelukpok* he (has) sore diseased eyes; *noonalukpok*, it is a poor land.

#### Second Class.

(Verbal roots with adverbial affixes - *surivok*, soon, quickly as *tikkesarivok*, he arrives soon, quickly, *kauyemavok*, he knows

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kaueyematsarivok, he knows soon). Kaprea, is used much in Hudson Bay, as tikkekapreakpok, he arrives soon.  
 Kattakpok, several times, frequently, as tikkepok, he arrives; tikkekattakpok, he arrives frequently; itterkpok, he enters (somewhere) itterkattakpok, he enters frequently several times.  
 Garukpok, often as, keavok, he cries, weeps; keagarukpok, he often weeps, cries; ohakpok, he speaks, okagarukpok, he speaks often; tiglikpok, he steals; tiglegarukpok, he often steals.  
 Garocepok, seldom, as keagarocepok, he seldom weeps; okarocepok, he seldom speaks, tiglegarocepok, he seldom steals.  
 Swetpok, never, as tokkovok, he dies; tokkoswetpok, he never dies; ohakpok, he speaks; okarswetpok, he never speaks.  
 Pukpok (to verbs in second conjugation) yukpok generally, is accustomed to do so and so, as tikkepukpok, he is accustomed to arrive, generally arrives; issumavok, he thinks issumavukpok, he is accustomed to think; nerrevok, he eats, nerrevukpok, he generally eats, is accustomed to eating.  
 Signakpok always, in the same manner, as usual, as, - pingashooatsignakpok, he always works, works the same as usual. okpepok, he believes, okpetsignakpok, he believes the same; issumavok, he thinks, issumatsignakpok, he thinks as usual, he thinks the same.  
 K&akpok, first, (i.e. before another person or event) as, tikkepok he arrives, tikkek&akpok, he arrives first; audlakpok, he goes away; audlak&akpok, he goes away first, nerrevok, he eats; nerrek&akpok, he eats first.  
 Tignakpok, the first time, as tikketignakpok, he arrives for the first time; tekkovok, he sees (something) tekkotignakpok, he sees (something) for the first time; nerrevok, he eats; nerretignakpok, he eats for the first time (i.e. after long abstinence.)  
 Kammerkpok, recently, as tikkepok, he arrives, tikkekammerkpok, he arrived recently; toosakpok, he hears; toosakkammerkpok he heard recently; nerrevok, he eats; nerrekammerkpok, he ate recently.  
 Yar&rkpok, has already done so and so, as, nerrevok, he eats, nerreyar&rkpok; he has already eaten, has quite finished eating, tikkepok, he arrives, tikkeyar&rkpok, he has already arrived.  
 Re with the first conjugation ge with the second has the meaning of also, too, again, as, tikkepok, he arrives, tikkegepok, he arrives again; persukpok, it drifts; (the snow) perksugepok, it is drifting again; nerrevok, he eats nerregepok, he eats again.  
 Re and Ge, too, also, as, toosakpok, he hears, tussarevok, he hears again; audlakpok, he goes away; audlarevok, he also goes away; nerrevok, he eats; nerregepok, he also eats.  
 Yongnerkpok, no more (no longer) as, issumavok, he thinks, issumatyongnerkpok, he thinks no longer, no more; innovok, he lives, innotyongnerkpok, he is no longer alive, is dead; pingashooakpok, he works, endeavors to do something; pingashooatyongnerkpok, he works no more.  
 Pidleavok (to verbs in second conjugation) vidleavok almost as kauremavok, he knows; kauremavidleavok, he almost knows; pisukpok, he walks, pissukpidleavok, he almost walks; tussakpok, he hears, tussakpidleavok, he almost hears.  
 Marikpok, completely, ably, altogether, as, pingashooatpok, he works, pingashooamarikpok, he (endeavors to) work hard; is an able workman; kauremavok, he knows, kaueyamamarikpok, he knows (it) completely altogether;  
 Seak well, right, correctly, as ohakpok, he speaks, chatseakpok he speaks well; kauremavok, he knows; kaurematseakpok, he knows well, is well acquainted with (it), issumavok, he thinks, issumatseakpok, he thinks right, well. The negative form of this is used to express opposite qualities (to those given) as chatseangelak, he does not speak correctly; kaurematseangelak, he does not know well.

Nashooakpok, endeavors to do so and so, as meroakpok, he climbs, goes up hill &c. meroangnashooakpok, he endeavors to climb; issumavok, he thinks; issumanashooakpok, he endeavors to think.

Gosukpok, is inclined, disposed to do so and so, as naglikpok he loves; naglegosukpok, he is inclined, disposed to love; eyokpok, he laughs; eyrosukpok, he is inclined to laugh. Tuenaavok, only does (such a thing) as, issumavok, he thinks; Issumatuenaavok, he only thinks; okpekpok, he believes; okpektuenaavok, he only believes, iksevavok, he sits down; iksevatuenaavok, he only sits down (does nothing else, does not move about) Orkpok, is tired of doing so and so, as pisaukpok, he walks, pisungorokpok, he is tired of walking; nerrevok, he eats, herringorokpok, he is tired of eating; akpungorokpok, he runs; akpungerngorokpok, he is tired of running.

Loakpok, much a good deal, as nerrevok, he eats, nerridoakpok he eats a good deal; sinnikpok, he sleeps, sinnidoakpok, he sleeps a good deal, much. The negative is used to express an opposite meaning, as nerridoangelak he eats but little, not much.

Tokrovok (to verbs in second conjugation) yukrovok, very much great, greatly, as nerrevok, he eats, nerreyukrovok, he eats a great deal; issuepok, it is awkward, hard; issuetokrovok, it is very awkward, hard; arokpok, he sins; aroktokrovok, he sins greatly; he sins very much; he is a great sinner. Kokpok, probably perhaps, as, kauremavok, he knows; kauremakokpok, he probably knows; issumavok, he thinks; issumakokpok, perhaps probably he thinks; toosakpok, he hears, toosakokpok, probably he hears.

Tuksauvok (to verbs in second conjugation) yuksauvok, ought, should, as, kauremavok, he knows, kauremayuksauvok, he ought to know; okpekpok, he believes; okpektuksauvok, he ought to believe; ohakpok, he speaks; ohaktuksauvok, he ought to speak should speak.

Kalloakpok (To verbs in second conjugation) galloakpok, certainly, indeed, as, kauremavok, he knows; kauremagalloakpok, indeed he knows; eyokpok, he laughs, eyerralloakpok, indeed he laughs; toosakpok, he hears, toosarralloakpok, indeed he hears.

Tugellock, indeed (to verbs in second conjugation) rugelloak, as, okpekpok, he believes; okpektugellock, indeed he believes; kauremavok, he knows; kauremarugellock, indeed he knows; This differs from ralloakpok in only being used in the third persons; It is used as follows:

	- Sing. -	
<u>Okpektugellock</u>	-	indeed he believes
	- Dual -	
<u>Okpektugellock</u>	-	indeed they two believe
	- Plural -	
<u>Okpektugellockat</u>	-	indeed they believe.

The Eskimo often pronounce the above as follows:-

	- Sing. -	
<u>Okpektugelwak</u>	-	
	- Dual -	
<u>Okpektugelwak</u>	-	
	- Plural -	
<u>Okpektugelwat</u>	-	

Netsauvok - is the comparative verbal particle, as kauremavok, he knows; kauremaneksauvok, he knows better; more than such a person &c.; okpekpok, he believes; okperneksauvok, he believes more than so and so.

Nekpavok, is the superlative verbal particle, as mikkevok, it is small, mikkenekpavok, it is the smallest; angevok, it is large, angenekpavok, it is the largest.



The various forms of intransitive verb already treated of are conjugated in most cases as the verbs *toosakpok* and *nerrevok* e.g.

<u>First Class</u>	
<u>Indicative Mood</u>	
<u>present tense</u>	
<i>ikkarukteovoonga</i>	I am a helper
<u>Past</u>	
<i>ikkarukteolaukpoonga</i>	I was a helper
<u>Negative form Present</u>	
<i>ikkarukteongelanga</i>	I am not a helper
<u>Past</u>	
<i>ikkarukteolaungelanga</i>	I was not a helper
<u>Subjunctive Mood</u>	
<i>ikkarukteogama</i>	because I am a helper
<u>Past</u>	
<i>ikkarukteolaurama</i>	because I was a helper
<u>Negative form Present</u>	
<i>ikkarukteongenama</i>	because I am not a helper
<u>Past</u>	
<i>ikkarukteolaungenama</i>	because I was not a helper
<u>Infinitive Mood</u>	
<i>ikkarukteovlunga</i>	I being a helper
<u>Verb of first conjugation</u> <i>Tuktuseokpok</i> , he hunts Arctic Deer, Cariboo	

<u>Indicative Mood</u>	
<u>-present tense.-</u>	
<i>Tuktuseokpok</i>	He hunts deer
<u>- Past -</u>	
<i>Tutuseolaukpok</i>	he hunted deer
<u>Negative Form Present</u>	
<i>Tuktuseongelak</i>	he does not hunt deer
<u>- Past -</u>	
<i>Tuktuseolaungelak</i>	He did not hunt deer
<u>Subjunctive Mood Present</u>	
<i>tuktuseongmut</i>	because he hunts deer
<i>tuktuseorame (Rel.)</i>	" "
<u>- past -</u>	
<i>tuktuseolaungmut</i>	because he hunted deer
<i>tuktuseolaurame (Rel.)</i>	" "
<u>Negative Form Present</u>	
<i>tuktuseongemut</i>	because he does not hunt deer
<i>tuktuseongenama (Rel.)</i>	" "
<u>- Past -</u>	
<i>tuktuseolaungemut</i>	because he did not "
<i>tuktuseolaungenama</i>	" "
<i>tuktuseolautyangenama (Rel.)</i>	" "

Verbal Roots with Adverbial Affixes.

These are regularly conjugated in the Indicative Mood, but irregularities are found in the subjunctive, especially in verbs having adverbial particles ending in *ek* and *uk*, these retain their final consonants and are conjugated as verbs of second conjugation as -

<i>tikkepukpok</i>	he generally arrives
<u>Indicative Mood Present Tense</u>	
<i>tikkepukpoonga</i>	I generally arrive
<i>tikkepukpotit</i>	thou " arrives
<i>tikkepukpok</i>	he " arrives
<u>Subjunctive Mood present tense</u>	
<i>tikkepukgama</i>	because I generally arrive
<i>tikkepukgavit</i>	" thou " arrives
<i>tikkepungmut</i>	" he " arrives
<i>tikkepukgame (Rel.)</i>	" he " arrives
Both the negative form and other tenses are regular.	
<u>Indicative</u>	
<i>tikkepungelanga</i>	I do not generally arrive
<u>Past</u>	
<i>tikkepulaungelanga</i>	I did not " "
<u>Subjunctive</u>	
<i>tikkepungenama</i>	because I do not generally arrive.

tikkepulaungenama  
tikkepulaulyangenama

because I did not  
generally arrive

We can not only conjugate such compound words as the above, but the adverbial and other particles may be joined together and a word may be formed of a surprising length.

Root - Tikke - with verbal termination pok i.e.

tikkepok he arrives

With adverbial particle sari, tikkesarivok, he arrives soon. With verbal comparative particle neksau - tikkesarineksauvok - he arrives sooner than so and so.

With future tense neak - tikkesarineksauneakpok - he will arrive sooner. With negative particle nge. -

tikkesarineksauneangelak, he will not arrive sooner.

With adverbial termination "tugelloak" - tikkesarineksauneangettugelloak, Indeed he will not arrive sooner.

With verbal affix rök or gök he says so and so - tikkesarineksauneangettugelloagök, Indeed he will not arrive sooner he says.

kauyemavok he knows

with auxiliary verbal particle "nashooak"

kauyemashooakpok, he endeavors, tries to know

With adverbial Particle "puk" - kauyemashooakpukpok he generally tries to know.

With future tense neak

kauyemashooakpungneakpok - he will generally try to know.

With negative particle nge. kauyematnashooakpungneangelak - he will not always try to know.

The formation of such compound words will be more fully treated of under syntax.

### Examples of Intransitive Verb

#### Indicative Mood

Goode innungnik taminik kauyemavok, God knows all the Eskimo. Ikpuksek pingashooalukpoonga, I worked yesterday; innuet okkeok tikkelaramik iglovegalleongneakpoot, when the Eskimo arrive (in) the winter they will build snow houses; kaukput parsingeput audlaläkpooonga, if the snow is not drifting I shall go away to-morrow; tapsoma noonangagoot ineakpok, he will go through that one's land; innuüt illunget tikkeneangelet, some of the Eskimo will not arrive.

#### Interrogative Mood

Tukkesevet? Dost thou understand?  
ernimnik tekkolaukpet? (or k) Didst thou see my son?  
kunga innooet tikkeneakpat? When will the Eskimo arrive?  
pannimnik tekkolaukpäse- Did you see my daughter?

#### Imperative Mood

Savingmik tapsoma iglonganit aitselaurit, Pray bring me a knife from that one's house; attai nalatsealeritse, now then (do) pay proper attention. Attai arehoktueyevingmut aileritse, now then go ye to the church; angerokab iglonganut aileretik, go ye two to the master's house.

#### Subjunctive Mood, first form

Innoöt tuktunik tekkogamik kuyeleakput, When the Eskimo see the deer, they will be pleased. Güde innungnik taminik kauyemagame ikkayuonakpat, because God knows all the Eskimo, he is able to help them; innungnik tekkolaurama kuyelevoonga, I am glad, because I saw the Eskimo.

#### Second Form

Innogooma akkago tikkeyomakpoonga, if I live I shall arrive next year; innuet okpekpetta goodemut sageskpetta arongnimenik kimmesuglutik Gudib peuleneakpat, if the Eskimo believe, if they turn to God hating their sins, God will save them.

Amashunik netsakangeput, innocet kaneakpoot, if there are not many seals, the Eskimo will be hungry.

Infinite Mood

Ikpukasak pissuklunga padlalaukpoonga, walking yesterday I fell down; Goode innungnik naglegosuklune ernimenik tamounga tikketitselaukpok peuleyomavlugit, loving the Eskimo God sent his son this way (into the world) wishing to save them. Tamounga kalluta amashunik tuktnik tekkolaukpogoot, coming this way we saw a great many deer.

Variations of Intransitive Verb.

Gudib erninga kenauva? Who is God's son, Jesusevok, He is Jesus; ikpuksak iglovegalleolaukpoonga, I made a snow house yesterday; savekakkot? Hast thou a knife? tikkesari-neakpet? Wilt thou arrive soon? Audlakangneakpa? Will he go away first? tamounga tikketignalaukpese? Is this the first time you came this way? nerreyarerkpese, have you finished eating? aglangnik kauyematseakpet? Dost thou know thy books well? Ikpuksak pigsuktokrolaukpogoot, we walked, a great deal yesterday; illunata kuyalegalloukpogoot, indeed we are all pleased; tamounga tikkenektugelloak, indeed he will come this way.

Transitive Verbs.

Transitive verbs are those in which the action passes on from the subject to an object, as tingmeak tekrovvara, I see a bird.

Transitive verbs may be formed by adding transitive affixes to the roots of intransitive verbs as, naglikpok, he loves; naglikpa, he loves him; naivok, he smells; naiva, he smells him or it.

Some verbs are of an exclusively transitive nature and cannot be treated as in the above instance; e.g. nagligeva, he loves him, but not nagligevok, he loves, as it would then mean he loves himself.

Transitive verbs have various inflections which express both subject and object, e.g. Gude nagligeveook Dost thou love God? Ah, nagligevara, yes I love him; innust tekkolaukpegit? Didst thou see the Eskimo? Ah, tekkolaukpukka, Yes, I saw them; illetarevings? Dost thou know me? Ah, illetarevagit, yes I know thee. Again, various adverbial and other particles may be joined together after the verbal root so that much may be said in one word with force and precision. See varieties of intransitive verb.

