2023

ᑭᙵᒐᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖓᑦ ᓯᑯᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ

Kinngait tukisigiarutingat sikuup mitsaanut

Kinngait Sea Ice Glossary

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ Atsiaq Alasuaq

ᒪᖕᒋᑦᑕᒃ ᖃᓕᑉᐸᓕᒃ Mangitak Kellypalik

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ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᖅ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓᐃ

Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai

ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᑦᓴᒃᓐᓂᕐᓂᒃ
ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑎᑦᓴᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᖓᑕ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ

asivaqtiit nalunaijaijut qangatttaqtitausimajukkut ajjiliugarnik sikunik qanigijaani Kinngait, qaujimagutitsakkanirnik pivaalirutitsanillu sinaangata sikuup kamajiujunut

Hunters interpreting satellite imagery of sea ice around Kinngait, providing feedback to improve the Floe Edge Service

(ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ/nuvippiri/November 2007)

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IPY·API International Polar Year Année polaire internationale 2007·2008 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖕᒐ

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ᒫᑦᓯ 2023 | maatsi 2023 | March 2023

ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦᓴᖅᑲᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᒡᓕᐅᑎᖅᑲᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ?

apiqqutitsaqaruvit uvvaluunniit nilliutiqarumaguvit?

Questions or comments?

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ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ilulingit

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nunaup atingit pijut nunanguamit uvangat A/B/C
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ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᙱᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ.

iluunnatik ajjiliugait uumunga: Gita Ljubicic (Laidler),
uqaqsimanngituaqpat asianik.

All photos by Gita Ljubicic (Laidler),
unless otherwise named in the photo caption.

ᓯᓚᑎᖓᒐᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᖓ: ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕐᕙᒥ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ (ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ 2005)
silatingata ajjinga: asivaqtiit utaqqiuqtut sarvami Kinngait qanigijaani (jannuari 2005)
Cover Photo: Hunters waiting at a sarva (polynya) near Kinngait (January 2005)

ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ

iqqaumagijaujut

Dedication

ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᑎ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᙵᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᔪᒻᒪᕆᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ, ᐱᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᒥᓂᓪᓗ. ᐅᓇ ᑐᕌᖅᑎᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᕝᕕᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕐᕕᖃᕈᒪᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙱᑦ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ.

taanna sikuit mitsaanut qaujigiaruti saqqiqtitaulauqtuq Kinngarmiut inutuqanginnut ikajuqsijummariulaurmata amiqqaarnikkut uqausirmigut, piviqatsiaqsutillu, qaujimanirminillu. una turaaqtitavut piliriangusimajuq nunaliujunut ammalu kinguvaarijauniaqtunut inunnut amiqqaarviqarumalaurmata taakkunanngat taiguusiujunik.

This sea ice glossary was made possible by the Elders of Kinngait who generously shared their language, time, and wisdom. We dedicate this work to the community and future generations of Inuit who they wanted to share this terminology with.

ᓂᓚᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓂᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᓗᔭᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᕋᑦᓴᒥᒃ | nilattaqtuq qanittumik piqalujarmik imiratsamik
Collecting ice from a nearby iceberg for drinking water (ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᑯᐊᓐᓂᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ | kuannitaqtut sinaangani | Collecting seaweed at the sinaa
(ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᐱᒋᐊᙵᓯᔪᒐᑦᑕᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᒋᐊᙵᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ 2009-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓚᙵᒫᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓯᔪᒐᑦᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᒻᒪᑯᖅᑲᖅᓂᐊᓕᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕗᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᑎᓄᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᕝᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ:

pigianngasijugattanit sivulliqpaami katiqsuigianngaliqtilluta 2009-ngutillugu, ilanngaasimaliqtugut inutuqarnik taimanngat pigiasijugattanik amisunik pimmarialunnik qimmakuqaliqsutillu tavvunga qaujigiarutinut. iqqaumavavut ukua:

Since our first verification workshop in 2009, we have sadly lost so many Elders who made important contributions to this glossary. In fond memory of:

ᐊᓕᑲ ᐹ Aleka Parr
ᐋᓯᕝᒃ ᐃᔨᑭᐅᓪ Ashevak Ezekiel
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ᐃᖃᓪᓗᖅ ᓄᖑᑦᓱᐃᑦᑐᖅ Iqadluq Nunguisituq
ᑲᓇᔪᖅ ᓴᓗᒧᓂ Kanayuk Solomonie
ᒪᙱᑦᑕᒃ ᖃᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ Mangitak Kellypalik
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ᖃᕝᕗᕈᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᔭ Qavaroak Qatsiya
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ilagijauqattalauqtut

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uqausiqtangit nalunaijaqtauningillu ilagijauqataummata tavvani qaujigiarummik sivullirmi katiqsuigianngaliqtilluta apiqsuqattaqtilluta pigiajuvuguk Putugu Ili ammalu uvanga Giita Lupisik taakkunanngat qaujimajurjuanik inunnik sikuup mitsaanut Kinngarni pigiaqsugu 2004-mi isulitsugu 2006-mut. inuttitut qallunaatitullu titiraqsimaningit nalunaikkutingillu qimirrujaugiatsiajujut taakkununga titiraqtinut ammalu nakatirijinut aaqqigiarialinnut asinginnulu katiqatigiigutigitsugu nalunaiqsitsiarnirmut arraaguit ukua iluanni 2009 ammalu 2022.

The terms and descriptions included in this glossary were first compiled based on a number of interviews that Pootoogoo Elee and Gita Ljubicic did with local sea ice experts in Kinngait from 2004 to 2006. The Inuktitut and English spellings and descriptions were then refined by the authors and editors over several verification workshops between 2009 and 2022.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᑕᒡᒐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕋᑦᓴᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᒥ ᑲᒪᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ, ᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑯ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᔨᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ:

tukisigiakkannirumaguvit taakkua titiraqtiit mitsaanut, taggattauq avatigiakkanninganut takugiaratsaq, ammalu sivullirmi kamavallialiqtilluta, uvunga qaujigiarlutik:

To learn more about each of the contributors, the broader project, and earlier results, please visit:

Ice through Inuit Eyes: https://straightupnorth.ca/ice-through-inuit-eyes

Inuit Siku Atlas: https://sikuatlas.ca/

ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥᕈᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑕᐳᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᑕᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᖅᑮᖁᔨᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑐᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᑯᓲᓚᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓯᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᑖᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ (2004 - 2006).

qujannamiirumatsiaqtavut taakkua iluunnatik atiliit atani, taakkua saqqiiqujillutik tuqquqtuinikkut ammalu asiujittailinikkut pituinnaungittunik sikuup atinginnik atuqtausimajuq Sikusiilarmiunut apiqsupallialirataaqtilluta (2004 - 2006).

A special thank you goes out to everyone listed below, who contributed to documenting and preserving the sophisticated sea ice terminology used by Sikusilarmiut through early interviews (2004 - 2006).

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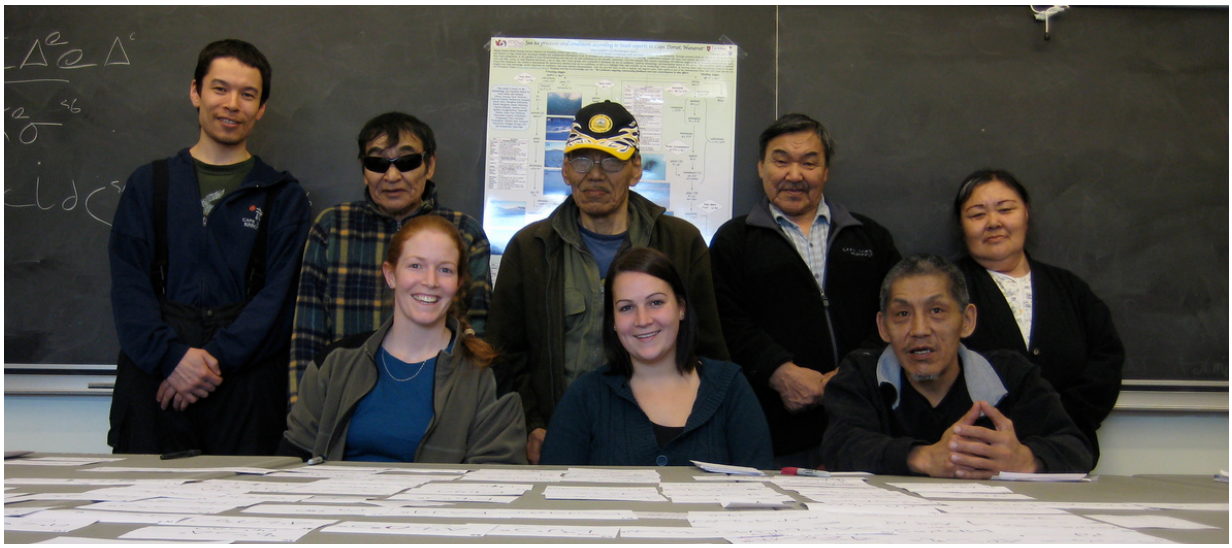
ᓯᒥᒪᖅ ᓯᕕᒪᖅ Simigak Suvega

ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓚᖕᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᑎᒍᓇ ᓯᑯ (ᓯᕗᓕᕕᓂᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖕᒪ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᒌᒍᑎᓂ): https://siku.org/. ᑕᐃᒪ, ᓯᑯᓲᓚᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᓚᖕᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓇᓗᑎᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᖃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒍᓲᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᒍᓐᓇᓚᖕᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᕈᓇᐊᕋᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ.

taiguusingit taakkua atuinnautitaulangajut ukutiguuna **SIKU (sivulivinitta qaujimaninga inuuqatigiit tusaumaqattautigiigutini):** https://siku.org/. taima, Sikusiilarmiut uqausirminik aturlutik qaujigiarunnalangaliqtut nunannguatigut ammalu nalunairilutit sikuup qanuippallianinganik amiqqaarnikkut qaujimajaujarialinnik asijjipallianiujunik sila malillugu attarnarninginnillu. taiguusiit ilajauvalliagunnalangammijut nutaaruriaratsaulunilu atuqtauvallianinga malillugu.

This terminology will also be made available through **SIKU (the Indigenous Knowledge Social Network):** https://siku.org/. In this way, the Sikusilaarmiut dialect can be used to map and tag ice conditions in the region to identify and share information on seasonal changes and dangerous areas. Terminology can also continue to be added and updated over time using the siku app.



ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ | nalunaijainiqaqtillugu katiqsuiniqaqsutik Kinngarni Verification workshop in Kinngait (ᒫᑦᓯ/maatsi/March 2009)

ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᒻᒧᑦ (ᐅᖓᑖᓐᑦᑐᑦ): ᓇᑖᓂᐅ ᔪᐊᓇᓯ, ᒪᖕᒋᑦᑕᒃ ᕿᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ, ᐃᑦᑐᓗ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ, ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ, ᒥᐊᓕ ᓴᑭ ᕿᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ; ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᒻᒧᑦ (ᓯᕗᕋᓂ): ᒌᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ, ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ, ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ

Left to right (back row) | saumimmik taliqpimmut (ungataaniitut): Nathaniel Joanasie, Mangitak Kellypalik, Etulu Etidlouie, Atsiaq Alasuaq, Mary Kellypalik; Left to right (front row) | saumimmik taliqpimmut (sivuraani): Gita Ljubicic, Karen Kelley, Pootoogoo Elee

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ | nalunaijainiqaqtillugu katiqsuiniqaqsutik Kinngarni Verification workshop in Kinngait (ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ/nuvippiri/November 2019)

ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᒻᒧᑦ (ᐅᖓᑖᓐᑦᑐᑦ): ᒌᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ, ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᓄᓇ, ᖃᐸᕈᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᔭ, ᐅᓖᓇ ᑯᓗᓛ; ᓴᐅᒥᒻᒥᒃ ᑕᓕᖅᐱᒻᒧᑦ (ᓯᕗᕋᓂ): ᐅᔾᔪᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ, ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᖅ ᑕᐸᐅᖓᐃ, ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ

Left to right (back row) | saumimmik taliqpimmut (ungataaniitut): Gita Ljubicic, Pootoogoo Elee, Adamie Nuna, Qavaroak Qatsiya, Oleena Kolola; Left to right (front row) | saumimmik taliqpimmut (sivuraani): Udjualuk Etidlouie, Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai, Atsiaq Alasuaq

ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᑲᑎᓇᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔨᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᓕᐅᖅᑏᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᓕᐅᖅᑏᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

tavvani taiguusingit ammalu nalunaijaigutingit qaujigiarutini nalunaiqtausimatsiaqtut tititraqtinut ammalu nakatirijiujunut, ammalu tunijausimatsutik katimmajinginnut tukimuattitsijinginnullu inuit uqausinginnik taiguusiliuqtit angiqtausimatsutik sivuniriniaqtatinnik aaqqitsimajuq ilagijauqatauniaqtut Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit tuqquqsimajanginnut uqausilirijikkut atuinnautitanginnut.

The terms and descriptions in this glossary have been verified by all authors and editors, and have been submitted to the Board of Directors of Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit (IUT) for approval to be included in future IUT language resources.

ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᖅᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᑎᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒐᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᑦᓱᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓐᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᑦᓯᐊᕋᐱᐅᙱᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᒻᒪᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐸᓯᔭᑦᓴᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᑑᔪᒍᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ, ᓵᖕᒐᔭᑦᓴᐅᒋᐊᖅᑲᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ.

aaqitsuqsimajavut pivilimaattinnut uqausingit nunaliujut ajjiutiqullugit uqausingatitut, ammalu atuinnautitsigumatsuta tukisinnatsiaqtumik malillugit nalunaijaqtausimajut ajjigiitsiaraapiunngikkaluaqtillugit tukingit tukiliuqsimajut pivilimaanganut tukisinaqsititsimajut. taimaigaluaqtillugu, tammaqsimajuqarniqpat uvagut pasijatsaugajaqtutuujugut namminiq, saangajatsaugiaqarajanngittut inuit apiqsuqtaujuviniit.

We have done our utmost to reflect the regional dialectical variations used in the community, and to provide the clearest descriptions based on a number of different explanations. However, any remaining errors are our own, and should not reflect upon the individual contributors.

ᑐᕋᖓᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅᐸᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ

turaangajuq uqalimaaqpanniaqtunut

An invitation to readers

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ
ᐃᑦᑐᓗ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ
ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒃ ᖃᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ
ᒥᐊᓕ ᓴᑭ ᖃᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ

ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᒐᑦᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᙵᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓯᑯᓲᓚᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑕᖓ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ. ᐅᕙᑦᓯᐊᕈ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᐸᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᖓᔪᖅᑳᒥᓐᓂᒃ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᒋᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᑯ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓅᓯᓇᓚᐅᕐᒪᔾᔪᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᓯᑯ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᒋᑦᓱᒍ. ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᓱᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᓯᑯ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᒋᑦᓱᒍ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓐᓃᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᒍᓐᓃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᓇᓲᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᙱᑦᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᒍᓐᓃᕐᒪᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒍᑎᒋᒐᔭᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᐅᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ/ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᕐᕕᑦᓯᐊᕙᐃᑦ. ᓴᖅᑮᒍᒪᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᒍᒪᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕈᑎᒋᒍᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᓪᓗ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ.

ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᒃᑲᑦᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᓐᓂᖅᑯᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑕ ᐃᓚᒋᓪᓗᓂᐅᓪᓗ. ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᒪᑦᑕᑎᓐᓂ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᕙᔭᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᓄᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᓯᑯᑉ ᐊᑎᑐᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑉ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐅᖃᐅᓲᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᐸᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᕕᓕᒫᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐸᐸᐃᓐᓇᒐᑦᓴᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᐃᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᑯᑦ, ᓯᑯᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᓇᔭᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕕᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᖓᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᓇᓲᖓ.

ᐊᑦᓱᕈᐊᓇᒻᒪᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᕐᑯᔨᑦᓱᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᙱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓚᐅᖅᐳᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᒍᒪᑦᓱᑕ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᕈᒪᑦᓱᑕ. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓲᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᕝᕕᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᕿᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᑐᕋᖓᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖁᔨᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᕙᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᑯᑉ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑮᒍᓐᓇᓚᐅᙱᓇᑦᑕ. ᐊᑲᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕈᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐃᓱᓕᓐᓂᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᕝᕗᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐅᕙᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑲᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᑯᔨᑦᓱᑕ ᓯᑯᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐃᓕᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᐱᓇᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓚᖓᔪᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒪᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᓯᑯᒥ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᓇᐊᑦᓴᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᓪᓗ.

ᑲᔪᖏᖅᓴᐃᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖅᑯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᓐᓃᕕᑦ, ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᑦᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓕ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᒋᐊᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓯᒍᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᑕᕝᕗᖓ ᑕᕝᕙᓕᐊᖃᖅᑐᓇᔭᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑐᕋᓐᒐᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅᐸᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ

turaangajuq uqalimaaqpanniaqtunut

An invitation to readers

Atsiaq Alasuaq
Etulu Etidlouie
Mangitak Kellypalik
Mary Sharkey Kellypalik

katiqsuigatta tukisigiarutimik qaujigiarutaujunnarnialiqtillugu Kinngarmiut uvikkanginnut allaat sivunittinni sikusiilarmiut aturunnarnialiqtanga tusaumakkannirutigilugu. uvatsiaru inuit uvikkangit ilippalaurmata angajuqqaaminnik, namminirminik ammalu inutuqarnik. ammalu namminiq ilausimatsutik ingirravigitsugu siku atuqsugu, tamanna inuusirilaurmajjuk aturlugu siku qautamaat ingirravigitsugu. ullumi suli pimmarialuk siku qautamaat ingirravigitsugu. kisiani ullumiuliqtuq uvikkait qaujimajunniirmata qaujimatitaugunniirmata atinginnik sikuit atuqtaunirisuunganik allaat attananngittumillu qaujimaniq qaujimajaugunniirmat, uvvaluunniit atinginnik ikajuqsigutigigajaqtanginnik ilitaqsiumanikkut attananninginnik/attanarninginnik, atuqtaugajuttut aturiat, uvvaluunniit asivarvitsiavait. saqqiigumalauratta titiraqsimajunik atuqtaugunnaqsilutillu ilinniarvinni ilinniarutaujunnarlutik. taimaak saqqiigumalauratta piliriqatigiitsimavugut aaqqigiaqsimajunik katiqsuqsimajattinnik sikuup mitsaanut, ammalu amiqqaarutigigumallugit qaujimajavut qaujilauqtavullu namminiq.

ippigusukkatta tamanna pimmarialuummat tunniqqutautsiaqsimanngimmat pimmarialuutillugu inuusitta ilagilluniullu. ulluni qimattatinni taanna ikajuutigilugu nunalinnut ikajuutigivavut utiqtisinirmik qaujimajjutaunialiqtillugu nunaqqatigiinut. piliriangutillugu tamanna tukisigiarutiit sikuliriniup mitsaanut ippigusulauqtugut sikuup atituangit atuqtauluarunniiqtut ammalu asijjipallianinganik sikuup. tamannalu asijjiqpallianinga malillugu uqausiusimajuq. uqausiit taakkua papatautsiariaqarmata pivilimaattinnut, ikajuqsiqullugu papainnagatsaunialiqtunik uqausituqarnik inunnut qaujimajatuqait. ammaluttauq sivuniriniaqtatinni asijjipalliajuq malillugu qimirrujaujarialinnut atuqtaugunnarluni asijjipallianiujumut uqausikkut, sikuup qanuinnirijanga ammalu imaviup sikungata atuqtaunirisuunga.

atsuruarimmarilauqtavut saqqiiqujitsuta tamatumanngat pinasualauqpugut titiraqsimajumik saqqiigumatsuta amiqqaarumatsuta. tusaumagutauniaqtumik, uqausiinnakkut kinguvaarminut qimalauqtangit arraagunit amisunik taanna tukisigiarutiit turaangajuq ilinniarutiuniarluni, kisianittauq qaujimaqujijugut iluunnanginnik uqausiqtanginnik atuqtauvanninganik sikuup iluunnanginnik saqqiigunnalaunnginatta. akauniqpaugajaqtuq ilinniarutauniaruni aturlugu taanna katiqsuqtausimajuq piuniqpaugajaqtuq qimirrulugu sikuup mitsaanut qaujisautigilugu. taanna isulinniqanngittuq tavvunga kisianili pimmariuvuq sivuniriniaqtatinnut tunngaviuniaqtillugu ilinniarutauniaqtillugu.

uvagut inutuqaujugut ilauqatauqujivugut ilinnik ilinniaqujitsuta sikuup mitsaanut aturlugu una ilivvitsaugunnarnialiqtillugu kisianittauq apirigiaqtaugumavugut apiqqutiksaqaqtuqaqpat uvvaluunniit malittaugumajuqarniqpat sikukkut ingirralangajunut. katimatilluta sikumi piuniqsausuungummat qaujimajaujarialinnik ilitaujarialinnik amiqqaariatsaq tautulluni atuqsimajattinnik qaujimajattinnillu.

kajungiqsaigumavuguttauq ilinnik piliriqatiqaqullutit ilinniatitsijinniivit, inutuqarnik, ammalu asinginnik qaujimajunik nunaqqatitsinnik ilagijaukkanniqullugit uqausiqtangit ammalu uqausirnik tavaniinngittunik suli ilaliutigiarialinnik ilisigunnatsiarlutillu tavvunga tavvaniigiaqaqturijannik.

ᑐᕋᓐᒐᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᖅᐸᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ

turaangajuq uqalimaaqpanniaqtunut

An invitation to readers

Atsiaq Alasuaq
Etulu Etidlouie
Mangitak Kellypalik
Mary Sharkey Kellypalik

We have compiled this glossary as a resource for the youth of Kinngait, and future generations of Sikusilaarmiut. In the past, Inuit youth learned from watching their parents, family members, and Elders, and by learning through the experiences of travelling on the sea ice themselves. Navigating and using the ice was a daily part of life. Today, sea ice is still an important part of our life, but youth are not as familiar with the ice conditions, or the terminology that helps them to identify safe or dangerous areas, common travel routes, or good hunting areas.

We wanted to develop written resource materials that could be incorporated into teaching in schools. So we have worked together to refine previously documented sea ice terminology, and to share our own knowledge and experiences. We feel that this important part of our life, and the language used for sea ice, has not been passed on effectively in recent times. This is our way of helping to bring this knowledge back into the community.

In the process of developing this glossary, we have identified some traditional terminology that is not commonly used now, as well as some terminology that is changing with changing ice conditions. We feel that documenting these terms, to the best of our ability, helps to preserve some traditional aspects of our Inuktitut language. It also provides a basis for documenting changes in the future – in language, ice conditions, and sea ice uses. Our efforts are about sharing information in written form, that has been handed down orally for generations.

This glossary is meant to be a learning tool, but we need to emphasize that we could not cover all possible terms or aspects of using the sea ice environment. The best way to learn about this environment is to learn about it in context, on the ice. So, this document should not be considered as completely final, but as an important foundation for future learning.

As Elders, we invite you to learn about sea ice through this resource, but also to ask us questions or to accompany us on sea ice trips. Being together on the sea ice we can better share our knowledge and experiences. We also encourage you to work with your teachers, Elders, and other knowledgeable community members to add to these efforts by identifying terminology or conditions not yet included here.

ᑭᙵᒐᐃᑦ
ᐱᖓᓐᓈᓃᑦᑐᑦ
Kinngait (west)
ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑦᑎᖅᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ
Our named places

ᓄᓇᖑᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ

ᐱᔪᒪᓐᓂᕈᕕᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᓯᖅᑐᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᐃᖓᓂᒃ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ, ᐊᐃᑦᓯᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐄᐊᒻᒪᓚᒃᑯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ!

pijumanniruvit Inuit Piqutingingnik Nautsiqtuqtikkut ajjinganik nunanguat atuinnautitaujut iluunnanginnut angirralilimaarnut kinngarni, aitsirunnaqtutit hamalakkunginnik kinngait!

Free Inuit Heritage Trust poster maps are available for all households in Kinngait, pick up your copy at the Hamlet Office!

