

# **Long words – and what else?**

## **On some features which make Inuktitut linguistically special**

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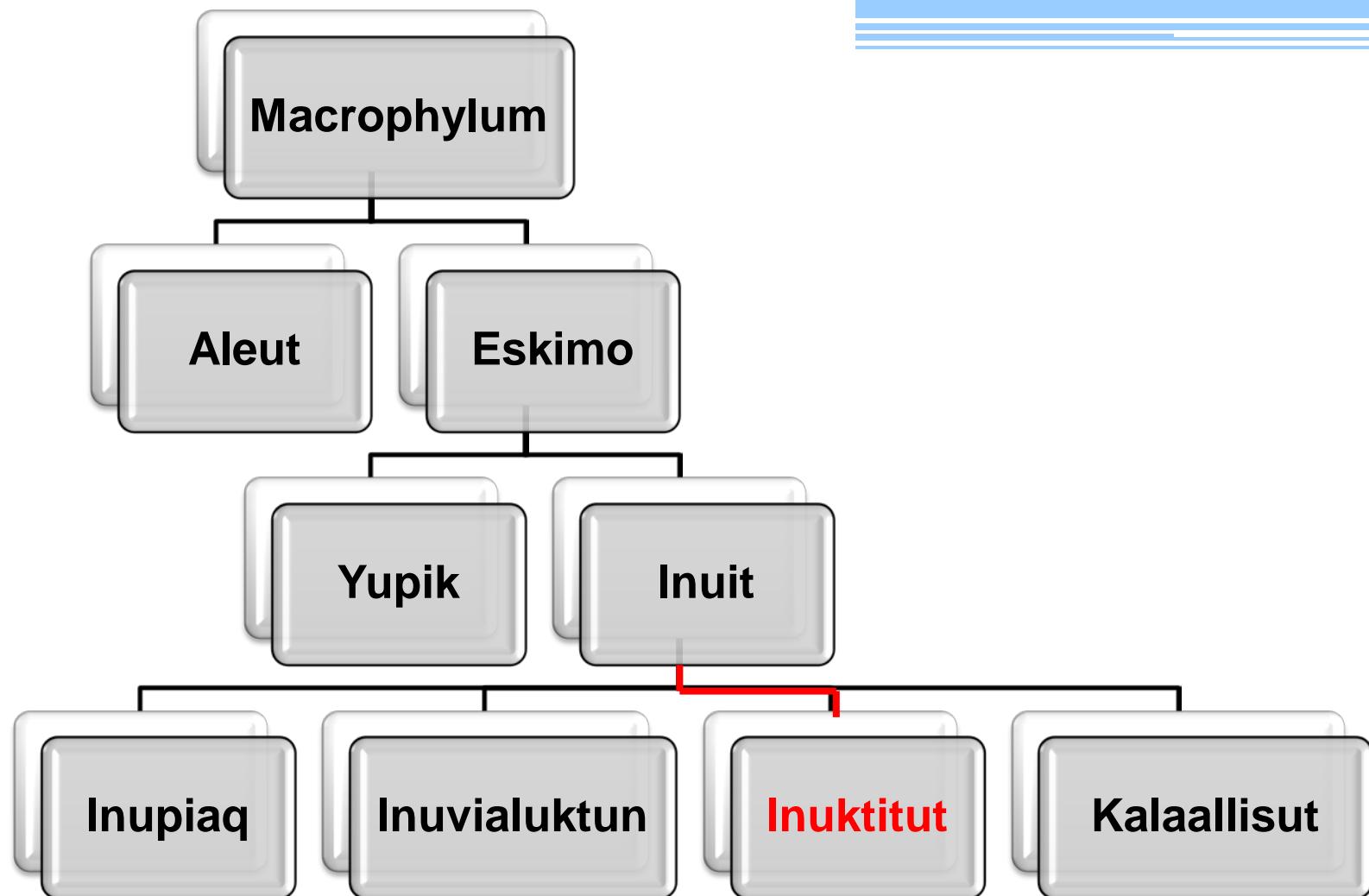
Fachbereich 10 – Linguistik

Universität Bremen

# Overview of the learning unit

- (1) The Eskimo-Aleut Languages
- (2) Background data on Inuktitut
- (3) The special effects of Inuktitut
- (4) A lesson to learn
- (5) Aftermath (if time permits)