The conjugations of transitive verb may be classed as two, the first ending in va and the second in pa, as, nagligeva, he loves him, but see note regarding the classes of verbal roots under intransitive verb.

The Transitive Verb Nagligeva, he loves him.

Indicative Mood

Present Tense.

- Sing. -

nagligevara I love him  
nagligevat (almost pronounced like nagligevat) thou lovest him  
nagligeva he loves him.

- Dual -

nagligevavook we two love him  
nagligevatik you two love him  
nagligevak they two love him

- Plural -

nagligevavoot We love him  
nagligevase you love him  
nagligevat they love him

Dual Objective Form

Here we have a dual object, and to mark this change the verb is inflected, as follows: -

naglìgevåka	I love those two
naglìgevåkit	thou lovest those two
naglìgevåk	he loves those two
- Dual -	
naglìgevåvook	We two love those two
naglìgevåtik	you two love those two
naglìgevåkik	they two love those two
- plural -	
naglìgevåvoot	We love those two
naglìgevåse	you love those "
naglìgevågik	they " "

Plural Objective Form

Here the inflection of verb is again changed to mark the plural object, as,

- Sing. -	
naglìgevukka	I love them
naglìgevåtit	thou lovest them
naglìgevåit	he loves them.
- Dual -	
naglìgevåvook	We two love them
naglìgevåtik	you two love them
naglìgevåkik	they two love them
- Plural -	
naglìgevåvoot	We love them
naglìgevåse	you " "
naglìgevåit	they love them

Inverse Form

In the direct form of verb already treated of the agents were either in the first, second or third persons, but in this form the agent or agents are only in the third e.g. naglìgevåra, I love him, but naglìgevånga, he loves me; naglìgevåit, thou lovest him, but naglìgevåtit, he loves thee.

Nouns and demonstrative pronouns in the singular, together with all possessive pronouns when used as agents with this form must be treated the same as if used as genitives e.g. Goodib naglìgevånga, God loves me, tapsoma naglìgevåtit, that one loves thee.

Inverse form declined.

- Sing. -	
naglìgevånga	he loves me
naglìgevåtit	he loves thee
- Dual -	
naglìgevåtegook	he loves us two
naglìgevåtik	he loves you two
- Plural -	
naglìgevåtegoot	hs loves us
naglìgevåse	he loves you

The dual and plural inverse forms are just the same as regards the inflection of verb but the dual or plural forms of noun are used when required to point out the agents in question e.g. innHet naglìgevåtit, the Eskimo love thee; innök tekkovåtegoot, two men Eskimo see us.

The first and second persons or direct form

Here we do not consider the third persons, this direct form being only used when the personal pronouns I and thou, we and you, come into use. In speaking direct to a person we should say, I love thee, we love you &c. thus using the first and second personal pronouns in conjunction with the verb; to express similar forms of speech the verb in Eskimo is inflected in many ways.

1st person singular, 2nd persons sing. dual and plural.

naglìgevågik	I love thee
naglìgevåptik	I love you two
naglìgevåptinga	you two love me
naglìgevåpæe	I love you
naglìgevåpsinga	you love me.

2nd person singular and 1st persons sing., dual and plural.

nagligelavangma	thou lovest me
nagligelavaptegook	thou lovest us two
nagligelavaptegik	we two love thee
nagligelavaptegoot	thou lovest us
nagligelavaptegit	we love thee
1st persons dual and plural and second persons &c.	
nagligelavaptik	we two love you two
nagligelavaptegook	you two love us two
nagligelavapse	we love you
nagligelavapsegoot	you love us
2nd persons dual and plural and 1st persons &c.	
nagligelavaptegoot	you two love us
nagligelavaptik	we love you two
nagligelavaptegook	you love us two
nagligelavapse	we two love you

OF TENSE

The time particles are inserted as in the intransitive verb. The transitive inflection of verb being retained. The perfect tense is not used as frequently as in the English language but the past takes its place. Past Tense, I loved, did love, or have loved him;

	- Sing. -
nagligelaukpara	I loved him
nagligelaukpat	thou loved him
nagligelaukpa	he loved him
	- Dual -
nagligelaukpavook	we two loved him
nagligelaukpatik	you two loved him
nagligelaukpak	they two "
	- plural -
nagligelaukpavoot	we loved him
nagligelaukpasse	you loved him
nagligelaukpät	they "
	<u>Dual Objective Form</u>
nagligelaukpäka	I loved those two
nagligelaukpäkit	thou loved those two
nagligelaukpak	he loved those two
('perhaps the terminations of Sing. & Plural in 1st persons may have some connection with Demonstrative pronouns such as, tamna and tapkoa.)	
	- Dual -
nagligelaukpavook	we two loved those two
nagligelaukpatik	you two loved those two
nagligelaukpakik	they two loved those two
	- Plural -
nagligelaukpavoot	we loved those two
nagligelaukpasse	you loved those two
nagligelaukpagik	they loved those two
	<u>Plural Objective form</u>
	- Sing. -
nagligelaukpukka	I loved them
nagligelaukpatit	thou loved them
nagligelaukpaüt	he loved them
	- Dual -
nagligelaukpavook	we two loved them
nagligelaukpatik	you two loved them
nagligelaukpakik	they two loved them
	- Plural -
nagligelaukpavoot	we loved them.
nagligelaukpasse	you loved them
nagligelaukpaüt	they loved them.
	<u>Inverse form</u>
	- Sing. -
nagligelaukpänga	he loved me
nagligelaukpätit	he loved thee

## - Dual -

nagligelaukp̄tegeok	he loved us two
nagligelaukpatik	he loved you two
- Plural -	
nagligelaukp̄tegeoot	he loved us
nagligelaukp̄se	he loved you
-The first and second persons -	
1st person singular and 2nd persons sing, dual and plural.	
nagligelaukpagit	I loved thee
nagligelaukpaptik	I loved you two
nagligelaukpaptinga	you two loved me
nagligelaukpapse	I loved you
nagligelaukpapsinga	you loved me
2nd persons sing, and 1st persons sing, dual and plural	
nagligelaukpungma	thou loved me
nagligelaukp̄tegeok	thou loved us two
nagligelaukp̄tegeik	we two loved thee
nagligelaukp̄tegeoot	thou loved us
nagligelaukp̄tegeit	we loved thee
First persons dual and plural and second persons &c.	
nagligelaukpaptik	we two loved you two
nagligelaukp̄tegeok	you two loved us two
nagligelaukpapse	we loved you
nagligelaukp̄segeoot	you loved us
Second persons dual and plural and first persons &c.	
nagligelaukp̄tegeoot	you two loved us
nagligelaukpaptik	we loved you two
nagligelaukp̄tegeok	you loved us two
nagligelaukpapse	we two loved you

of the other tenses &amp;c.

These are formed in the same manner as the past.  
Some examples are here given.

## -Future -

nagligenekpara	I will or shall love him
nagligenekpat	thou wilt or shalt love him
nagligenekpa &c.	he will or shall love him

Inverse Form

nagligenekp̄nga	he will love me
nagligenekpatit &c.	he will love thee
- The first and second persons -	
nagligenekpagit	I will love thee
nagligenekpaptik	I will love you two
nagligenekpaptinga	you two will love me
nagligenekpapse	I will love you
nagligenekpapsinga &c.	You will love me

## - Variations of future Second form -

nagligelakpara	I will or shall love him
nagligelakpat	thou wilt or shalt love him
nagligelakpa	he will or shall love him

Inverse Form

nagligelakp̄nga	he will or shall love me
nagligelakpatit	he will " thee

The first and Second Persons

nagligelakpagit	I will or shall love thee
nagligelakpaptik	I will or shall love you two
nagligelakpaptinga	you two will or shall love me
nagligelakpapse	I will or shall love you
nagligelakpapsinga	you will or shall love me.

<u>Potential</u> -	nagligeonakpara	I can love him
<u>form.</u>	nagligeonakpat	thou canst love him
	nagligeonakpa	he can love him

Inverse Form.

nagligeonakp̄nga	he can love me
nagligeonakpatit	he can love thee
- the first and second persons	
nagligeonakpagit	I can love thee
nagligeonakpaptik	I can love you two
nagligeonakpaptinga	you two can love me
nagligeonakpapse	I can love you
nagligeonakpapsinga	you can love me

Optative Form

nagligeyomavara	I wish to love him
nagligeyomavat	thou wishest to love him
nagligeyomava	he wishes to love him

Inverse Form.

nagligeyomavānga	He wishes to love me
nagligeyomavātit	he wishes to love thee
- The first and second persons -	
nagligeyomavagit	I wish to love thee
nagligeyomavaptik	I wish to love you two
nagligeyomavaptinga	you two wish to love me
nagligeyomavapsa	I wish to love you
nagligeyomavapsinga	you wish to love me

The Negative Form

The Negative particle of the transitive verb is inserted as in the contracted manner used in the second form of subjunctive mood, as naglegengelara, I do not love him.

Negative Form Declined.

naglegingelāra	I do not love him
naglegingelat	
naglegetyangelat	thou dost not love him
naglegingela	
nagligetyangela	he does not love him
- Dual -	
naglegingelavook	
nagligetyangelavook	we two do not love him
naglegingelatik	
nagligetyangelatik	you two do not love him
naglegingelak	
nagligetyangelak	they two do not love him
- Plural -	
naglegingelavoot	
nagligetyangelavoot	we do not love him
naglegingelase	
nagligetyangelase	you do not love him
naglegingelat	
nagligetyangelat	they do not love him

Dual Objective Form- Sing. -

naglegingelāka	
nagligetyangelāka	I do not love those two
naglegingelakit	
nagligetyangelakit	thou dost not love those two
naglegingelak	
nagligetyangelak	he does not love those two
- Dual -	
naglegingelavook	
nagligetyangelavook	We two do not love those two
naglegingelatik	
nagligetyangelatik	you two do not love those two
naglegingelakik	
nagligetyangelakik	they two do not love those two
- Plural -	
naglegingelavook	
nagligetyangelavook	we do not love those two
naglegingelase	
nagligetyangelase	you do not love those two
naglegingelagik	
nagligetyangelagik	they do not love those two

Plural Objective Form

naglegingelāka	
nagligetyangelakka	I do not love them
naglegingelatit	
nagligetyangelatit	thou dost not love them
naglegingelait	
nagligetyangelait	he does not love them

## - Dual -

naglegingelavook  
 nagligetyangelavook we two do not love them  
 naglegingelatik  
 nagligetyangelatik you two do not love them  
 naglegingelakik  
 nagligetyangelakik they two do not love them

## - Plural -

naglegingelavoot  
 nagligetyangelavoot we do not love them  
 naglegingelase  
 nagligetyangelase you do not love them  
 naglegingelait  
 nagligetyangelait they do not love them

Inverse Form

naglegingelanga  
 nagligetyangelanga he does not love me  
 naglegingelstit  
 nagligetyangelstit he does not love thee

## - Dual -

naglegingelategook  
 nagligetyangelategook he does not love us two  
 naglegingelatik  
 nagligetyangelatik he does not love you two

## - Plural -

naglegingelategoot  
 nagligetyangelategoot he does not love us  
 naglegingelase  
 nagligetyangelase he does not love you

The first and Second Persons

1st person singular and 2nd persons, sing, dual and plural.

naglegingelagit  
 nagligetyangelagit I do not love thee  
 naglegingelaptik  
 nagligetyangelaptik I do not love you two  
 naglegingelaptinga  
 nagligetyangelaptinga You two do not love me  
 naglegingelapse  
 nagligetyangelapse I do not love you  
 naglegingelapsinga  
 nagligetyangelapsinga You do not love me

Second persons singular and 1st persons sing, dual and plural

naglegelangna  
 naglegingelaptegood thou dost not love me  
 nagligetyangelaptegood thou dost not love us two  
 naglegingelaptegek  
 nagligetyangelaptegek we two do not love thee  
 naglegingelaptegood  
 nagligetyangelaptegood thou dost not love us  
 naglegingelaptegit  
 nagligetyangelaptegit we do not love thee

First persons dual and plural and second persons, sing, dual and plural.

naglegingelaptik  
 nagligetyangelaptik We two do not love you two  
 naglegingelaptegood  
 nagligetyangelaptegood You two do not love us two  
 naglegingelapse  
 nagligetyangelapse We do not love you  
 naglegingelapsegood  
 nagligetyangelapsegood you do not love us



naglegingelaptegoct	
nagligetyangelaptegoct	You two do not love us
naglegingelaptik	
nagligetyangelaptik	we do not love you two
naglegingelaptegoock	
nagligetyangelaptegoock	you do not love us two
naglegingelapee	
nagligetyangelapee	we two do not love you
- Tense and Negation -	
Past.	
-Sing.-	
nagligelaungelara	
nagligelautyangelara	I did not love him
nagligelaungelat	
nagligelautyangelat	thou didst not love him
nagligelaungela	
nagligelautyungela	" did not love him
- Dual -	
nagligelaungelavook	
nagligelautyangelavook	we two did not love him
nagligelaungelatik	
nagligelautyangelatik	you two did not love him
nagligelautyangelakik	they two did not love him
nagligelaungelakik	
- Plural -	
nagligelaungelavoot	
nagligelautyangelavoot	we did not love those two
nagligelaungelase	
nagligelautyangelase	you did not love those two
nagligelaungelagik	
nagligelautyangelagik	they did not love those two
Plural Objective Form.	
nagligelaungelakka	
nagligelautyangelakka	I did not love them
nagligelaungelatit	
nagligelautyangelatit	thou didst not love them (nagligelautyangelait)
nagligelautyangelait	he did not love them.
- Dual -	
nagligelaungelavook	
nagligelautyangelavook	we two did not love them
nagligelaungelatik	
nagligelautyangelatik	you two did not love them
nagligelaungelakik	
nagligelautyangelakik	they two did not love them
- Plural -	
nagligelaungelavoot	
nagligelautyangelavoot	we did not love them
nagligelaungelase	
nagligelautyangelase	you did not love them
nagligelaungelait	
nagligelautyangelait	they did not love them
Inverse Form	
nagligelaungelanga	
nagligelautyangelanga	he did not love me
nagligelaungelaitit	
nagligelautyangelaitit	he did not love thee
- Dual -	
nagligelaungelategoock	
nagligelautyangelategoock	he did not love us two
nagligelaungelatik	
nagligelautyangelaitik	he did not love you two
- Plural -	
nagligelaungelategoot	
nagligelautyangelategoot	he did not love us
nagligelaungelase	
nagligelautyangelase	he did not love you

- The first and Second Persons -  
1st person singular, and second persons sing. dual and  
Plural.

nagligelaungelagit  
nagligelautyangelagit I did not love thee  
nagligelaungelaptik  
nagligelautyangelaptik I did not love you two  
nagligelaungelaptinga  
nagligelautyangelaptinga you two did not love me  
nagligelaungelapse  
nagligelaungelapsinga I did not love you  
nagligelautyangelapse you did not love me  
nagligelautyangelapsinga  
Second person singular and 1st persons sing. dual  
and plural.

nagligelaungelemma or lengma  
nagligelautyangelemma thou didst not love me  
nagligelaungelaptecook  
nagligelautyangelaptecook thou didst not love us two  
nagligelaungelaptegit  
nagligelautyangelaptegit we two did not love thee  
nagligelaungelaptegoot  
nagligelautyangelaptegoot thou didst not love us  
nagligelaungelaptegit  
nagligelautyangelaptegit we did not love thee  
First persons dual and plural and second persons do.  
nagligelaungelaptik  
nagligelautyangelaptik we two did not love you two  
nagligelaungelaptecook  
nagligelautyangelaptecook you two did not love us two  
nagligelaungelapse  
nagligelautyangelapse we did not love you  
nagligelaungelapsegoot  
nagligelautyangelapsegoot you did not love us  
Second persons dual and plural and first person do.  
nagligelaungelaptegoot  
nagligelautyangelaptegoot you two did not love us  
nagligelaungelaptik  
nagligelautyangelaptik we did not love you two  
nagligelaungelaptecook  
nagligelautyangelaptecook you did not love us two  
nagligelaungelapse  
nagligelautyangelapse we two did not love you  
The other tenses together with the Potential  
and Optative forms are inserted in a similar  
manner e.g.