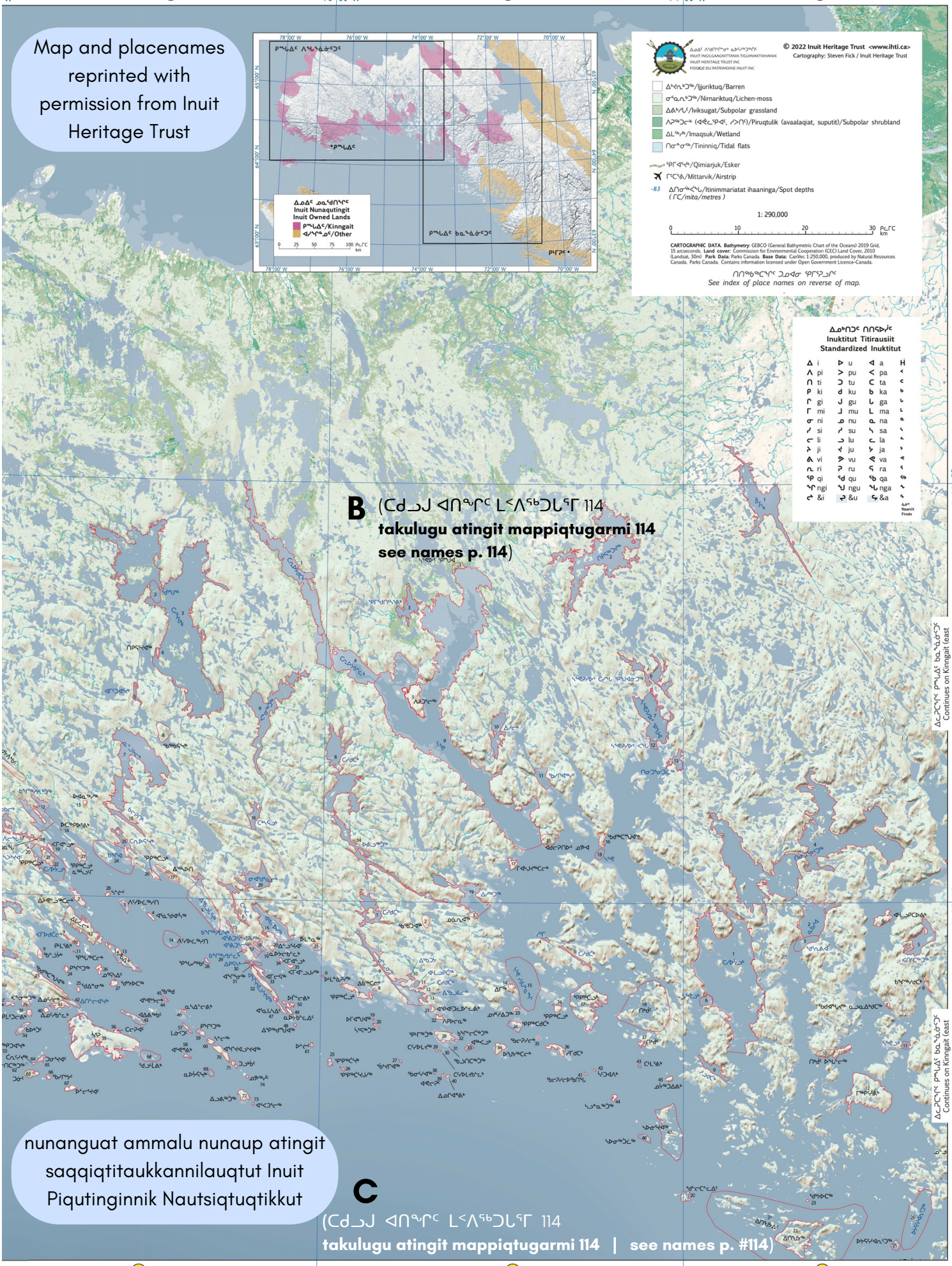
(ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᐸᐱᖅᑐᒐᕐᒥ 112

takulugu atingit mappiqtugarmi 112 | see names p. 112)

A

78° 00′ W · 77° 00′ W · 76° 00′ W · 65° 00′ N · 64° 30′ N

Map and placenames reprinted with permission from Inuit Heritage Trust



ᕿᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

quaqpallianiq

Freezing

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ ᐅᓈᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᓈᓂ ᐅᐃᒍᐊᕐᒥ
Atsiaq Alaasuaq unaarmik atuqsani qaujisaqtuq sikuarmik sinaani uiguarmi
Atsiaq Alasuaq using a harpoon to test new ice at the sinaa (uiguaq)
(ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᑭᓪᓕᕕᐅᓯᔪᖅ
[ᖃᐃᙵᑦᓴᖅ]

killiviusijuq
[qainngutsaq]

ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᙱ ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓯᒪᒦᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᓚᒡᒐᐃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᖃᐃᙵᑦᓴᖅ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑳᓲᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᒫᖅ

quaqpalliajuq ulinniup killinga nunaqpasimmiittuq alaggailiqtillugu; qainngutsaq ukiatsaakkut quaqpalliaqqaasuuq quaqsimainnaliqsunilu ukiulimaaq

the ice that forms where the tide meets the bedrock, along the coastline; the first areas to start freezing over in the fall at the high tide mark, and it would stay there all winter

ᖁᑉᕕᓕᐅᒃᑳᔪᖅ

quvviliukkaajuq

ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᕋᑖᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓕᒍ ᐊᓄᓇᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᑯᑖᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓪᓕᒡᒋᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓲᖅ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᒥ ᐊᓄᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓲᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᕐᓂᕋᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᖅᑐᑯᑖᑯᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᓪᓚᓱᓐᓂᑯᖓᓄ ᐃᒪᖅ

ukiatsaakkut qanniratаaqtuminiutilligu anurilauqtillugu uqsuaqtukutaakuluit imarmik qillaaggiqsutik, taimaisuuq uannami anuritillugu; imarmik taimaisuuq anuritillugu qirniraqtillugu imaq uqsuaqtukutaakuluit nillasunnikunganu imaq

the occurrence of smooth patches in the water (diluted with snow) that look shiny, really glossy, that are caused by the influence of the North wind; happens on open water, when wind is present, it can only form when there are ripples on the water, the patches show as smooth because the water is so cold

ᖃᓄᐊᕈᕕᐊᖅ

qinuaruviaq

ᖃᓄᕝᕙᐊᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᒐᓛᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓵᑦᑐᕈᓗᒃ ᖄᖏᓐᓈᐱᐊ ᓱᓕ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐳᑦᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑦᑕᙵᕆᓗᐊᕋᒥ ᓱᓕ

qinuvallialiqtuq qinugalaatuinnaq saaturuluk qaanginnaapia suli quaqpalliajuq puttatuinnaqtuq sittanngiluarami suli

a condition that occurs when snowfall settles on top of the water, but it has not yet solidified, it is floating on the water

ᖃᓄ
[ᖃᓄᐊᖅ]

qinu
[qinuaq]

ᖃᓄᐊᖅ ᖃᓄᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᖅ, ᓱᓈᖓᓂ ᓱᑰᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓕᖓ ᓱᑯᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

qinuaq qinuruqpalliajuq, sinaangani sikuup imauningata imatuinnarmiluunniit killinga sikualiqtillugu

a condition that occurs in the early stage of ice formation that has a slushy consistency suspended in the water, when the ice particles are loose and soft and have not yet frozen to the point of consolidating [qinuaq is a thinner slush layer that becomes qinu]

ᖾᓄᖅᑕᓂᖅ

qinuviniq

ᖾᓄ ᖁᐊᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᑯᕝᕕᐊᓲᖅ; ᖃᖓ ᖁᐊᖑᒐᓗᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᐊᑖᐊᖾᑦᑑᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᓴᕋᐃᒧᑦ

qinu quaqtuviniq sikuvalliasuuq; qaanga quangugaluarluni ataa aqittuugunnaqtuq; attanaqtuq siquttisaraimut

former qinu; when qinu is freezing (becoming ice) it can be hard on top but soft on bottom; dangerous because it breaks up easily

ᐊᒡᒍᑎᑉᐸᕐᓕᐊᔪᖅ

aggutippalliajuq

ᖾᓄᒥᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒡᒍᒧᖕᒑᖅ ᐱᑭᖅᐸᕐᓕᐊᔪᖅ; ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑭᐱᒪᒐᒥ ᐊᐅᓐᓂᖅᑐᓯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ

qinuminiugaluaqsuni aggumungaaq piruqpalliajuq; nunamut kipimagami aunniqtusivalliajuq

the process of ice forming against the wind; freezing progresses in the opposite direction that the wind is blowing, resulting in the formation of agguttituq

ᐃᓗᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ

iluvalliajuq

ᖃᑯᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᐊᓗᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᕐᓕᐊᒐᒥ ᑲᔪᓯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᐅᒐᒥ

qakuaqtittualuk quaqpalliagami kajusivalliajuq tininniugami

the process of the tidal flats freezing, the earliest ice cover forming along the coastline, resulting in the formation of ilujuq

ᓯᑯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ
[ᓯᑯᑦᓴᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ]

ᓯᑯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ ᕿᓄᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑯᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᖓᕝᕕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒋᒐᑦᓴᐅᒐᓂᓗ

sikuvalliasuuq qinuangulauqsuni sikuaqattaliqtillugu tamanna imaq ungavaqpallialuni, attanaqtuq sikuvalliajuq aqqutigigatsauganilu

sikuvalliajuq
[sikutsavalliajuq]

a process generally describing the early stages of fall freezing following the stage of qinu, when the ice is dangerous and cannot be used for travel

ᓯᑯᐊᖅᑐᖅ

sikuaqtuq

ᓯᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑲᓱᖅ ᑰᑦᑐᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᒍ ᓄᓇᒥᖕᒐᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓈᐅᕐᒧᑦ; ᓯᑯᕝᕕᐊᔪᖅ, ᐅᒥᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐱᓱᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᐊᕋᓱᐊᔫᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᐅᓈᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᖑᒋᐅᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᖅ

sikuaqpalliaqqaasuuq kuuttut mitsaagu nunamingaaqtut tariiurmut; sikuvalliajuq, umiarmut aturatsaugaluaqsuni pisuvvitsaungittuq ulluunnik marruunnik quarasuasuuq anuritinnagu uvvaluunniit pingasut sitamalluunniit ulluit anuritillugu; unaaq atuqtausuungugivuq qaujisautautsuni sikuup ijjuninganik aturatsaulirmangaaq

the process of the first thin layer of ice (sikuaq) forming on the ocean and at the mouths of rivers; it used to form overnight with clear, calm, cold weather, but now it typically takes 2 - 4 days to form; sikuaq is indicated by a dark and shiny surface; you could go through this with a boat, but could not walk on it, so you always need a harpoon to test when the ice is strong enough to hold the weight of a person

ᐱᕐᑯᓂᑦᓴᐃᑦ

piqunitsait

ᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓲᖅ ᕐᑯᐊᑭᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᖏ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒥ; ᐅᓕᙱᒪᒥ ᐳᑦᑕᕙᑦᓱᑎ ᑎᓄᔭᔭᐅᕙᑦᓱᑎᓗ, ᓂᒪᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᕐᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒪᒥ ᐅᔭᖅᑭᐃᑦ ᖃᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᑕᒫᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᑕᒫᑦ

imaittuusuuq quarujjauvalliatillugi ujaqqait qaangi tininnirmi; ulinngami puttavatsuti tinujjauvatsutilu, nilak ijjusivalliavattuq quaqpalliagami ujaqqiit qaanginni ulinnitamaat tininnitamaat

this condition occurs where the ice has just started freezing over the top of the rocks within the tidal zone (between tidal variations); it moves up and down with the tides, ice builds up over the rocks with each tide

ᐱᕐᑯᓃᑦ

piquniit

ᐊᔾᔨᒐᓚᖓ ᐱᕐᑯᓂᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓂᒋᐊᖅ ᕐᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓕᒍ ᓯᒃᑯᑦᓴᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᑕ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᓱᕋᑉᐸᑦᓱᑎᓗ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓱᔾᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂ (ᐱᑐᕐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍ)

ajjigalanga piqunitsait kinguninganigiaq quaqpalliatilligu sikkutsapalliatillugu; takutsautsunilu ijjusivallianingata sikuit tininnirmi surappatsutilu ujaqqait ujarasujjuillu qaanginni (piturnitillugu)

a similar condition to piqunitsait, but occurs later in the freezing process, as indicated by the thicker ice along the tidal zone where it has broken over the rocks and boulders; it is more evident around the full and new moon phases (piturniq) due to increased tidal variations

ᖃᐃᙱᒍ

qainngu

ᖃᐃᙱᒍ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᙱᔪᖅ ᓯᔾᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᙳᐊᓂ ᐲᕐᓂᐅᔭᕈᓐᓃᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᑦᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ; ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᒫᒧᓄ, ᑭᓯᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯ ᖃᐃᙱᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᖅ

qainngu nunamut nipinngajuq sijjaup kangiani piirniujarunniiqsunilu ammalu aturatsautsiaqsuni qamutaujarmut; ukiatsaakkut upirngaamunu, kisimi maannakku qainngukinniqsauvaliqtuq

coastline ice condition referring to the edge of the sea ice that is attached to land, above the high tide mark; it is good for travelling from fall until spring, but it has been forming differently/less in recent years

ᒪᓃᓛᑦ
[ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ]
maniilaat
[maniittuq]

ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ; ᑐᑭᖓ ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ, ᐃᖏᐅᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ

sikuvalliatillugu siquttirnikut sikurukkanniqtuq; tukinga maniittuq anginiqsauppata sikuit, ingiuliurniqsaugajaqtuq

rough ice created in the fall as currents and winds move the ice around, small pieces break off and refreeze in the same area; referred to as maniittuq when larger pieces of ice are involved, it would be more rough

ᓯᔾᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ

sijjatsait

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᔾᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᕝᕕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ; ᒪᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᓯᓈ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᕿᕝᕕᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓕᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᑉᐸᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ, ᐱᐊᑦᑐᐊᓗᒃ ᑎᓂᙵᖓᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕝᕙᐊᓕᕋᑖᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒪᐅᔭᕋᕐᕕᑦᓴᐃᑦ

tamakkua sijjatsait qavviasimajut tininniup qaangani; maniininga sinaa sikuup taimailaqivattuq ulinniit ajjigiingimmata, piattualuk tininngatillugu ammalu pivallialirataaqtillugit maujararvitsait

an early stage of consolidated ice formation along the shoreline (sijja), it is the foundation of the shoreline ice; rough shoreline ice due to tidal variations, it can be slippery at low tide and at the early stage you can ice hop on them

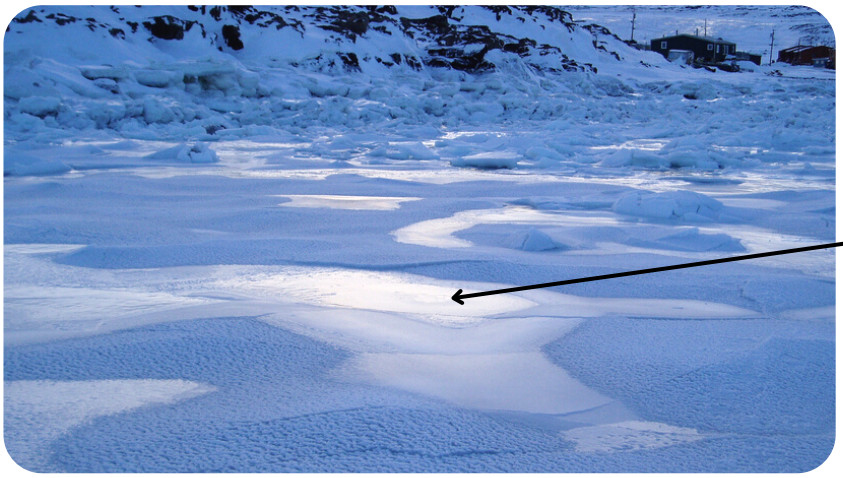
ᓯᔾᔭ

sijja

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᔾᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᖃᐃᙳᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᓂ; ᓯᔾᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᒍᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᖅ ᐃᖅᒃᑲᒍ

tamakkua sijatsait sikusimajut nunami uvvaluunniit qikiqtani qainnguup killingani; sijjatsait kiguningani ukiuruqpalliatillugu ijjusivalliasuuq iqqaagu

a rough shoreline ice condition found along the edge of land (qainngu), along mainland or island coastlines; a later seasonal stage of sijjatsait that gets thicker from the bottom



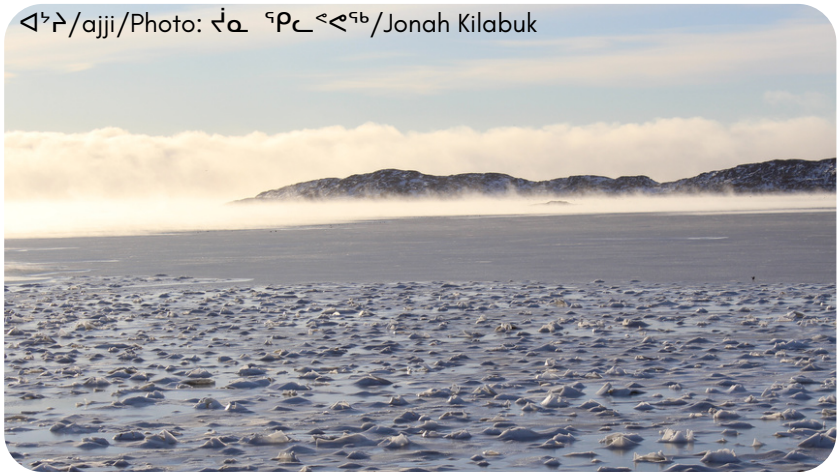
ᖃᒥᕋᓐᓂᖅ
[ᖁᐃᕕᓐᓂᖅ]

qaamiranniq
[quivinniq]

ᓂᒪᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᖁᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᓂ ᐅᓕᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᒥᖃᑦᑕᖃᒪᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍ; ᓯᑯ ᐊᑕᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓱᓕ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᓕᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᑐᐊᖃᒪᑦ ᖃᒥᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᑎᒍᓐᓃᓲᖅ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖅᓱᓂ

nilak quaqsimajuq piquniup avataani uligaimmat qaamiqattarmat ikkanningittigu; siku atagaluaqsuni suli ujaqqanut imaq ulippalliatuarmat qaamiqattalliqsuni atagunniisuuq siquttiqsuni

this condition occurs when the ice is frozen over top of rocks in shallow areas (piquniit); although the ice is attached to the rocks, water starts to seep in at high tide and it will break off



ᓯᑯᓕᐊᖅ
[ᓯᑯᓕᐊᒃᓴᖅ]

sikuliaq
[sikuliaksaq]

ᓯᑯᐊᕋᑖᖅ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ; ᐊᖕᒋᔫᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᐊᕋᑖᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧ ᓈᑕᐅᓲᑦ; ᓯᑯᓕᐊᑦᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᓯᑯᓕᐊᕈᓚᐅᕋᑎ

sikuarataaq imavimmi; angijuutsutik sikuarataat anurimu nuutausuut; sikuliatsausuut sikuliarulaurati

newly formed ice floating in open water; large flat pans driven by wind; sikuliaksaq is an earlier form of sikuliaq

ᓯᒃᑯᑦᓴᓯᖅ
[ᓯᒃᑯᑦᓴᓯᑦᑕᕆᔭᖅ]

sikkutsajuq
[sikkutsasittarivuq]

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᓪᓚᕆᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑯ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᓱᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ

imaq nillinallariliqtillugu siku aturatsaruqpalliatsuni tamannalu imauninga qisuliqsuni taimaitillugu

when the ocean becomes very cold the ice becomes safe to travel on, and ice fog forms over the ocean at this time

ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑎᓐᓃᑦ

qaliriittinniit

ᐱᐅᓯᖃᔫᖅ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᓂᓚᒃ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᒥ (ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᒫᒥ, ᑎᓂᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᒍᑦ), ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖁᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑎᖅᐸᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐸᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ; ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᑖᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑎᓐᓂᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖁᐊᕈᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᐃᓪᓕᓲᑦ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖅᓴᕈᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᙵᑦ ᐊᕙᑖᓃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐃᕋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᕙᒋᓗᒍ; ᐊᔾᔨᓯᖓ ᐃᕗᓃᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑎᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᑕᐅᓯᓲᑦ, ᓵᑦᑐᕈᓗᓕᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᕗᓃᑦ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ

piusiqasuuq taimaak nilak quaqpallialirami (ukiakkut, ukiukkut, uvvaluunniit upirngaami, tininnikkut uvvaluunniit sinaangagut), tamakkua siquttirnikuit sikuit qaliriitiqpammata imaup aulaninganut uvvaluunniit anurimut; quaqpalliarataangutillugu attanaqtuq, kisiani qaliriittinniuliqtillugit quarutisimaliqsutik attanaillisuut ijjuniqsaruqsuni tamatumanngat avataaniittumik qairattumik sikumik aturatsauliqsuni ingirravigilugu; ajjisunga ivuniit kisiani qaliriittinniit nutausisuut, saatturuluuliqsuni, imaitillugu ivuniit ijjusivalliasuuq ukiugiakkanniq

this condition occurs as the ice is forming (fall, winter, or spring, along the shore or floe edge), when some pieces of ice may break off and be forced on top of each other due to the influence of tide or wind; this condition can be dangerous when newly formed, but after these overlapping pieces have frozen together they become safe as they are thicker than the surrounding smooth ice and then are used for travel; similar to ivuniit, but qalirittinniit form with new, thinner ice, while ivuniit occurs with thicker ice in late winter

ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥ ᒥᑭᒐᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒻᒦᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒻᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖃᕋᓱᐊᕐᑐᖅ

Putugu Elee ammalu Timi Mikigak tusaummiittillugu tusarasuaqsuni qanuq isumammangaata sikuliriniup mitsaanut tusarviqarasuartuq

Pootoogoo Elee and Timi Mikigak on community radio seeking feedback on early sea ice project ideas

(ᐅᑐᑉᐱᕆ/utuppiri/October 2003)

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ/Pootoogoo Elee

ᒪᖕᒋᑦᑕᒃ ᕿᓕᑉᐸᓕᒃ (ᑕᓕᖅᐱᐊᓂ) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᓚᐅᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂ. ᓄᓕᐊᖕᒐ, ᐃᓚᐃᔭ ᒪᖕᒋᑦᑕᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ, ᑕᐃᒪᙱᑦ ᑏᑕ-ᒥᑦ ᑐᓐᖕᒐᓱᑦᑎᑦᓯᑦᓱᓂ (ᕿᑎᖕᒐᓂ) ᐊᖕᒋᕐᕋᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᓴᓐᓇᔾᔨᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᑎᒋᒥᒃ ᑏᑕ-ᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᐊᓗᒻᒥᒃ.

Mangitak Kellypalik (taliqpiani) qaujimajaminik sikuup mitsaanut ilisimajaminik qaujikkailaurtuq apiqsuqtaunikkut ammalu katimmaqatauqattaqsuni. nulianga, llaija Mangitak, qaujimajaminik amiqqaalaurmijuq, taimanngat Giita-mit tungasuttitsitsuni (qitinganiituq) angirramminut, allaat sannajjitsuni atigimik Giita-mut piujualummik.

(ᓴᓐᓄᐊᕆ/jannuari/January 2005)

Mangitak Kellypalik (right) contributed his sea ice knowledge over many years of this project through several interviews and meetings. His wife, Eliyah Mangitak, also shared her knowledge, always welcomed Gita Ljubicic (centre) into their home, and made Gita's beautiful parka.