# Family-Tree



## Different but still similar

- Words for „caribou“:

➤ Inupiaq

**tuttu**

➤ Yupik (Alaska)

**tuntu**

➤ Yupik (Siberia)

**tuŋtu**

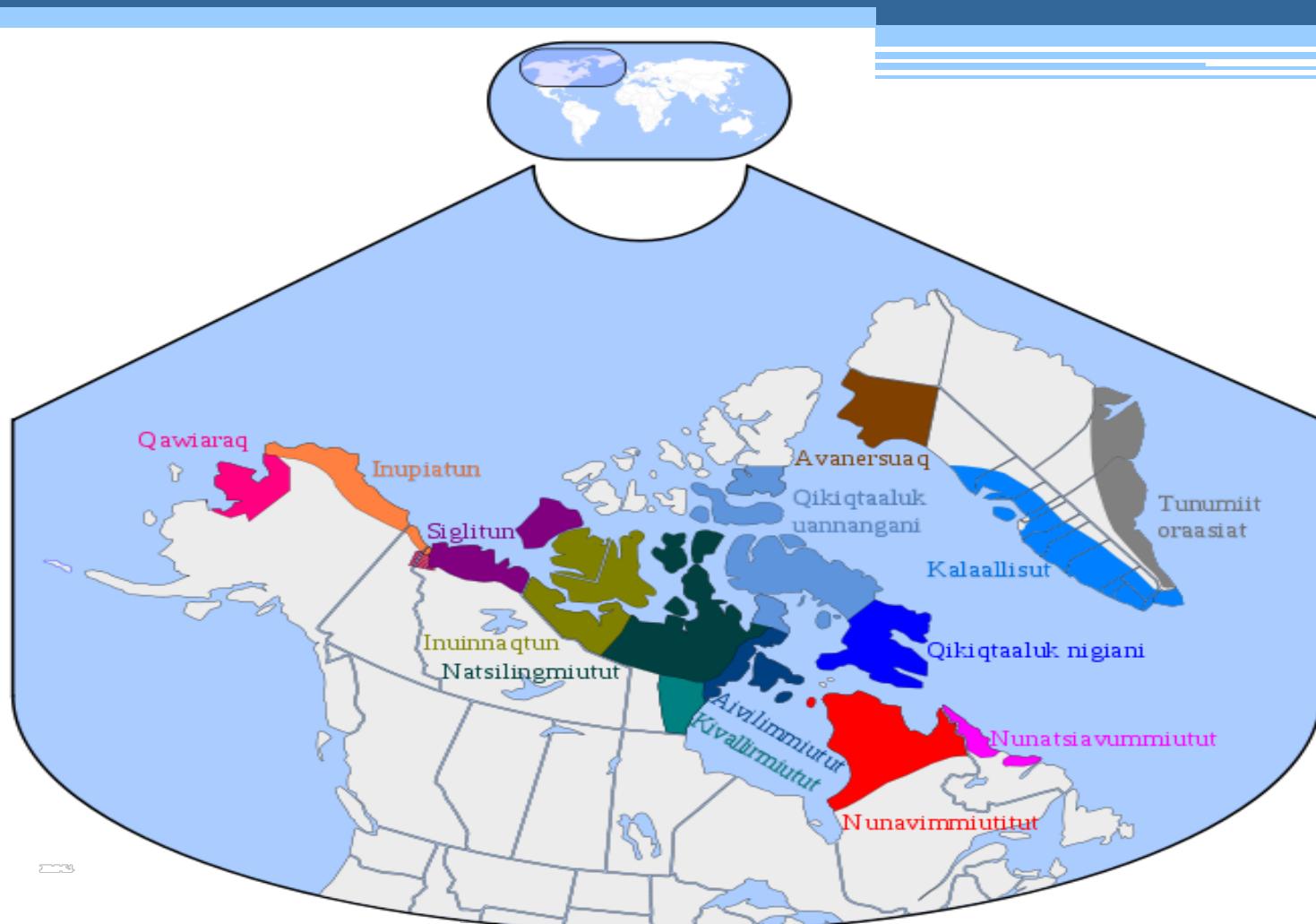
➤ Inuktitut

**tuktu**

## Geographical distribution



# Varieties within the Inuit group



Quelle: [http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Inuktitut\\_dialect\\_map.svg&filetimestamp=20110101144842](http://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Datei:Inuktitut_dialect_map.svg&filetimestamp=20110101144842), Urheber: Asybaris01