Future  
Sing.

nagligeneangelara  
nagligeneatyangelara I will or shall not love him  
nagligeneangelat  
nagligeneatyangelat thou wilt or shalt not "  
nagligeneangela  
nagligeneatyangela he will or shall not love him

Inverse Form

nagligeneangelānga  
nagligeneatyangelānga he will or shall not love me  
nagligeneangelātīt  
nagligeneatyangelātīt he will or shall not love thee  
- The first and second persons -  
nagligeneangelagit  
nagligeneatyangelagit I will or shall not love thee  
nagligeneangelaptik  
nagligeneatyangelaptik I will or shall not love you two  
nagligeneangelaptinga  
nagligeneatyangelaptinga you two will or shall not love me  
nagligeneangelapse  
nagligeneatyangelapse I will or shall not love you

nagligeneangelapsinga  
nagligeneatyangelapsinga

You will or shall  
not love me.

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Variations of future - first form.

nagligeyomangelara  
nagligeyomatyangelara I will or shall not love him  
nagligeyomangelat thou wilt or shalt not " "  
nagligeyomatyangelat  
nagligeyomangela he will or shall not love him  
nagligeyomatyangela  
Inverse Form  
nagligeyomangela  
nagligeyomatyangela he will or shall not love me  
nagligeyomangelatit  
nagligeyomatyangelatit he will or shall not love thee  
- The first and Second Persons -  
nagligeyomangelagit I will or shall not love thee  
nagligeyomatyangelagit  
nagligeyomangelaptik I will or shall not love you two.  
nagligeyomatyangelaptik  
nagligeyomangelaptinga you two will or shall not love me  
nagligeyomatyangelaptinga  
nagligeyomangelapse I will or shall not love you  
nagligeyomatyangelapse  
nagligeyomangelapsinga you will or shall not " me  
nagligeyomatyangelapsinga  
Potential Form  
nagligcongangelara  
nagligcongatyangelara I am not able to love him  
nagligcongangelat  
nagligcongatyangelat thou art not able to love him  
nagligcongangela  
nagligcongatyangela he is not able to love him  
Inverse Form.  
nagligcongangelanga  
nagligcongatyangelanga he is not able to love me  
nagligcongangelatit  
nagligcongatyangelatit he is not able to love thee  
The first and Second Persons  
nagligcongangelagit  
nagligcongatyangelagit I am not able to love thee  
nagligcongangelaptik  
nagligcongatyangelaptik I am not able to love you two.  
nagligcongangelaptinga  
nagligcongatyangelaptinga you two are not able to love me  
nagligcongangelapse  
nagligcongatyangelapse I am not able to love you  
nagligcongangelapsinga  
nagligcongatyangelapsinga you are not able to love me  
Optative Form  
nagligeyomangelara  
nagligeyomatyangelara I do not wish to love him  
nagligeyomangelat  
nagligeyomatyangelat thou dost not wish to love him  
nagligeyomangela  
nagligeyomatyangela he does not wish to love him  
Inverse Form  
nagligeyomangelanga  
nagligeyomatyangelanga he does not wish to love me  
nagligeyomangelatit  
nagligeyomatyangelatit he does not wish to love thee  
- The first and Second Persons -  
nagligeyomangelagit  
nagligeyomatyangelagit I do not wish to love thee  
nagligeyomangelaptik  
nagligeyomatyangelaptik I do not wish to love you two  
nagligeyomangelaptinga

naglīgeyomatyangelaptīnga	you two do not wish to love me
naglīgeyomangelapse	
naglīgeyomatyangelapse	I do not wish to love you
naglīgeyomangelapsīnga	
naglīgeyomatyangelapsīnga	you do not wish to love me

The Interrogative Mood

- Sing. -	
naglīgevōgo and naglīgevāra?	Do I love him?
naglīgevōock	Dost thou love him?
naglīgevauk & naglīgevā?	does he love him
- Dual -	
naglīgeveteago and naglīgevavook	Do we two love him
naglīgeveteako	Do you two love him?
naglīgevakko and naglīgevāk	Do they two love him?
- Plural -	
naglīgeveteago & naglīgevavoot	Do we love him?
naglīgevisecock	Do you love him?
naglīgevatycock & naglīgevēt	Do they love him?
<u>Objective Form</u>	
naglīgevākka	Do I love those two?
naglīgevāgik	Dost thou love those two?
naglīgevagik & naglīgevāk	Does he love those two?
- Dual -	
naglīgevittegik & naglīgevavook	Do we two love those two?
naglīgevisekik	Do you two love those two?
naglīgevākik	Do they two love those two?
- Plural -	
naglīgevittego & naglīgevavook?	Do we love those two?
naglīgevisegik	Do you love those two?
naglīgevākit	Do they love those two?
<u>Plural Objective Form</u>	
Sing.	
naglīgevukka?	Do I love them?
naglīgevēgit	Dost thou love them
naglīgevāgit and naglīgevāit	Does he love them?
- Dual -	
naglīgevittegik & naglīgevavook?	Do we two love them?
naglīgevisekik	Do you two love them?
naglīgevittegik	Do they two love them?
- Plural -	
naglīgevavoot	Do we love them?
naglīgevisegik	Do you love them?
naglīgevāgit & naglīgevāit	Do they love them?
<u>Inverse Form</u>	

This is the same as the inverse form of indicative Mood,  
as,

- Sing. -	
naglīgevānga	Does he love me?
naglīgevātit	Does he love thee?
- Dual -	
naglīgevātegoock?	Does he love us two?
naglīgevātik	Does he love you two?
- Plural -	
naglīgevātegoock?	Does he love us?
naglīgevāsa	Does he love you?

First and Second Persons.

1st persons singular and 2nd persons sing, dual and plural..	
naglīgevāgit?	Do I love thee?
naglīgevāptik	Do I love you two?
naglīgevettīnga	Do you two love me?
naglīgevapse	Do I love you?
naglīgevāssīnga	Do you love me?
Second person singular and first persons, sing. dual and plural	
naglīgevingu	Dost thou love me?
naglīgevittēgoock	Dost thou love us two?
naglīgevittēgit & naglīgevāptēgit	Do we two love thee?
naglīgevittēgoot	Dost thou love us?
naglīgevittēgit & naglīgevāptēgit	Do we love thee.

1st persons dual and plural and 2nd persons do.	
nagligevaptik	Do we two love you two?
nagligevittegook	Do you two love us two?
nagligevapse	Do we love you "
nagligevittegoot	Do you love us two?
2nd persons dual and plural and 1st persons do.	
nagligevittegoot	Do you two love us?
nagligevaptik	Do we love you two?
nagligevittegook	Do you love us two?
nagligevapse	Do we two love you?

OF TENSE

The time particles are inserted as in the Indicative Mood. The Interrogative formation being retained, as,

Past Tense

nagligelaukpego & nagligelaukpara?	Did I love him
nagligelaukpeock	Didst thou love him?
nagligelaukpauk & nagligelaukpa	Did he love him?

Dual

nagligelaukpettego & nagligelaukpavook	Did we two love him
nagligelaukpetteko	Did you two love him?
nagligelaukpakko & nagligelaukpak	Did they two love him?

Plural

nagligelaukpettego & nagligelaukpavook	Did we love him?
nagligelaukpavoot	
nagligelaukpisseock	Did you love him?
nagligelaukpatyook & nagligelaukpat	Did they love him?

Dual Objective Form-Sing.-

nagligelaukpaka	Did I love those two?
nagligelaukpegik	Didst thou love those two?
nagligelaukpagik & nagligelaukpagik	Did he love those two?

- Dual -

nagligelaukpittegit & nagligelaukpavook	Did we two love those two?
nagligelaukpissekik	Did you two love those two?
nagligelaukpakik	Did they two love those two?

- Plural -

nagligelaukpittego & nagligelaukpavook	Did we love those two?
nagligelaukpissekik	Did you love those two?
nagligelaukpakit	Did they love those two?

Plural Objective Form-Sing.-

nagligelaukpucka?	Did I love them?
nagligelaukpsgit	Didst thou love them?
nagligelaukpagit & nagligelaukpaat	Did he love them?

- Dual -

nagligelaukpittegit & nagligelaukpavook	Did we two love them?
nagligelaukpissekik	Did you two love them?
nagligelaukpittegit	

- Plural -

nagligelaukpavoot	Did we love them?
nagligelaukpissekik	Did you love them?
nagligelaukpagit & nagligelaukpaat	Did they love them?

Inverse Form

1st persons dual and plural and second persons do.

nagligelaukpaptik?	Did we two love you two?
nagligelaukpittegook	Did you two love us two?
nagligelaukpapse	Did we love you?
nagligelaukpittegoot	Did you love us?

Second persons dual and plural and 1st persons do.

nagligelaukpittegoot?	Did you two love us?
nagligelaukpaptik	Did we love you two?
nagligelaukpittegook	Did you love us two?
nagligelaukpapse	Did we two love you?

- Sing. -

nagligelaukpaaga?	Did he love me?
nagligelaukpatit	Did he love thee?

Dual

nagligelaukpättegook? Did he love us two?  
 nagligelaukpätik Did he love you two?

Plural

nagligelaukpättegoot Did he love us?  
 nagligelaukpäse Did he love you?

- The first and Second Persons -

First persons sing. and Second Persons sing. dual  
 and Plural

nagligelaukpagit Did I love thee?  
 nagligelaukpaptik Did I love you two?  
 nagligelaukpettings Did you two love me?  
 nagligelaukpäse Did I love you?  
 nagligelaukpissings Did you love me?  
 Second-person singular, and 1st persons sing.  
 dual and plural.

nagligelaukpinga Didst thou love me?  
 nagligelaukpitttegook Didst thou love us two?  
 nagligelaukpitttegit & nagligevaptegit, Did we two love thee

nagligelaukpitttegoot Didst thou love us  
 nagligelaukpitttegit & nagligelaukpaptegit, Did we love thee  
 - Future -

nagligeneakpego Will or shall I love him?  
 nagligeneakpeock Wilt or shalt thou love him?  
 nagligeneakpauk? Will or shall he love him?

Variations of future first form

nagligeyomäkpego I will or shall love him.  
 nagligeyomäkpeock Wilt or shalt thou love him?  
 nagligeyomäkpauk Will or shall he love him?

Second Form

nagligeläkpego Will or shall I love him?  
 nagligeläkpöock Wilt or shalt thou love him?  
 nagligeläkpauk Will or shall he love him

Potential Form

nagligeongnakpego Can I love him?  
 nagligeongnakpöock Canst thou love him?  
 nagligeongnakpauk Can he love him?

Optative Form

nagligeyomavgo? Do I wish to love him?  
 nagligeyomaveock? Doest thou wish to love him?  
 nagligeyomavauk Does he wish to love him?

Negative form of Interrogative Mood.

In the form for first and second persons the interrogative formation is retained, but in other cases there is no difference between this (form) and the negative form of indicative mood, as,

- Sing. -

nagligetyangelara? Do I not love him?  
 nagligetyangelat? Doest thou not love him?  
 nagligetyangela Does he not love him?

- Dual -

nagligetyangelavook? Do we two not love him?  
 nagligetyangelatik Do you two not love him?  
 nagligetyangeläk Do they two not love him?

- Plural -

nagligetyangelavoot? Do we not love him?  
 nagligetyangelase Do you not love him?  
 nagligetyangelat Do they not love him?

Dual Objective Form- Sing. -

nagligetyangeläka? Do I not love those two?  
 nagligetyangelakit Doest thou not love those two?  
 nagligetyangelak Does he not love those two?

- Dual -	
nagligetyangelavook?	Do we two not love those two?
nagligetyangelatik	Do you two not love those two?
nagligetyangelakik	Do they two not love those two
- Plural -	
nagligetyangelavoot?	Do we not love those two?
nagligetyangelase	Do you not love those two?
nagligetyangelagik	Do they not love those two?
<u>Plural Objective Form</u>	
nagligetyangelakka?	Do I not love them?
nagligetyangelatit	Doest thou not love them?
nagligetyangelat	Does he not love them?
- Dual -	
nagligetyangelavook?	Do we two not love them?
nagligetyangelatik	Do you two not love them?
nagligetyangelakik	Do they two not love them?
- Plural -	
nagligetyangelavoot?	Do we not love them
nagligetyangelase	Do you not love them?
nagligetyangelat	Do they not love them?
<u>Inverse Form</u>	
nagligetyangelanga	Does he not love me?
nagligetyangelakit	Does he not love thee?
- Dual -	
nagligetyangelatategook?	Does he not love us two?
nagligetyangelatit	Does he not love you two?
- Plural -	
nagligetyangelatategoot?	Does he not love us?
nagligetyangelase	Does he not love you?
- The <u>first and second</u> persons -	
1st person singular and	2nd persons sing. dual and plural.
nagligetyangelagit	Do I not love thee?
nagligetyangelaptik	Do I not love you two
nagligetyangelatinga	Do you two not love me?
nagligetyangelapae	Do I not love you
nagligetyangelissinga	Do you not love me?
Second person singular and 1st persons sing. dual & plural	
nagligetyangelamma	Doest thou not love me?
nagligetyangelitegook	Doest thou not love us two?
nagligetyangelaptegit	Do we two not love thee?
nagligetyangelissegoot	Doest thou not love us?
nagligetyangelaptegit	Do we not love thee?
1st persons dual and plural and second persons do.	
nagligetyangelaptik?	Do we two not love you two?
nagligetyangelatategook	Do you two not love us two?
nagligetyangelapae	Do we not love you?
nagligetyangelitegoot	Do you not love us?
Second persons dual and plural and first persons do.	
nagligetyangelitegoot?	Do you two not love us?
nagligetyangelaptik	Do we not love you two?
nagligetyangelissegook	Do you not love us two
nagligetyangelapae?	Do we two not love you?

#### TENSE AND NEGATION

When the time and negative particles are used the inflection of verb is the same as the Indicative but in the form for first and second persons the interrogative formation is retained.