ᖾᑐᔭᑦᑐᖅ

qitujattuq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᓲᖅ ᐃᖏᐅᓕᒻᒧ; ᐱᓱᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᓯᒥ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ

tamanna siku sikurataaqtuminiutillugu aturatsaugaluaqsuni kisiani atuqsugu aulasuuq ingiulimmu; pisuvvitsaugaluaqsuni kisimi attanaqtuq

a thin ice condition where the ice is flexible and moves with the waves; it is possible to walk on this ice but it is still dangerous

ᒃᙵᑕᐃᑦᑐᖅ

kanngutaittuq

ᓯᑯᕋᑖᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓕ ᖃᓐᓂᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᒃᙵᑎᖃᙱᑦᑑᖅ

sikurataaq atuqsauliqtuq suli qanniqtaulauqtinnagu qaangagut apisimanngittuq qaangagut kanngutiqanngittuuvuq

refers to "no kanngutiit have formed"; newly formed ice that is safe to travel on before snowfall has covered it

ᑲᙵᑏᑦ
[ᑲᙵᑎᓪᓕᒃ]

kanngutiit
[kanngutillik]

ᑲᙵᑏᑦ ᓯᑯᒥ ᓂᒪᒐᖕᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᓄᑖᒥᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᑑᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓇᐊᙳᐊᕋᐱᐅᔭᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᖓᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᒥᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᒍᓂ ᒪᓂᕋᐅᓛᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ; ᓇᖕᒋᐊᖕᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓈᖕᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᖃᓇᐊᓖᑦ; ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑲᙵᑏᑦ; ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖕᒋᕗᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒥ ᑐᐱᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᓪᓘᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᑐᖅᓲᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ

kanngutiit sikumi nilagalaangutsutik sikuup nutaaminiup qaangani piruqtuujaaqtut ulluriannguaraapiujaaqsutik. sikuup qangani piruqpalliasuut nalunaikkutaummitsutillu sikuguni maniraulaarninganik; nangiarnarunnaqtut unaarmik qaujisautiqarialiit; taijauvut kanngutiit; atuqtausuungugivuq uqausirmi tupiup iluani, illuup iluani, tuqsuunni, amma asinginni

an ice condition that occurs in the fall or beginning of spring that looks like little snowflakes on the ice even though no snow has fallen; these little crystals (frost flowers) look almost like plants growing from the ice; this condition indicates that the ice will be nice and smooth in the area once it has thickened fully; this condition may look uniform, but some areas may still be dangerously thin so it is important to continuously check the ice with a harpoon to test if it is safe for travel; also a general word for frost-like formations in tents, cabins, and porches

(ᐃᐳᓗ/iipulu/April 2004)
ᖁᒧᑦᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᖓᓂ | qimutsiqtut Kinngait kangiqsungani | Dog team travel in Kinngait inlet

ᖃᑯᐊᖅᑕᖅ

qakuaqtaq

ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓯᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᑯᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐱᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ

sikuup ilanga sikutuinnarmik qakurniqsautillugu, taimaimmallu isumagijautsuni ilanga piunnginninganik nangiarnarninganillu

the process of new ice forming along an ice edge (e.g. sinaa, sijja, sarva) in layers, identifiable as white spots; usually forms where there are currents underneath, and these areas can wear out from underneath in the spring, so they are dangerous

ᐅᕐᑯᕈᓯᖅᑐᖅ
[ᖃᓂᑦᑕᖅ]

uqurusiqtuq
[qanittaq]

ᓯᑯ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᓱᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᖃᓐᓂᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐱᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᑦᓴᐃᒐᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᕐᑯᕈᓯᖅᑐᖅ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐊᑖᒍ ᓵᓪᓕᕝᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᓈᕐᒧ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᒪᖔ

siku sikurataaqtuminiutillugu atsummarik qanniqtuminiutillugu tamanna siku apisimalirniqpat sikurataaminirmik autsaigajaqquq amma taijaulluni uqurusiqtuq; attanaqtuq takutsaunngimmat sikuup ataagu saallivallianinga, qaujisainnarialik unaarmu attanarmangaa

when lots of fresh snow falls on new/thin ice it creates a layer of insulation from the cold air above; this insulation causes the sea ice to melt from underneath due to the warmth of water below the ice; it is a dangerous condition because you cannot see the ice thinning from underneath, so it requires continual testing of the ice with a harpoon to evaluate safety

ᒪᑦᓵᖅ

matsaaq

ᐊᐳᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᖓᓂ ᒥᓗᑦᓯᓂᖅ

aput sikuup qaangani milutsiniq

snow condition, where snow cover on the ice is absorbing water, contributing to the formation of millutsinillaat

ᒥᓗᑦᓯᓂᓪᓘᑦ
[ᒥᓗᑦᓯᓂᖅ]

milutsinillaat
[milutsiniq]

ᐊᐱᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐊᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᔭᙱᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᔫᑦᓯᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᙱᖃᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᑖ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᙱᓪᓗᓂ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᓴᕋᐃᓐᓇᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐱᒪᓗᐊᕐᓂᙱᑦᑎᒍ, ᐃᒫᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᓗ

apisimatuinnatillugu imaq tamannalu aput qanuittuujanngitsiarluni aturatsaujaatsiarluni kisiani tangiqarajanngittuq, ataa imainnaugajaqtuq sikusimanngilluni; attanaqtuq aqqutigilugu suqquisarainnangittuq apimaluarningittigu, imaarviugunnaqsunilu

a patch of ice with mushy/slushy ice consistency, usually caused by snowfall over thin ice that absorbs water (i.e. the process of uqurusiqtuq) such as if snow had fallen over a recently opened crack; a dangerous condition that is not easily identified due to the snow cover, and where people could easily fall through

ᓯᑯᕐᕋᖅ
[ᓯᑯᕐᑖᖅ]

sikurraaq
[sikurataaq]

ᓯᑯ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᓂᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᕐᑖᒥᓂᐅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐱᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒍ, ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓱᕝᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓪᓗᑕᖃᓕᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂᓗ

siku ukiakkut nunaup qanigijangani kangiqsuniluunnit sikurataaminiutillugu tamanna siku apilauqtinnagu, aulagunniiqtuq, pisuvviugunnaqtuq allutaqalisuungutsunilu

fall ice condition found close to land or in inlets; newly solidified ice with no snow cover that is a few weeks old, and approximately 3″ thick; ice that is no longer moving and is useable on foot; seals would use this ice to create breathing holes

ᐊᑐᖅᓴᕈᖅᑐᖅ

atuqsaruqtuq

ᓯᑯᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑯᕝᕙᓕᐊᒐᒥ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ

sikuatuinnaulauraluaqsuni sikuvalliagami aturatsauliqtuq

description of ice usage; when people can use the sea ice, it is thick enough for travel of any kind

ᐃᒪᖅᑕᒥ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᑦ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓕᒍ; ᐃᙱᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᑯᑎᑕᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ; ᐃᙱᕐᕋᓂᐅᓗᐊᙳᐊᕐᓂᙱᑦᑎᒍ ᖁᐊᕐᓇᓴᓲᑦ; ᓇᑦᓯᕐᑲᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ

ᓂᒐᔪᑕᖅ

imaqtami mikiniqsaq sikusimanngittut sikumit quaqpalliatilligu; ingirranirmut sikutitaunngittut; ingirraniuluannguarningittigu quarnasaasuut; natsiqarajuttut

nigajutaq

a small pocket of open water (smaller than imaqtaq) that remains within the sea ice as it freezes up; kept open by the movement of currents; where there is more water movement it takes longer to freeze; seals tend to gather in these areas

ᐃᒪᖅᑕᖅ

imaqtaq

ᓯᑯᕋᑖᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᒥ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᑲᓪᓚᙱᑦ ᓯᑯᓇᓵᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ; ᖁᐊᕐᓇᓵᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᙳᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ, ᖁᐊᕐᓂᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ (ᐃᒪᖅᑕᕕᓂᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ)

sikurataaqtuminiutillugu tamakkua sikurataami imaunikallangit sikunasaatuinnaqtut; quarnasaaqtuq anuriqattarninganut aulanirmullu, quarniaraluaqsuni ukiakkanniqpat (imaqtaviniruqpallialuni)

a patch of open water surrounded by newly formed ice; delayed freezing due to wind or current influences, but will freeze over later in the season (becoming imaqtaviniq)

ᐃᒪᖅᑕᕕᓂᖅ

imaqtaviniq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒪᖅᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᔪᒥᓂᐅᒐᒥᒃ

tamakkua imaqtaviniit imaulauraluaqsutik sikujuminiugamik

a former imaqtaq, when the open patch has frozen over

ᓯᑯᓗᒃᑐᖅ

sikuluktuq

ᓯᑯ ᑕᑯᒃᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᑦᓯᐊᕝᕙᓗᔾᔭᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᖏᕋᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᔾᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓱᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᔾᔭᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᕋᕕᒋᔪᒥᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ

siku takullugu sikutsiavaaluujaaqsuni, ingirravitsaujuujaqtuq, pisuvvitsaujuujaaqsunilu ammalu ingirravigijuminaqsuni kisiani piunngittuq

general description of "bad ice"; the ice looks stable and safe to travel on, but it is is actually unstable

ᓯᑯᔪᖅ

sikujuq

ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᓯᑯ, ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓂ ᓯᑯᔪᖅ

ukiukkut ijjusijuq aturatsatsiaq siku, iluunnani sikujuq

winter ice condition where the ice that has thickened (to approximately 1 ft), and is useable for ice travel

ᐊᐳᓯᓂᖅ

apusiniq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐱᓯᒪᔪᐊᓗᐸᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓕ ᓯᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ ᐃᒡᓗᑖᕐᕕᑦᓴ

tamanna siku naukkutuinnaq apisimajualuuppat ilangali sikutuinnaugaluaq taimaittuuliqtillugu iglutaarvitsa

accumulated thick snow, on sea ice, leading to snow drift formation; you can make an igloo with it

ᐊᕐᑭᓪᓗᖅᑲᖅ

aqilluqqaq

ᓄᑖᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᐳᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᖅᑐᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᖅ, ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓈᒻᒋᕈᑎᖓ (ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᐱᕐᙵᒃᑯᑦ)

nutaaviniq aput anurimut piqtumulluunniit aulataq, mikigiarniarnaqsitillugu ilitarnaaggirutinga (ukiukkut ammalu upirnngaakkut)

snow blown onto the ice by a blizzard or fresh fallen snow, often related to trapping seasons (fall and spring)

ᓯᑯ

siku

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥ ᑕᖅᑭᓕᒫᕐᒥᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖅᓴᐅᒐᒥ ᓯᑯᔪᒥᒃ

pinasuarusirmi taqkilimaarmilluunniit sikusimajuq, ingirraviugunnatsiaqtuq ijjuniqsaugami sikujumik

the general term used to refer to sea ice; described as sea ice that has frozen over several weeks, and has solidified to the point that it can be used for any kind of travel

ᕿᑰᕆᓂᖅ

quuriniq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑭᓪᓚᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᖓᓂ ᕿᑰᕆᓐᓂᕋᒥ ᕿᐊᖅᑎᐸᓪᓕᐊᒐᒥ ᓄᓗᔾᔨᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂᔫᓂᑦ ᕿᐊᕈᑎᕝᕕᓪᓕᐊᒻᒪᑦ

tamanna killaulauraluaqsuni sikuup qaangani quurinnirami quaqtipalliagami nulujjilauraluaqsuniluunit quarutivalliammat

it was a hole in the ice, and it starts narrowing due to freezing until the hole freezes solid; it happens at a seal breathing hole or where you set a net

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᕗᖅ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐸᐅᔭᕋᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ

Atsiaq Alaasuaq takujautitsivuq sikuup mitsaanut titiraqsimajunik ilinniarvipaujarmi ilinniaqtinut

Atsiaq Alasuaq introducing the siku atlas to high school students (ᒫᑦᓯ/maatsi/March 2011)

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley

ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕝᓕᐊᓯᒋᐳᖅ
[ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕝᓕᐊᔪᖅ]
ijjusivalliasigivuq
[ijjusivalliajuq]

ᓯᒪ ᓂᒡᒪᐸᒡᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᐃᔾᔨᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖓ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕝᓕᐊᔪᖅ; ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕝᓕᐊᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ

sila nillapallianinganut malitsugu ijjiliqattarninga tamanna siku ijjusivalliajuq; sunatuinna ijjusivallianiraqtausuungummijuq

a general description of the process of ice thickening which forms ijjusijuq; it forms in really cold days through the winter, until spring; this description could be used in other contexts describing growth/width/thickness generally

ᐃᔾᔪᓯᔪᖅ

ijjusijuq

ᑕᐃᒪ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᑯ ᓱᑯᐊᖑᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓂᒡᒪᓱᒻᒧᑦ ᓱᑯᕝᕕᐊᖏᓐᓇᑎᒡᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᕈᓲᖅ

taima tamanna siku sikuangulauraluaqsuni nillasummut sikuvallianginnatillugu aturatsarusuuq

after the first stages of freezing, as the ice gets colder and thickens, people can use it to travel on

ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ

nangiarnangittuq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂ ᑲᙳᑎᕐᑲᙳᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᓈᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᕐᑲᓲᙳᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖅ

tamanna siku aturatsaulirmangaaq qaujisaqtauqattaqsuni kanngutiqanngittuq unaarmut qaujisariaqasuungummijut aturatsaulirmangaaq aturatsauliqpat nangiarnangittumik taijaq

a general expression meaning "not dangerous"; used to describe when ice is safe to travel on

ᑐᕝᖅ
[ᓯᑯᑐᕐᑲᖅ]

tuvaq
[sikutuqaq]

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖅ; ᒫᓐᓇᒫᒃᑯᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᕝᖅ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᓗᐊᖅᐸᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᙳᓂᒋᐊᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᕝᔪᑎᓪᓗᒍ

tamanna siku ijjusisimaliqtillugu tuvarmik taijausuuq; maannamaakkuuliqtuq tuvaq ijjusiluaqpagunniiqtuq kingunigiattinni ijjusiniqsauvajutillugu

solid, landfast ice that is older than siku (i.e. later in the season, typically thicker more stable ice); in recent years tuvaq does not get as thick as it used to in the past

ᑐᕝᑐᖅᑲᖅ
[ᐊᒃᓱᐃᓕᒃ]

tuvatuqaq
[aksuilik]

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓯᑯᑐᖅᑲᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓈᙳᐊᖅᑲᓕᖅᓗᓂᓗ, ᐊᐳᑎᓪᓚᓇᐅᓕᖅᓗᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᓕᖅᓗᓂ

tamanna siku sikutuqauliqtillugu naannguaqalirlunilu, aputillariulirlunilu nunamullu sikusimatsialirluni

old, mid-winter landfast ice, after snow has accumulated on thick ice (tuvaq), the snow drifts are hard; the oldest sea ice because it formed first

ᐅᑭᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

ukiuqpalliajuq

ᑕᒫᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᔪᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓅᕝᕕᐸᕝᕕᓇᒥᑦ ᑏᓯᐸᕕᓇᒧᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᓚᙵ ᑭᙳᕝᕕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᑯ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑲᑦᑕᔪᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓯᑦᑎᐸᐱᓇ/ᐅᑐᐸᐱᓇ, ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐃᐸᐱᓇᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑲᑦᑕᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ/ᑎᓯᐸᐱᓇ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᙱᓐᓂ

tamaani pigiaqpajujuugaluaq nuuvaivvarimit tiisiivvirimut kisiani tamanna silanga kinguvaqpalliaqattalirmat tamannalu siku quaqpallialiqtillugu; taimaiqattajujuugaluaq sitippiri/utuppiri, maannali ippinaqsijuq taimaiqattalirmat nuvippiri/tisippiri taakkunani taqqinginni

seasonal descriptor indicating the beginning of winter (when the snow is no longer melting); covers a number of stages of sea ice formation (up to tuvaq); used to occur in September/October, and now happens in November/December

ᓯᔾᔭᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ (ᕿᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ/ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ)

sijjaup saniani (quaqpallianiq/sikuijaqpallianiq)

Near shore (freezing/break-up)

ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᕿᐊᕈᑎᕝᕕᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ | ujarait quarutivalliajut tininnikkut
Rocks freezing along the tidal zone (ᓄᕕᐸᐱᕆ/nuvippiri/November2004)

ᖃᐃᙱᒍ

qainngu

ᖃᐃᙱᒍ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᓂᐱᙱᒐᔪᖅ ᓯᔾᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᙵᐊᓂ ᐲᕐᓂᐅᔭᕈᓐᓃᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ; ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᙵᒧᓄ, ᑭᓯᒥ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐃᙱᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᖅ

qainngu nunamut nipinngajuq sijjaup kangiani piirniujarunniiqsunilu ammalu aturatsautsiaqsuni qamutaujarmut; ukiatsaakkut upirngaamunu, kisimi maannakkut qainngukinniqsauvaliqtuq

coastline ice condition referring to the edge of the sea ice attached to, and just adjacent to, the shoreline (in any season), it is good for travelling, but it has been forming differently/less over the last few years

ᓯᔾᔭ

sijja

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᑉᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᖃᐃᙱᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᙵᓂ; ᓯᔾᔭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᒍᓂᙵᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᖅ ᐃᖅᑳᒍ

tamakkua sijatsait sikusimajut nunami uvvaluunniit qikiqtani qainnguup killingani; sijjatsait kiguningani ukiuruqpalliatillugu ijjusivalliasuuq iqqaagu

a rough shoreline ice condition found along the edge of land (qainngu), along mainland or island coastlines; a later seasonal stage of sijjatsait that gets thicker from the bottom

ᓄᑦᑕᖃᔪᐃᑭᑦ

nuttaqajuirut

ᓄᑦᑕᐅᓱᖓᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᔾᔭᒥ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᓄ ᖃᓂᓗᐊᙳᒋᑦᑐᖅ, ᖃᐃᙳᒍᑉ ᑐᕝᕙᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ

nuttausungaqtuq sijjami ulinniup killinganu qaniluanngittuq, qainnguup tuvaullu akunningani

last crack on the broken ice (sijja), away from shore, between qainngu and tuvaq

ᖁᑯᓐᓂᖅ

qunniq

ᓄᓇᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᓯᔾᔭᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕕᓐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᖅᐸᒃᑕᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑭᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

nunaluunniit, sijjaluunniit avinniqaqtillugit tamanna iqpaktatuinnaqtuq akunninga; attanarunnaqtuq

a deep crack that can form in sijja or land; the first crack from the qainngu; it acts like a joint, it closes at high tide and opens when the tide is out (i.e. when the ice is low); it can be dangerous

ᖃᐅᖅᑎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓯᓈᖓᓂᒃ (ᖃᐃᙳ) ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑖᓲᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓲᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᒃᑮᓇᖅᑐᐸᓗᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐸ ᑕᖅᑭᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑯᖓᓂ (ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/ᕕᑉᐳᐊᓇ), ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᒥᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᖃᐃᙳᒍᐸ ᐊᓱᐃᓪᓗᒃ ᖁᐊᕈᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᖅ ᓯᓐᙳᖅᑎᑖᓕᕋᒥ ᓯᑯ ᐊᔭᒃᑭᑖᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᐸᑦᑐᖅ

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

qangattarniq

qauqtiqpalliajut sinaanganik (qainngu) siquttaasuut, taimaisuuq kisiani ikkiinaqtupaaluutillugu arraaguup taqqinginni ukungani (jannuari/vivvuari), imaq qaamigaimmat ataagut qainnguup asuillaak quarutivalliasuuq sinnguqtitaalirami siku ajakkitaaqsuni siquttipattuq

the process of the edge of shoreline ice (qainngu) breaking off; only occurs during the coldest months of the year (January/February), when water seeps under qainngu and freezes it pushes the ice up and breaks

ᖃᕐᙳᖅᑐᖅ

qarnguqtuq

ᖃᐃᙳ ᖃᐅᖅᑎᓲᙳᕗᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᕐᙳᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᑯᒧᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑎᐅᕗᖅ ᓂᐱᖓ ᖃᕐᕙᓪᓕᑦᑐᑎᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᓲᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑐ ᓴᙱᓈᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ (ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᖅᑭᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ), ᓯᑯ ᖃᐅᖅᑎᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᑕᐅᓇᙱᖓᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᒃ ᓯᓐᙳᖅᑎᑖᕐᓂᑯᒧᑦ ᐊᔭᑦᑕᐅᕙᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᑉᐸᐅᖓ ᑕᐅᓇᖓᖓᖅ ᐊᔭᑦᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᓯᓲᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖅᑐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᐅᓯᓐᓈᑦ ᖃᖓ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᓇᐅᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᒻᒪᖓᖅ (ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᓂᐱᖓ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕈᒥᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᐃᓕᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ)

qainngu qauqtisuunguvuq kisiani qarnguqtillugu sikumiingittuq, kisiani nalunaikkutiuvuq nipinga qaarvallattutitut tusaqsausuuq ingirraniqtu sannginaaqsimatillugu (taimaigajuttuq taqqiq iluittuuliraimmat), siku qauqtiraimmat nunamik taunanngat imaanik sinnguqtitaarnikumut ajattauvammat tappaunga taunangangaaq ajattautsuni; taimaigajusisuuq ulluqtusivalliatillugu, ammalu nalunaikkutausinnaat qanga qangattarniq niriunarnialirmimangaaq (kisiani tusaqtaugajuilijuq nipinga maanauliqtillugu, pijjutigillugu ukiukkut niruminniqsauqattalirmat ammalu taimaigajuilijut qangattarniit)

not an ice condition, but a description of the dramatic sounds “like snoring" made at the peak of a very strong tide (usually at full moon), when the ice is peeled off the ground due to the pressure of currents pushing upwards from underneath; happens when the day light starts to get longer, and it is also an indicator for when qangattarniq will occur (but this is rarely heard anymore, due to warmer winter temperatures and less occurrence of qangattarniq)

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐃᙳᒥᒃ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔪᑉ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖓᓂ

Atsiaq Alaasuaq qaujigiaqtuq qainngumik sinaangani Qikiqtaaluup nigiqpasingani

Atsiaq Alasuaq checking out the qainngu along the southern shore of Baffin Island (ᓴᓐᓄᐊᕆ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᖃᐃᙳ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᒥᓲᙳᐅᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᑦᑕᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐃᙳᑉ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᖓᑕ ᓯᓂᓕᒫᖓᒍᑦ; ᑕᖅᑭᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ (ᓴᙳᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑳᖅᕕᒋᒐᓯᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓕᙳᒥ ᑕᖅᑭᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᒥᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᐃᙳ

ᖃᒥᓯᒪᔪᖅ

qaamisimajuq

qainngu ingirraniqtutillugu qaamisuunguvuq qangattarniulauqtillugu nuttakkut qaangagut qainnguup ulinningata sinilimaangagut; taqqiq iluittuuliraimmat taimaigajuttuq (sannginiqsauliraimmallu imaup ingirraninga) attanarunnaqtuq ikaaqvigigasuarlugu ulinngami taqqitillugu qaamisimatillugu qainngu

the process of water coming up on top of the ice after qangattarniq (cracking) along the qainngu at the edge of the high tide mark; this usually happens during a full or new moon (i.e. stronger, higher tides) and it can be dangerous to travel through the qainngu at this time

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖃᑦᑕᓲᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᒥᖃᑦᑕᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓕᙳᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ; ᖃᐃᙳᒥᑐᐊᙳᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓛᓐᓂ ᖃᒥᓯᒪᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᖏᓈᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᓚᒡᒐᐃᓯᓲᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒍᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᒥᓐᓂᑯ ᐅᓕᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓲᙳᐅᖅ

ᖃᒥᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ

qaamittarniq

taimaiqattasuuq imaq qaamiqattaliraimmat sikuup qaanganut ukiukkut, ammalu ulinngaliraimmat; qainngumituangungittuq ilaanni qaamisimaliraimmat anginaaqtumit alaggaisisuuq ungasimuugaluaq tasiujarmut qaaminniku uligaimmat imausuunguvuq

a condition where water comes up on top of the ice in winter, at high tide; not only at qainngu, sometime it overflows so much that it is seen away from the shore

ᐊᒋᐅᐸᐱᓂᖅ

agiuppiniq

ᖃᐃᙳᖅ ᑎᓂᒐᐃᒪᒪᑦ ᐊᒋᐅᐸᐱᓂᕈᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓂᙵᒥ ᐊᓚᒡᒐᐃᑦᑐᖅ; ᖃᐃᙳᕈᓲᖅ ᓯᔾᔭᖃᙵᒥᒥ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᖃᙵᒥᒥ ᖃᐃᙳᒍᐸ ᑐᕙᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᒋᐊᖅᐸᒪᒪ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᑕᒫᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᑕᒫᑦ

qainngu tinigaimmat agiuppiniruqattaqtuq tininngami alaggaittuq; qainngurusuuq sijjaqanngimi tininniqanngimi qainnguup tuvaullu akunningani, tamanna siku agiaqpamma tininnitamaat ulinnitamaat

a prominant ice wall/ridge that is especially visible at low tide; it forms when there is no sijja between qainngu and the edge of tuvaq, where the ice grinds as it moves up and down with the tide

ᐋᓴᓗᐊᑦ

aasaluat

ᖃᐃᙳᒍᐸ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒍᐸ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᑦ; ᐊᒋᐅᐸᐱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔪᖅ ᐋᓴᓗᐊᕈᓲᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᑕᒫ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᑕᒫᑦ

qainnguup ammalu sikuup akunningani aulajut; agiuppinirmut attuajuq aasaluarusuut ulinnitamaa tininnitamaat

sea ice formed into a ball-like, circular shape (any size) due to tidal variations; connected to agiuppiniq because it forms where the ice is grinding as it moves up an down with the tide

ᓯᔾᔭᕕᓃᑦ

sijjaviniit

ᓯᔾᔭᕕᓃᑦ ᒥᓇᐊᔫᖅᑐᑦ, ᒪᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒦᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᓵᕕᑦᑐᕕᓃᑦ; ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᓂᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᑦᑕᖅᑯᒧᓪᓗ

sijjaviniit miriajaaqtut, maniittut tininnirmiinnikut saavittuviniit; upirngaakkut taimaigajuttuq tinittaqtumut ulittaqqumullu

former sijja, rough ice along the tidal flats that has broken off; usually occurs in the late spring due to tidal variations

ᐊᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ
[ᑲᑭᑦᑐᖅ]

anarluit
[kakiittuq]

ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑲᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ | sikuit kakiittut anarluit | dirty looking ice

ᒪᐅᔭᕋᑭᖅᑐᖅ

maujararuqtuq

ᐃᓄᒃ ᓯᔾᔭᕕᓂᒃᑰᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᔾᔭᕕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᐱᖕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᐅᔭᕋᖅᐳᖅ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖓ

inuk sijjavinikkuuqtuq misiqattaqsuni sijjavinikkut tininnirmi upirngaakkut maujaraqpuq; attanaqtuq aturianga

a person crossing sijjaviniit that has broken up and scattered in the late spring; it is now in the stage of being used for ice hopping (maujaraqtuq); it is dangerous to travel on