## Demographics / Endangerment

- n < 120,000 native speakers
- Aleut ~500
- Yupik ~12,000
- Inuit ~98,000
  - Inupiaq ~3,500
  - Inuvialuktun ~800
  - **Inuktitut ~40,000**
  - Kalaallisut ~54,000

Dialecte principal	Village	Population totale	Popul. inuit	De langue maternelle inuit	langue inuit/ population inuit	Dialecte principal	Village	Population totale	Popul. inuit	De langue maternelle inuit	langue inuit/ population inuit
uumarmiut	Aklavik	763	390	70	18%	Baf.n./B.sud	Nanisivik	315	130	125	96%
siglit./uumm.	Inuvik	3.389	690	180	26%	Baffin nord	Arctic Bay	477	455	450	99%
siglitun	Tuktoyaktuk	929	770	185	24%	Baffin nord	Pond Inlet	795	760	735	97%
siglitun	Sachs Harbour	158	135	40	30%	Baf.n./B.sud	Clyde River	471	455	455	100%
siglitun	Paulatuk	193	180	60	33%	Baf.n./B.sud	hors villages	300	180	145	81%
<b>Total, région Inuvialuit</b>		<b>5.432</b>	<b>2.165</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>25%</b>	Baffin sud	Broughton Island	439	420	405	96%
inuinnaqtun	Holman Island	303	295	180	61%	Baffin sud	Pangnirtung	1.004	945	945	100%
inuinnaqtun	Coppermine	888	820	450	55%	B.sud/Baf.n.	Iqaluit	2.947	1.845	1.705	92%
inuinnaqtun	Cambridge Bay	1.002	700	350	50%	Baffin sud	Lake Harbour	326	310	305	98%
inuinnaqtun	Bathurst/Baychimo	77	75	70	93%	Baffin sud	Cape Dorset	872	815	805	99%
inuinnaqtun	hors villages	45	20	10	50%	Nunavik	Sanikiluaq	422	410	390	95%
natsilingmiut.	Gjoa Haven	650	625	580	93%	<b>Total, région de Baffin</b>		<b>9.974</b>	<b>8.215</b>	<b>7.925</b>	<b>96%</b>
natsilingmiut.	Taloyoak	488	460	415	90%	<b>Total, Territ. du N-O<sup>81</sup></b>		<b>24.129</b>	<b>18.130</b>	<b>15.060</b>	<b>83%</b>
natsilingmiut.	Pelly Bay	297	290	280	97%	Nunavik	Chisasibi	(2.375)	50	10	20%
<b>Total, région Kitikmeot</b>		<b>3.750</b>	<b>3.285</b>	<b>2.335</b>	<b>71%</b>	Nunavik	Kuujjuaraapik	410 <sup>82</sup>	195	195	100%
natsil./avilik	Repulse Bay	420	405	405	100%	Nunavik	Umiujaq	235	225	225	100%
avil./kivalliq	Chesterfield	294	275	260	94%	Nunavik	Inukjuak	778	730	730	100%
avil./Nunavik	Coral Harbour	477	455	450	99%	Nunavik	Povungnituk	927	865	865	100%
kivalliq	Baker Lake	1.009	940	880	94%	Nunavik	Akulivik	337	325	325	100%
avil./kivalliq	Rankin Inlet	1.374	1.050	980	93%	Nunavik	Ivujivik	208	200	200	100%
kival./natsil.	Whale Cove	210	190	190	100%	Nunavik	Salluit	663	635	635	100%
kivalliq	Arviat	1.189	1.150	1.100	96%	Nunavik	Kangiqsuajaq	337	325	325	100%
<b>Total, région du Keewatin</b>		<b>4.973</b>	<b>4.465</b>	<b>4.265</b>	<b>95%</b>	Nunavik	Quaqtaq	185	170	170	100%
Baffin nord	Hall Beach	451	430	420	98%	Nunavik	Kangirsuk	308	295	295	100%
Baffin nord	Igloolik	857	820	820	100%	Nunavik	Aupaluk	110	95	95	100%
Baf.n./Nunav.	Resolute	184	135	115	85%	Nunavik	Tasiujaq	135	130	130	100%
Baf.n./Nunav.	Grise Fiord	114	105	105	100%	Nunavik	Kuujjuaq	1.065	875	875	100%
						Nunavik	Kangiqlualujjuaq	383	375	375	100%
						<b>Total, Nunavik (Québec)</b>		<b>6.131<sup>83</sup></b>	<b>5.490</b>	<b>5.450</b>	<b>99%</b>
						Labrador	Nain	1.018	800	560	70%
						Labrador	Davis Inlet	385	10	0	—
						Labrador	Hopedale	477	370	150	40%
						Labrador	Makkovik	340	95	45	47%
						Labrador	Rigolet	317	50	20	40%
						Labrador	Northwest River	526	65	15	23%
						Labrador	Happy Valley	7.248	265	75	28%
						<b>Tot., Labrador (T.-Neuve)</b>		<b>10.311<sup>84</sup></b>	<b>1.655</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>52%</b>