#### Past Tense.

##### - Sing. -

nagligelautyangelara?	Did I not love him?
nagligelautyangelat	Didst thou not love him?
nagligelautyangelala	Did he not love him?
- Dual -	
nagligelautyangelavook?	Did we two not love him?
nagligelautyangelatik	Did you two not love him?
nagligelautyangelak	Did they two not love him?
- Plural -	
nagligelautyangelavoot?	Did we not love him?

nagligelautyangelase	Did you not love him?
nagligelautyangelat	Did they not love him?
<u>Dual Objective Form</u>	
nagligelautyangelakka	Did I not love those two?
nagligelautyangelakit	Didst thou not love those two?
nagligelautyangelak	Did he not love those two?
- Dual -	
nagligelautyangelavook?	Did we two not love those two?
nagligelautyangelatik	Did you two not love those two?
nagligelautyangelakik	Did they two not love those two?
- Plural -	
nagligelautyangelavoot?	Did we not love those two?
nagligelautyangelase	Did you not love those two?
nagligelautyangelagik	Did they not love those two?
<u>Plural Objective Form</u>	
- Sing. -	
nagligelautyangelakka	Did I not love them?
nagligelautyangelatit	Didst thou not love them?
nagligelautyangelat	Did he not love them?
- Dual -	
nagligelautyangelavook	Did we two not love them
nagligelautyangelatik	Did you two not love them
nagligelautyangelakik	Did they two not love them?
- Plural -	
nagligelautyangelavoot	Did we not love them?
nagligelautyangelase	Did you not love them?
nagligelautyangelat	Did they not love them?
<u>Inverse Form.</u>	
nagligelautyangelangka	Did he not love me?
nagligelautyangelaktit	Did he not love thee?
- Dual -	
nagligelautyangelategook	Did he not love us two?
nagligelautyangelatik	Did he not love you two?
- Plural -	
nagligelautyangelategoot	Did he not love us?
nagligelautyangelase	Did he not love you?
- The first and second persons -	
1st persons singular and second persons sing. dual & plural	
nagligelautyangelagit?	Did I not love thee?
nagligelautyangelaptik	Did I not love you two?
nagligelautyangelatinga	Did you two not love me?
nagligelautyangelapse	Did I not love you?
nagligelautyangelissinga	Did you not love me?
Second person singular, and 1st persons sing. dual & plural	
nagligelautyangelemma	Didst thou not love me?
nagligelautyangelitegook	Didst thou not love us two?
nagligelautyangelaptegit	Did we two not love thee?
nagligelautyangelissegoot	Didst thou not love us?
nagligelautyangelaptegit	Did we not love thee?
1st persons dual and plural and 2nd persons do.	
nagligelautyangelaptik?	Did we two not love you two?
nagligelautyangelitegook	Did you two not love us two?
nagligelautyangelapse	Did we not love you?
nagligelautyangelitegoot	Did you not love us? "
second persons dual and plural and 1st persons do.	
nagligelautyangelitegoot?	Did you two not love us?
nagligelautyangelaptik	Did we not love you two?
nagligelautyangelissegook	Did you not love us two?
nagligelautyangelapse	Did we two not love you?
The future, Potential and Optative forms are conjugated as the past e.g.	
<u>Future.</u>	
nagligeneatyangelara?	Will or shall I not love him?
nagligeneatyangelat	Wilt or shalt thou not love him?
nagligeneatyangela	Will or shall he not love him?



Variations of future - first form

nagligeyomātyangelara	Will or shall I not love him ?
nagligeyomātyangelat	Wilt or shalt thou not love him?
nagligeyomātyangela	Will or shall he not love him?
<u>Second Form</u>	
nagligelātyangelara	Will or shall I not love him?
nagligelātyangelat	Wilt or shalt thou not love him?
nagligelātyangela	Will or shall he not love him?
<u>Potential Form</u>	
nagligeongnatyangelara?	Am I not able to love him?
nagligeongnatyangela?	Art thou not able to love him?
nagligeongnatyangela	Is he not able to love him?
<u>Optative Form.</u>	
nagligeyomatyangelara?	Do I not wish to love him?
nagligeyomatyangelat	Doest thou not wish to love him?
nagligeyomatyangela	Does he not wish to love him?
<u>The Imperative Mood</u>	
nagligelara	Let me or pray let me love him
nagligelaucok	Love thou him
nagligeleock	Let him love him
	- Dual doubtful -
	- Plural -
nagligelavoot	Let us love him
nagligissecok	Love ye him
nagligelityook	Let them love him
<u>Dual Objective Form</u>	
nagligelāka	Let me love those two
nagligelaukik	Love thou those two
nagligelægik	Let him love those two
	- Dual doubtful -
	- Plural -
nagligelavoot	Let us love those two
nagligissegik	Love ye those two
nagligeluksegik	Let them love those two
<u>Plural Objective Form</u>	
	- Sing. -
nagligelakka	Let me love them
nagligelaukit	Love thou them
nagligelegit	Let him love them
	- Dual Doubtful -
	- Plural -
nagligelavoot	Let us love them
nagligissegik	Love ye them
nagligeluksegik	Let them love them
<u>Inverse form</u>	
Sing.	
nagligelānga	Let him love me
nagligelātīt	Let him love thee
	- Dual -
nagligelātegook	Let him love us two
nagligelatik	Let him love you two
	- Plural -
nagligelātegoot	Let him love us
nagligelase	Let him love you
	- The first and second persons -
<u>First person singular and 2nd persons sing. dual &amp; plural</u>	
nagligelægīt	Let me love thee
nagligelæptik	Let me love you two
nagligelapsee	ye two love me
nagligelapsee	let me love you
nagligelasinga	Love ye me
<u>2nd person singular and let persons sing. dual &amp; plural</u>	
nagligelaunga	Love thou me
nagligittegook	Love thou us two
nagligelaptekit	Let us two love thee
	nagligittegoot-love thou us love thee

1st persons dual and plural and second  
persons do.

nagligelaptik	Let us two love you two
nagligittegook	you two love us two
nagligelaptegik	Let us love you
naglegissegoot	Love ye us
End persons dual and plural and first persons do.	
naglegittegoot	you two love us
nagligelaptik	Let us love you two
naglegissegook	Love ye us two
nagligelapse	Let us two love you

Negative Form

The Imperative, strictly speaking, but the negative form of infinitive is sometimes used instead, e.g. aktornago, Do not touch him; oopkuarnnago, Do not shut it &c.

Of Tense

There is no future inflected form for imperative mood as in the language of the Cree Indians, but the future tense of Indicative Mood is used e.g. nagligeneakkat Thou wilt love him, nagligeneakkase, you (will) love him.

Subjunctive Mood

-1st form.-

because, when, for, that, he loves him.

- Sing. -

nagligegapko	because I love him
nagligegaveook	because thou lovest him
naglegingmago	because he loves him
nagligegameock (Rel.)	because he " "

- Dual -

nagligegapteko	because we two love him
nagligegapteko	because you two love him
naglegingmako	because they two love him

- Plural -

nagligegaptego	because we love him
nagligegapseock	because you love him
naglegingmatyook	because they love him
nagligegamityook	because they love him
nagligegameko (Rel.)	because they love him

Dual Objective Form

- Sing. -

nagligegapkik	because I love those two
nagligegavekik	because thou lovest those two
naglegingmagik	because he loves those two
nagligegamegik (Rel.)	" " "

- Dual -

nagligegaptekekik	because we two love those two
nagligegaptekekik	because you two love those two
naglegingmakik	because they two love those two

- Plural -

nagligegaptekekik	because we love those two
nagligegapsekekik	because you love those two
naglegingmatekekik	because they love those two
nagligegamekekik (Rel.)	because they love those two

Plural Objective Form

nagligegapkit	because I love them
nagligegavekit	because thou lovest them
naglegingmagit	because he loves them
nagligegamegit (Rel.)	because he " "

- Dual -

nagligegaptekekik	because we two love them
nagligegaptekekik	because you two love them
naglegingmakik	because they two love them

- Plural -

nagligegaptegekik	because we love them
nagligegapsegekik	because you love them
naglegingmategekik	because they love them
nagligegamegit (same as 3rd person sing. rel. form)	
nagligegamekekik (Rel.)	because they love them.

naglegingmānga because he loves me  
naglegingmatit because he loves thee

-Dual-

naglegingmātegook because he loves us two  
naglegingmātik because he loves you two  
naglegingmātegoot because he loves us  
naglegingmāse because he loves you

Relative Inverse Form

This is used in a similar manner to the relative form before spoken of viz. when both Verbs in a sentence (one being in the subjunctive and the other in Indicative Mood) have the same agent e.g. Godceob nagligegaminga, kummageneakkānga, because God loves me, he (God) will care for me. This form is conjugated as follows:

- Sing. -

nagligegaminga because he loves me  
nagligegametit because he loves thee

- Dual -

nagligegametegeok because he loves us two  
nagligegametik because he loves you two

- Plural -

nagligegametegeoot because he loves us  
nagligegamese because he loves you

- The first and second persons -

1st person sing. and 2nd persons sing. dual and plural

nagligegapkit because I love thee  
nagligegaptik because I love you two  
nagligegaptinga because you two love me  
nagligegapse because I love you  
nagligegapsinga because you love me

2nd person singular and 1st persons sing. dual &amp; plural

nagligegavinga because thou lovest me  
nagligegaptegeok because thou lovest us two  
nagligegaptekit because we two love thee  
nagligegaptegeoot because thou lovest us  
nagligegaptegit because we love thee

1st person dual and plural and second do.

nagligegaptik because we two love you two  
nagligegaptegeok because you two love us two  
nagligegapse because we love you  
nagligegaptegeoot because you love us

2nd persons dual and plural and first persons do.

nagligegaptegeoot because you two love us  
nagligegaptik because we love you two  
nagligegaptegeok because you love us two  
nagligegapse because we two love you

Of Tense

Tense is formed in much the same manner as in the first form of subjunctive Mood, Intransitive verb, as,

Past tense

Sing.

nagligelaurapko because I loved him  
nagligelauravecock because thou loved him  
nagligelaungmago because he loved him  
nagligelauramecock (Rel.) because he loved him

- Dual -

nagligelaurapteko because we two loved him  
nagligelaurapteko because you two loved him  
nagligelaungmako because they two loved him

- Plural -

nagligelauraptego because we loved him  
nagligelaurapsecock because you loved him  
nagligelaungmityock because they loved him  
nagligelaurameko (Rel.) because they " "

Dual Objective Form

	<u>-Sing.-</u>	
nagligelauraptik		because I loved those two
nagligelauravekik		because thou loved those two
nagligelaungmagik		because he loved those two
nagligelauramegik		because he loved those two
	<u>-Dual-</u>	
nagligelauraptekekik		because we two loved those two
nagligelauraptekekik		because you two loved those two
nagligelaungmakik		because they two loved those two
	<u>-Plural-</u>	
nagligelauraptekekik		because we loved those two
nagligelaurapsekekik		because you loved those two
nagligelaungmatekekik		because they loved those two
nagligelauramekekik (Rel.)		because they loved those two
	<u>Plural Objective form.</u>	
	<u>-Sing.-</u>	
nagligelaurapkit		because I loved them
nagligelauravekit		because thou loved them
nagligelaungmagit		because he loved them
nagligelauramegit (Rel.)		because he loved them
	<u>-Dual-</u>	
nagligelauraptekekik		because we two loved them
nagligelauraptekekik		because you two loved them
nagligelaungmakik		because they two loved them
	<u>-Plural-</u>	
nagligelauraptegekik		because we loved them
nagligelaurapsegekik		because you loved them
nagligelaungmategekik		because they loved them
nagligelauramekekik (Rel.)		Because they loved them

Inverse Form

	<u>- Sing.-</u>	
nagligelaungmanga		because he loved me
nagligelaungmatit		because he loved thee
	<u>- Dual-</u>	
nagligelaungmategook		because he loved us two
nagligelaungmatik		because he loved you two
	<u>- Plural-</u>	
nagligelaungmategoot		because he loved us
nagligelaungmase		because he loved you
	<u>- The first and second Persons -</u>	
1st person singular and 2nd person sing. dual and plural		
nagligelaurapkit		because I loved thee
nagligelauraptik		because I loved you two
nagligelauraptinga		because you two loved me
nagligelaurapse		because I loved you
nagligelaurapsinga		because you loved me.
	<u>Second person singular and 1st persons sing. dual &amp; plural</u>	
nagligelauravinga		because thou loved me
nagligelauraptegook		because thou loved us two
nagligelauraptekit		because we two loved thee
nagligelauraptegoot		because thou loved us
nagligelauraptegit		because we loved thee
	<u>First persons dual and plural and second persons do.</u>	
nagligelauraptik		because we two loved you two
nagligelauraptegook		because you two loved us two
nagligelaurapse		because we loved you
nagligelauraptegoot		because you loved us
	<u>Second persons dual and plural and 1st persons do.</u>	
nagligelauraptegoot		because you two loved us
nagligelauraptik		because we loved you two
nagligelauraptegook		because you loved us two
nagligelaurapse		because we two loved you

The future tenses and other forms are all

	regular as,	
	<u>Future</u>	
nagligenearapko	because I shall or will love him	
nagligenearaveock	because thou shalt or wilt "	"
nagligenearangmago	because he will or shall "	"
nagligenearameock (Rel.)	because he will or shall "	"
- Variations of future, first form -		
nagligeyomãgapko	because I shall or will love him	
nagligeyomãgaveock	because thou shalt or wilt "	"
nagligeyomãngmago	because he shall or will "	"
nagligeyomãgameock (Rel.)	because he will or shall "	"
	<u>Second Form</u>	
nagligelãrapko	because I shall or will love him	
nagligelãraveock	because thou wilt or shalt "	"
nagligelãngmago	because he will or shall "	"
nagligelãrameock (Rel.)	because he will or shall "	"
	<u>Potential Form</u>	
nagligeongnarapko	because I am able to love him	
nagligeongnaraveock	because thou art able to love him	
nagligeongnangmago	because he is able to love him	
nagligeongnaramameock (Rel.)	because he is able to love him	
	<u>Optative Form</u>	
nagligeyomãgapko	because I wish to love him	
nagligeyomãgaveock	because thou wishest to "	"
nagligeyomãngmago	because he wishes "	"
nagligeyomãgameock (Rel.)	because he wishes "	"
	<u>Negative Form.</u>	
	- Sing. -	
x nagligetyangenapko	because I do not love him	
nagligetyangenaveock	because thou dost not "	"
nagligetyangemago	because he does not "	"
nagligetyangenameock	because he does not "	"
	- Dual -	
nagligetyangenapteko	because we two do not love him	
nagligetyangenapteko	because you two "	"
nagligetyangemako	because they two "	"
	- Plural -	
nagligetyangenaptego	because we do not love him	
nagligetyangenapseock	because you do not love him	
nagligetyangenamityoock	because they do not love him	
nagligetyangenameko (Rel.)	" they do not "	"
	- Dual Objective Form -	
	- Sing. -	
nagligetyangenapik	because I do not love those two	
nagligetyangenavekik	because thou dost not love those two	
nagligetyangemagik	because he does not love those two	
nagligetyangenamegik (Rel.)	" he does not love those two	
	- Dual -	
nagligetyangenaptekekik	because we two do not love those two	
nagligetyangenaptekekik	because you two do not love "	"
nagligetyungemakik	because they two do not love "	"
	- Plural -	
nagligetyangenaptekekik	because we do not love those two	
nagligetyangenapsekekik	because you do not love "	"
nagligetyungematekekik	because they do not love "	"
nagligetyangenamekekik (Rel.)	" they "	"

X- These negative forms can be contracted as in other places where the negative verb is used e.g. nagligingenapko because I do not love him; nagligingenaveock, because thou dost not love him &c.

Plural Objective Form-Sing.-

nagligetyangenapkit	because I do not love them
nagligetyangenavekit	because thou dost not love them
nagligetyangenamagit	because he does not love them
nagligetyangenamagit (Rel.)	because he does not love them
- Dual -	
nagligetyangenaptekit	because we two do not love them
nagligetyangenaptekit	because you two do not love them
nagligetyangenamakik	because they two do not love "
- Plural -	
nagligetyangenaptegit	because we do not love them
nagligetyangenapsagik	because you do not love them
nagligetyangenatagik	because they do not love them
nagligetyangenametik	because they do not love them

Inverse Form- Sing. -

nagligetyangenamga	because he does not love me
nagligetyangenamtit	because he does not love thee
- Dual -	
nagligetyangenamtegoock	because he does not love us two
nagligetyangenamtitik	because he does not love you two
- Plural -	
nagligetyangenamtegooot	because he does not love us
nagligetyangenamisse	because he does not love you

Relative Inverse Form

nagligetyangenaminga	because he does not love me
nagligetyangenametit	because he does not love thee
- Dual -	
nagligetyangenametegooock	because he does not love us two
nagligetyangenametitik	because he does not love you two
- Plural -	
nagligetyangenametegoot	because he does not love us
nagligetyangenamisse	because he does not love you

- The first and Second Persons -First person singular and 2nd persons sing. dual & plural

nagligetyangenapkit	because I do not love thee
nagligetyangenaptik	because I do not love you two
nagligetyangenaptinga	because you two do not love me
nagligetyangenapase	because I do not love you
nagligetyangenapsinga	because you do not love me

Second person singular and first person sing. dual & plural

nagligetyangenavinga	because thou dost not love me
nagligetyangenaptegoock	because thou dost not love us two
nagligetyangenaptekit	because we two do not love thee
nagligetyangenaptegooot	because thou dost not love us
nagligetyangenaptegit	because we do not love thee

1st persons dual and plural and second persons do.

nagligetyangenaptik	because we two do not love you two
nagligetyangenaptegoock	because you do not love us two
nagligetyangenapase	because we do not love you
nagligetyangenaptegooot	because you do not love us

2nd persons dual and plural and first persons do.

nagligetyangenaptegooot	because you two do not love us
nagligetyangenaptik	because we do not love you two
nagligetyangenaptegoock	because you do not love us two
nagligetyangenapase	because we two do not love you

Tense and Negation.