ᐊᑑᖅᑐᖅᑐᖅ

atuuqtuqtuq

ᐃᓄᒃ ᐃᑳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᓂ ᓯᑯᓂ ᒥᓯᕝᕕᒋᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂᒋ (ᒥᑭᔫᑎᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᓯᑯᐃ ᒪᐅᔭᕋᑭᑕᕐᓂ); ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕆᐊᓪᓚᒻᒥᔪ ᒪᐅᔭᕋᖅᑐᓂ

inuk ikaaqpalliajuq mikijuutini sikuni misivvigiqattaqsunigi (mikijuutiuniqsat sikui maujararutarni); attanariallammiju maujaraqtuni

referring to the action of a person jumping over pieces of ice (smaller pieces, and more dangerous, than maujaraqtuq)

ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ ᓱᖅᑯᐃᖅᓱᖅᑲᑎᓕᒃ ᑕᐃᒎᓱᓂ ᐸᐅᓛᓯ ᐳᑐᒍᕐᒥ, ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᕐᒥ, ᒪᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᕿᓕᐸᓕᒻᒥᓗ

Putugu Ili suqquiqsiqatilik taiguusini Paulaasi Putugurmi, Atsiaq Alaasuarmi, Mangitta Qilippalimmilu

Pootoogoo Elee verifying terminology with Paulassie Pootoogook, Atsiaq Alasuaq, and Mangitak Kellypalik

(ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᐋᔪᕋᑦ

aajurat

Tidal cracks

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓᓂ ᓇᒡᒍᑎᒥ | Atsiaq Alaasuaq qaujisaqtuq sikuup ijjuningani naggutimi Atsiaq Alasuaq checking ice thickness at a naggut (ᓴᓐᓄᐊᕆ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᓇᒡᒍᑦ
[ᐋᔪᕋᑦᓴᖅ]

naggut
[aajuratsaq]

ᓄᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᑯ ᑎᓂᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᓕᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯ ᐊᒻᒪᕐᒥ ᖁᐊᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪᓕᖅᑭᑦᑕᓲᑦ ᖁᐊᓕᖅᑭᑦᑖᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑎᓂᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧ ᐅᓕᑦᑕᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ (ᐋᔪᕋᑦᓴᖅ)

nutitsimajuq siku tinittaqtumu ulittaqtumullu ukiukku ammarami quaqtuviniq; ammaliqqittasuut qualiqqittaatsutik tinittaqtumu ulittaqtumullu (aajuratsaq)

a tidal crack that forms during the winter and re-freezes after opening; it re-occurs with the influence of tidal stages (aajuratsaq refers to a "potential aajuraq")

ᐋᔪᕋᖅ
[ᓇᒡᒍᑎᕕᓂᖅ]

aajuraq
[naggutiviniq]

ᐊᒻᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᐱᖕᒐᑦᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑭᖅᑐᓯᔪᖅ ᓄᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᑯ ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᐅᐱᖕᒐᒃᑯᑦ (ᓇᒡᒍᑎᕕᓂᖅ); ᓇᒡᒍᑎᑎᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᓯᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕈᓐᓃᖅᓯᓂᓗ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᐳᓗᒥᓂ ᔫᓂᒧᓄ

ammaniq upirngatsaakkut ikiqtusijuq nutitsimajuq siku ammainnaliqsuni upirngaakkut (naggutiviniq); naggutititut kisimi ammainnaliqtuq imaqainnaliqsuni quaqattarunniiqsunilu; taimaigajuttuq iipulumini juunimunu

a tidal crack that stays open in the spring time (a former naggut, i.e. naggutiviniq); like a naggut but with open water remaining in the crack (i.e. it does not re-freeze); mainly occurs between April and June

ᐊᔪᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

ᓄᑦᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ

nuttaviniit ammapalliajut auppalliajumut

ajuppalliajuq

the process of cracks in the ice widening due to melting

ᖁᑯᓕᐊᖅ ᒪᓂᕐᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑭᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᑲᐃᓪᓗᖅᑕᐅᒐᒥ ᖁᓪᓗᐱᐊᖅᑐᖅ

ᖁᓪᓗᐱᐊᖅᑐᖅ

sikuliaq manirattuq ingirranirmut anurimullu kailluqtaugami qullupiaqtuq

qullupiaqtuq

the process of moving ice colliding with solid ice (tuvaq), the resulting pressure causes both pieces to rise up, usually caused by winds and currents

ᖁᓪᓗᐱᐊᕐᓃᑦ

qullupiarniit

ᐸᔾᔭᕐᓗᒐᒥ ᖃᖅᒐᑦᑕᑕᒻᒪᓇᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᐊ ᐊᐳᐊᔪᑯᓗᐊᐱᒃ ᖁᓪᓗᐱᐊᖅᑐᖅ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᖅᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᓯᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᐃᓪᓕᔪ ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ

pajjarlugami qangattatammariliqtuq ilua apuajukuluapik qullupiaqtuq; taimaigajuttuq upirngaakkut kisimi taimaigajuilliju maannakkut

ice condition created by the process of qullupiaqtuq, a peaked ice formation caused by tides and currents pushing ice pans/surfaces together where they had cracked open; typically happens in the spring, but it is not occurring as often in recent years

ᓇᑦᓯᖅᑐᒥᓂᐊᐲᑦ ᓇᓯᖅᓯᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᕙᒥ | natsiqtuminiapiit natsiqsiuqsutik sarvami
Successful seal hunt at a sarva (ᓴᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᐃᑭᖅᑐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

ikiqtusivalliajuq

ᐋᔪᕋᖅ ᓂᕈᑦᑐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ | aajuraq niruttupalliajuq

the process of a crack widening, opening; it leads to the formation ikiqtuq

ᓯᑯ ᐲᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖁᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᓅᐸᐸᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᖕᒐᑦ ᓯᖁᑎᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓈᓂ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᖃᖕᒐᒃᑯᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᖁᒨᐸ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᒪᓕᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ

ᐃᑭᖅᑐᖅ

ikiqtuq

siku piiraimmat, siquttirnikuit nuuppangittut tamaangat siquttiraluaqsutik, taimaigunnaqtut sinaani uvvaluuniit namituinnaq, qangakkulimaaq arraaguup iluani, malitsugit imaup aulaninga ammalu ulinninga imaup

when the ice breaks off, the broken piece stays in the same area; it could happen at the sinaa (floe edge) or elsewhere, at any time of the year, related to currents and tides

ᓂᐱᑦᑐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

nipittupalliajuq

ᓂᐱᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᒪᒥᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒡᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᓯᓈᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒐᒥ

nipippalliajut mamiliqtut naggutiit uvvalu sikuit sinaani quaqpalliagami

the process of “freezing onto”; it can be a recurring process along a naggut or the sinaa

ᓯᓈᓂ

sinaani

Floe edge

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley

ᑎᒻᒧᓐ ᐊᒪᓇᐊᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓈᓂ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᖓᓂ
Timmun Alariaq upirngaakkut sinaani Kinngait kangiqsungani
Timmun Alariaq at the spring sinaa in Kinngait inlet
(ᔪᒥᓂ/juuni/June 2008)

ᐅᐃᒍᐊᖅ

uiguaq

ᓯᓈᓂ ᓯᑯᕝᕙᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᐃᒍᓕᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᕝᕙᖅᒧᑦ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᓂᓕᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᓱᕝᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᔾᔨᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᓯᓈᖕᒐ ᐅᐃᒍᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒐᒥ

sinaani sikuvalliajuq uiguliutitsuni tuvarmut; attanarnilik kisiani pisuvviugunnaqtuq ijjiliqtillugu; sinaanga uiguaqtuq ilagami

new ice that forms at the sinaa, meaning an “add on”; it happens either as the edge of the tuvaq becomes established or after a piece has broken off (uukkaqtuq) and it is re-freezing; it is usually thin and dangerous, but can sometimes be walked on if it is cold enough

ᐅᐃᒍᐊᕕᓂᖅ

uiguaviniq

ᓯᑯᕋᑖᕕᓂᖅ ᓯᓈᒍᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓯᑯᑐᖅᑲᕐᒥᒃ, ᑐᕝᒪᒥᒃ ᓯᓈᖅᐸᓱᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᓈᒋᓕᐅᑎᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᑐᖅ

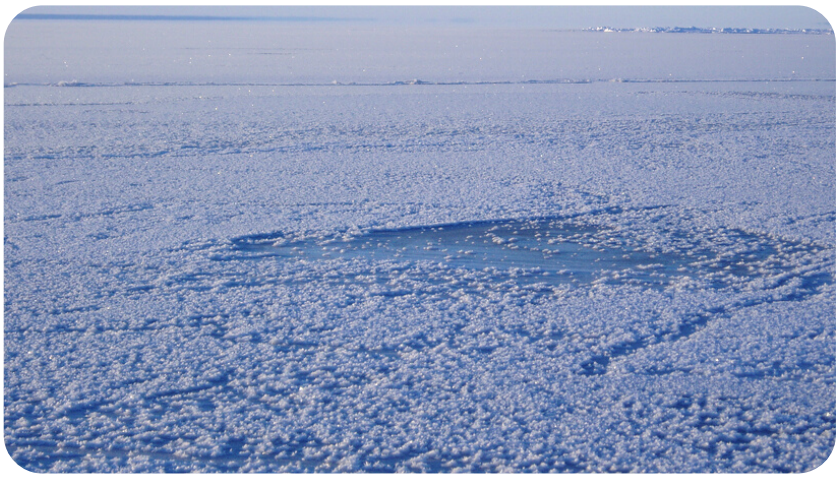
sikurataaviniq sinaagut aputikinniqsaq sikutuqarmik, tuvammik sinaaqpasinniqsautsuni sinaagiliutiqattartuq

former uiguaq; recently formed ice along the sinaa that has less snow than the older ice, it makes a new floe edge

ᓯᓈ

sinaa

ᑐᕝᕕᑉ ᓯᓈᖓ | tuvaup sinaanga | floe edge; the edge of the landfast ice (tuvaq)



ᓴᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ

salluarniq

ᐃᔾᔪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓱᑯ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓴᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅᑲᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᕿᕐᓈᖓᓱᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᒋᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓵᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ijjugaluaqsuni siku ilanga salluarniqasuungummijuq qirnaangasuuq tamanna ilagigaluaqsuniuk ijjujuq kisiani saaluaqtuq nangiarnarunnaqtuq taimaittuutillugu, taijausuuq salluanirmik

new, thin ice that looks dark; it forms around sarvait or the sinaa at any time of year; it is always dangerous because it is the thinnest ice

ᑲᐃᒃᑯᐃᑦ
[ᑲᐃᒃᑯᑦ]

kaikkuit
[kaikkut]

ᓯᐊᔾᔪᐃᓐᓂᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᕐᑲᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᑦᓴᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᒃᑰᕗᑦ

siajjuinnigalait anurimut ingirranirmullu aulatautsuti uqausiuvalaurmijuq qaujimajjutautsuni aivvitsalirninganik ukiaksaakkut ukiukkullu sinaangani imminut katiqsuqtut kaikkuuvut

when chunks of ice have broken off an ice edge (e.g. sinaa, sijja, sarva) together, forming like a line of floating ice that move in the open water with the influence of winds and currents; it is also an indication that walrus will be coming closer; kaikkut when it occurs on a smaller scale

ᐆᒃᑲᖅᑐᖅ

uukkaqtuq

ᓯᑯ ᐊᖏᓈᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕐᓃᑦ ᓵᕕᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒐᒥ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᓇᒡᒍᑎᓕᓐᓂ ᐋᔪᕋᕐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ; ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐ

siku anginaaqtuq siquttirniit saavittuq ingirranirmut aulataugami; taimaigajuttuq naggutilinni aajurarniluunniit; ingirranirmut aulataugajuttu

the process of uukkaq occurring; the ice is breaking off and floating away, involving larger pieces of ice than siqummaq; usually happens where a naggut or aajuraq had formed, often caused by currents

ᐅᒃᑲᖅᑯᑏᑦ	ᓯᑯ ᐊᖏᓈᖅᓯᓂ ᐲᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᕝᕙᖅᒥ siku anginaaqsuni piiqtuq tuvarmi
uukkaqqutiit	the result of uukkaqtuq; a large piece of ice that has broken off from the tuvaq

ᓵᔾᔭᓚᓐᓂᖅ

saajjalanniq

ᓯᖁᑦᑎᕋᒥ ᓯᑰᑉ ᓯᓈᖕᒐ, ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᑦ (ᐅᐃᒍᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᑦ) ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᓯᓲᖅ (ᖁᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒪᑦ ᓯᓈᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒪ ᓯᑰᑉ); ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕋᑦᓴᖅ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖕᒐᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓂᕋᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ

siquttirami sikuup sinaanga, tamannalu imaq qanigijaaniittuq quaqpalliasimmat (uiguaqpalliasimmat) atautikkannisisuuq (quakkannirmat sinaanganut tamatuma sikuup); nalunairatsaq tauttungatigut maniranninganut

a large piece of ice that had broken off the floe edge, but as the surrounding water began to freeze (or progression of uiguaq) it became re-connected to the floe edge (i.e. frozen into the ice again); it can be identified based on its smooth appearance

ᑭᙵᐃᑦ | Kinngait (ᐅᑐᐸᐱᕆ/utuppiri/October 2003)

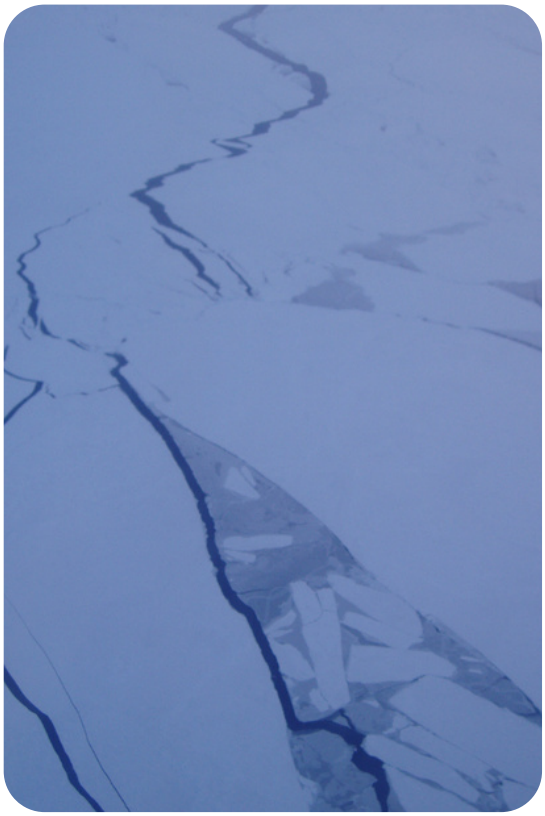
ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅ

siquttiqtuq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑦᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᑕᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒫᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓲᖑᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᑕᑎᔭᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ

tamakkua nuttaugaluat akuni atakainnasuungummata ammalu siqummaaniit aturatsausuungugillutik asinginnut sikunut tatijautuarmata

general reference to the process of ice breaking up; if it is close enough to be touching tuvaq, you can use this ice to go back and forth between moving ice and landfast ice



ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᖅ

siqummaq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᕙᖅ ᐱᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑎᓐᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᓵᔾᔭᓚᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᒥᒃ; ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᕐᑯᔭᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᓄᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᓵᔾᔪᔾᔭᐅᑦᑕᕈᐊᕐᒪᑕ

tamanna tuvaq piulauraluaqsuni ingirranirmut ammalu anurimut aulatauluni aulajjaniqpat ammalu nutinningagut saajjalanniqpat taijaugajaqkuq siqummamik; asivaqtiit uqaujjauvalaurmijut ungataanuuqujaugatik nuttaup saajjujjauttaruarmata

when the ice is starting to break off (just before uukkaqtuq, but smaller pieces of ice), or crack; hunters are warned not to go on the water (ocean) side of the crack or they might get caught on the floating ice if it breaks off (referred to as saajjujjauttaruarmata in Inuktitut)

ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᕕᓃᑦ

siqummaviniit

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᕈᖅᓱᑎᒃ

tamakkua siquttirnikuit angijuutautsutik siqummaqarniramik mikijuutiruqsutik

former siqummaq; the ice that has broken up into smaller pieces due to currents or winds (can occur throughout the winter)

ᓂᐱᑦᑐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

nipittupalliajuq

ᓂᐱᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᒪᒥᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒍᑏᑦ ᐅᐹᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᓯᓈᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒐᒥ

nipippalliajut mamiliqtut naggutiit uvvalu sikuit sinaani quaqpalliagami

the process of “freezing onto”; it can be a recurring process along a naggut or the sinaa

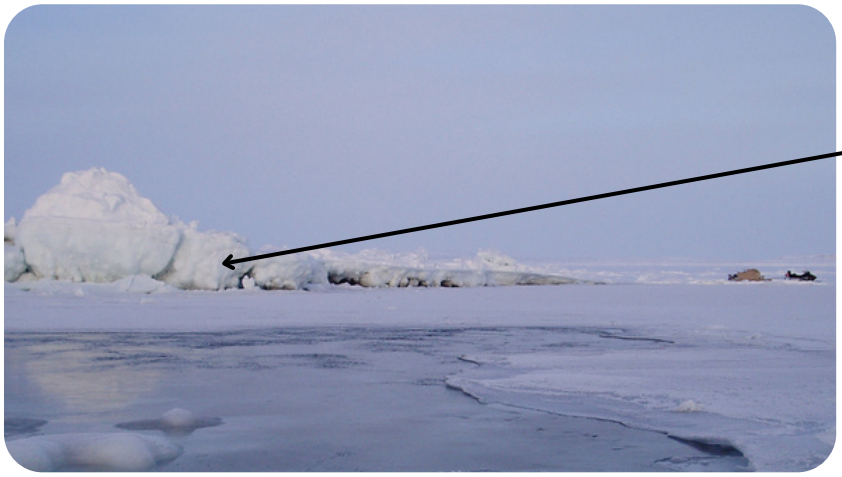
ᐃᐅᔪᖅ

ivujuq

ᓯᑯᓕᐊᖅ ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑎᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᑐᕝᕙᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒧᓪᓗᓃᑦ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᐹᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖏᖁᓂᖁᒧᑦ; ᓯᑯᓕᐊᖅᑑᓚᓲᑦ ᓂᒡᒋᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

sikuliaq qaliriittipalliajuq tuvaup qaanganut, nunamulluunniit siquttiqpalliajuq anurimut uvvaluunniit ingirranirmut; sikuliaqtuulasuut niggitillugu

the process of large ice pans being forced on top of each other, onto tuvaq, or onto land, by the south wind and/or currents



ᐃᐅᓃᑦ
[ᐃᐅᖃᓐᓂᖅ, ᐃᐅᔪᕕᓂᖅ]

ivuniit
[ivuqanniq, ivujuviniq]

ᓯᑯᓕᐊᑦ ᖃᓕᓈᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖁᓂᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᐹᓗ ᐃᖏᖁᓂᖁᒧᑦ

sikuliat qaliriittut siquttirnikut anurimut uvvalu ingirranirmut

the result of ivujuq; an ice formation caused by winds or currents pushing thick ice on top of other ice/land, and it re-freezes into rough ice (like pressure ridges)

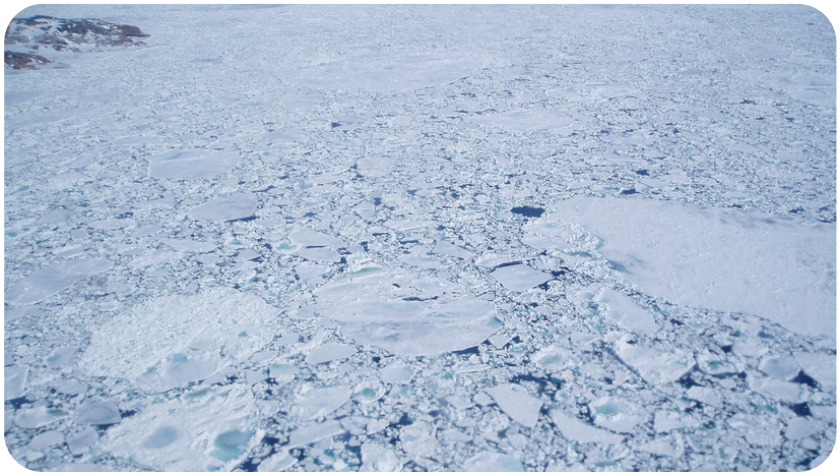
ᒥᖑᐃᖅᑐᖅ

ᓯᑯ ᓯᓈᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ

siku sinaagut attuatsuni ingirranirmut ingirrajuq

minguiqtuq

the process of ice moving (rubbing) against the sinaa as it is carried by currents



ᐊᑦᓴᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ

atsaliktaujait

ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᒥᖑᐃᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᑲᐃᕝᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑭᑖᕈᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ

sikuit miguiqtuup akunningani kaivasijut ammalukitaaruqtuq ingirranirmut

ice formed into circular pieces by currents moving (rubbing/rotating) the ice against the sinaa or the coastline; they can be any size, but usually refers to large ice pans

ᑭᙵᐃᑦ | Kinngait (ᒪᐃ/mai/May 2005)

ᒪᓃᓪᑦ
[ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ]
maniilaat
[maniittuq]

ᓯᑯᕝᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖁᓂᑦ ᓯᑯᕈᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ; ᑐᑭᖓ ᒪᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᐸᑕ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ, ᐃᖏᐅᓕᐅᖁᓂᖅᓴᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ

sikuvalliatillugu siquttirnikut sikurukkanniqtuq; tukinga maniittuq anginiqsauppata sikuit, ingiuliurniqsaugajaqtuq

rough ice created in the fall as currents and winds move the ice around, small pieces break off and refreeze in the same area; referred to as maniittuq when larger pieces of ice are involved, it would be more rough

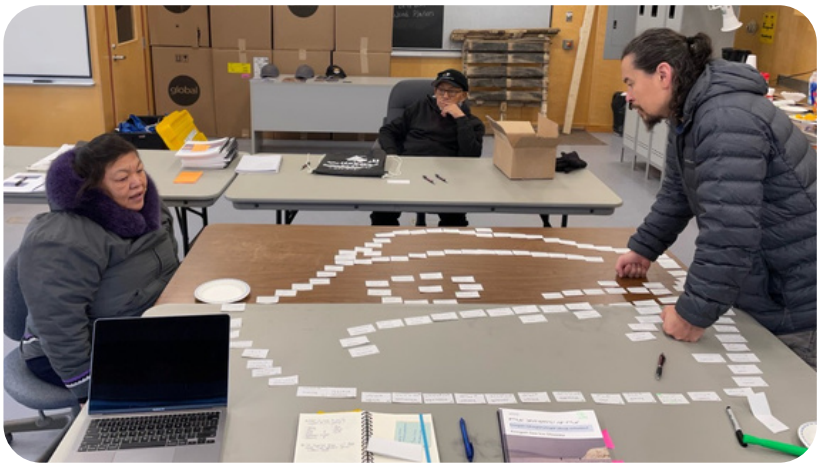
ᒪᓃᓗᑯᑖᖅ

maniilagaakutaaq

ᒪᓃᑦᑐᑲᑖᖅ ᓯᑯ ᓯᖁᑦᑎᖁᓂᑰᒪᑦ ᖁᐊᕈᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᒥ ᐅᐃᒍᓕᐅᔭᐅᒐᒥᓗᓐᓂ

maniittukataaq siku siquttirnikuummat quarutikkannirami uiguliujjaugamiluunni

a long stretch of rough ice where small pieces have broken off and then reattached, or become frozen into the uiguaq



ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᔪᖅ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑕᐃᒎᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ

aaqisuijuq sikuup taiguusinginnik malitsugu silaup aulaninga

Arranging the order of sea ice terms according to seasonal cycle

(ᓄᕕᑉᐱᕆ/nuvippiri/November 2022)

ᓯᓂᓗᒃᑐᖅ

siniluktuq

ᓯᓈᖓ ᐅᐃᒍᐊᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓴᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ; ᓯᓈᖓ ᐊᕿᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓴᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖓ

sinaanga uiguaqaqpat atuqsaungittumik; sinaanga aqittuq masatitut, attanaqtuq aturianga

a “bad edge”; when the sinaa or the edge of a sarva is soft and slush-like, and so it is not safe to travel on

ᕿᓯᒃᑐᖅ
[ᕿᓯᐊᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ]

qisuktuq
[qisuallaaqtuq]

ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᔾᔨᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᕿᓯᒃᑐᖅ (ᐳᔫᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᐳᓗ-ᒧᓄᑦ); ᕿᓯᐊᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᔾᔨᓕᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐳᔫᕋᕐᔪᑦᑐᖅ

imaq ijjiliqtumut qisuktuq (pujuuqtuq, nuvippiri tikillugu iipulu-munut); qisuallaaqtuq imaq ijjiliqtumut pujuuraarjuttuq

an expanse of fog that occurs over open water when it is very cold (November to April); qisuallaaqtuq is a similar, but less dense kind of ice fog