# Statistics



Statistique  
Canada Statistics  
Canada

Canada

[Accueil](#) > [Recensement](#) > Série « Analyses » du Recensement de 2006 > [Résultats](#) >

(Note: Le contenu de cette page risque d'être plus large que d'habitude.)

Tableau 12

Pourcentage de la population inuite ayant déclaré l'inuktitut comme langue maternelle et langue parlée à la maison et connaissance de l'inuktitut, Canada et régions, 1996 et 2006

Régions	Inuktitut comme langue maternelle <sup>1</sup>		Inuktitut comme langue parlée à la maison <sup>2</sup>		Connaissance <sup>3</sup> de l'inuktitut	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
Canada	68	64	58	50	72	69
Total - Inuit Nunavut	79	78	69	63	84	84
Nunatsiavut	20	22	9	7	27	27
Nunavik	98	97	96	94	99	99
Nunavut	88	83	76	64	94	91
Région inuvialuite	20	14	4	3	23	20
Total - Régions à l'extérieur de l'Inuit Nunavut	13	14	4	4	16	15
Régions rurales	9	13	1	2	11	15
Total - Régions urbaines	15	14	5	4	17	15
Région métropolitaine de recensement <sup>4</sup>	17	17	8	7	20	19
Région urbaine autre qu'une région métropolitaine de recensement	13	11	3	2	16	11

Notes :

1. La langue maternelle est la première langue apprise dans l'enfance et encore comprise.
2. La langue parlée à la maison est la langue le plus souvent parlée à la maison.
3. La connaissance des langues dans lesquelles le recensé peut soutenir une conversation.
4. Une RMR, ou région métropolitaine de recensement, doit compter une population d'au moins 100 000 habitants dont 50 000 ou plus vivent dans le noyau urbain.

Sources : Statistique Canada, recensements de la population, 1996 et 2006.

Date de modification :  
2009-09-22

Quelle: [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)

# Status

Inuktitut is officially recognized in

- Nunavut („Innuitt Language Protection Act“, 19 September, 2008)
- Nunavik (Québec)
- Nunatsiavut (Newfoundland and Labrador)
- Northwest Territory
  - Two writing systems in Nunavut: Inuktitut (syllabic) and Innuinaqtun (Latin-based)