The time and negative particles are inserted as in the intransitive form of subjunctive mood as,

Past Tense-Sing.-

nagligelautyangenapko	because I did not love him
or nagligelaunangenapko	
nagligelautyangenavecoock	because thou didst not love him
nagligelautyangenamago	because he did not love him
nagligelautyangenamagoock (Rel.)	because he did " "
- Dual -	
nagligelautyangenapteko	because we two did not love him

nagligelautyangenapteko	because you two did not love him	
nagligelautyangemako	because they two did not love "	69
- Plural -		
nagligelautyangenaptego	because we did not love him	
nagligelautyangenapsook	because you did not love him	
nagligelautyangenamityook	because they did not love him	
nagligelautyangemeko	because they did not love him	
<u>Dual Objective Form</u>		
- Sing. -		
nagligelautyangenapik	because I did not love those two	
nagligelautyangenavekik	because thou didst not love " "	
nagligelautyangemagik	because he did not love those "	
nagligelautyangenamegik (Rel.) "	" " " "	
- Dual -		
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because we two did not love those "	
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because you " " "	
nagligelautyangemakik	because they " " "	
- Plural -		
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because we did not love those two	
nagligelautyangenapekek	because you did not " "	
nagligelautyangematekek	because they " " "	
nagligelautyangenamkek (Rel.) "	" " " "	
<u>Plural Objective Form</u>		
- Sing. -		
nagligelautyangenapik	because I did not love them	
nagligelautyangenavekit	because thou didst not love them	
nagligelautyangemagik	because he did not love them	
nagligelautyangenamegit (Rel.) "	" " "	
- Dual -		
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because we two did not love them	
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because you two did not "	
nagligelautyangemakik	because they two " "	
- Plural -		
nagligelautyangenaptekek	because we did not love them	
nagligelautyangenapekek	because you did not love them	
nagligelautyangematekek	because they did not love them	
nagligelautyangenamkek (Rel.) "	they " "	
<u>Inverse Form</u>		
- Sing. -		
nagligelautyangemanga	because he did not love me	
nagligelautyangemait	because he did not love thee	
- Dual -		
nagligelautyangemategook	because he did not love us two	
nagligelautyangemaitik	because he did not love you two	
- Plural -		
nagligelautyangemategoot	because he did not love us	
nagligelautyangemaise	because he did not love you	
<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>		
- Sing. -		
nagligelautyangenamanga	because he did not love me	
nagligelautyangenamait	because he did not love thee	
- Dual -		
nagligelautyangemategook	because he did not love us two	
nagligelautyangenamaitik	because he did not love you two	
- Plural -		
nagligelautyangemategoot	because he did not love us	
nagligelautyangenamaise	because he did not love you	
- The first and second persons -		
- 1st person singular and second persons sing. dual & plural		
nagligelautyangenapit	because I did not love thee	
nagligelautyangenapitik	because I did not love you two	
nagligelautyangenapitanga	because you two did not love me	
nagligelautyangenapise	because I did not love you	
nagligelautyangenapsinga	because you did not love me	
- 2nd persons singular and first persons sing. dual and plural.		
nagligelautyangenavinga	because thou didst not love me	
nagligelautyangenapitegook	because thou didst not love us two	
nagligelautyangenapitekit	because we two did not love thee	
nagligelautyangenapitegoot	because thou didst not love us	
nagligelautyangenapitegit	because we did not love thee	

1st persons dual and plural and second persons &c.

nagligelautyangenaptik because we two did not love you  
two.  
nagligelautyangenaptegoock because you two did not love us  
two.

nagligelautyangenapsee - because we did not love you  
nagligelautyangenaptegoock - because you did not love us

Second persons dual and plural and first persons do.

nagligelautyangenaptegoock because you two did not love us  
nagligelautyangenaptik because we did not love you two  
nagligelautyangenaptegoock because you did not love us two  
nagligelautyangenapsee because we two did not love you  
- The future tenses &c. are regular as, -

nagligeneatyangenapko Future  
because I will not or shall not love  
him.

nagligeneatyangenaveock because thou wilt or shalt not "  
nagligeneatyangenago because he will or shall not love him  
nagligeneatyangenameock (Rel.) " he will " " "

Variations of future first form

nagligeyomatyangenapko because I will or shall not love him  
nagligeyomatyangenaveock because thou wilt or shalt " "  
nagligeyomatyangenago because he will or shall not " "  
nagligeyomatyangenameock (Rel.) " " " "

Second Form.

nagligelatyangenapko because I will or shall not love him  
nagligelatyangenaveock because thou wilt or shalt not " "  
nagligelatyangenago because he will or shall not " "  
nagligelatyangenameock (Rel.) " " " "

Potential Form.

nagligcongmatyangenapko because I cannot love him  
nagligcongmatyangenaveock because thou canst not love him  
nagligcongmatyangenago because he cannot love him  
nagligcongmatyangenameock (Rel.) " " " "

Optative Form

nagligeyomatyangenapko because I do not wish to love him  
nagligeyomatyangenaveock because thou dost not wish to "  
nagligeyomatyangenago because he does not wish to " "  
nagligeyomatyangenameock (Rel.) " " " "

Second form of Subjunctive Mood

- If he loves him-

-Sing.-

nagligegoopko if I love him  
nagligegooveock if thou lovest him  
naglegikpago if he loves him  
nagligegooneock (Rel.) if he loves him

- Dual -

nagligegoopteko if we two love him  
nagligegoopteko if you two love him  
naglegikpako if they two love him

- Plural -

nagligegooptego if we love him  
nagligegoopseeock if you love him  
naglegikpatyook if they love him  
nagligegoonecko (Rel.) if they love him

Dual Objective Form.

-Sing.-

nagligegoopkik if I love those two  
nagligegoovekik if thou lovest those two  
naglegikpagik if he loves those two  
nagligegoonagik if he loves those two

- Dual -

nagligegooptekik if we two love those two  
nagligegooptekik if you two love those two  
naglegikpakik if they two love those two

- plural -

nagligegooptekik if we love those two  
nagligegoopsekik if you love those two



naglegikpatekik	if they love those two
nagligegoonekik (Rel.)	if they love those two
	<u>Plural Objective Form.</u>
nagligegoopkit	if I love them
nagligegoovagit	if thou lovest them
naglegikpagit	if he loves them
nagligegoonegit (Rel.)	if he loves them
	- Dual -
nagligegooptekik	if we two love them
nagligegooptekik	if you two love them
naglegikpukik	if they two love them
	- Plural -
nagligegooptegik	if we love them
nagligegoopsegik	if you love them
naglegikpatagik	if they love them
nagligegoonekik (Rel.)	if they love them
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
	- Sing. -
naglegitpānga	if he loves me
naglegitpatit	if he loves thee
	- Dual -
naglegitpātegook	if he loves us two
naglegitpātik	if he loves you two
	- plural -
naglegitpātegoot	if he loves us
naglegitpāse	if he loves you
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>
	- Sing. -
nagligegooninga	if he loves me
nagligegoonetit	if he loves thee
	- Dual -
nagligegoonetegook	if he loves us two
naglegegoonetik	if he loves you two
	- Plural -
nagligegoonetegoot	if he loves us
nagligegooneese	if he loves you
	- The first and Second Persons -
	<u>1st person singular and 2nd persons sing. dual &amp; plural</u>
nagligegoopkit	if I love thee
nagligegooptik	if I love you two
nagligegooptinga	if you two love me
nagligegoopse	if I love you
nagligegoopseinga	if you love me
	<u>2nd person singular and first persons sing. dual &amp; plural</u>
nagligegoovinga	if thou lovest me
nagligegooptegook	if thou lovest us two
nagligegooptekit	if we two love thee
nagligegooptegoot	if thou lovest us
nagligegooptegit	if we love thee
	<u>1st persons dual and plural and second persons do.</u>
nagligegooptik	if we two love you two
nagligegooptegook	if you two love us two
nagligegoopse	if we love you
nagligegooptegoot	if you love us
	<u>2nd persons dual and plural and first persons do.</u>
nagligegooptegoot	if you two love us
nagligegooptik	if we love you two
nagligegooptegook	if you love us two
nagligegoopse	if we two love you
	<u>Past Tense</u>
nagligelauropko	if I loved him
nagligelauroveock	if thou loved him
nagligelaukpagc	if he loved him
nagligelauroneock (Rel.)	if he loved him
	<u>Dual</u>
nagligelauroopteko	if we two loved him
nagligelauroopteko	if you two loved him
nagligelaukpako	if they two loved him
	<u>Plural</u>
nagligelaurooptego	if we loved him
nagligelauropseock	if you loved him
nagligelaukpatyook	if they loved him

nagligelauroneko (Rel.) if they loved him

Dual Objective Form

nagligelauroopkik if I loved those two  
 nagligelauroovekik if thou loved those two  
 nagligelaukpagik if he loved those two  
 nagligelauronegik if he " "

Dual

nagligelaurooptekik if we two loved those two  
 nagligelaurooptekik if you two "  
 nagligelaukpakik if they two "

Plural

nagligelaurooptekik if we loved those two  
 nagligelauroopsokik if you " "  
 nagligelaukpatekik if they " "  
 nagligelauronekik (Rel.) " " "

Plural Objective Form

-Sing.-

nagligelauroopkit if I loved them  
 nagligelauroovegik if thou loved them  
 nagligelaukpagit if he loved them  
 nagligelauronegik (Rel.) if he loved thm

- Dual -

nagligelaurooptekik if we two loved them  
 nagligelaurooptekik if you two loved them  
 nagligelaukpukik if they two loved them

- Plural-

nagligelaurooptegik if we loved them  
 nagligelauroopsægik if you loved them  
 nagligelaukpatægik if they loved them  
 nagligelauronekik if they loved them

Inverse Form

nagligelaukpanga if he loved me  
 nagligelaukpätit if he loved thee

- Dual -

nagligelaukpätetegook if he loved us two  
 nagligelaukpätik if he loved you two

- Plural-

nagligelaukpätetegoot if he loved us  
 nagligelaukpässe if he loved you

Relative Inverse Form

nagligelauroneinga if he loved me  
 nagligelauronetit if he loved thee

- Dual -

nagligelauronetegook if he loves us two  
 nagligelauronetik if he loves you two

- Plural-

nagligelauronetegoot if he loves us  
 nagligelauroneese if he loves you

- The first and second persons -  
 - first person singular and 2nd persons sing. dual  
 and Plural

nagligelauroopkit if I loved thee  
 nagligelaurooptik if I loved you two  
 nagligelaurooptinga if you two loved me  
 nagligelauroopse if I loved you  
 nagligelauroopsinga if you loved me

- 2nd persons singular and 1st persons sing. dual  
 and plural

nagligelauroovinga if thou loved me  
 nagligelaurooptegook if thou loved us two  
 nagligelaurooptekit if we two loved thee  
 nagligelaurooptegoot if thou loved us  
 nagligelaurooptegit if we loved thee

- first persons dual and plural and second persons do.

nagligelaurooptik if we two loved you two  
 nagligelaurooptegook if you two loved us two  
 nagligelauroopse if we loved you  
 nagligelaurooptegoot if you loved us.

## - 2nd persons dual and plural and 1st persons do. -

nagligelaurcooptegoot	if you two loved us
nagligelaurcooptik	if we loved you two
nagligelaurcooptegoock	if you loved us two
nagligelaurcoopse	if we two loved you

The other forms are regular as -

Future

nagligenearcoopko	if I will or shall not love him
nagligenearcoovecock	if thou wilt or shalt not "
nagligeneakpago	if he will or shall not love "
naglinearcoonecock (Rel.)	if he will or shall "

Variations of future - first form -

nagligeyomarcoopko	if I will or shall not love him
nagligeyomarcoovecock	if thou wilt or shalt "
nagligeyomakpago	if he will or shall "
nagligeyomagoonecock (Rel.)	" "

Second Form

nagligelāroopko	if I will or shall not love him
nagligelāroovecock	if thou wilt or shalt "
nagligelakpago	if he will or shall "
nagligelāroonecock (Rel.)	" "

Potential Form

nagligeongnarcoopko	if I am able to love him
nagligeongnarcoovecock	if thou art " "
nagligeongnakpago	if he is " "
nagligeongnarcoonecock (Rel.)	" " "

Optative Form

nagligeyomagoopko	if I wish to love him
nagligeyomagoovecock	if thou wishest to "
nagligeyomakpago	if he wishes " "
nagligeyomagoonecock (Rel.)	" " "

Negative Form- Sing. -

naglegingegoopko	if I do not love him
naglegingegoovecock	if thou dost not love him
naglegingepago	if he does not love him
naglegingegoonecock (Rel.)	if he does not "

- Dual -

naglegingegoopteko	if we two do not love him
naglegingegooptekoko	if you two do not love him
naglegingepako	if they two do not love him

- Plural -

naglegingegooptego	if we do not love him
naglegingegoopsecock	if you do not love him
naglegingepatyook	if they do not love him
naglegingegooneko	if they do not love him

Dual Objective Form

naglegingegoopkik	if I do not love those two
naglegingegoovekik	if thou dost not love those two
naglegingepagik	if he does not love those two
naglegingegoonegik	if he does not "

- Dual -

naglegingegooptekik	if we two do not love those two
naglegingegooptekikoko	if you two do not love "
naglegingepakik	if they two do not love "

- Plural -

naglegingegooptekik	if we do not love those two
naglegingegoopsekik	if you do not love those two
naglegingepatekik	if they do not love those two
naglegingegoonekik	if they do not love those two

- Plural Objective form -

naglegingegoopkit	if I do not love them
naglegingegoovegit	if thou dost not love them
naglegingepagit	if he does not love them
naglegingegoonegit (Rel.)	" "

	- Dual -	
naglegingegooptekik	If we two do not love them	
naglegingegooptekik	if you two do not love them	
naglegingepukik	if they two do not love them	
	- Plural -	
naglegingegooptegik	if we do not love them	
naglegingegooptegik	if you do not love them	
naglegingepategik	if they do not love them	
naglegingegoonekik (Rel.)	if they " "	
	<u>Inverse Form</u>	
	- Sing. -	
naglegingepānga	if he does not love me	
naglegingepatit	if he does not love thee	
	- Dual -	
naglegingepāteggook	if he does not love us two	
naglegingepatik	if he does not love you two	
	- Plural -	
naglegingepategoot	if he does not love us	
naglegingepāse	if he does not love you	
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>	
	- Sing. -	
naglegingegooninga	if he does not love me	
naglegingegoonetit	if he does not love thee	
	- Dual -	
naglegingegooneteggook	if he does not love us two	
naglegingegoonetik	if he does not love you two	
	- Plural -	
naglegingegooneteggoot	if he does not love us	
naglegingegoonesse	if he does not love you	
	- The first and second persons -	
	1st person singular and second persons sing, dual and Plural	
naglegingegoopkit	if I do not love thee	
naglegingegooptik	if I do not love you two	
naglegingegooptinga	if you two do not love me	
naglegingegoope	if I do not love you	
naglegingegooptinga	if you do not love me	
	2nd person singular and 1st persons sing, dual and Plural	
naglegingegoovinga	if thou dost not love me	
naglegingegoopteggook	if thou dost not love us two	
naglegingegooptekit	if we two do not love thee	
naglegingegoopteggoot	if thou dost not love us	
naglegingegooptegit	if we do not love thee	
	- 1st persons dual and plural and second persons do. -	
naglegingegooptik	if we two do not love you two	
naglegingegoopteggook	if you two do not love us two	
naglegingegoope	if we do not love you	
naglegingegoopteggoot	if you do not love us	
	- 2nd persons dual and plural and first persons do. -	
naglegingegoopteggoot	if you two do not love us	
naglegingegooptik	if we do not love you two	
naglegingegoopteggook	if you do not love us two	
naglegingegoope	if we two do not love you	
	<u>Tense and Negation</u>	
	- Sing. -	
nagligelaungegook	if I did not love him	
nagligelaungegook	if thou didst not love him	
nagligelaungepago	if he did not love him	
nagligelaungegook (Rel.)	if he did not love him	
	- Dual -	
nagligelaungegookteko	if we two did not love him	
nagligelaungegookteko	if you two did not love him	
nagligelaungepuko	if they two did not love him	
	- Plural -	
nagligelaungegooktego	if we did not love him	
nagligelaungegooktego	if you did not love him	
nagligelaungepatyook	if they did not love him	
nagligelaungegookteko (Rel.)	if they did not love him	

Dual Objective Form

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nagligelaungegoopkik if I did not love those two  
nagligelaungegoovekik if thou didst not love those two  
nagligelaungegapik if he did not love those two  
nagligelaungegoonegik (Rel.) if he did not love those two  
- Dual -

nagligelaungegooptekik if we two did not love those two  
nagligelaungegooptekik if you two " "  
nagligelaungegapik if they two " "  
- Plural -  
nagligelaungegooptekik if we did not love those two  
nagligelaungegoopsekik if you did not " "  
nagligelaungepatekik if they did not " "  
nagligelaungegoonekik (Rel.) if they did not " "

Plural Objective Form.