ᓴᒃᓯᒍᑎᓕᒃ

sajjugutilik

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᓈᖓ ᐅᑦᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑭᒻᓕᖓ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᕕᑦᓴᐅᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᓴᒃᓯᒍᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᑐᓯᒥᒃ ᐅᑦᑯᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑎᑭᑦᑐᒥᒃ

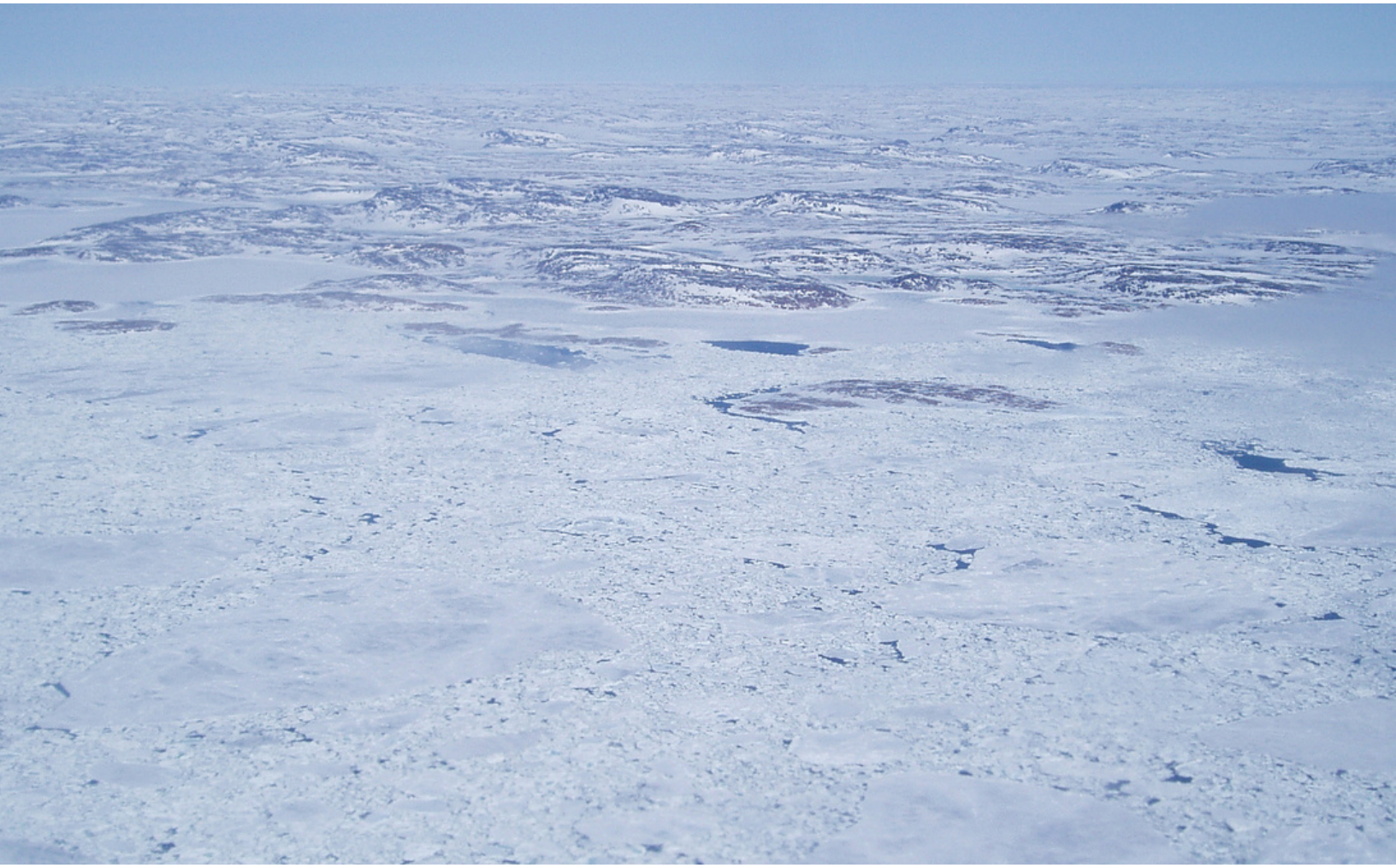
tamanna sinaanga uvvaluunniit nunaup killinga sikusimanniqpat aturatsauluni ingirravitsauluni taijaugajaqkuq sajjugutilimmik atitujumik uvvaluunniit atikittumik

an ice condition that enables travel along the sinaa (along the uiguaq) or along the shore; atiqtujuq is a wider version, and atikittuq is a narrower version

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ

aulaniq

Moving ice



ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᙵᖓᕐᓂᒃ | ajjiliuqtaviniq qangatatsutik, qangattaqtut Kinngarnik
View from the air, flying out of Kinngait (LΔ/mai/May 2005)

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ

aulaniq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᖅᑭᓪᓚᒍᓐᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᐃᓐᓇᒐᓚᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᕙᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ

tamakkua sikuit aulanirmi nuqqillagunnangittut aulainnagalaktut sikuit taijait nuqqangavanngittut aulanirmik

general term for moving ice; ice that is always moving, in open water

ᐃᑦᓯᓂᖅ

itsiniq

ᑖᑦᓱᒪ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᓂᖓ ᐃᒫᓃᓐᓂᖓ ᓴᖅᑭᔾᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᓂᖅᑲᓱᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᓗᒻᒥᒃ ᐳᒃᑕᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᔾᔭᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᖅᑲᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᒻᒪᕆᐅᑦᓱᓂ

taatsuma sikuup aqqaumaninga imaaniinninga saqqijaanngittuq, tamakkua sikuit itsiniqasuut anginiqsaalummik puktaninganik saqqijaaqtuup aqqaumajuq anginiqsammariutsuni

a general reference to the submerged portion of any type of sea ice (landfast or floating); only a quarter of the ice is showing, three quarters of the ice is under water

ᓯᑯᓕᐊᖅᑕᖅ

sikuliaqtaq

ᓯᑯᐊ ᓅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᓚᐅᖅᑕᒥᓂ

sikua nuutausimajut ingirranirmut inigilauqtamini

frozen, piled ice that has been taken by currents to an area away from where it formed

ᐳᒃᑖᓐ

puktaan

ᓯᑯᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐳᑦᑕᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ

sikupaujait puttajut imavimmi

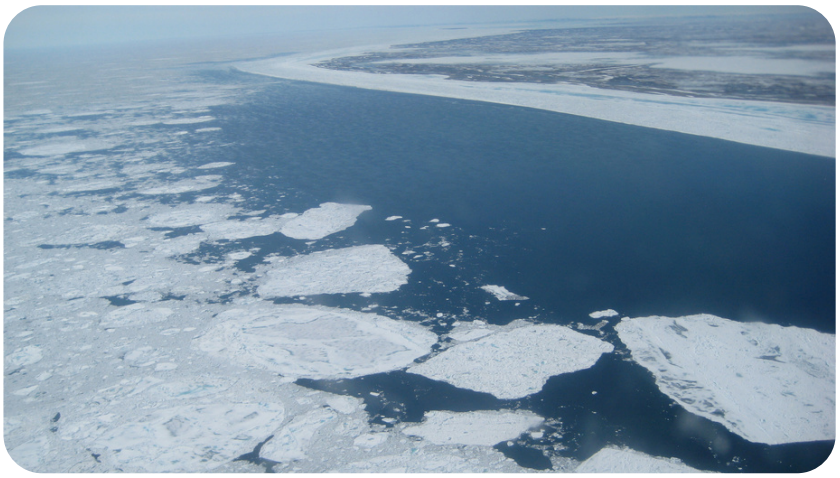
large pieces of floating ice moving in open water

ᐳᑐᒍᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᓐ ᓴᖅᑮᕗᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᓇᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ

Putuguq amma Karin saqqiivuuk sikuup mitsaanut titiraqsimajunik takujauqullugit nunalinnut ammalu nirivijjuaqtitsitsutik

Pootoogoo and Karen launch the siku atlas with a community presentation and feast (ᒫᑦᓯ/maatsi/March 2011)

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley



ᐊᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ
[ᒪᓂᕐᑕᐃᑦ]

anniqsait
[manirattait]

ᓯᑯ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᒐᖅᐸᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᓚᐅᕋᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᐅᕋᓂᑦᑕᐅᖅ; ᓯᑯᐸᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᖅ ᒪᓂᕐᑕᐃᑦ, ᓇᑦᓯᖅᑕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᑦᓯᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ

siku ingirrajagaqpattuq malittuq ingirranirmik siquttilauratik aulauranittauq; sikupaujaq angijuq manirattait, natsiqtaqarunnaqtuq natsialiurviugunnarmijuq ukiukkut

large ice pans that move with the ebb and flow of the current in open water, without breaking up or melting; these could occur in any season, in open water; they are usually rough ice pans, and seals can live/have pups on this ice throughout the winter; seal pups born on this ice can have longer flippers, especially when they lose their mothers early; manirattait when occurring on a larger scale

ᓯᑯᕐᓵᑦ

sikurasaat

ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᑦᑐᔫᑏᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᐢᒃᓯᑎᒃ

sikuit akuttujuutiit ingirraqatigiittut ingirranirmut, aulagajuttut kaivaksutik

dispersed, free-floating ice broken off by the wind but moving together as a group due to influence of currents, often moving in a circular motion

ᑲᕝᕙᐃᑦ

kavvait

ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑭᐊᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐳᖅᑐᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓯᒪᒥᐅᑎᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᓱᓂᒃ; ᑲᑎᓐᓂᐅᓕᕋᐃᒪᒥᒃ ᓱᓈᓄᑦ ᑐᓚᕝᕕᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓃᓲᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᕐᕕᑦᓴᐅᒍᓐᓃᖅᓱᓂ; ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᓵᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᑦ; ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᖃᒃᑯᑑᒪᒥ

ilaannikkut tamakkua sikuit angijuutiutsutik kakiatsutillu nillinarniqsautsutik sikutuinnarnik puqtutsutik, amisut simmiutigunnaqtut kangisunik; katinniuliraigamik sinaanut tulavvitsaugunniisuut umiaqturvitsauguniiqsuni; ukiutamaat aqqusaaqpangittut; ungasittumi takutsausuut qakkutuugami

old ice (considered like multi-year ice, third year ice or older); very white/clean and colder, large pans of moving ice (but not icebergs), that come from far away in the summer, usually from the north and move westward (they melt in the west, they do not move east); much larger ice than what forms around Kinngait; when they congregate close to the sinaa they prevent boat travel; they do not show up every year; you can tell they are coming because it will be bright in the distance

ᑕᓯᑎᕆᔪᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᕋᔭᓂᑦ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ
tasitirijut natsirajanit Kinngarni
Stretching seal skins in Kinngait
(ᐅᑐᐸᐱᕆ/utuppiri/October 2003)

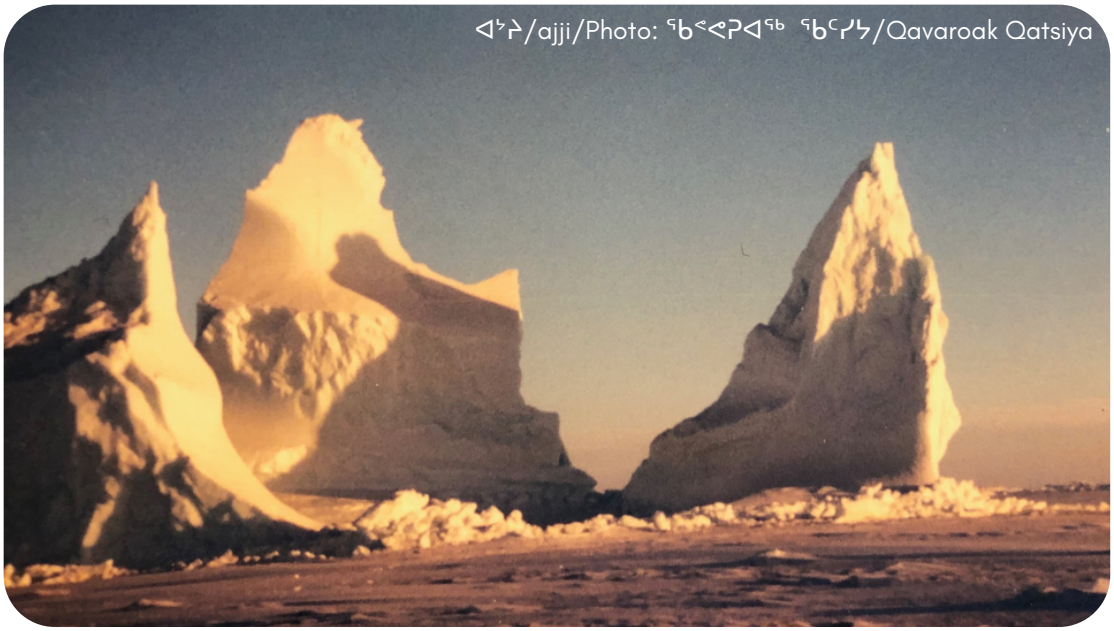
ᐱᖃᓗᔭᖅ

piqalujaq

ᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᕐᓂᑯ ᓂᒪᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᒃᑯᔾᔭᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᑕᓇᐅᖑᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᒪᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓃᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ, ᐱᐅᒐᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᙱᑎᓈᕐᓂᑯᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᓂᒪᓐᓂ

sirmimik qaurniku nilak ingirratitausuuq anurimut ingirranirmullu ammalu sikumut ukiukkut sikkujjaumagunnaqtuq, tariungungittuq nilattarviugunnaqtuq amma piqalujaup sanianiilluni attanarunnaqtuq siquttirunnarmat, piugajaqtuq ilanngaatiriirnikuni nuatsivigilugu nilanni

iceberg; glacier ice that broke off and moved with currents and wind; it can be frozen into sea ice in the winter; used for drinking water because it is freshwater ice; you have to be careful around icebergs because chunks can fall off, so it is best to collect pieces that have already broken off



ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐃᑦ (ᐊᔾᔨᐅᑏᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᑕᐅᓯᕕᓂᖅ, ᐅᓪᓗᖓ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ)
piqalujait (ajjiugiiqtumi ajjiliutaujuviniit, ullunga uqaqsimanngittuq)
Piqalujait (icebergs) (Copy of a print photo, no date)

ᓴᕐᑯᐃᑦ

sarvait

Polynyas

ᐸᕐᓇᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᑦᓯᖅᓯᐅᕆᐊᓚᖓᔪᑦ ᓴᕐᑯᒧᑦ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ
parnattillugit natsiqsiurialangajut sarvamut Kinngait qanigijaani
Preparing for seal hunting at a sarva near Kinngait
(ᔭᓐᓄᐊᕆ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᓴᕐᓚ

sarva

ᓴᕐᓚᐃᑦ ᖃᖓᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᒐᓗᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᑉᓚᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓄᕋᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᕐᓚᖅᑐᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᒻᒧᓪᓗ ᑎᓂᒻᒧᓪᓗ, ᐃᔾᔨᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᕿᓱᓲᖑᑦᓱᓂ

sarvait qangalimaakkut ukiungugaluakkut imaunginnaqtut imautitautsutillu ingirranirmut, uvvaluunniit naliannuraqtunut sarvaqturarnut aulatarmut ulimmullu tinimmullu, ijjiliqtillugu qisusuungutsuni

an area “where there are currents” that does not freeze over in the winter (a polynya); occurs within tuvaq where there are strong currents, often with a lot of small ice pans moving back and forth, and when it is cold ice fog forms over the water

ᓴᕐᓚᑦᑐᕋᖅ

sarvatturaq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᑯᐃᑦ ᓱᔾᔭᒥᓃᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᒫᓃᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐃᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓴᕐᓚᒦᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᐊᓴᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᑦ ᓴᕐᓚᖅᑐᕋᕐᒥᒃ

tamakkua sikuit sijjaminiilluunniit imaaniinginnaqtut ingirrainnaqsutik sarvamiittut quasaunginnaqsutik taijat sarvaqturarmik

pieces of ice in a sarva that the tide has jammed up along the edge and are always slippery

ᐳᑐᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒋᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊ ᑕᐟᐸᐅᖓᐃ-ᒥᒃ

Putugu ammalu Gita apiqsuqtillugik Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai-mik

Pootoogoo and Gita interviewing Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai

(ᔭᓐᓄᐊᓇ/jannuari/January 2005)

ᓴᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ

salluarniq

ᐃᔾᔪᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓱᑯ ᐃᓚᖓ ᓴᓪᓗᐊᕐᓂᖃᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐃᓚᒋᒐᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᔪᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓵᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ijjugaluaqsuni siku ilanga salluarniqasuungummijuq tamanna ilagigaluaqsuniuk ijjujuq kisiani saaluaqtuq nangiarnarunnaqtuq taimaittuutillugu, taijausuuq salluanirmik

new, thin ice that looks dark; it forms around sarvait or the sinaa at any time of year; it is always dangerous because it is the thinnest ice

ᓯᓂᓗᒃᑐᖅ

siniluktuq

ᓯᓈᖓ ᐅᐃᒍᐊᕐᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓴᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ | sinaanga uiguaqaqpat atuqsaungittumik

a “bad edge”; when the sinaa or the edge of a sarva is soft and slush-like, and so it is not safe to travel on

ᑲᐃᒃᑯᐃᑦ
[ᑲᐃᒃᑯᑦ]

kaikkuit
[kaikkut]

ᓯᐊᔾᔪᐃᓐᓂᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᐃᕝᕕᑦᓴᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓯᓈᖓᓂ ᐃᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᐃᒃᑰᕗᑦ

siajjuinnigalait anurimut ingirranirmullu aulatautsuti uqausiuvalaurmijuq qaujimajjutautsuni aivvitsalirninganik ukiaksaakkut ukiukkullu sinaangani imminut katiqsuqtut kaikkuuvut

when chunks of ice have broken off an ice edge (e.g. sinaa, sijja, sarva) together, forming like a line of floating ice that move in the open water with the influence of winds and currents; it is also an indication that walrus will be coming closer; kaikkut when it occurs on a smaller scale

ᓯᑯ ᑰᒍᔭᐅᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ; ᓯᑯ (ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓘᓐᓃᑦ) ᑕᕝᕙᓂᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇ ᑲᐃᕝᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᑰᒍᔭᐅᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐊᖏᓪᓗᓯᒃᑐᖅ

siku kuugujjaugunniiqtuq; siku (sunatuinnaluunniit) tavvanitsainna kaivattuq kuugujjaugunniiqtuq ingirranirmut

angillusiktuq

when pieces of ice (or any kind of object e.g. wood) get stuck circling in one area instead of moving with the current (e.g. water circling if blocked by a reef or rock)

ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᑦ ᑕᖅᑭᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᓕᖅᑲᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖏ ᑰᓪᓗᑦ ᓴᙵᒋᒋᐊᓪᓚᒫᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᓕᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓃᓪᓗ ᐊᑭᑦᑕᐃᒫᑦ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑭᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᓗ ᓯᑯᓗ ᐊᐸᑎᐳᓪᓗ ᐱᑐᕐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑐᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓃᑦ ᑰᓪᓗᑦ ᓴᙵᒋᒋᐊᓪᓚᓐᓂᖓ ᑕᖅᑭᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓕᖅᑲᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ. ᐱᑐᕐᓂ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᑕᖅᑭᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑰᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᖅᑭᖅ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓇᓕᖅᑲᐃᑦᑑᑎᓪᓕᒍᓗ, ᐱᑐᕐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗᒍᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑭᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

ᐱᑐᕐᓂᖅ [ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅᑐᔪᖅ] **piturniq** [ingirraniqtujuq]

taqqitamaat taqqiq iluittuutilugu naliqqaittuutillugulu imaup ingirraningi kuullut sanngigiallasuut, taimaitillugu ulinniit tininniillu akittaisuut; attanarunnaqtuq imaq nunalu sikulu avativullu piturnitillugu, ingirraniqtujuq tukilik ingirraniit kuullut sanngigiallanninga taqqiq iluittuutillugu naliqqaittuutillugulu, piturni tukilik taqqiup aulatsiningani imarmik ingirraninginnik kuunnilu taqqiq iluittuutillugu naliqqaittuutilligulu, piturnitillugu ingirraniqtutillugulu attanarunnaqtuq

refers to the full and new moon cycles, and how these affect the currents and water levels in both the ocean and fresh water, these are the times of the highest and lowest tides; every month during the peak moon cycle, at full and new moon time, the currents become stronger (ingirraniqtujuq) and so travel on the land, water, and ice can become more dangerous

ᓯᑯᒥ ᐅᐸᕝᕙᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᖃᖅᓯᒪᓲᖑᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐳᒃᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᒃ, ᑕᒪᐅᓇ ᑭᓪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓯᐱᑲᓪᓚᑦᑐᐊᓗᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᖑᒐᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᑦ ᐋᔭᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓕᓈᓕᑦᑎᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖅ ᖃᕐᓂᑯᕐᒥᒃ

ᖃᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ

qaarnikuit

sikumi uvvaluunniit tasirni qaaqsimasuunguvut imaq pukkiniqsaummat sikumik, tamauna killakkut imaq supikallattualuummat singugami tamakkua sikut piijaqsutik qaliriilittiqsutik sikumut taijaq qaarnikurmik

a type of "ice explosion" that occurs during full moon times (i.e. when the currents are strongest); the water goes through a crack in ice and due to pressure from currents under the ice, causes ice to break and pile along cracks and can look/sound like an explosion (it can even happen in lakes and rivers in mid-winter when it is coldest)

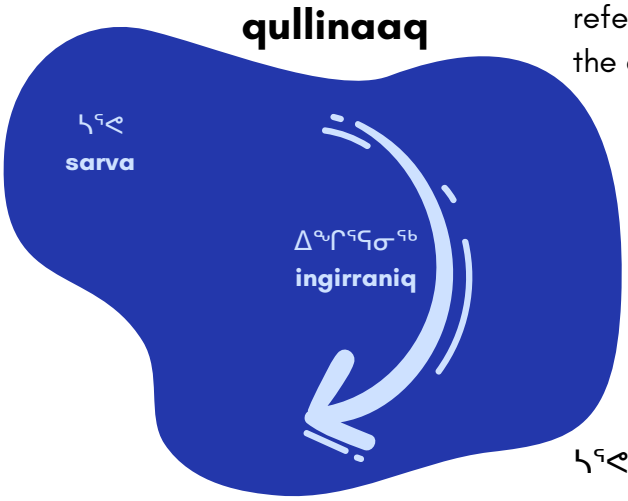
ᖁᒻᓕᓈᖅ

qullinaaq

ᓴᕐᕝᐅᑉ ᓱᓈᖓᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓈᖓᓃᙵᖅᑐᖅ

sarvaup sinaangani ingirraniq sinaanganiinngaaqtuq

refers to the direction of the tide moving away from the edge of a sarva



ᓴᕐᕝᐅᑉ ᓱᓈᖓᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᕌᕐᕕᒋᔭᖓ

sarvaup sinaangani ingirraniup turaarvigijanga

refers to the direction of the tide moving towards the edge of a sarva

ᐊᒻᓕᓈᖅ

allinaaq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᕐᕝᐃᑦ ᖁᐊᓚᐅᒻᓚᓲᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒐᔪᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᓂᖅᑐᔪᑉᓗᒃᑯ ᖁᐊᕈᔭᐅᓚᐅᒻᓚᓲᑦ; ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᖁᑭᖅᑕᕐᑲᖅᐸᑦ ᓱᑯᓕᐊᖅᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᔭᖏᖅᐸᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᒍᓐᓃᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓛᓐᓃᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᓲᖅ, ᓱᑰᑉᐸᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖅ ᓄᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᓄᓐᓂᖅ

nunniq

tamakkua sarvait qualaullasuut; taimaigajuittuq ingirraniqtujupaalukku quarujjaulaullasuut; kangiqsuit qikiqtaqaqpat sikuliaqtaqarniqpat angijumik ajangiqpat naliannut aulagunniiniqpat ilaanniinakkut taimailausuuq, sikuuppat tamarmik taijausuuq nunnirmik

a condition that occurs occasionally when a sarva freezes over; a rare time when an area with very strong currents freezes, usually around inlets or along islands; it does not occur evenly in one area, or in the same place every year

ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

auppallianiq

Melting

ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᒍ (ᐃᑎᓪᓕᐊᕐᔫᑉ ᒥᑦᓴᓄ)
ingirrajuq Qikiqtaniup nigiqpasiagu (Itilliarjuup mitsaanu)
Travel along the south coast of Baffin Island (towards Andrew Gordon Bay)
(LΔ/mai/May 2005)

ᐅᕐᑯᕈᓯᖅᑐᖅ
[ᕐᑲᓂᑦᑕᖅ]

uqurusiqtuq
[qanittaq]