# Syllabic symbols

## Das Sylben-Schriftsystem des Inuktitut

Silbenalphabet

ᐃ	i
ᐸ	pi
ᑎ	ti
ᑭ	ki
ᒋ	gi
ᒑ	mi
ᓄ	ni
ᓂ	si
ᓕ	li
ᔒ	ji
ᐮ	wi
ᕐ	ri
ᖐ	qi
ᖑ	ngi
៥	kli

ᐃ	u
ᐸ	pu
ᑎ	tu
ᑭ	ku
ᒋ	gu
ᒑ	mu
ᓄ	nu
ᓂ	su
ᓕ	lu
ᔒ	ju
ᐮ	wu
ᕐ	ru
ᖐ	qu
ᖑ	ngu
ᅵ	klu

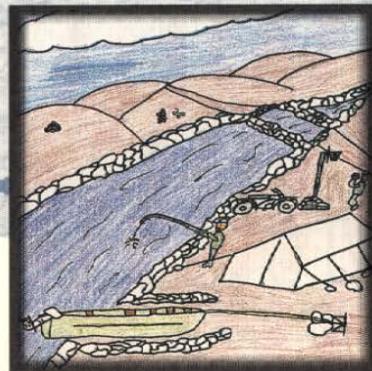
ᐊ	a
ᐸ	pa
ᑖ	ta
ᑲ	ka
ᒻ	ga
ᒪ	ma
ᓄ	na
ᓂ	sa
ᓕ	la
ᔒ	ja
ᐮ	wa
ᕐ	ra
ᖐ	qa
ᖑ	nga
ᅵ	kla

Finalzeichen

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ᖑ
ᅵ

# **Amma unipqatuaklianggujut kaqqiqasurmit** **„The Wooden Doll and Other Stories from Rankin Inlet“**

ΔΥΔ'



George Henrie

Այս առաջին պատճենը հայության մեջ առաջին անգամ է հայտնաբերվել 1900 թվականին Հայաստանի Տավուշի մարզում՝ Տավուշ գյուղում:

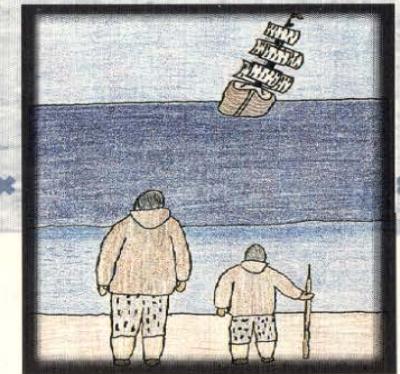
አዲስ አበባ  
የኢትዮጵያ  
የደንብ ደንብ



16-σ  $D\bar{D}^{\ast 0} \pi^+ \pi^-$   $\Delta^{*-0} \pi^+ \pi^-$   
 $\Delta^{*-0} \pi^+ \pi^-$   $\Delta^{*-0} \pi^+ \pi^-$   $\Delta^{*-0} \pi^+ \pi^-$

0

49



Cannulae Sustentare

Δ<sup>α</sup>Δ<sup>γ</sup>Δ<sub>η</sub><sup>ε</sup>Γ<sup>ζ</sup> Δ<sup>δ</sup>σ<sup>θ</sup>Γ<sup>φ</sup> θ<sup>ψ</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup>.  
ΔL<sup>γ</sup>θ<sup>ε</sup> ρ<sub>α</sub>Δ<sup>σ</sup>σ<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>  
Δ<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>ε</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup> μ<sup>α</sup>Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>ρ</sup>.  
ΔΔ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup> ΔΔ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup> C<sup>Δ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>Δ<sup>ρ</sup>  
Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>ε</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup> Δ<sup>μ</sup>Δ<sup>ρ</sup>  
Δ<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>ε</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup> C<sup>Δ</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>ρ</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>  
Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> ΔP<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup>. ΔL<sup>γ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> ΔL<sup>λ</sup>  
L<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>ζ</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>  
ΔΔ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup> ΔΔ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>λ</sup> ΔΔ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>ρ</sup>  
ΔL<sup>γ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup> ΔΔ<sup>λ</sup>  
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Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup> “?” ΔC<sup>Δ</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>  
Δ<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>ε</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>  
Δ<sup>δ</sup>Δ<sup>ε</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup>Δ<sup>ζ</sup> Δ<sup>θ</sup>Δ<sup>η</sup> Δ<sup>λ</sup>Δ<sup>μ</sup>

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# Inuinnait Unipkaangit „Stories from the Inuinnauit“



Jack Alonak

## *Anguhugyuq*

Taamna inuuhuktuuq aullaaraangamik hunamiayuittuq. Anguvatkuq ubluq tamaat tuktutpaktuq. Panigik havakpaktuk ubluq tamaat, niqiliqibluitik, panikhidjiktuibluitik amirnik. Unaguqpiapaktuk.

Uqaqpaliqtuk inmingnut, "Qanuq piniaraluaqqa unagunairiangani!" ihumaliqaptuk, imaatut takpiqtilugu takumalimaiqtilugu. Takpiiqtilkaqqaaq.