- Sing. -  
nagligelaungegoopkit if I did not love them  
nagligelaungegoovegit if thou didst not "  
nagligelaungegapit if he did not love them  
nagligelaungegoonegit (Rel.)  
- Dual -

nagligelaungegooptekik if we two did not love them  
nagligelaungegooptekik if you two did not love them  
nagligelaungegapik if they two did not "

- Plural -  
nagligelaungegooptegik if we did not love them  
nagligelaungegoopsegik if you did not "  
nagligelaungepategik if they " "  
nagligelaungegoonekik (Rel.) if they " "

Inverse Form

nagligelaungepānga if he did not love me  
nagligelaungepātīt if he did not love thee  
- Dual -  
nagligelaungepātegook if he did not love us two  
nagligelaungepātīk if he did not love you two

- Plural -  
nagligelaungepategoot if he did not love us  
nagligelaungepāse if he did not love you

Relative Inverse Form

- Sing. -  
nagligelaungetgooninga If he did not love me  
nagligelaungetgoonetit if he did not love thee  
- Dual -

nagligelaungetgoonitegook If he did not love us two  
nagligelaungetgoonetik if he did not love you two

- Plural -  
nagligelaungetgoomitgoot if he did not love us  
nagligelaungetgoonese if he did not love you

- The first and second persons -  
- 1st persons singular and 2nd persons sing. dual  
plural

nagligelaungegoopkit if I did not love thee  
nagligelaungegooptik if I did not love you two  
nagligelaungegooptinga if you two did not love me  
nagligelaungegoopse if I did not love you  
nagligelaungegoopsinga if You did not love me

- 2nd person singular and 1st persons sing.  
dual & Plural

nagligelaungegoovinga if thou didst not love me  
nagligelaungegooptegook if thou didst not love us two  
nagligelaungegoopteskik if we two did not love thee  
nagligelaungegooptegoot if thou didst not love us  
nagligelaungegooptegit if we did not love thee

- 1st persons dual and plural and second persons do. -

nagligelaungegooptik if we two did not love you two  
nagligelaungegooptegook if you two did not love us two  
nagligelaungegoopse if we did not love you  
nagligelaungegooptegoot if you did not love us

## - End persons dual and plural and 1st persons do.-

nagligelaungegooptegoot if you two did not love us  
 nagligelaungegooptik if we did not love you two  
 nagligelaungegooptegook if you did not love us two  
 nagligelaungegoopse if we two did not love you

The future, Potential and Optative forms are regular as,

Future

nagligeneangegoopko if I will or shall not love him  
 nagligeneangegooveock if thou wilt or shalt not love him  
 nagligeneangepago if he will or shall not love him  
 nagligeneangegooneock (Rel.) if he will " "

- Variations of future - first form -

nagligeyomangegoopko if I will or shall not love him  
 nagligeyomangegooveock if thou wilt or shalt " "  
 nagligeyomangepago if he will or shall " "  
 nagligeyomangegooneock (Rel.) if he will or shall " "

- Second Form -

nagligelangegoopko if he will or shall not love him  
 nagligelangegooveock if thou wilt or shalt " "  
 nagligelangepago if he will or shall " "  
 nagligelangegooneock if he will " " "

Potential Form

nagligcongangegoopko if I am not able to love him  
 nagligcongangegooveock if thou art not " "  
 nagligcongangepago if he is not able to " " "  
 nagligcongangegooneock (Rel.) if he is not able " "

Optative form

nagligeyomangegoopko if I do not wish to love him  
 nagligeyomangegooveock if thou dost not wish " "  
 nagligeyomangepago if he does not wish " "  
 nagligeyomangegooneock (Rel.) if he does not " "

- The Infinitive or Participial Mood -

-Sing.-

nagligelugo I to love or loving him  
 nagligelugo thou " "  
 nagligelugo he " "

-The dual and plural are the same -

Dual Objective Form

nagligelugik I to love or loving those two  
 nagligelugik thou " "  
 nagligelugik he " "

dual and plural do.

Plural Objective Form

nagligelugit I to love or loving them  
 nagligelugit thou " "  
 nagligelugit he " "

dual and plural do.

Inverse Form- Sing.-

nagligelunga he to love or loving me  
 nagligelutit he to love or loving thee

- Dual -

nagligelunock he to love or loving us two  
 nagligelutik he to love or loving you two

- Plural-

nagligeluta he to love or loving us  
 nagligeluse he to love or loving you

- The first and second persons -

1st person singular and 1st persons sing. dual & plural

nagligelutit I to love or loving thee  
 nagligelutik I to love or loving you two  
 nagligelunga you two to love or loving me  
 nagligeluse I to love or loving you  
 nagligelunga you to love or loving me

- End person singular and 1st persons sing. dual & plural

nagligelunga thou to love or loving me  
 nagligelunock thou to love or loving us two  
 nagligelutit we two to love or loving thee

naglagauna                    you to love or loving us  
 naglagaunitt                we to love or loving those  
   1st person dual and plural and second person dual  
 naglagaunikk                we two to love or loving you two  
 naglagaunook                you two to love or loving us two  
 naglagaunes                we to love or loving you  
 naglagaunwa                you to love or loving us  
   " End persons dual and plural and let persons do -  
 naglagaunite                you two to love or loving us  
 naglagaunittik             you to love or loving you two  
 naglagaunook                you to love or loving us two  
 naglagaunuse                we two to love or loving you

Negative Form

-Sine-

naglagaunago or naglagaunaynago, I not loving or not to love  
 naglagaunago or naglagaunaynago thou " " "  
 naglagaunago or naglagaunaynago he " " "  
   dual and plural do.

Dual and plural do. Objective Form

naglagaunmagik or naglagaunaynagik I not loving or not to love  
   those two  
 naglagaunmagik or naglagaunaynagik thou " " "  
 naglagaunmagik or naglagaunaynagik he " " "  
   dual and plural do.

Plural Objective Form

naglagaunmagitt or naglagaunaynagitt I not loving or not to love  
 naglagaunmagitt or naglagaunaynagitt thou " " "  
 naglagaunmagitt or naglagaunaynagitt he " " "  
   dual and plural do.

Transitive Verb Second Conjugation

Arhoktokpaggitt he teaches him  
 This differs but little from first conjugation. Tense  
 is formed as in the intransitive verb toosakpok. Examples  
 are here given in each mood.

The Indicative Mood

- Present Tense -

(Toosakpara)                    I teach him  
 Arhoktokpara  
 (Toosakpat)                    thou teachest him  
 Arhoktokpat  
 (Toosakpa)                     he teaches me  
 Arhoktokpa  
 (Toosakpaga)                  he teaches him  
 Arhoktokpaga  
Inverse Form

(Toosakpaggitt)                he teaches thee  
 Arhoktokpaggitt                - The first and second persons -

I teach thee

First Tense  
I teach you two

I taught him

thou taught him

he taught him

Inverse Form

he taught me

no taught thee

(Toosalaunkpara)  
 Arhoktokpaitingwa  
 (Toosalaunkpait)  
 Arhoktokpaititt

- First and Second Persons -

(Toosalaukpagit)	
arehoktolaukkagit	I taught thee
(Toosalaukpaptik)	
arehoktolaukkaptik	I taught you two
	<u>Negative Form</u>
	<u>Present Tense</u>
Toosatyangelara	
arehoktutyangelara	I do not teach him
Toosatyangelat	
arehoktutyangelat	Thou dost not teach him
toosatyangela	
arehoktutyangela	he does not teach him
	<u>Inverse form</u>
toosatyangelānga	
arehoktutyangelānga	he does not teach me
toosatyangelātik	
arehoktutyangelātit	he does not teach me
- The first and second persons -	
toosatyangelagit	
arehoktutyangelagit	I do not teach thee
toosatyangelaptik	
arehoktutyangelaptik	I do not teach you two
	<u>Past Tense</u>
toosalautyangelara	
arehoktulautyangelara	I did not teach him
toosalautyangelat	
arehoktulautyangelat	thou didst not teach him
toosalautyangela	
arehoktulautyangela	he did not teach him.
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
toosalautyangelānga	
arehoktulautyangelānga	he did not teach me
toosalautyangelātit	
arehoktulautyangelātit	he did not teach thee
- The first and Second persons -	
toosalautyangelagit	
arehoktulautyangelagit	I did not teach thee
toosalautyangelaptik	
arehoktulautyangelaptik	I did not teach you two
	<u>Interrogative Mood</u>
	<u>Present Tense</u>
arehoktokpara?	Do I teach him?
arehoktokpōok?	Dost thou teach him?
arehoktokpa?	Does he teach him?
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktokpānga	Does he teach me?
arehoktokpātit	Does he teach thee?
- The first and Second persons -	
arehoktokpagit?	Do I teach thee?
arehoktokpaptik	Do I teach you two?
arehoktokpetinga	Do you two teach me?
	<u>Past Tense</u>
arehoktolaukkara?	Did I teach him?
arehoktolaukkaeook	Didst thou teach him?
arehoktolaukka	Did I teach him?
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktolaukkānga	Did he teach me?
arehoktolaukkātit	Did he teach thee?
- The first and Second Persons -	
arehoktolaukkagit	Did I teach thee?
arehoktolaukkaptik	Did I teach you two?
arehoktolaukketinga	Did you two teach me?
	<u>Negative Form</u>
	<u>Present Tense</u>
arehoktutyangelara?	Do I not teach him?
arehoktutyangelat?	Dost thou not teach him?
arehoktutyangela?	Does he not teach him?



arehoktutyangelānga	Does he not teach me?
arehoktutyangelātit	Does he not teach thee?
- The first and Second persons -	
arehoktutyangelagit	Do I not teach thee?
arehoktutyangelaptik	Do I not teach you two?
arehoktutyangelētīnga	Do you two not teach me
	<u>Fast Tense</u>
arehoktulautyangelāra?	Did I not teach him?
arehoktulautyangelat?	Didst thou not teach him?
arehoktulautyangelā	Did he not teach him?
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktulautyangelānga	Did he not teach me?
arehoktulautyangelātit	Did he not teach thee?
- The first and second persons -	
arehoktulautyangelagit?	Did I not teach thee?
arehoktulautyangelaptik	Did I not teach you two?
arehoktulautyangelētīnga	Did you two not teach me?
	<u>The Imperative Mood</u>
First person wanting.	
Toosalanook	teach
arehoktolauook	teach thou him
toosagleook	
arehoktoleook	Let him teach him
	- Plural -
toosaglavoot	
arehoktolavoot	Let us teach him
toosakseook	
arehoktokseook	teach ye him
toosaklityook	
arehoktolityook	Let them teach him
	<u>Inverse</u>
toosaglānga	
arehoktolānga	Let him teach me
toosaglātit	
arehoktolātit	Let him teach thee
- The first and second persons -	
toosaglagit	
arehoktorlagit	Let me teach thee
toosaglaptik	
arehoktorlaptik	Let me teach you two
toosaktīnga	
arehoktoktīnga	Ye two teach me
toosaglapse	
arehoktorlapse	Let me teach you
toosaksīnga	
arehoktoksīnga	Teach ye me.
	<u>Subjunctive Mood First Form</u>
toosarapko	
arehoktorapko	because I teach him
toosaraveock	
arehoktoraveock	because thou teacheest him
toosangmago	
arehoktongmago	because he teaches him
toosarameock	
arehoktorameock (Rel.)	because he " "
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
toosangmānga	
arehoktongmānga	because he teaches me
toosangmātit	because " thee
arehoktongmātit	because " "

Relative Inverse Form

toosaraminga	
arehoktoraminga	because he teaches me
toosarametit	
arehoktorametit	because he teaches thee
- The first and Second Persons -	
toosarapkit	
arehoktorapkit	because I teach thee
toosaraptik	
arehoktoraptik	because I teach you two
	<u>Past Tense</u>
toosalaurapko	
arehoktolaurapko	because I taught him
arehoktolauravecook	because thou taught him
arehoktolaurangemago	because he taught him
arehoktolaurameock	because he taught him
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
toosalaungmānga	
arehoktolaungmānga	because he taught me
arehoktolaungmātit	because he taught thee
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>
toosalauraminga	
arehoktolauraminga	because he taught me
arehoktolaurametit	because he taught thee
- The first and second persons -	
toosalaurapkit	
arehoktolaurapkit	because I taught thee
arehoktolauraptik	because I taught you two
	<u>Negative Form</u>
arehoktutyangēnapko	because I do not teach him
arehoktutyangēnavecook	because thou dost " "
arehoktutyangemago	because he does not " "
arehoktutyangemameock (Rel.)	" " " "
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktutyangēmānga	because he does not teach me
arehoktutyangēmātit	because he does not " thee
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>
arehoktutyangēnamīnga	because he does not teach me
arehoktutyangēnametit	because he does not teach thee
- The first and second persons -	
arehoktutyangēnapkit	because I do not teach thee
arehoktutyangēnaptik	because I do not teach you two
	<u>Past Tense</u>
arehoktulautyangēnapko	because I did not teach him
arehoktulautyangēnavecook	" thou didst not " "
arehoktulautyangemago	" he did not " "
arehoktulautyangemameock (Rel.)	" " " "
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktulautyangēmānga	because he did not teach me
arehoktulautyangēmātit	because he did not " me
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>
arehoktulautyangēnamīnga	because he did not teach me
arehoktulautyangēnametit	" " " "
- The first and Second Persons -	
arehoktulautyangēnapkit	because I did not teach thee
arehoktulautyangēnaptik	" " " you two
	<u>Second Form of Subjunctive Mood</u>
	<u>Present Tense</u>
arehoktoroepko	if I teach him
arehoktoroovecook	if thou teachest him
arehoktokpago	if he teaches him
arehoktoroovecook (Rel.)	if he teaches him
	<u>Inverse Form</u>
arehoktokpānga	if he teaches me
arehoktokpātit	if he teaches thee
	<u>Relative Inverse Form</u>
arehoktoroopinga	if he teaches me
arehoktorooneetit	if he teaches thee