ᓯᑯ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑦᓱᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᕐᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᒥᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐱᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᒥᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᑦᓴᐃᒐᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐅᕐᑯᕈᓯᖅᑐᖅ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᙱᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐊᑖᒍ ᓵᓪᓕᕝᓪᓕᐊᓂᙵ, ᕐᑲᐅᔨᓴᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐅᓈᕐᒧ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᒪᙵ

siku sikurataaqtuminiutillugu atsummarik qanniqtuminiutillugu tamanna siku apisimalirniqpat sikurataaminirmik autsaigajaqquq amma taijaulluni uqurusiqtuq; attanaqtuq takutsaunngimmat sikuup ataagu saallivallianinga, qaujisainnarialik unaarmu attanarmangaa

when lots of fresh snow falls on new/thin ice it creates a layer of insulation from the cold air above; this insulation causes the sea ice to melt from underneath due to the warmth of water below the ice; it is a dangerous condition because you cannot see the ice thinning from underneath, so it requires continual testing of the ice with a harpoon to evaluate safety

ᐳᐃᒃᑲᙳᔪᖅ

puikkangajuq

ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᙳ ᐃᑦᑖᕐᑭᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᔾᔭᙱᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

tariurmi sikuup qaanga ittaaqiliqtuq ijjangiaqtillugu

ice condition describing when salt water from underneath the sea ice gets absorbed into the surface ice when the weather is warm

ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖅ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᑦᓴᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ; ᐊᐳᑦ ᖃᖓᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑲᓲᖅ ᐊᕿᓪᓕᕝᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᓂ, ᓯᑯ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᓪᓕᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗᒍ

ᒪᙵᖅᑐᖅ

auppallianirmut taiguusiq upirngatsapalliasitillugu; aput qaangani pigiaqqaasuuq aqillivalliatsuni, siku attuqtauvalliasitillugu

mannguqtuq

one of the earliest indicators of the beginning of spring melt; it starts with snowmelt on the surface (i.e. a softening of the snow before actual melting), which then begins to influence the sea ice underneath

ᐊᐳᑦ ᖃᖓ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᓐᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ ᐅᓪᓗᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓅᕝᕕᒋᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒍ; ᐊᐳᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕿᓪᓕᕝᑐᖅ ᕿᖅᓱᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦᓱᓂᓗ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᓪᓛᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᓐᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᒋᓗᒍ

ᒪᙵᑦᑕᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

manngutaliqpalliajuq

aput qaanga auppalliaqattaliqtuq upinngaakkut malillugu qanuinninga ulluup ammalu qanngakkut nuuvigilugu qaujisarlugu; aput ullukkut/unnusakkut aqillivattuq qiqsuqqaqpatsunilu unnukkut/ullaakkut, piuniqsauvuq unnukkut ingirravigilugu

the process of snow melting from the top in the spring, considering daily variations and when is a good time to travel; the snow softens during the afternoon/evening and hardens again by the night/morning, so it is better to travel in the evening

ᒪᖏᑦᑕ ᕿᓕᐸᓕ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ ᓯᔾᔭᒃᑯ ᐅᐱᕐᖓᒥ | Mangitta Qilippali ingirrajuq sijjakku upirngaami Mangitak Kellypalik navigating sijja in the spring (ᔫᓂ/juuni/June 2008)

ᐊᐳᑕᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ

aputainnait

ᐊᐳᑕᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᓯᑰᙵᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐳᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᙳᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᓲᙳᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᙱᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓇᙱᐊᕐᓇᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᐱᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᖅ ᐊᐳᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓇᕐᔪᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᑕᒐᔭᖅᑐᑎᑦ; ᑕᑯᒐᓱᐊᖃᑦᑕᕆᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐳᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑉᐸᓯᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᕋᕐᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᙱᓂ ᑕᑯᒐᔭᕈᕕᐅᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

aputainnauniraqtausuuq sikuunngittuq aputituinnaq nunguppalliasuungutsuni ingirranirmut, nangiarnaqsutillu imaq apisimatuinnaqtuq taijaq aputainnarmik; attanaqtuq upinnarani ajjigiinginnarjujaaqtuq iluunnani, kisiani katagajaqtutit; takugasuaqattarit taimaittumik apummik appasinniqsauraarjuktuq ilangani takugajaruviuk tamanna attarnaqtuq

a dangerous condition that occurs in the spring, where the current melts the ice from underneath, and there can be only water under the snow; dangerous because it looks the same as other areas, but you will fall right through; look for areas in the snow that are a bit lower to identify this dangerous condition

ᕿᑯᙵᖅ

qunnguq

ᐃᒫᓂ ᓯᑯᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᕈᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᓄᕗᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓲᙳᕗᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒋᕐᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᕗᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᔪᔭᓕᖅᐸᑕ

imaani sikualuit takutsarulauqtinnagit nuvujatigut qaujijausuunguvut sikuit aggirninginnik nuvujait qaumajuujaaliqpata

a sky condition, referring to the reflection of ice in the clouds making them lighter coloured; important to understand clouds that can indicate ice conditions in the distance; you can start to use this technique in the spring

ᐃᒻᒪᑎᑦᑐᖅ

immatittuq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑭᑖᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᔾᔭᐅᑉ ᑭᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᐅᒐᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᑯᑖᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᒪᕈᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᑎᔫᑎᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ

tamanna sikuup kitaani amma sijjaup kitaaniittut immatinniugajuttut ilangit immatinnikutaangutsutik naukkutuinnaq imaruqsimaliqtillugu amma ilangillu itijuutiutsutik

the process of immatinniit (melt puddles) forming on top of the ice; water accumulation on ice away from the shoreline

ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓃᑦ

immatinniit

ᓇᓗᓇᙱᓯᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᔾᔭᐅᑉ ᑲᙱᐊ ᐃᒪᕈᕐᒪᑦ; ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᑎᓲᖑᒻᒪᓇᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖅ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᖅ

nalunanngisiarmijuq tamanna sijjaup kangia imarurmat; tamakkualu ilangit itisuungummaritsutik taijausuuq immatinniq

melt puddles that have accumulated on ice near the shoreline (sijja); they can be quite deep, to the point of melting through the ice

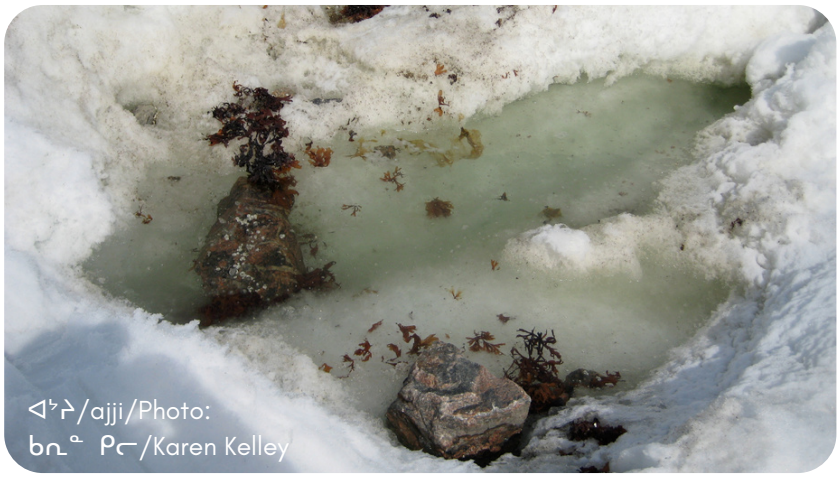
ᑭᖑᓂᒋᐊᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᐱᖅᒐᑦᓴᐅᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᒻᒧᐊ ᐊᐅᖅᑳᖅᐸᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᕈᖅᓱᓂ, ᖃᖓ ᓯᑰᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᒻᒧᐊᒍ ᐃᒪᕈᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓱᓂ; ᒫᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑦᑑᔾᖅᐸᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑯ ᐃᔾᔪᓯᓗᐊᖅᐸᒍᓐᓃᕐᒪᑦ

ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑖᖅ

ikiaqtaaq

kingunigiattinni siku ijjusiniqsauqattatillugu upirngatsauliraimma sikuup immua auqqaaqpajujuq imaruqsuni, qaanga sikuutsuni immuagu imaruqsuni ataagullu sikuqakkanniqsuni; maannakkut taimaittuujaaqpagunniiqtuq siku ijjusiluaqpagunniirmat

in the past when the ice was very thick, during spring thaw the middle of the ice would melt first, the top would remain ice while the mid-section would melt to water with another layer of ice on the bottom, like a sandwich; these days ikiaqtaaq does not seem to happen since the ice does not get as thick as it used to



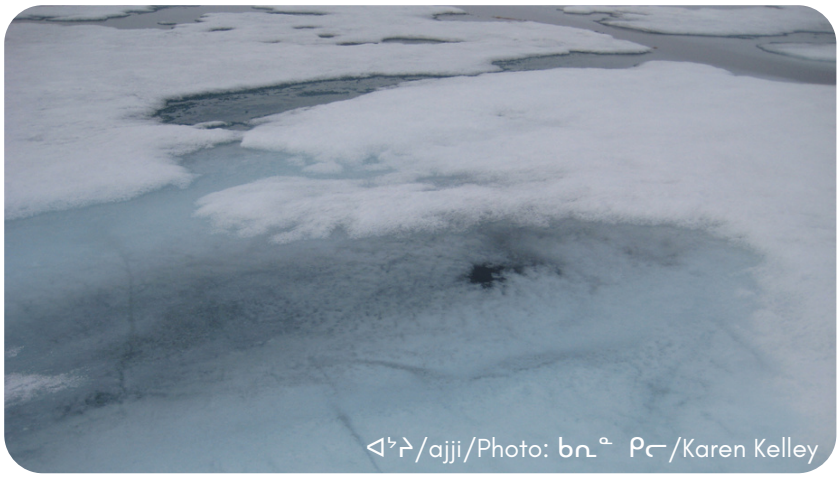
ᖃᓪᓗᐃᑦ
[ᖃᒡᓗᐃᑦ]

qalluit
[qagluit]

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖑᐊᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐃᖁᑎᒥᓂᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᑎᔫᓲᖑᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᒍᔾᔭᒥᓃᑦ

tamakkua pitaqaluannguasuungummijuq kangiqsuit tamakkuninga iquutiminirnik uvvaluunniit ujarait ilangit itijuusuungutsutik augujjaminiit

seaweed, rocks, or other debris on the ice that accelerates melting as the darker objects absorb heat faster, they sink down into the ice, and cause faster ice melt and water accumulation; qagluit is older terminology



ᑭᓪᓚᓛᑦ

killallaat

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓃᑦ ᓵᓪᓕᕝᓪᓕᐊᒐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᑕᕝᕗᓇᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑎᕐᑯᔭᐅᓲᖑᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᓪᓛᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᐅᒍᔾᔭᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᒫᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᒦᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᑏᑦ

tamakkua immatinniit saallivalliagamik, ilangit immatinniit ausuungummata tavvuunatsainnaq utiqujausuungunngittut killallaaluaqtuminikkut, augujjausuungummata imaarviugunnaqtuq immatinnimiikkaluaqsutik mikijuutiit

small holes that form on the ice in the spring; avoid travel through these, especially if there are many small holes, because the ice can melt quickly and you can fall through; if you do cross thorugh an area of killallaat, do not travel back through

ᑎᑉᐸᑦᑐᖅ

tippattuq

ᑐᕝᕙ ᐳᕐᓇᓚᓐᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐳᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᕈᕐᒪᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖓ ᑰᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᔾᔭᒧᑦ ᓱᓂᐅᑉ ᓄᙳᐊᓂ

tuvaq purrilanniuliqtuq aputauninga imarurmat, imauninga kuuttuviniutillugu sijjamut juuniup nunnguani

the process of the meltwater draining off the ice in the spring, usually occurs along the coastline near the end of June and the ice is raised as a result

ᑎᑉᐸᓐᓂᖅ

tippanniq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᒃᑰᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᑦᓱᓂ. ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᖓ ᐳᕐᓇᓚᓐᓂᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᓪᓕᖓ ᐃᒻᒪᑎᓐᓂᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓴᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ

tamanna aturatsautsiaqtuq immatinnikkuttailimatsuni. sikuup qaanga purrilanniuliqtillugu killinga immatinniulauraluaqsuni saluaqsimaliqtuq

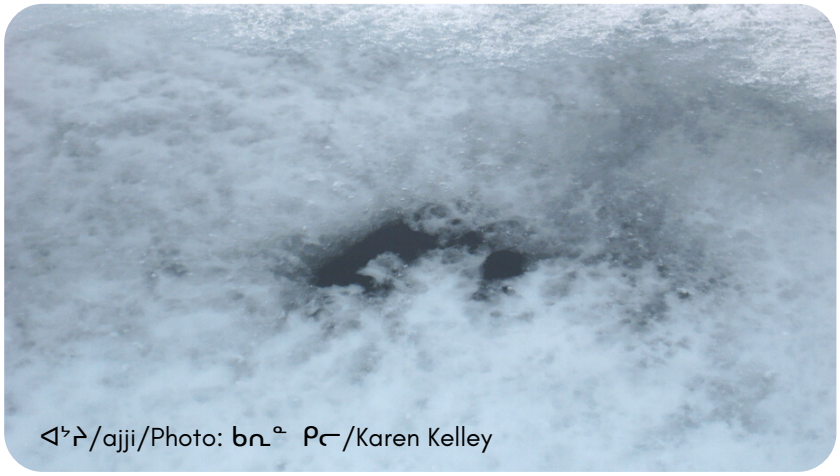
water has drained off the ice because it has become raised (detached from land); this condition is good to use for travel in the dry areas; when the edge (sijja) is higher than the middle (siku); it happens more along sijja because that is where it drains, as sijja is always moving with the tides

ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓱᐃᔪᖅ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ

aaqisuijuq sikuup taiguusinginnik malitsugu silaup aulaninga

Arranging the order of sea ice terms according to seasonal cycle (ᒫᒪᑦᓯ/maatsi/March 2009)

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo:
ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley



ᑭᓪᓚᐃᑦ
[ᑭᓪᓚᓃᑦ]

killait
[killaniit]

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᒍᑎᔪᒥᓂᕐᓂ ᓯᑯᒥ ᐅᐸᓐᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᖃᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᒻᒥ ᑭᓛᔪᐊᐱᓐᓂ, ᑭᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᒍᑎᓂᑯ ᑰᐸᕕᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ (ᖃᓪᓗᓕᒃᑯᑦ)

tamakkua augutijuminirni sikumi uvvaluunniit tasirmi uqaqtuqasuungummijuq iqalulimmi kilaajuapinni, kisutuinnarmut augutiniku kuuvviuliqsutik (qallulikkut)

holes that form as the ice has melted right through, allowing for the drainage of meltwater; it could happen on sea ice or lake ice, especially where dark matter absorbs heat (qalluit)

ᐊᔪᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ

ajuppalliajuq

ᓄᑦᑕᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ

nuttaviniit ammaqpalliajut auppalliajumut

the process of cracks in the ice widening due to melting

ᐊᐅᒃᑳᔪᖅ
[ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓯᔪᖅ, ᐊᐅᑦᓴᔪᖅ, ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ]

aukkaajuq
[aukkaasijuq, autsajuq, aukkaaniuliqtuq]

ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᓯᑲᑦᑐᒥᒃ; ᐃᑭᕋᓴᒐᓚᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᕈᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐃᖏᕋᓂᖅᑐᔫᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᒍ ᓴᕐᑯᐃᓪᓗ

siku auppalliajuq sukattumik; ikirasagalanni imaruraimmat, ingirraniqtujuup mitsaagu sarvaillu

the process of early ice melt in the spring; when the ice is melting rapidly, especially between islands where currents are stronger, and around sarvait

ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓂᖅ
[ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓐ, ᐊᐅᒃᑲᕐᓂᖅ]

aukkaaniq
[aukkaan, aukkarniq]

ᓯᑰᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᒪᕈᕋᒥ ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓲᖅ; ᐱᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᑦᑕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ; ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓴᕋᐃᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕈᕋᒥ ᑕᐃᔭᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᒃᑳᓂᓪᓗᓃᑦ; ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑑᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᕐᑯᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ

sikuulauraluaqsuni imarurami aukkaaniraqtausuuq; piluannguaqtuq tamakkua ingirranirmut auttauqattarmata; aukkasarailuannguaqtut imarurami taijat aukkaanirmik aukkaanilluuniit; attanaqtuugunnaqtuq sarvait saniani

the condition resulting from aukkaajuq; areas where the ice starts wearing out, melting, earlier than others in the spring time (April or May); these areas quickly become unsafe to travel through; often located near or around sarvait or other areas with stronger currents; sometimes referred to as a sarva (polynya), depending on dialect or context

ᓵᑦᓕᕝᑦᓕᐊᔪᖅ

saallivalliajuq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᓵᑦᓕᕝᑦᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᐅᑉᕝᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐳᒻᒧᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦᓗᒍ

tamanna siku saallivalliatitausuungummat silalummut uvvaluunniit anurimut apummuluunniit auppallianinganullu taimailiqtillugu

general reference to "ice is thinning"; thinning could be caused by rainfall, snowfall, or wind, which help to melt the ice; it could apply to either freezing (i.e. snow, wind, or rain affecting new thin ice) or melting processes; used in the spring time to refer to a period where the ice is thinning

ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᔪᖅ

nangiarnaqsijuq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᑦᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᓲᖅ; ᐱᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐅᒃᑲᕐᓂᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓕᐊᔪᒧᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓇᖕᒋᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᓗᐊᓲᖑᙱᑦᑐᖅ

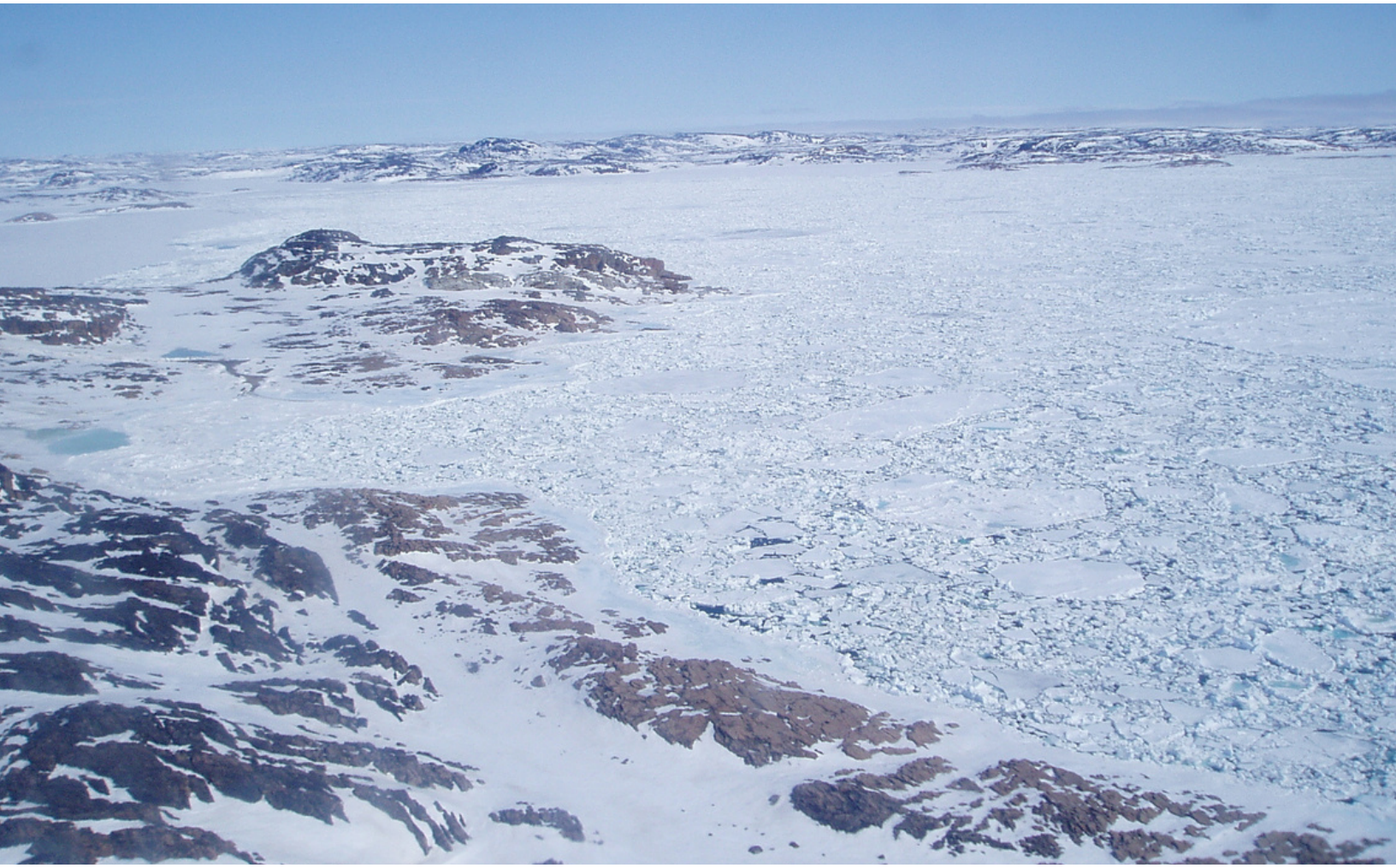
tamanna siku auppalliajumut nangiarnaqsisuuq; piluannguaqtuq tamakkua aukkarnigalait ataanit auppaliajumut mannatuinnaq nangiarnaqsiluasuungunngittuq

an expression that refers to ice getting dangerous, a warning to avoid these areas; used when the ice starts melting, especially around aukkaaniit where there are strong currents, and ice can be melting from the bottom

ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

sikuijaqpallianiq

Break-up



ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓗᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖅ | Auppaluttumik ajjiliaviniq
View from Aupaluktuq (ᒪᐃ/mai/May 2005)

ᓯᒡᒋᐊᔪᖅ

siggiajuq

ᓯᑯ ᓯᒡᒋᐊᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐃᖏᐅᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᒃ; ᓯᒡᒋᐊᒐᒥ ᓇᑲᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓱᕋᐸᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ

siku siggiasuungummat imaq aulatautsuni ingiulimmut tariurmik; siggiagami nakasuungummat taijautsuni surappallialiqtillugit

a general reference to any kind of ice breaking up; the process of ice breaking up from waves, due to the influence of winds

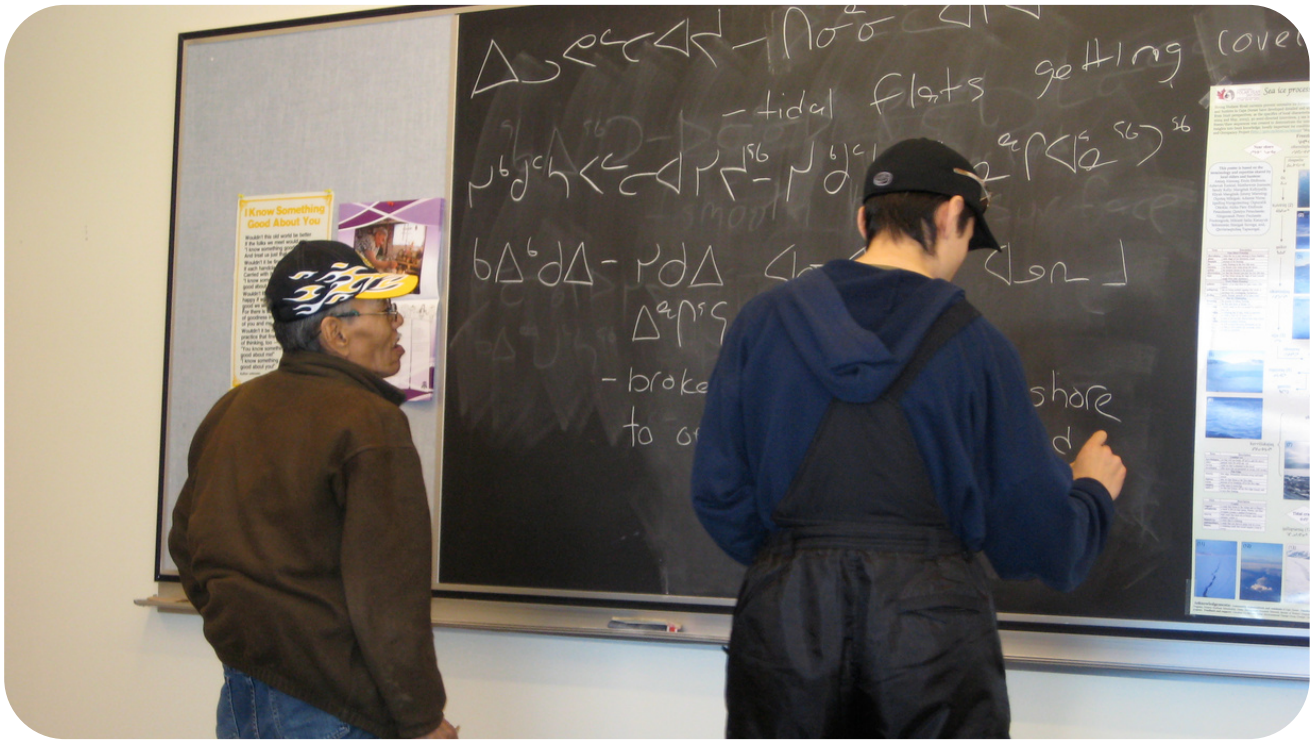
ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᑐᖅ

sikuijaqtuq

ᓯᑯ ᓯᒡᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖏᐅᓕᒻᒧᑦ ᓱᕋᒃᑕᐅᓲᖑᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓯᑯ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

siku siggialauqsuni anurimut, ingirranirmut ammalu ingiulimmut suraktausuungummat anurimut ingirratitautsuni siku taimailiqtillugu

the result of siggiajuq; when broken ice pieces are moving away after breaking up, due to strong winds, currents, and/or waves