Manirunuam qaanganun iliblugu qimaktaan.

Aqiptarialiqhutik panigiik tamarmik aqpiptaqtut. Qattarnik tatattiyuk. Tatattigamik angilraugamik aivaktuk. Ilaita tupirminungaramik ilangit iglimungaqtait. Inuuhtumut tunihingtitut.

Aullaalirmigmik talvunga Pinguayungmut iliyak ilangik aullaqtillugik aqpitagiakhutik. Taamna Anguhuyuq tuhaaliquq nivyaqaqtumik imaatut; "Qaigguit! Qaigguit!" Nipaaqtuq

malilikaaqqaa. Tikinnamiuk qaitquiyuq, maliriup uqautiyyaa, "Imarmut aglutiniaripkit ipiliruvit ikilauyavangma," Imarmut agluqtihimalraaqhugu amugamiuk malirip apiryaa, "Nauk takumaliqqa?" Kiuya, "Mikiyumi." Agluttifaaqtua. Pingahuanik aglutinamiuk takumaliqtuq.

Aigami panigik tautuliqaik angilrauyuk aqpiktariak. Qattat tatamatayut. Tikinamik utaqqiyaik aggidiyukhak tupiminut. Tikinamik panigik aqpiktuliqtuk. Ilaktik tunimgitaak.

Ubluq atahuq, panigik uqalikaqku nanuguuq tikiliqtuq. Ilaktik uqautiliqhutku kapitquliqhutku nanuq. Mikhaanut haatitiqhutku tikkuttiyaak nanurmuit. Tuqutquliramikku nanuq imaatut uqautiyyak. Tuqupkaniagiak nalautittugu qavikhaagut pitikhyaangani. Nalaunmat pitiktaaq aullaqtitaat. Anguhugyuup apiryaiyk nanuriaminik. Imannaguuq igalaakut aniyuq pitiktaanga.

Igaliramik nanuliuliramik taqamihami niriyaakhaanik tuniyaak. Panigiiq nanuqtuliqhutik. Ilaktik taqamihaqtuqtillugu. Taqamihaq tunihimaliqhugu piyumalikaqquq. Uqaallaqtuq imaatut Anguhuguyuk, "Paniik taingna panakhaq qaidjuk avguarutikhara niqimnik."

Tunigmagu tamangnik kapiblugu tuqutaik.

Taimaa! Nungullaktuq!

## *Nunnuna*

Ingilraat Inuit nattiqhiuqpaktut ukiumi niqikhaqhiuqpaktut. Nattiqhiuqpaktut ukkuuyutikhamingnik. Ubluq tamaat atiqpakhutik, ilaani nattiyuittut. Ilaanil hila hilaqqigunngaiqhuni. Hilaqqiqiblutiik niqikhaqhiurumagamik. Hilaqqirungnairaangat katimablutik atiliqpaktut.

Pihukhutik hikup qaangani qikaqaqtittugu aput tuhaayaangita nattiat hikup ataani. Mayuagiangita aglumingni.



Aglumi nangiraaqpakhutik utaqqivaktut. Utaqqiraqhatut ilaani nattyuituugaluat kihimi ubluq tamaat atiqpaktut.

Ilaani utaqqikhaayuittut. Inuk nattiraangami talini qilvaqhugu huluralaqibluni qikuallalaqvaktuq. Ilitturipkarumabugit nattiqhiuqatin. Nattituqaraangat qikaullakpaktut aliahuliqhutik nattiramik. Tamarmik katiliqpaktut nattiqtumut.

Inuk atahuq nattiraangami aliahupiaqpaktut, mikkaugaluakkalluuniit. Tamaat nattiq naviktuqtauvaktuq uqhuallu ukkuutikhqaq aviktutauvaktuq.

Inuit ilaani pihuktumik hikumi takuliqpaktut. Tamna inuk takun'ngaqhimaatkumiku, nuatqatiginnikumikku kappiahuliqpaktut. Upakkaluakpagait takun'ngaqhimatistik. Utaqqiblutiik naulaqaqhutik unaalgiaqhutik. Hulilimaatpat tuqhulauvigiblugu "Humiutauvit?" Qaniglivalliablutik, qaniglugamik tuurmiangunnimat tuqutpagait.