## - First and Second persons -

arehoktoroopkit if I teach thee  
 arehoktoroopitik if I teach you two  
 arehoktolauroopko If I taught him  
 arehoktolaurooveock if thou taught him  
 arehoktolaupago if he taught him  
 arehoktolaurooneock (Rel.) if he " "

Inverse Form

arehoktolaupanga if he taught me  
 arehoktolaupätit if he taught thee

Relative Inverse Form

arehoktolaurooninga if he taught me  
 arehoktolauroonetit if he taught thee  
 - The first and second persons -  
 arehoktolauroopkit If I taught thee  
 arehoktolauroopitik if I taught you two

Negative formPresent Tense

arehoktongeopko If I do not teach him  
 arehoktongeoveock If thou dost not teach him  
 arehoktolaungepago if he does not teach him  
 arehoktongeoneock (Rel.) if he does not "

Inverse Form

arehoktongepanga if he does not teach me  
 arehoktongepätit if he does not teach thee

Relative Inverse Form

arehoktongeooninga if he does not teach me  
 arehoktongeoonetit if he does not teach thee  
 - The first and second persons -  
 arehoktongeopkit if I do not teach thee  
 arehoktongeopitik if I do not teach you two

Past Tense

arehoktolaungeopko If I did not teach him  
 arehoktolaungeoveock if thou didst not "  
 arehoktolaungepago if he did not "  
 arehoktolaungeoneock if he did not "

Inverse Form

arehoktolaungepanga if he did not teach me  
 arehoktolaungepätit if he did not teach thee

Relative Inverse Form

arehoktolaungeooninga if he did not teach me  
 arehoktolaungeoonetit if he did not teach thee  
 - The first and second persons -  
 arehoktolaungeopkit if I did not teach thee  
 arehoktolaungeopitik if I did not teach you two

The Infinitive or Participial Mood

arehoktorlugo I to teach or teaching him  
 arehoktorlugo thou to teach or " "  
 arehoktorlugo he to teach " "

dual and plural do.

Dual Objective Form

arehoktorlugik I to teach or teaching those two  
 remaining persons do.

Plural Objective form

arehoktorlugit I to teach or teaching them

Negative form

arehoktorngago I not teaching or not to teach him  
 remainder do.

Dual Objective form

arehoktorngagik I not teaching or not to teach  
 those two

remainder do.

Plural Objective form

arehoktorngagit I not teaching or not to teach them

## Varieties of Transitive Verb

The action of transitive verbs may be variously qualified by the use of the following adverbial and other particles.

kova commands, orders him (to do so and so) as, nerreva, he eats it; nerrekova, he orders him to eat it; aglakpa, he writes it; aglakkova, he orders, commands him to write it.

yoreva, thinks, considers that he does so and so, or that it is such a person or thing, as, innuk, a human being, an Eskimo; innuyoreva, he thinks he is an Eskimo, tekkova he sees him; tekkoyoreva, he thinks, imagines he sees him.

yuksareva (to verbs in second conjugation) tuksareva, ought, should, do so and so to him, as nagligeva, he loves him; nagligeyuksareva, he ought to love him; arehoktokpa, he teaches him; arehoktutuksareva, he ought to teach him; toosakpa, he hears him, toosaktuksareva, he ought to hear him.

Vukpa (to verbs in second conjugation) pukpa, generally does so and so to him, as, tekkova, he sees him, tekkovukpa, he generally sees him; is accustomed to see him; erkaumava, he remembers him, erkaumavukpa, he generally remembers him; toosakpa, he hears him, toosakpukpa, he generally hears him

signakpa, always does - to him, as nagligeva, he loves him; nagligetsignakpa, he always loves him; ikkarukpa, he helps him, ikkaruksignakpa, he always helps him, he helps him as usual.

kakpa, does -- to him first, as, tekkova, he sees him, tekkokakpa, he sees him first (i.e. before he saw another person.) sennava he makes it, sennakakpa, he makes it first.

Tignakpa does -- to him for the first time, as tekkova, he sees him, tekkotignakpa, he sees him for the first time.

Nashooakpa, endeavors to do --- to him, as tekkova, he sees him; tekkonashooakpa, he endeavors, tries to see him; kauremava, he knows him; kauremanashooakpa, he endeavors to know it or him

seakpa, does --- to him correctly, well, as tekkova, he sees him, tekkotseakpa, he sees him well; kauremava, he knows him; kaurematseakpa, he knows it well; toosakpa, he hears it; toosatseakpa, he hears it correctly, well. galloakpa, indeed does -- to him, as okpereva, he believes him; okperegalloakpa, indeed he believes him; arehoktokpa, he teaches him; arehoktogalloakpa, indeed he teaches him.

Kapetpa, does --- to him soon, as kauremava, he knows him; kauremakapetpa, he knows him soon.

yangnerkpa, does --- to him no more, no longer, as issumareva, he thinks of him; issumagetyangnerkpa, he thinks of him no more.

Tuonakpa, only does --- to him, as nagligeva, he loves him; nagligetwenakpa, he only loves him; issumageva, he thinks of him; issumagetuonakpa, he only thinks of him.

The different kinds of transitive verbs here treated of are conjugated as the verbs nagligeva and arehoktokpa. A few examples are here given in first person singular.

Nerrekovara I command him to eat it

Inverse  
nerrekovanga he commands me to eat it

Past  
nerrekolaukkara I commanded him to eat it

Negative  
nerrekongeoopko If I do not command him to eat it

Past  
 nerrekolaungeooppko If I did not command him to eat it  
Infinitive Mood  
 nerrekolugo to command or commanding him  
 to eat it.

The particles may also be joined together as in the intransitive verb e.g.

kauremava he knows him  
 with auxiliary verbal particle nashocak.  
 kauremanashocakpa he endeavors to know him or it  
 with adverbial particle puk  
 kauremanashocakpukpa he generally tries to  
 know him

With future particle neak  
 kauremanashocakpungneakpa he will usually try to  
 know him

with negative particle yange  
 kauremanashocakpungneatyangela - he will not  
 generally try to know him.

with conjunctive particle lo  
 kauremanashocakpungneatyangelalo. And he will not  
 generally try to know him.

-----  
 nagligeva he loves him  
 with optative particle yoma  
 nagligevomava he wishes to love him  
 with adverbial particle signakpa  
 nagligevomatsignakpa he always wishes to love him  
 with negative particle yange  
 nagligevomatsignatyangela he does not always wish to  
 love him.

#### Of the Passive Verb

Passive verbs are generally formed by the addition of the particles tou and you to the roots of transitive verbs, the transitive inflection is also dropped, and the verbs are then conjugated after the manner of intransitive verbs e.g. peuleva, he saves him; peuleyouvok, he is saved; nagligeva, he loves him; nagligeyouvok, he is loved; ikkarukpa, he helps him; ikkaruktouvok, he is helped.

- The Passive verb is here conjugated in the

	<u>Singular -</u>
peuleyouvoonga	I am saved
peuleyouvotit	thou art saved
peuleyouvok	he is saved
	<u>Past</u>
peuleyoulaukkoonga	I was saved
peuleyoulaukotit	thou wast saved
peuleyoulaukkok	he was saved
	<u>Future</u>
peuleyouneakkoonga	I shall or will be saved
peuleyouneakkotit	thou shalt or wilt be saved
peuleyouneakkok	he shall or will be saved
	<u>Negative form</u>
peuleyoutyangelanga	I am not saved
peuleyoutyangelatit	thou art not saved
peuleyoutyangelak	he is not saved
	<u>Tense &amp; Negation</u>
peuleyoulautyangelanga	I was not saved
peuleyoulautyangelatit	thou wast not saved
peuleyoulautyangelak	he was not saved
	<u>Interrogative Mood</u>
peuleyouvoonga?	Am I saved?
peuleyouvt	art thou saved?
peuleyouva?	Is he saved?
	<u>Imperative Mood.</u>
peuleyoule	Let him be saved

Subjunctive Mood First Form

peuleyougama	because I am saved
peuleyougavit	because thou art saved
peuleyoungeut	because he is saved
peuleyougama (Rel.)	because he is saved
	<u>Past</u>
peuleyoulaurama	because I was saved
peuleyoulouravit	because thou wast saved
peuleyoulauungmut	because he was saved
peuleyoulaurama (Rel.)	because he was saved
	<u>Negative Form</u>
peuleyoutyangenama	because I am not saved
peuleyoutyangenavit	because thou art not saved
peuleyoutyangemut	because he is not saved
peuleyoutyangename	because he is not "

Tense and Negation

peuleyoulautyangenama	because I was not saved
peuleyoulautyangenavit	because thou wast not "
peuleyoulautyangemut	because he was not saved
peuleyoulautyangename	because he was not saved

Subjunctive Mood Second Form

peuleyougooma	if I am saved
peuleyugoovit	if thou art saved
peuleyokput	if he is saved
peuleyugoone (Rel.)	if he is saved

Past Tense

peuleyoulaurooma	if I was saved
peuleyoulaurcovit	if thou wast saved
peuleyoulaukput	if he was saved
peuleyoulaurcoone (Rel.)	if he was saved

Negative Form

peuleyoungegooma	if I am not saved
peuleyungegoovit	if thou art not saved
peuleyungeput	if he is not saved
peuleyungegoone (Rel.)	if he is not saved

Tense and Negation.

peuleyolaungegooma	if I was not saved
peuleyolaungegoovit	if thou was not saved
peuleyolaungeput	if he was not saved
peuleyolaungegoone (Rel.)	if he was not saved

Infinitive Mood

peuleyovlbonga	I being saved or to be saved
peuleyovlutit	you being saved or to be saved
peuleyovlune	he being saved or to be saved

The Reciprocal Form

This is conjugated as the Passive Verb. The particle hattoute expressing the reciprocal action as,

-Dual -

peulerhattoutevogook	We two save each other
peulerhattoutevotik	you two " "
peulerhattoutevoock	they two " "

- Plural -

peulerhattoutevogoot	we save each other
peulerhattoutevose	you save "
peulerhattoutevooot	they save "

Of the Middle Voice

This is formed by dropping the terminations of purely (exclusively) transitive verbs and substituting intransitive terminations instead as, omigeva, he hates him; omigevok, he hates himself, peuleva, he saves him; peulevok, he saves himself. The compound personal pronouns (covammik myself &c.) are also often used with this voice e.g.

	- Sing. -	
peulevoonga covumnik	I save myself	
peulevotit illingnik	thou savest thyself	
peulevok ingmenik	he saves himself	
	- Dual -	
peulevogook covaptingnik	We two save ourselves	
peulevotik illiipitingnik	you two save yourselves	
peulevook ingmenik	they two save themselves	
	- Plural -	
peulevogoot covaptingnik	we save ourselves	
peulevose illipsingnik	you save yourselves	
peulevoot ingmenik	they save themselves	

This verb may be conjugated throughout as an intransitive verb of second conjugation, as, peulegama covumnik because I save myself peulegooma covumnik If I save myself &c &c.

#### Examples of Transitive Verb

Innooēt illoonatik kauremavukka, I know all the Eskimo; tamounga kitsuta tuktooēt sittamut, tekkelaukkavoot, Coming this way we saw four deer; Goode okperegooptego kumageneakkatীগoot, if we believe in God, he will care for us; kaukput tekkolaakkagit, I shall see thee tomorrow; Goode innooēt illoonatik peuleyomavāt, God wishes to save all the Eskimo.

#### Interrogative Mood

Innooēt illoonatik kauremavategoot? Do all the Eskimo know us? Arehoktuaye tekkolaukkook? Didst thou see the minister? innooēt illungat arehoktongneakkagit? Wilt thou teach some of the Eskimo? Goode innooēt illoonatik peuleongnakkite? Is God able to save all the Eskimo?

#### Imperative Mood

Goodib nagligelaungase atkai naglegisseook, because God loved you, now then love ye him; Goodib okousinget arehoktolaukit, teach them God's word; tamukkoa ahikyet aloukit neoverashooakvingmut, put these partridges into the trading shop; arehoktuaye ikkarulauook innooēt arehoktorlugit, help the minister to teach the Eskimo.

#### Subjunctive Mood, First Form

Goodib innooēt illoonatik nagligegamegit ernimenik tamounga tikketitselaukkok innooēt peuleyomavlugit, because God loved all the Eskimo he sent his son this way (to the world) wishing to save them. Goode kau tamat kumagingmtegoot nagligetsaignaglulalo, Goode timak nagligeyuksaregalloakkavoot innooniptinne, Because God cares for us every day and always loves us, we we ought to love God in our lives.

#### Second Form

Goode okperegooptego mallingnashooaroptego, Goode nakoreneakkategoot, if we believe in God if we endeavor to obey him, God will be pleased with us; angerokak killeleskockvingmētok tekkogooveook, okouteneakkat innooēt kaktokrongmatta, if thou seeest the master (H.B.Co.'s officer) who is at G.W.R. thou wilt tell him that the Eskimo are very hungry; arehoktuaye tekkogooveook arehoktongneakkatit, if thou seeest the minister, he will teach thee; innooēt tekkegoopsegik okouteneakkase Jesusemik, if you see the Eskimo you will tell them of Jesus.

G.W.R. )  
means )  
Great )  
Whale )  
River. )

#### Infinitive Mood

Tamounga tikkesinavoonga innooēt arehoktorlugit Jesusemik, I have come this way to teach the Eskimo of Jesus; Goode nagligelugo isumagelugolo okperelugolo timak pegoovit (illupkut) oolapirksoatehangneakkotit, loving God and thinking of him and believing in him, so if thou doest (this) thou wilt have peace, kannok pinneaktukaovētā? Goode nakorelugo? What must we do to please God?

Varieties of Transitive  
Verb

Illoonaata Goode nagligeysuqsaregalloakkevoot, indeed we all ought to love God; Goode okpekseaktut kumaqitsignang-neakkite, God will always care for the true believers; (lit. those who believe well) attā tamma sennakālsuok now then make that first (i.e. before something else) tekktiginnakkōok? Is this the first time thou seest it? aglatit kaurematseakkōgit? Doest thou know thy books well?

The Passive Voice

peuloyoocepta Jesusib aunganut, isuaktomik innoonashoocepta innooniptinne tegga tokkogoocepta Goodemut ineaakkogoot, if we are saved with Jesus' blood, if we endeavor to live well in our lives, then if (when) we die we will go to God; tapsomunga ikkaruktoulakkēt? by whom shall thou be helped?

The Reciprocal Form

nagligerhattoutegoocepta ikkaruktoutegooceptale innooniptinne pidloranesakkogoot, if we love each other, and if we help each other in our lives, we will be happy, attā nagligerhattouteloritse, now then love (ye) each other; innoōt nagligerhattoutevēt? Do the Eskimo love each other?

The Middle Voice

Innoōt illunget innoōtatimenik ikkarutyangelet, kisseane ingmenik issumagevoot, some of the Eskimo do not help their neighbors; they only think of themselves; arongnemik pingashooarooma, omigevoonga, if I sin (lit. endeavor to sin) I hate myself (am grieved with myself.)

The Adverb

- 1st Adverbs of Interrogation-

Kunga?	when?
Nauk?	Where?
Nanepā	Where is he?
kannok?	How?
kannogle?	But how?
kapsinik?	how many?
sōg?	why?