ᓇᑕᓂᐅ ᔪᐊᓂᓯ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᖑᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᑰᑉ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᖑᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑦᑐᓗ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ

Nataaniu Juanasi titiraqpalliaujuq tukinginnik sikuup taiguusinginnik tunijaujunik Ittulu Itillui Nathaniel Joanasie records definitions for sea ice terminology provided by Etulu Etidlouie (ᒫᑦᓯ/maatsi/March 2009)

ᑐᕝᕕᓂᖅ
[ᓯᑯᕕᓂᖅ]

tuvaviniq
[sikuviniq]

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᕝᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑖᒐᓛᑦ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑉᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᕝᖅ ᓯᒡᒋᐊᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓵᔾᔪᕋᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᓲᖑᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᕝᕕᓂᐅᔭᕆᐊᖕᒋᑕ

tamakkua tuvaviniit amiakkutaagalaat auppalliatillugu uvvaluunniit tuvaq siggiasimaninganik saajjuraqtut nalunasuungunngittut tuvaviniujariangita

former tuvaq; ice that used to be tuvaq (thick land fast ice) that is now free-floating; pieces can be small or large ice pans

ᓯᑯᐃᑦᓴᑯᕕᓃᑦ

sikuitsakuviniit

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᐅᒻᒥᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒥᑭᔫᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ

tamakkua taimaatsainnaummijuugaluaq sikuijaqpallialiqtillugu mikijuutauniqsautsutik sikuit

a general term referring to large pans of ice that have been broken up into smaller pieces (from any cause)

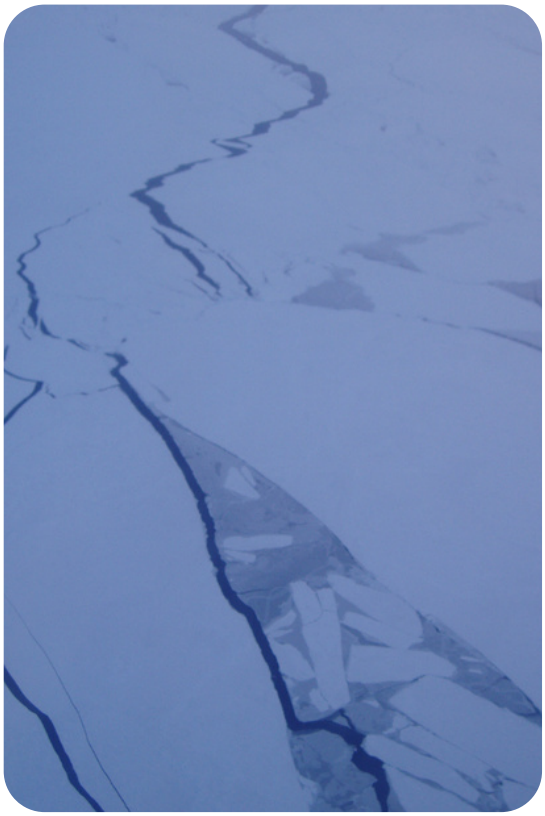
ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅ

siquttiqtuq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᑦᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᑕᒃᐃᓐᓇᓲᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒫᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᐅᓲᖑᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᑕᑎᔭᐅᑐᐊᕐᒪᑕ

tamakkua nuttaugaluat akuni atakainnasuungummata ammalu siqummaaniit aturatsausuungugillutik asinginnut sikunut tatijautuarmata

general reference to the process of ice breaking up; if it is close enough to be touching tuvaq, you can use this ice to go back and forth between moving ice and landfast ice



ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᖅ

siqummaq

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᕙᖅ ᐱᐅᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔭᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑎᓐᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᓵᔾᔭᓚᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒐᔭᖅᑯᖅ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᒥᒃ; ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔾᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᕐᑯᔭᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᓄᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᓵᔾᔪᔾᔭᐅᑦᑕᕈᐊᕐᒪᑕ

tamanna tuvaq piulauraluaqsuni ingirranirmut ammalu anurimut aulatauluni aulajjaniqpat ammalu nutinningagut saajjalanniqpat taijaugajaqkuq siqummamik; asivaqtiit uqaujjauvalaurmijut ungataanuuqujaugatik nuttaup saajjujjauttaruarmata

when the ice is starting to break off (just before uukkaqtuq, but smaller pieces of ice), or crack; hunters are warned not to go on the water (ocean) side of the crack or they might get caught on the floating ice if it breaks off (referred to as saajjujjauttaruarmata in Inuktitut)

ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᕕᓃᑦ

siqummaviniit

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕐᑯᑦᑎᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᕐᑯᒻᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᒥᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᕈᖅᓱᑎᒃ

tamakkua siquttirnikuit angijuutautsutik siqummaqarniramik mikijuutiruqsutik

former siqummaq; the ice that has broken up into smaller pieces due to currents or winds (can occur throughout the winter)

ᑎᓄᓯᒪᔪᖅ

tinusimajuq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᓄᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᔫᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑎᓄᔾᔭᐅᑲᓪᓚᓲᑦ ᐃᒃᑲᑐᒃᑰᓲᖑᒐᒥᒃ ᑲᑉᐸᐅᖏᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒋᐊᓯᓲᖅ ᐅᐱᖓᑦᓴᖑᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ

tamakkua tinusimajut puqtujuutsutik tinujjaukallasuut ikkatukkuusuungugamik kavvaungimmijut ilangit nunait pitaqarajummijut; taimaigiasisuuq upingatsaanguliqtillugu

broken pieces of ice stuck on the tidal zone (low tide area) when the tide goes out; occurs in late spring/summer

ᓴᐃᑦᑐᖅ

saavittuq

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᑎᓄᓯᒪᔪᐃᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᒥᑭᔫᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᖏᔫᒐᓗᐊᖅᐸᑕ ᑕᒫᖕᒐᑦ ᑎᓂᓐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᕿᒪᔾᑎᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᕐᒧᑦ

tamakkua sikuit tinusimajuviniugaluat mikijuutaugaluaqpata angijuugaluaqpata tamaanngat tininnirmit qimaruutiliqtillugit ingirranirmut ulinnirmut imainnarmut

sea ice (any size) drifting away from the sinaa to open water, moved by tidal currents

ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐸᐅᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃ ᐱᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᕋᑖᒃᑯᑦ ᑭᙵᒐᐃᑦ ᓯᓈᖅᐸᓯᙵᓂ
Putugu Ili amma Atsiaq Alaasuaq sivulliqpauqataujuuk pisutsutik sikurataakkut Kinngait sinaaqpasingani Pootoogoo Elee and Atsiaq Alasuaq among the first to walk on newly formed ice along the shore of Kinngait (ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ/nuvippiri/November 2004)

ᐅᓖᓇ ᑯᓗᓛᖅ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᓄᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖅᑲᖅᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓂᒃ ᓇᓕᒧᒋᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᖅᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᖑᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᑉ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᙵᑦ ᑕᐸᕙᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᓕᒫᒐᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔪᓂ
Oliina Kulula, Aatami Nuna, ammalu Putugu Ili iqqanaijaqatiqaqsutik inutuqarnik nalunaiqsitillugit ajjinik nalimugiitsiaraluarmangaata ajjinguanginnut sikuup taiguusingit tavvani uqalimaagaliarisimajuni Oleena Kolola, Adamie Nuna, and Pootoogoo Elee work with the Elders to identify appropriate photos for each of the sea ice terms in this booklet (ᓄᕕᐸᐱᓇ/nuvippiri/November 2019)

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑏᑦ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ

titiraqtiit mitsaanut

About the Authors

ᐊᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᐊᓛᓯᐊᖅ
Atsiaq Alasuaq

ᐃᓅᓕᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ 1938 ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑎᓕᒻᒥᒃ ᑎᒃᑰᒥᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔪᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ. ᑕᒫᓂᒐᓚᒃ 1954ᒥ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᖅᓯᓂ 17-ᓂᒃ, ᓅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑦᓯᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔾᔭᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗᐊᓄᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᒻᒥ ᑕᑦᓯᑦᑐᓄ ᖃᓪᓗᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᓕᕋᒥ. ᑭᙵᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᑦᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ 1965-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓇᐊᙵᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᓕᕋᒥ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓐᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᔪᑉ ᓂᒋᐊ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᙱ ᐃᓱᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᙱ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓇᖃᕐᓂᙱ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑉᐱᓇᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓚᐅᖅᑕᙱᑦ ᐊᙱᔪᖅᑳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᒋᒍᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒋᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓚᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᒐᔪᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐃᖅᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᕐᑯᑎᙱᓐᓄᑦ.

inuuliqtuviniq 1938 nunami atilimmik Tikkuumit tamaani Qikiqtaaluup nigiani. tamaanigalak 1954mi, arraaguqaqsuni 17-nik, nuulauqsimajut Tatsittunut ammalu Kimmirut qanigijaani arraagunut qulilluanut. taakkunani arraaguit iluanni utiqtalauqtuq Kimmirummi Tatsittunu qallunniariaqalirami. Kinngarnut nuttisilaurmijut tamaani 1965-ngutillugu, iqqanaijarianngaqsunilu taikaniilirami kuapakkunni. tamanna Qikiqtaaluup nigia atuqsimajanga isumainnaq, namituinnarlu nunaqaqattaqsutik malitsugu silaup qanuinninga ammalu sunaqarninga. qaujimajautsiaqtuq uppirijautsiaqsunilu nunaqqatiminut Kinngarni, qaujimalauqtangit angajuqqaat nunalinnut qaujigiarvigigunnatsiaqsugillu tukisiumajaujarialinnik. Kinngarni inutuqarnik kamajiuqataulauqsimajuq arraagut amisugalannik. apiqsuqtaugumagajuttuq ammalu ilinniaqtunut qaiqqujauqattarmijuq tukisigiakkannirumajunut, qaujisaqtinut, gavamakkunnut ammalu inuit timiqutinginnut.

Alasuaq was born in 1938 in a place called Tikkuut on southern Baffin Island. Around 1954, at 17 years old, he and his family moved south to the Tatsittuq and Kimmirut (Lake Harbour) area for approximately 10 years. During that time he travelled back and forth between Kimmirut and the Tatsittuq camp whenever they needed supplies. He then moved to the community of Kinngait (Cape Dorset) around 1965, where he had his first job working at the Co-op. He has travelled extensively around South Baffin, living in many different camps depending on the year and the season, and even living in Kimmirut early on in his time with the Co-op. He is a knowledgeable and well respected Elder in Kinngait, who knew and consulted with the heads of each camp in south Baffin. In Kinngait he ran the local Elders group for many years, and is frequently invited for interviews or workshops by researchers, government departments, and Inuit organizations.

ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒃ ᕿᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ
Mangitak Kellypalik

ᐃᓅᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓴᒥ ᐃᓪᓗᕕᒐᕐᒥ 1940 ᐃᐳᓗ 25 ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒻᒫᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓂᑦᑕᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᙵᓂ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓕᒫᖅ ᐊᑐᐊᖅᓯᒪᔭᙵᑦ. ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐅᖅᓲᖅᑲᑦᑕᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓱᓕ ᑎᓇᒐᓐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᑦᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᙳᔪᖅᑳᙵᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓕᐊᓈᒃ ᐃᓚᐃᔭ ᒪᖏᑦᑕᒃᑯᒃ ᓄᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔫᒃ ᑭᙵᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ 1959-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖅᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᓂᓗ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᑰᑉ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᖏᑦ ᒪᖏᑦᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᑕᖏ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑯᒧ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒧ ᐊᑑᑎᓕᐹᓗᒻᒪᑕ.

inuuliqsimajuq Ukiurjami illuvigarmi 1940 iipulu 25 kinngait silataanni. iqqaumajuq tammaaqsutik taimanngat illulitsutik kisiani sinittarviksamik tamaani Qikiqtaaluup ammalu nunaviup ikirasangani tamannalimaaq atuaqsimajangat. taitsumani niuviqtikkut tauqsiiqattatillugit suli tirigannianut namminiq mikigiarniarviqaqsuni niurrutitsariniaqtaminik niuviqtikkut angajuqqaangannut. nuliariik Ilaija Mangittakkuk nuttilauqsimajuuk Kinngarnut taikaniinginnarnialiqsutik 1959-ngutillugu. ilagijauqatausimaliqtuq ilinniaqtunik inuit iliqqusinginnik ammalu ilinniarvinni ilinniatitsiqatauqattaqsimaliqtuq ilinniaqtinik kamaqatauqattaqsunilu. taakkua sikuup taiguusingit Mangittaup ikajuqtutangi ilinniaqtauqumu kinalimaamu atuutilipaaluummata.

Mangitak was born in an igloo on April 25 1940, just outside of Kinngait at a place called Ukiurjak. He has travelled extensively along the Hudson Strait coastline, and describes how every stop they would have to make an igloo. In the earlier Hudson Bay days, he had his own fox trap line in order to sell the pelts to the store manager. He and his wife Eliyah Mangitak moved into Kinngait permanently in 1959. He has been involved in many local cultural programs, including working with students in the schools. Mangitak supports this siku naming project so everyone can learn about it, it is very beneficial.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley

ᐃᑐᓗ ᐃᑎᑦᓗᐃ
Etulu Etidlouie

ᐅᕙᖓ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᔭᒃᑲᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᑯᓯᒪᔭᖃᕐᒥᒐᒪ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᒃᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᓯᒪᒐᒪ ᑐᓗᒃᑳᓂ 1946ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᖓ ᓅᑉᐸᔪᕗᖓ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᑉ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᒍ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦ. ᓄᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖓ ᑭᙵᕐᓄ ᑕᒫᓂᒐᓚ 1965ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐃᓅᓂᓐᓂᐃᒃᐱᒋᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᙱᓇᒃᑭᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᓅᓐᓃᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᐅᕙᑦᓯᐊᕈᙱᑦᑐᖅ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓪᓚᕆᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᕋ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᖓ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᙱᓇᒃᑯ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᓚᐅᙱᓇᒃᑯ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐃᓕᑉᐹᓪᓕᕋᒃᑯ ᑐᑭᓯᓕᖅᑐᖓ ᐊᓯᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᓱᕋᒃᐸᓕᐊᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᐸᕋ ᓯᑯᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ.

uvanga namminiq qaujisimajakkallu angikkaluaqtunga ilanginnik takusimajaqarmigama sikuup miksaanut. inuuliqsimagama Tulukkaani 1946ngutillugu. piruqpalliatsunga nuuppajuvunga Qikiqtaaluup nigiqpasiagu qimutsikkut. nuttilauqsimavunga Kinngarnu tamaanigala 1965ngutillugu. inuuninni ikpigiluaqsimannginakkit qanuq tukiqarmangaaq nuunniit, kisianili uvatsiaruunngittuq, maanna sikuup qanuittuuningata iliqqusillaringa tukisijara inuuliqtillunga. Ilinniaqsimannginakku ikpigilaunnginakku maannali ilippaallirakku tukisiliqtunga asiruqpalliajuq, asiruqpallianngittuq, kisianili surakpaliammat ikajuqtuqpara sikuqarningani tukisijauqullugu.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley

I myself, haven't acquired skills and knowledge, but I have seen myself relating to siku. I was born at Tulukkaat in 1946. While growing up I traveled along the Hudson Strait coast by dog team. I moved into the community of Kinngait around 1965. During my lifetime, I really wasn't proactive on hunting so therefore, I did not really know the stages. Just recently, not long ago, I started to realize what the siku stages are like and the meanings. During my time I did not learn about it because I was ignorant and now because I learned more about the stages of ice, I now realize it is changing. It's not just changing, it's starting to disappear. I support siku project to continue while there is siku.

ᒥᐊᓕ ᓴᑭ ᕿᓕᐸᐸᓕᒃ
Mary Sharkey Kellypalik

ᐃᓅᓕᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑕᖅᑯᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᒥᐅᖑᓯᒪᔪᖕᒐ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᖅᓱᖕᒐ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᖅᓱᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᖕᒐ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑕ. ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑳᒃᑲᓗ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᒃᑲᓗ ᑭᙵᖅᓄᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᒧᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑖᒍᐃ 12 ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᖅᑮᓪᓗ ᓈᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓱᖑᒃᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᑕ ᑭᙵᖅᓄ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓯᑦᑕᕆᐅᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᒃᑲᓗ ᓯᑕᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᖅᑦᑕ. ᐊᐃᐸᐸᑖᖅᓱᖕᒐ ᐱᕈᐃᓪᓗᖕᒐᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᖃᑐᖅᖓᖅᓂᒃ ᒪᖅᑮᒃ ᐸᓐᓃᒃ, ᒪᖅᑮᒃ ᐃᖅᓃᒃ, ᐃᖅᙳᑕᖅᑖᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ ᐃᖅᙳᑕᖅᑲᓕᖅᑐᖕᒐ 15ᓂ, ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓪᓗ. ᐅᐃᖏᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓂᓕᓇᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᐅᓪᓗᖕᒐ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓇᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᓕᖅᓱᖕᒐ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓇᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᓇᖑᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐺᐋᒻᒪᓚᑭᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ. ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᑦᓱᖕᒐᓗ ᓯᑯᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᐸᐱᒋᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖃᖅᑦᑎᒍ ᓄᑲᖅᓯᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥ ᐊᓯᕙᓇᐅᖅᓴᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᒪᑕ.

inuulisimajuq Kinngait saniani, Iqalunnut aullataqqugut ukiut amisuunngittut naatillugit. iqalumiungusimajunga piruqsaqsunga Iqalunni silataanilu piruqsaqsunga ilinniariaqattaqsunga ukiunguningani taqqinik tallimanik pingasuujuqtuluunniit Iqaluit silataani aullaqsimaqattaqsuta. angijuqqaakkalu qatanngutikkalu Kinngarnut nuulauqsimammijugut qimutsikkut iqalunnit arraagui 12 qulillu marruullu naatillugit. nunaliralaangukainnaqsuta kinngarnu aullasittarivugut ilinniariaqamut anikkalu sitama ilinniariaqaratta. aippataaqsunga piruillungalu sitamanik qiturngarnik marruuk panniik, marruuk irniik, irngutaqtaavallialiqsungalu ullumi irngutaqaliqtunga 15ni, qulillu tallimallu. uingiqsimaliqtuq. ilagijauqatautsungalu ilinniarnilirinirmut allattiullunga. ukiuq katimajiralaangutillugillu maannamut katimajiuliqtunut maanna katimajiuqatauvaliqsunga. ilagijauqatautsungalu nunaliralaat gavamanginnut katimajiralaangutillugit, katimajituinnautsutillu ammalu Haammalaruqtillugi. ilagijauqatautsungalu sikulirijunut uvannik ikajurniqaqsuni, taikkualu ippigitsiariaqarattigu nukaqsinut ilinniaqtaugiaqarninginnik ilinniavimmi asivariuqsariaqarmata.

Born near Kinngait, Mary moved to Frobisher Bay (Iqaluit) a few years later. She lived, and was raised, in and out of Frobisher Bay. She went to school 5-6 months of the year and the rest of the year lived outside Frobisher. Her family moved back to Kinngait by dog team 12 years later and lived in an outpost camp for a few years. Her family moved to Kinngait for her and her four brothers to attend school. She got married and raised four children, 2 girls, 2 boys, and started having grandchildren, which today she has 15 of them. She is now widowed. She has been involved with the community government, starting with settlement council, community council, and finally to Hamlet Council. She has also been involved with education as a secretary/treasurer to the local education committee, and then as a member of the District Education Authority. Being a part of this project has been really good for her, she feels it is needed for the younger generation to be taught in school and used for hunting.

ᐅᔾᔪᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ
Udjualuk Etidlouie

ᐅᔾᔪᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᑎᓪᓗᐃ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᒻᒥ ᑎᓯᐸᐱᕆ 10, 1939. ᐸᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂᓗ, ᐃᖅᖑᑕᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᖅᑮᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐱᕈᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᓚᒃᓈᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑎᒐᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓃᖕᒫᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ. ᐊᖅᕋᒍᓄᑦ 44-ᓄᑦ ᓴᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᐃᐱᐊᓇᐊᒧᑦ, ᐅᓛᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ, ᒥᐊᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓐᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᓗᑦᑑᑦᓯᐊᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᖅᕋᒍᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᓯᓂ. ᐋᓐᑎᐅᓇᐅᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔭᖓ Detroit, USA ᒥᐊᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖁᓕᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓄᑦ. ᑕᐅᓄᖓᓗ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ Bill Prankard ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᐊᖅᕕᖅᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑲᑎᓯᓪᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᖅᓇᔾᑦᓴᓕᐊᖑᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕈᐊᐃ ᕋᔾᔪᔅ ᓄᓕᐊᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓂᓐ ᕋᔾᔪᔅᒥᒃ. ᐃᓪᓗᕋᓛᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᖅᓯᒪᕕᒋᓐᓂᑦᑕᖓᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒫᖅᔪᓐᓂ ᖅᑲᓂᒋᔾᓂ ᐃᑎᓪᓕᐊᖅᔫᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᕋᓴᒻᒧᑦ ᖅᑲᓂᒋᓪᓗᓂ. ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔭᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐸᐸᑖᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᔾᓈᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᐸᐅᖓᓗᒃ ᐅᓛᓴᓗᒻᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒧᓪᓗ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᒧᓪᓗ, ᑭᒻᒥᕈᒻᒧᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓪᓛᑦ ᑭᓐᓕᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒥᐅᓪᓗ. ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖓᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖅᑎᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐱᙵᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᓐᑦᓯᐊᕈ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᑭᙵᖅᓂ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓯᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᑯᓕᓇᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑲᓐᓂᓯᒻᒪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖅᑯᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᐸᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᐸᐱᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᒪᑦ ᖅᑲᐅᔨᔭᐅᖅᑯᓇᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᖅᑲᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓯᑯ.

Ujjualuk Itillui inuujuviniq Ikirasammi tisippiri 10, 1939. paniqaqsuni, irniqaqsunilu, irngutaqqaqsuni amma marruunnik ilupiruqaqsuni. maanna pilirianga ilajaariit mitsaanut nakituinnaaqsimatsutik atigalait inuit nunanganniingaaqsimatsutik. arraagunut 44-nut saagiaqtitsijiuliqtuq. namutuinnaq aullaqattaqsimaliqtuq Saipiariamut, Ulaasakkut Nunangannullu Allaat, Mialigait Nunangannut, ammalu namutuinnainnatsiaq Kanataup iluani. Iqaluttuutsialiaqattaqsimammijuq arraagutamaat allanniariaqtuqsuni. aantiuriuliaqsimammijuq nunaqaqqaaqsimajunut katimaniqaqtillugit. upalauqsimammijanga Detroit, USA mialigait nunangani. inuit nunangannut upagutisimammijuq qulinut ullunut. taunungalu upagutisimalauqsimammijuq Bill Prankard nunangannut tutsiarviqutinganut aisimatsuni katisilluaqsimajuq tarrijaatsalianguqattaqsimajut Ruai Raajjus nulianganik Ivaan Raajjusmik. illuralaaqaqsuni taunani aullaaqsimavigivattangani iqalugaarjunni qanigijaani itilliarjuup ammalu ikirasammut qanigilluni. titiraqpalliajangit ilavalliatsutik papataangit ilajaariit allaat paungaaluk ulaasalummut tikisimajut, Panniqtuumullu, Qikiqtarjuamullu, Kimmirummullu, ammalu Iqaluit allaat Kivallirmut, Nunavimmiullu. Kinngait tusautinganni tusautiqtiuqattaqsimammijuq. pinnguatitsijiuqattaqsimammijuq uvatsiaru. maanna Kinngarni nunaqaqtuq. atsualuk quviasuttuq sikuliriniq kajusikannisimmat pijjutigillugu tamakkua qaujimajauqunarmata pimmariutsutillu avativut ippinaqtumik takutsamik asijjiqsimalirmat qaujijauqunaqsunilu qanuittuuninganik siku.