## A modern urban myth

„100 different Eskimo words for SNOW“

- Pullum Geoffrey. 1991. *The Great Eskimo Vocabulary Hoax and other Irreverent Essays on the Study of Language*. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press, pp. 159-71.

# Language structures

- Polysynthetic
- Suffixing (agglutinating)
- Incorporation/inderivation
- Postbases
- Ergative system
- Flexible verb-noun distinction
- Minor number
- Obviation

# Sound system: vowels

	<b>front</b>	<b>central</b>	<b>back</b>
<b>high</b>	i		u
<b>low</b>		a	

# Sound system: consonants

			Place of articulation				
			labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	uvular
manner of articu- lation	¬voice	stops	p	t	k		q
		fricatives		s / ſ			
	+voice		v	l	j	y	r
		nasals	m	n		ŋ	[N]

# Nouns: case and number

Case	singular	dual	plural
Absolutive	<i>inu-k</i>	<i>inu-uk</i>	<i>inu-it</i>
Relative	<i>inu-up</i>	<i>inu-uk</i>	<i>inu-it</i>
Modalis	<i>inum-mik</i>	<i>inu-unnik</i>	<i>inun-nik</i>
Locative	<i>inum-mi</i>	<i>inu-unni</i>	<i>inun-ni</i>
Terminalis	<i>inum-mut</i>	<i>inu-unnut</i>	<i>inun-nut</i>
Ablative	<i>inum-mit</i>	<i>inu-unnit</i>	<i>inun-nit</i>
Vialis	<i>inu-kkut</i>	<i>inu-ukkut</i>	<i>inut-tigut</i>
Similative	<i>inut-(ti)tut</i>	<i>inu-uttitut</i>	<i>inut-titut</i>

# Nouns: possessed

possessor		possessed					
		singular		dual		plural	
		<i>absolutive</i>	<i>relative</i>	<i>absolutive</i>	<i>relative</i>	<i>absolutive</i>	<i>relative</i>
	<b>Singular</b>	<i>nuna-ga</i>	<i>nunam-ma</i>	<i>nuna-akka</i>	<i>nuna-amma</i>	<i>nuna-kka</i>	<i>nuna-mma</i>
1	<b>Dual</b>	<i>nuna-vuk</i>	<i>nuna-nnuk</i>	<i>nunaa-ppuk</i>	<i>nuna-annuk</i>	<i>nuna-vuk</i>	<i>nuna-nnuk</i>
	<b>Plural</b>	<i>nuna-vut</i>	<i>nanu-tta</i>	<i>nuna-avut</i>	<i>nuna-atta</i>	<i>nuna-vut</i>	<i>nuna-tta</i>

## Double marking

POSSESSOR

*arana-up*  
woman-**REL**

POSSESSED

*ulikatta-nга*  
jacket-**PoR.3SG**

„the woman's jacket“

# Verbs („intransitive“)

	<b>Indicative</b>	<b>Participial</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Imperative</b>
	I see	I am the one who sees	Do I see?	That I see!
<b>1Sg</b>	<i>taku-vunga</i>	<i>taku-junga</i>	<i>taku-vunga</i>	<i>taku-langa</i>
<b>2Sg</b>	<i>takuvutit</i>	<i>taku-jutit</i>	<i>taku-vit</i>	<i>taku-git</i>
<b>3Sg</b>	<i>taku-vuq</i>	<i>taku-juq</i>	<i>taku-va</i>	<i>taku-li</i>
<b>1Du</b>	<i>taku-vuguk</i>	<i>taku-juguk</i>	<i>taku-vinuk</i>	<i>taku-luk</i>
<b>2Du</b>	<i>taku-vutik</i>	<i>taku-jutik</i>	<i>taku-vitik</i>	<i>taku-gittik</i>
<b>3Du</b>	<i>taku-vuuk</i>	<i>taku-juuk</i>	<i>taku-vaak</i>	<i>taku-lik</i>
<b>1PI</b>	<i>taku-vugut</i>	<i>taku-jugut</i>	<i>taku-vita</i>	<i>taku-ta</i>
<b>2PI</b>	<i>taku-vusi</i>	<i>taku-jusi</i>	<i>taku-visi</i>	<i>taku-gitsi</i>
<b>3PI</b>	<i>taku-vut</i>	<i>taku-jut</i>	<i>taku-vat</i>	<i>taku-lit</i>