2nd - Adverbs of Time Present

tīma	now (mannā Baffin Land)
teggategga	now, just now, manakuluk B. Land
ooblome	to-day (lit. into day)

3rd - Adverbs of Time - Past

tīmōngāt	Since
nootaungetome	formerly
akkone	A long time ago
akkoneāluk	A very long time ago
sivornqane	before
kingornqane	afterwards
ooblāk	this morning
ikpuksak or ikpuksak	yesterday
ikpuksāne (or ikpusāne)	the day before yesterday
aġkane	last year
akkanipsāne	the year before last

Adverbs of time Future

Quatssear [Baffin Land.]	by and by
manna	by and by
killamekuluk or killameatġluk (Quatsseakunuk) (manakrook)	A very little while
killame	do. Baffin Land
koukput	presently
koukputsākput	soon
S.	to-morrow
issōhangetomit issōhangetomut	the day after to-morrow
illāne	Indefinite
	for ever and ever
	sometimes



Ooblokut	throughout the day
6. <u>Adverbs of Place</u>	
akkane	there
manš or tamäne	here
tavane	there (in the north)
tarreob sennēāne	near the water (sea)
kanniktome	near
Ongatanut	beyond
illoonāne	everywhere
Attāne	below
Ongasiktomut	far off
kollāne	above
7. <u>Adverbs of Quantity</u>	
Mikke <sup>omik</sup>	a little (Baffin Land)
Illoonūt (Tamungrik Baffin Land)	the whole
illāngā	part
<u>Adverbs of Quality and Manner</u>	
adyegsktomik (or adyegsk)	Alike
adyegengetomik	different
timak	right, so, thus
ama	again
Twave	quickly
imāk	in this manner (as one says or does)
sorglo	even
9. <u>Adverbs of Affirmation</u>	
Illa (Amilat, Baffin Land)	just so, as you say, truly
Illale, (Amilatseak) Baffin Land.	truly, certainly, to be sure.
Ahila	yes (used by northern Eskimo)
Ah	yes
akshoot	quite right, certainly, just as you say.
ahouna	do.
10. <u>Adverbs of Negation</u>	
Aggi B.L.	no
(aukak) ouka	
peyahatyangelak	none at all (lit. it has nothing)
11. <u>Adverbs of Doubt.</u>	
(shogwāne Baffin Land)	I don't know
(Atchuk)	I don't know
(At chugle)	but I don't know
Immukka	perhaps
N.B.	

Many adverbs of manner &c. are expressed by particles inserted in the verb, or by the use of verb in the infinitive Mood. See the varieties of transitive and intransitive verb and infinitive verb mood. When answering negative questions the Eskimo use the negative or affirmative adverbs (yes or no) in just the opposite manner to ourselves e.g. netsehatyangelatit? Hast thou not got a seal? aukak, netsehakkoonga, No. I have got a seal or Ah, netsehatyangelanga, yes. I have not got a seal instead of yes, I have got a seal or no, I have not got a seal.

N.B. The affirmation or negation must be looked for in the verb not in the Adverbs of negation or affirmation. This note will help one in reference to this peculiar idiomatic formation.

Examples of the Adverb

kunga tikkenaeakkēt? When wilt thou arrive? ernšt nanepā Where is thy son? Kapinik tukunik tekkolaukkēse. How many deer did you see? Kunga tikkolaukkēt When didst thou arrive? ikpukeak tikkelaukkoonga, I arrived yesterday; tikkeneatyangelak manna, he will not arrive (until) by and by; ongasiktomut inaeakkogoot, he will go far away (lit. to the distance) nerkemik mikkeyonik peyomavoonga, I want a little food, meat; twave akpungelerit run thou quickly; imāk pingashooangneakkotit, in this manner thou wilt work.

Conjunctions

Timamet therefore  
tegga then

The following conjunctions are affixed to the words to which they belong:-

Lo, and ; oovoonga, I; oovoongalo, and I  
Le, but ; oona, this; oonala, but this  
tauk, also; timak, so; timaktauk, so also.  
lönst, or; Oovoonga, I; Oovoongalonst, or I

A verbal conjunctive affix gök, (he says so and so) is also joined to words as the above e.g. tikkoneakkögök, he will arrive; he says, kaurematyangelarök he does not know he says; timak, so that is, right. timagök, he says so; he says it is right; oovoonga, I, oovoongagök, he says I.

Prepositions

Illuäne	inside
kangäne	on the top
kollane	above
attane	beneath, under
Avata	outside, around
kanniktome	close, near
akkorngane	between
kittingane	in the middle
senneane	by the side of
sängane	in the front of
tunnane	at the back of
akkeane	on the other side
sillame	outside
Oonunga (Baffin Land)	seaward, downward
Samunga)	
takpounga	landward, upward,

Samunga and takpounga may be used as demonstrative pronouns and the remainder (sometimes) take cases as possessive pronouns e.g. kanganut, to the top; avatagoot, through (the) outside; senneanut to the side; samungat, from the sea; pangat, from the land.

Examples

Attä ilokta akkeanut, now then, let us go to the other side; namut ineačkät, where wilt thou go? samunga, seaward, towards the sea; takpounga noonakut ineačkät Wilt thou go upward through the land? Ah, neakkoonga, yes I will.

The Interjections

Ē, Ē!	How good, thanks!
nakkongmök!	Thanks! How thankworthy!
(Inrukko)	How sad! How unpleasant
Toosoonamök	How pleasant (i.e. to hear)
Alleani!	How pleasant
Koorani!	How kind. How agreeable!
Nala	Listen!
(Ök)	Behold
tekkošt (Baffin Land)	Look! See!
(Auka-teggane!)	How provoking! it is too bad!
Nange	Danger!
Attai	now then! Come along (do so and so)
(tapparinmik)	How wonderful! How awful!
Tappanittuatraloošt:	What wonderful things!
(Älatraloošt)	What vexatious things!
Neärame	How surprising! How wonderful!
(Neämüt)	What next! How strange!
Aneani	How painful!
Kappesnaktohaktaktugelloak	how awful!

Syntax

In the Eskimo tongue we have not only to arrange words in sentences but we have also to form compound words by the insertion of adverbial and other particles; syntax

therefore may be divided into two parts - 1st the formation of compound words; 2nd - the arrangement of words in sentences.

#### On the formation of Compound Words

Compound words are formed by the addition of particles to verbal root, or the particles themselves may be joined together as required, as, kauremavok, he knows; kaurematseakpok, he knows (something) correctly, well. kaurematseangneakkok, he will know (something) correctly, well. The verbal roots are divided into two classes - 1st. Those ending in a vowel - 2nd - those ending in a consonant. Verbal roots ending in a vowel take the particles as follows:-

1. Many are added to the vowel, as nerrevok, he eats; nerreneakkok, he will eat; nerreva, he eats it; nerrekova, he commands him to eat it, kivok, he comes; kinashooakpok, he endeavors to come; kinashooarame, because he endeavors to come.

2. Some add consonants to verbal root before the addition of particles as, kauremavok, he knows; kaurematyangelak, he does not know; kaurematyangename, because he does not know; issumavok, he thinks; issumatseakpok, he thinks well, correctly; nerrevok, he eats; nerretsignakpok, he always eats; nerringorkpok, he is tired of eating;

-2nd class verbal roots ending in a consonant - These take the particles as follows:

1. Some drop their final consonants before taking the particles, as, toosakpok, he hears; toosalaukpok, he heard; pingashooakpok, he works; pingashooamarikpok, he works ably; pingashooamarikgame, because he works ably.

2. Some retain final consonant, as, okpekpok, he believes; okpektuksouvok, he ought to believe; pissukpok, he walks, pissukpidleavok, he almost walks; pissukpidlearame, because he almost walks.

3. Some change final consonant, as ohakpok, he speaks, chatyangelak, he does not speak; chatseakpok, he speaks correctly; toosakpok he hears; toosangneakkok, he will hear; meroakpok, he climbs; meroangnashooakpok, he endeavors to climb;

#### On the combination of particles

These are joined together in the following manner. Should the final letter of first particle be a vowel then the other particle is attached as if joined to verbal root ending in a vowel. The opposite being the case should the particle end in a consonant e.g.

1st Particles ending in a vowel  
Root - Nerre

With transitive verbal inflection

Nerreva - he eats it

With verbal particle ko

Nerrekova - he commands him to eat it

With future particle neak

Nerrekoneakka - he will command him to eat it

Example of particle which adds to final vowel -

Root - Issuma

With intransitive verbal inflection -

issumavok He thinks

With adverbial particle tuenau

issumatuenaavok he only thinks.

With negative particle yange -

issumatuenaulyangelak he does not only think

2. Particles ending in a consonant

(A) Those which drop final consonant

Root - toosak

with verbal formation. toosakpok, he hears

with past tense lauk - toosalaukkok ( or pok ) he heard

- With adverbial particle *re*  
*Toosalaurevok* he heard again
- B. Particles retaining final consonant.  
 root *Okpak* with verbal formation *okpekpok*, he believes  
 With adverbial particle *puk*.  
*Okpekpukpok* He generally believes,  
 With auxiliary verbal particle *tuksau*  
*Okpekpuktuksauvok* he ought generally to believe
- C. Particles changing final consonant.  
 Root - *Toosak*  
 With verbal formation:  
*Toosakpok* he hears  
 With future tense *neak*:  
*Toosangneakkok* (or *pok*) he will hear  
 With negative particle *yunge*  
*Toosangneatyangelak* he will not hear  
 The same formation takes place should three or more  
 particles be inserted e.g.  
 Root *issuna*  
 With verbal formation  
*issunavok* he thinks  
 With adverbial particle *tuenau*  
*issunatuenaavok* he only thinks  
 With future particle *neak*  
*issunatuenauneakkok* (or *pok*) he will only think.  
 With Neg. Particle *yunge*,  
*issunatuenauneatyangelak* - he will not only think  
 With adverbial particle *tugelloak*  
*issunatuenauneatyangettugelloak*, Indeed he will not  
 only think.  
 Root - *Kaurema* -  
 With verbal formation:  
*kauremavok* - he knows.  
 With verbal particle *nashooak*  
*kauremanashooakpok*, he tries to know  
 With adverbial particle *puk*  
*kauremanashooakpungnoakkok*, he will generally try  
 to know.  
 With negative particle *yunge*,  
*kauremanashooakpungneatyangelak* - he will not  
 generally try to know.  
 With verbal conjunctive particle *roak*, he says (so and so)  
*kauremanashooakpungneatyungelarok* he will not generally  
 try to know he says.  
 See other examples under varieties of transitive and  
 intransitive verb  
 - Of the order in which particles are placed-  
 1st - The verbal particles *nashooak*, *ork* and *gosuk* stand  
 before the adverbial as  
*Meroakpok* he climbs  
 With verbal particle *nashooak*  
*Meroangnashooakpok* he tries to climb  
 With adverbial particle *puk*.  
*Meroangnashooakpukpok* he generally tries to  
 climb.  
*nerrevok* he eats,  
 With verbal particle *ork*  
*nerringorkpok* he is tired of eating  
 With adverbial particle *signak*  
*nerringorksifgnakpok* he is always tired of  
 eating.  
*naglikpok* he loves  
 With verbal particle *gosuk*  
*naglegosukpok* he is inclined to love,  
 With adverbial particle *puk*  
*naglegosukpukpok* he is generally inclined  
 to love.

2. The adverbial particles stand before the time, as,  
 tikkepok he arrives  
 With adverbial particle -  
 tikkepukpok - he generally arrives, is accustomed  
 to arrive.
- With future particle neak  
 tikkepungneakkok (or pok) he will generally arrive  
 kauremavok he knows  
 With adverbial particle Seek.  
 kauremataaekpok he knows well, correctly.
- With future particle neak  
 kaurematseangneakkok (or pok) he will know well, correctly
3. The time particles are placed before the negative as,  
 tekkova he sees him

- With future tense neak  
 tekkoneakka (or pa) He will see him
- With negative particle yange  
 tekkoneatyangela he will not see him
4. Conjunctions always come after verbal inflections, as,  
 tekkovalc And he sees him  
 tekkoneakkalo But he will see him  
 tekkonastyangelalotauk - and he will not also see him.

2nd part - The arrangerment of words in sentences -

-General Rules -

1. An intransitive verb must agree with its nominative in number, and person, as,

Tamma innuk tikkepok  
 That Eskimo (man) he arrives  
 Tapkoa innok tikkepok  
 Those two Eskimo they (two) arrive  
 Tapkoa innooſt tikkepoot  
 Those Eskimo they arrive.

2. Two singular nouns connected by the conjunction lo (and) require the verb to be in the dual, as, Johnase Jameselo audluneakkook (or p) - John and James they (two) will go away.

3. Three or more singular nouns connected by the conjunction lo require the verb to be in the plural as, Johnase, Jameselo Josephelo audluneakkooſt (or p.) - John and James and Joseph they will go away.

4. If two verbs are used (one being in the subjunctive and the other in the indicative mood) and each verb has the same agent then the verb in the Subjunctive Mood takes the relative form, as innooſt kabloonanik tekkogamik nakuksangneakkooſt (or p), When the Eskimo see the foreigners they (viz. the Eskimo) will be pleased.

5. If two verbs are used (one being in the subjunctive and the other in the indicative mood) and the agent in one verb is different from the agent in the other, then the general form of subjunctive mood is used, as, innooſt tikkipetta, nakuksalakkogooſt (or p) when the Eskimo arrive we will be pleased.

6. Singular nouns when used as agents with transitive verbs take the genitive form, as, Goodib innooſt nagligevat, God loves the Eskimo.

7. Demonstrative pronouns in the singular and all possessive pronouns take the genitive form when used with transitive verbs, as tapoama nagligevat, that one loves them; pouleyipta Jesusib innooſt illoconatik pouleyomavat, Jesus our Saviour wishes to save all the Eskimo.

- Of the order of words in sentences -

- The position of words in the Eskimo tongue may be changed without weakening the sense of statement. This is particularly the case in short sentences like the following:

Innungnik tekkovoonga I see an Eskimo  
 tekkovoonga innungmik do.  
 Innuk tekkovara I see an Eskimo  
 tekkovara innuk do.

9C

or p.  
 Ineakkoonga tapsomunga I will go to that one  
 Tapsomunga Ineakkoonga (or p.) do.  
 pissungneakkok (or p) noonapkut he will walk through  
 my land.  
 noonapkut pissungneakkok (or p) do.

2. Should such sentences be enlarged by the addition of Nominative, Accusative or other words then they generally stand before the verb, as, John innungmik illangenik tekkolaukkok (or pok). John saw some Eskimo; innoost amashoot tamounga noonaktalingmut killeleakseek-vingmik attelingmik tikkepukput, a great many Eskimo generally come (arrive) this way to the acquired land named Little Whale River. E.B. This is rendered after Eskimo idiom.

3. The same formation takes place should there be several verbs in *nae viz.* accusative and other words are placed before the verbs to which they belong as, tamna Jesuse pivluta tokkolaungmut, atatamenut tilleyougama tamane noonaptingne tokkolausune (or tokkolauglune.) Jesuse, timak malliglugo okperitsearlugolo pinneaksignakta; that one Jesus because he died for our sakes, because he was sent by his (own) father, having died here in our land, so (we) loving Jesus, and believing well in him, let us ever (always) do (this).

4. The last verb in a sentence may have object words after it especially where the dative cases of nouns come into use, as okkeaksak tesset sikkolukpetta, cotelakut (or p) atatame iglonganut, in the autumn when the lakes begin to freeze (lit. when they begin to have ice) they will return to their (own) father's house.

5. Adjectives stand after the nouns they qualify, as iglomik kingiktomik tekkolaukkogoot, we saw a high house; savik angenurksak tekkolaukpara, I saw a larger knife.

The various uses of Infinitive Mood, nominal and Passive particles &c. have already been treated of under Etymology. Various examples of verb are also given under that head which, will doubtless, be of use to the student.

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