## Further verbal forms (selection)

- Negative

- *taku-nngi-la-nga* „I do not see“
- *taku-nngi-la-guk* „Do we two not see?“
- *taku-nngi-mmangar-ma* „Perhaps I do not see.“
- *taku-nngi-matik* „the two of them certainly do not see“

# Verbs („transitive“)

<b>Agent</b>	<b>Patient</b>				
	<b>1Sg</b>	<b>2Sg</b>	<b>3Sg</b>	<b>2Du</b>	<b>3Pl</b>
<b>1Sg</b>		<i>taku-vagit</i>	<i>taku-vara</i>	<i>taku-vattik</i>	<i>taku-vakka</i>
<b>2Sg</b>	<i>taku-varma</i>		<i>taku-vait</i>		<i>taku-vatit</i>
<b>3Sg</b>	<i>taku-vanga</i>	<i>taku-vaatit</i>	<i>taku-vaa</i>	<i>taku-vaattik</i>	<i>taku-vait</i>
<b>1Pl</b>		<i>taku-vattigit</i>	<i>taku-vavut</i>	<i>taku-vattik</i>	<i>taku-vavut</i>
<b>3Du</b>	<i>taku-vaanga</i>	<i>taku-vaatit</i>	<i>taku-vaak</i>	<i>taku-vaatik</i>	<i>taku-vait</i>

# Ergativity I

- Intransitive agent
  - **Nutaraq**            *sinik-tuq*
  - **child**              sleep-PARTIC:INDIC:3SG
  - „**The child** is sleeping.“
- Transitive agent
  - **Anaana-up**    **nutaraq**        *kunik-paa*
  - **mother-REL**    **child**              kiss-INDIC:3SG>3SG
  - „**The mother** is kissing **the child**.“

## Ergativity II

- Transitive agent (a)
  - **Anaana-up    nutaraq              kunik-paa**
  - **mother-REL    child              kiss-INDIC:3SG>3SG**
  - „**The mother** is kissing **the child**.“
- Transitive agent (b)
  - **Nutara-up    anaanaq              kunik-paa**
  - **child-REL    mother              kiss-INDIC:3SG>3SG**
  - „**The child** is kissing **the mother**.“

## Ergativity III

### (Iñupiaq)

- Indefinite patient - Antipassive
  - *Tautuk-tu-q                      iglu-mik*
  - see-INDIC-3SG house-MODALIS
  - „He is seeing a house.“

## Nominal predication

*allati „secretary“*

*angajurqaaq „director“*

- *Allati-uvunga.*
- secretary-1SG
- „I am the secretary“
- *Angajurqaang-uvunga*
- director-1SG
- „I am the director.“

# Postbases I

(Utkuhiksalingmiut, Nunavut)

*Havauti-tuq-ti-taq-niaq-tara*

medicine-drink-cause-frequently-going\_to-PARTIC:1SG>3SG

„I am going to give her medecine frequently.“

*Ikkiti-hiuq-qartik-hi-řunga*

match-look\_for-readily-now-PARTIC:1SG

„I am always fetching matches.“

## Postbases II

### (Inupiaq)

- *itchugniaqpalliqa-* „probably will not want to be without a \_\_“
- *-mullatu-* „to enjoy going to the \_\_“
- *-qalaitpalliqa-* „probably is unable to have a \_\_“
- *+viqaq-* „to have a place for \_\_ing“
- *-lluatuq(-) -* „(a) good \_\_“

## Neologisms

<i>Nuna-vut</i>	<i>saqqi-ta-u-ni-nга</i>
land-POR.1PL	come_forth-PASS-ExI-notion-POR.3SG

- „the creation of our land as legally recognized entity“
- (more) literally „our land's having been made to come\_forth notionally“
- = „the (legal) creation of Nunavut“

# The day Nunavut was founded

1st April 1999



## What we have learned

- The thorough study of Inuktitut and its relatives promises important new insights into the range of variation the structure of human languages is subject to.
  
- Only if we account for evidence of this kind do we have a fair chance to escape the latent Eurocentrism that underlies the linguistic enterprise as is.

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