Udjualuk Etidlouie was born at Ikirasak on December 10, 1939. Udjualuk has a daughter and a son with grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He has been the Pastor for the past 44 years. He has travelled many places including Siberia, Russia, United States, and all over Canada. He has gone to Cambridge Bay every year, as well as to a First Nation's gathering in Ontario. In Inuit Nunanganni he went to 10 day Bible Conference. When he went down to Bill Prankard's church he met movie star Roy Rodger's wife Evans Rogers at his church. Udjualuk has a cabin at his camp Iqalugaarjuit near Andrew Gordon Bay, near his old camp at Ikirasak. As a historian, he has been working on family tree that connects with relatives as far as Resolute Bay, Pangnirtung, Qikiqtarjuaq, Kimmirut and Iqaluit as well as in the regions of Kivalliq and Nunavik. He has been a Local Radio Host in Kinngait, and has also co-ordinated community games. Udjualuk is very happy to hear that the siku project is still ongoing as he feels the information that has been collected is very critical, and important to pass on.

ᖃᑉᐸᕈᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᔭ
Qavaroak Qatsiya

ᖃᑉᐸᕈᐊᖅ ᖃᑦᓯᔭ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᓴᑦᑐᕆᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓ 1942-ᒥ, ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᓱᓂ. ᓄᓕᐊᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓗᐱᕈᖃᖅᓱᓂ. ᖃᕐᒫᔪᒻᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᐊᑦᑑᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯ ᐊᖑᑎᑦᓴᖓ ᐸᓪᓗᖅ ᐳᓪᓚᑦ ᑭᐊᑦᑑᒥᐅᖑᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᖃᑕᖑᑎᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᖓᔪᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᒥᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓵᒥᒃ, ᓄᑲᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐅᓯᑦᓯᐊᒃᑯᒃ ᓵᒻᒪᔪᐊᓕᒃᑯᒃ. ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᓴᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ 2009-2012. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ. ᑐᐊᕕᖅᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᕆᔭᖅ ᒫᓐᓇ. ᐃᓪᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᔪᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᕆᔭᖅ ᒫᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ. ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐅᑕᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ, ᐱᙳᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᙵᖓᕐᓂ. ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᑦᓯᖅ ᒥᖅᓱᕐᕕᒻᒧᓪᓗ. 1993-2020 ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖁᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᖁᒥᕐᕈᒋᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓂᑯ British Columbia-ᒧᑦ. ᐅᓇᓕᑦᓴᔭᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐸᐃᖅᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ Whitehorse, Yukon-ᒧᑦ ᐅᓇᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᔾᔨᑦᓯᓂ. ᐱᖓᓱᐊᖅᑎᖅᓱᓂ ᒥᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᑎᑦᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯ ᓇᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑰᒋᓪᓗᓂ ᐸᐃᖅᓯᔨᒋᔭᐅᓯᓐᓈᑦ. ᑐᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᖁᖓᓯᕐᒥᐅᑦᓲᒐᓱᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᑕᐅᓂᑰᒋᓪᓗᓂ. ᓈᓚᐅᑎᖅᑎᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑳᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑎᖅᑎᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ 1970-ᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᓕᕐᒥᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᖁᓕᓄᑦ. ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᒋᐊᖅᓱᓂᓗ. ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᐅᑦᓯᓂᓗ.

Qavvaruaq Qatsija inuujuviniq Saatturittumi arraagunga 1942-mi, aulajijuq inuuliqsuni. nuliaqaqsuni qiturngaqaqsuni ammalu ilupiruqaqsuni. Qarmaajummut amma Kiattuumut utiqtaqattarniku angutitsanga palluq pullat kiattuumiungujummat qatanngutiqaqsuni angajuqaqsuni Simiunirmik, Jaamik, nukaqaqsuni Usutsiakkuk Saammajualikkuk. katimmajiuqatausimajuq kuapakkut ilagiisakkunnut 2009-2012. ilinniaqtulirijikkunnut itsivautaq maanna. tuavirnaqtulirijikkunnut itsivautarijaq maanna. illulirijikkunnullu illuajummiunut itsivautarijaq maannamut suli ingirrajuq. uumajurniaqtikunnullu itsivautaummijuq. inuit qaujimajatuqalirijikkunginnut ilaummijuq, pinnguaqtulirijikkunnut ilaummijuq kinngarni. katimmajiummijuq imialulirijikkunnut, natsiq miqsurvimmullu. 1993-2020 ukiukkut naammakkaluarmangaata qukiutiit qimirrugiaqatauniku British Columbia-mut. unalitsajakkunnut paiqsijigijausimammijuq Whitehorse, Yukon-mut unalirnik pijjujjitsuni. pingasuaqtiqsuni mitilirijikkunnut nuutitsijigijauqattarniku nanniaqtitsiqattarnikuugilluni paiqsijigijausinnaat. tuttunillu qungasirmiutsiigasuaqtunut piqataunikuugilluni. naalautiqtiuqattaqsimammijuq ilinniaqqaalauqsuni nalautiqtiunirmik. taikani 1970-nginni tukimuattitsijiuliqsuni tusaummi iqqanaijaqtinut nuqqaqtuviniq kuapakkunnut titiqtugarnik amisuliuqtiulirmitsuni arraagunut qulinut. katimmajiuqattaqsimajuq, Kinngait silataanullu ilinniariaqattaqsimajuq katimmagiaqsunilu. asivaqtitsijiuqattaqsimajuq Kinngait silataanut asivaqtiutsunilu.

Qavaroak Qatsiya was born in 1942 at Saatturittuq. He remembers when they use to travel back and forth between Qarmaarjuit and Kiattuu, as his stepfather Pudloo Pudlat was from Kiattuu. His older brother was Simionie and his younger brother was Jaw, Oshutsiaq and Samayuallie. He is married and has children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. He was a board member for the Co-op from 2009 to 2012. He is also currently sitting as Chair of: the Search and Rescue Committee, and the Elders Committee. Qavaroak has also been an active member of the Canadian Rangers, including travelling to the Yukon and from 1993-2020 going to British Columbia to examine and approve the rifles used by the Rangers in the field. He has also been involved as a member of: the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Committee and the Natsiq Sewing Society in Kinngait. He has been a guide for the Marine Bird Research 3 times in Kinngait and in the past has also been a guide for polar bear hunting and caribou tagging. Qavaroak has been involved in so many roles in Kinngait, including as a radio announcer, co-ordinator for the local radio, printer for the local Co-op printshop, and hunting guide. Has taken various courses over the time, including attending meetings outside Kinngait.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᓴᓐ ᒍᔅᑏᓂ/Sean Guistini

ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᖅ ᑕᐸᐸᐅᖓᐃ
Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai

ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᐊᖅ ᑕᐸᐸᐅᖓᐃ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ 1942, ᑐᓂᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᓄᓕᐊᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᕿᑐᕐᖓᕐᖃᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᕐᖑᑕᕐᖃᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᓗᐱᕈᕐᖃᖅᓱᓂ, ᐊᔭᐅᐸᐱᐊᕐᖃᖅᓱᓂᓗ. ᐊᐅᓚᔨᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᓱᓂ. ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᒫᑦᓯ 20, 1942. 1947-ᒥ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᑎᑦᓴᖅᑖᕋᒥ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᒻᒥ. ᐃᕐᑲᓗᓕᐊᓯᔪᕕᓂᖅ 1957-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᕐᕌᒍ 1960-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑭᙵᓕᐊᓯᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᑭᙵᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᑲᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᕐᑲᓯᔪᒻᒪᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1964-65 ᑖᑦᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓱᓂ. ᑲᑎᒻᒪᕕᐅᕕᒋᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᒡᓗᓕᕆᔨᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᑦᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᕼᐋᒻᒪᓚᑦᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᕐᑲᐅᔭᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᒥᐊᓗᓕᕆᔨᑦᑯᓐᓄᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᖏᐊᓂ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ 16-ᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᕋᓛᒥᐅᖑᑦᓯᑎᑦ ᐅᕐᑳᓚᕕᐅᒐᔪᐸᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᕆᐊᓕᑦᑕᕐᑲᓕᕋᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑲᖏᐊᒥ. ᓈᑎᑦᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᙵᕐᒥᐅᓂᓪᓗ. ᐃᓂᑦᓴᓕᐅᖅᑎᐅᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ 1975-2012 ᑎᑭᑦᓯᒍ. ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖓᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᐅᑎᖅᑎᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᑦᓯᓂ. ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᙵᑦᑐᕐᔫᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕ ᐊᒪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐃᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

Quvianaqtuliaq Tappaungai inuujuviniq 1942, Tunirni nunaqaqsimajuq. nuliaqaqsuni qiturngaqaqsuni, irngutaqaqsuni, ilupiruqaqsuni, ajauppiaqaqsunilu. aulajijuq inuuliqsuni. inuujuviniq maatsi 20, 1942. 1947-mi aullaqtuviniq angutitsaqtaarami Kimmirummi. Iqaluliasijuviniq 1957-ngutillugu taima arraagu 1960-ngutillugu Kinngaliasijuviniit taimanngat Kinngani nunaqaliqtuq. asivaqtiutsuni qiniqtulirijikkunnut kamajuq taimanngat qamutaujaqasijummanit ikajuqsimajuq 1964-65 taakkunani arraaguni pigiaqsuni. katimmaviuvigisimajangit sivullirmi iglulirijikkunnut, uumajurniatikkunnut, Haammalakkunnut, uqaujjigiaqtikkunnut, imialulirijikkunnullu. nunaliralaangusimajuq kangiani kinngait silataanni arraagunik 16-nik. nunaliralaamiungutsutik uqaalaviugajuppalauqtuq qinirialittaqaliraimmat kangiami. nuutitsiqattaqsimajuq tikisimajunik kinngarmiunillu. initsaliuqtiulaurmijuq arraagunik ukuninga 1975-2012 tikitsugu. Kinngait tusautinganni tusautiqtiuqattaqsimammitsuni. pijariiqsimanngitturjuujaarmat sila asijjiqpalliamat titiraqsimajut iqqaititsigutiullutillu.

Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai, or “Qov” as he’s known, was born in March 1942 near Kinngait at a camp called Tuniit. He moved to Kimmirut in 1947 when his mother remarried. In 1957 he moved to Iqaluit, and in 1960 he moved to Kinngait and has been in the community ever since. Quvianaqtuliaq is married and has children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and even has an ajauppiaq (great-great-great grandchild). As a hunter he had volunteered on the Search and Rescue committee ever since the ski-doo came, around 1964-65. Before that he was living in outpost camp for 16 years. During his camp years he would often get a call to help if someone was lost. Over the years Qov has been an active member of: the Hunters and Trappers Association, the Housing Association, the Hamlet of Kinngait, the Youth Justice Committee, and the Alcohol Committee. He was also the graveyard care-taker for many years (1975-2012) and was one of the local radio announcers. He has been a guide to outsiders and people from Kinngait. Quvianaqtuliaq is very happy to see the siku project ongoing as he felt that the work was not really completed. So he is very happy that the language will be recorded and when it is written down it becomes a useful reminder.

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aaqqigiarijiit mitsaanut

About the Editors

ᒋᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ (ᓚᐃᑦᓗᕐ)
Gita Ljubicic (Laidler)

ᒋᑕ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᑐᕌᓐᑐ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᓇᐅᒥ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓅᑦᑐᕕᓂᐅᒻᒪᑕ ᐋᑐᕙᒧᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ. ᕿᑐᕐᖓᑐᐊᓇᔭᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑰᔪᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 3-ᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 10-ᔭᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᓪᓚᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᑦᓴᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᓂᒃ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᓕᒃ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᓃᕋᔭᒋᐊᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᖃᐃᓐᓇᓲᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᓕᒃ. ᓱᓕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᔪᐊᒃ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᖓᓗ ᐄᐊᐱ ᑮᓕ-ᒨᔅ ᐸᐃ, ᓛᐸᑐᐊ 1998. ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᒧᑦ ᑯᐃᓐᔅ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᐃᐹᕐᑯᑎᑖᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᓱᐃᓪᓛᒃ ᐊᐅᔭᕈᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑑᒥ ᐊᐅᔭᖅᓯᐅᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2001-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᒪᙱᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖓ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓯᔪᒻᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑑᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᑦᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᓂᑦ. 2003-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐸᐃᐹᕐᑯᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᑐᕌᓐᑐ, ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑖᔪᔪᖅ ᑭᙱᓂ, ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓯᑯ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖏᑦᑎᒍᓪᓗ. 2008-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᒋᑕ ᐱᓕᓇᒋᐊᙱᔪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓈᕋᒥ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᖓᓂ ᑳᓗᑕᓐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᒥ ᐋᑐᕙᒥ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑦᑎᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᒃᒫᔅᑐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᔪᐊᒥ ᐋᑐᒧᑕᒥ 2019-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐅᐃᒋᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᑐᒧᑕᓐᒥ. ᑭᙱᓂ ᒋᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑕᑦᑕᓯᔪᔪᖅ ᐳᑐᒍ ᐃᓕᒥᒃ 2003-ᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᙱᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᖁᑦᓱᒍᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑦᓱᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᑦᓯᐊᖁᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎ ᓯᑯᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᖁᕕᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᖓ ᐅᐱᓐᓇᕋᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ 17-ᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᔭᕗᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦᓱᑕ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎ ᓴᖅᑭᖅᑎᑕᐅᖁᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᙱᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᒪᓕᓚᐅᕐᒪᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᕈᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓲᑦ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᑳᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᑯᓂᐊᔫᓚᐅᕋᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᐅᐱᒍᓯᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕋᒥ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᓇᔭᖅ.

Giita inuujuviniq Turaantu, Aantiuriumi, kisiani nuuttuviniummata Aatuvaamut arraaguqaqtillugu atausirmik. qiturngatuarijautsuni taimaak aullaqsimaqattaqsutik uqquujumiunut arraaguqaqtillugu 3-nik ammalu 10-janik tamanna attuiniqallarilauqtuq sivunitsariniaqtanganik. quviagijalik silamik aniirajagiaq, ammalu ilinniarvimmik quviagijaqainnasuuq ammalu iligiaq nutaanik quviagijalik. suli ilinniaqtillugu silattusarvigjuarmi taikani Juak Silattusarsilatvigjuami qaujikkaqtaulauqsimajuq ukiuqtaqtumi qaujisarnirmut taikungalu Haapi Vaali-Guus Pai, laapatua 1998. ilinniariaqsimajuq silattuqsarvigjuamut Kuins Silattusarvigjuarmut paipaaqutitaariaqtuqsuni asuillaak aujarummat arviqtuumi aujaqsiuriaqsimajujuq qaujisariaqsimatsuni ukiuqtaqtuup piruqtunginnik 2001-ngutillugu. taimanngat inuusinga asijjisijummat taikani arviqtuumi iqqanaijaaminut tunisimatsiaqtuq inunnillu ilinniarumatsuni taimannganit. 2003-ngutillugu, ilinniaqtillugu paipaaqutitaarasuaqsuni Silattuqsarvijjuangani Turaantu, iqqanaijaaqtaajujuq Kinngarni, Illulimmi ammalu Panniqtuumi qanuq siku piusiqarmangaaq pimmariuninganillu iliqqusinganillu, atuqtauvanninganik ammalu asijjipallianinga inuit qaujimanirjuangittigullu. 2008-ngutillugu giita pilirigianngajujuq ilinniariirami silattuqsarvigjuangani Kaalutan Silattusarvigjuami Aatuvaami. ammalu nuttiqsuni taikunga silattuqsarvigjuanganut Makmaastu Silattusarvigjuami Haamutami 2019-ngutillugu. maanna uigiik irninginlu marruuk nunaqaqtut Haamutanmi. Kinngarni Giita iqqanaijaqatiqaqattasijujuq Putugu Ilimik 2003-mi taimannganit imaiqutsugulu atuinnautsiaqullugit aturniqatsiaqullugillu nunalinnut. taanna tukisigiaruti sikuup mitsaanut atsualuk quvianaqtuq takugianga upinnarani arraagunik 17-nik piliriarijavut katujjiqatigiitsuta, ikajuqtuqtaunikkullu nakituinnaq inunnut nakituinnaq ammalu timiujunut. taanna tukisigiaruti saqqiqtitauqujausimajuq Kinngarmiut inutuqanginnut, taimaak ikajurumalilaurmagit katiqsurumallugit uqausiit taiguusingit amiqqaaqtauvanninginnik. akunialuulauraluaqtillugu saqqititauninga atsualuk upigusuttuq ilagijauqataulaurami pivalliatillugu piliriarijaq.

Gita was born in Toronto, Ontario, but grew up in Ottawa after moving there at the age of one. She is an only child who was strongly influenced by time spent in India with her parents when she was 3 and 10 years old. She enjoys the outdoors, and always liked school and learning new things. While doing her undergraduate degree at York University, she was introduced to northern research with a trip to Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador in 1998. She went to Queen's University for her Master's, and spent the summer camping on Boothia Peninsula in 2001 learning about tundra vegetation. This time on Boothia was life-changing for her, and she has been dedicated to working with and learning from Inuit ever since. In 2003, during her PhD at the University of Toronto, she started working in Kinngait, Igloolik, and Pangnirtung to learn about the local importance of sea ice processes, use, and change based on Inuit expertise. In 2008 Gita started her first academic position at Carleton University in Ottawa, and in 2019 moved to McMaster University in Hamilton. She now lives in Hamilton with her husband and two boys. In Kinngait, Gita has worked with Pootoogoo Elee since 2003 to make sure that results are available and useful to the community. This sea ice glossary is an exciting outcome of 17 years working together, with support from many people and organizations. This glossary was requested by Elders in Kinngait, and she committed to helping to compile the terminology they shared. It has been a very long time in the making, and she feels honoured to have been part of this process.

>ᑐᒍ ᐃᓛ
Pootoogoo Elee

>ᑐᒍ ᐃᓕ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ 1959-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᐱᖓᓱᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖃᓕᖅᓱᓂ, ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖃᑦᑕᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᙵᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᓪᓗ. >ᑐᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐊᓗᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖏᑦ 15 ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᓪᓗ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᓴᓗᓇᐃᒧᑦ, ᐃᐊᑦᒪᓐᑕᓐ, ᐋᑐᕝ. ᑭᙵᖅᓄᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑖᕝᙵᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ ᑭᙵᖅᓃᑦᑐᖅ. ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᓯᑯᒨᕆᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᑖᑕᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᓂ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᖅᑎᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ, ᐃᐸᐱᒋᔭᖓ ᓱᓕ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯᐸ ᑲᔪᓯᒋᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. >ᑐᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᓪᓗᓂ ᑐᓵᔨᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐳᓛᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓄᑦ, ᐃᓪᓗ ᓕᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᐅᑦᓱᓂ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᓪᓚᕆᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑏᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᐃᑉᐹᕐᑯᑎᑖᕋᓱᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᖅᓯᒪᕕᖅᖓᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ (2003-2006) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒃᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ (2007-2012). >ᑐᒍᖅ ᑐᓵᔨᒋᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᐸᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓂᖓᓃᑦᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕᓗ ᑕᐃᒨᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 2009, 2016, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019.

Putugu Ili inuujuviniq Iqalunni, nunavut 1959-ngutillugu. pingasuujuqtunik arraaguqaliqsuni, utiqtaqattasilauqtut Kinngarnut Iqalunnullu. Putugu ilinniarvialummi ilinnialauqtuq arraagungit 15 tikitsugu, arraagunillu qulillu marruunnik nunanut ukununga aullaqsimalauqsuni Jalunaimut, Iatmantan, Aatuvaa. kinngarnuulauqsimajuq taavanngaaqsuni taimannganit Kinngarniittuq. sivulliqpaami sikumuuriuqsuni ataatatsiarminik malitsuni qimutsikkut ingirraqatiqaqsuni, ippigijanga suli pimmariuninga sikuup kajusigiaqarninganik nunalinni. Putugu iqqanaijaqattaqsimajuq imminiqilluni tusaajiulluni pulaariaqsimajunut, qaujisaqtulirijinut, arraagunut amisunut, illuliuqtunut ammalu iqqaqtuijikkunnut ikajuqtiutsuni. taanna pilirijiullarilauqsimajuq nunalinni qaujisaqtulirinirmik Giita Lupisik, ammalu paippaaqutitaarasuaqtillugu silattusarvijjuarmi ikajurniqaqsimaviinngaqtuq qaujisarnilirinirmut (2003-2006) ammalu qaujisakkannirialinnik inuit sikumik atuqattarninga ammalu inuqaqattarninga piliriaq (2007-2012). Putuguq tusaajigijaunginnarniqpaulauqtuq ammalu ininganiitsiaraluarmangaatalu taiguusingit piliriatsait ukunani arraaguni 2009, 2016, ammalu 2019.

Pootoogoo Elee was born in Iqaluit, Nunavut in 1959. He lived there until he was 6 years old, and spent the next few years moving between Iqaluit and Kinngait. Pootoogoo went to high school in Iqaluit until the age of 15, and then spent the next 12 years in Yellowknife, Edmonton and Ottawa. Following this he moved back to Kinngait and has remained there ever since. The first time he went on the ice was with his grandfather by dog team when he was 6 years old, and he recognizes the ongoing importance of sea ice to his community. Pootoogoo has worked as an independent guide and interpreter with a number of tourists and researchers over the years, and has also worked in local construction and legal services support work. He was the main community researcher working with Gita Ljubicic, and he played a key facilitating role in all local research activities for her PhD research (2003-2006) and follow-up projects for the Inuit Sea Ice Use and Occupancy Project (2007-2012). Pootoogoo has continued to be a key interpreter and facilitator for terminology verification workshops in 2009, 2016, and 2019.

ᓇᑖᓂᐅ ᔪᐊᓇᓯ
Nathaniel Joanasie

ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓂᑯ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ ᑮᓐᑰᕙᒥ. ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᓇᑖᓂᐅ ᐊᑖᑕᖓᓗ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᓗ ᓇᔭᖓᓗ ᓄᑦᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑖᑕᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᙵᖓᕐᓄᑦ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᓕᒃ ᐊᓯᕙᓇᐊᖅ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᕐᓗ. ᑭᓯᒥ ᐃᐸᐱᒍᓱᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᕙᓪᓕᐊᒋᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᒐᒥᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᕿᔪᖅ ᓯᑯᓕᓇᔪᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᕐᑯᓇᒍ. ᓇᑖᓂᐅ ᐊᐃᐸᐸᓕᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐸᓂᖃᖅᓱᓂᓗ.

inuulirniku qallunaat nunanganni Vaankuuvami. marruunni ukiuqaliqsuni Nataaniu ataatangalu anaanangalu najangalu nuttilauqsimavut ataatangata nunangannut Kinngarnut. quviagijalik asivariaq iqalliaqsimagiarlu. kisimi ippigusuttuq inuit iliqqusiminik asiujivalliagiangit aturunniiqpalliagamik. taimaimmat ilaulaqijuq sikulirijunut. isumajuq inuit qaujimajangit titiqtauqutsugit inuit iliqqusingit asiuqunagu. Nataaniu aippalik irniqaqsuni paniqaqsunilu.

Born in Vancouver BC, Nathaniel and his baby sister and parents moved to Kinngait, the home of his father, when he was 2 years old. He enjoys hunting caribou, walrus, seal, beluga, ptarmigan, geese, and fishing. However, he has noticed the younger generation of Inuit losing their language and culture. This is why Nathaniel is participating in the sea ice/climate change project. He sees the documenting of Inuit knowledge as a last chance effort to preserve Inuit identity. Nathaniel lives with his common-law wife, son and two daughters.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ/Karen Kelley

ᐋᑕᒥ ᓄᓇ
Adamie Nuna

ᐋᑕᒥ ᓄᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 1965. ᓅᑦᑐᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᑭᐊᑦᑐᓚᐅᓪᓚᕕᒻᒧᑦ 1969-ᒥ ᑭᙵᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᕕᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᓪᓗ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᖃᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᕿᑐᕐᙳᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᕐᙳᑕᖃᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂᑦ 1996 ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᓕ ᐃᑦᓱᕙᐅᑕᓇᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᙳᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ. ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2008 ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖃᑕᐅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᑦᑎᓇᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᑦᓴᕋᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ 33-ᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ, ᐋᑕᒥ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑯᐊᐸᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᔨᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓱᓂ 1993 ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ 1997-ᒧᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᔭᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓄᑲᖅᓱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓛᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᕙᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᕿᒪᑦᓱᒪᓕᖅᑕᑎᓐᓂ. ᑐᓴᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᐸᓪᓕᐊᓱᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓐᓂ 1993 ᐊᓚᒃᑲᖅᑐᖃᙱᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᑐᓴᔨᑦᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᔨᒋᓕᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖓᓂ 1993 ᐃᓱᓕᔭᕐᓂᓕᐊᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᓱᒍ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᑐᑦᑕᕐᕕᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2017-ᒥ ᑐᑦᑐᓕᓇᔨᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᑦᓱᓂ. ᓇᓄᓕᓇᔨᓄᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᖃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓱᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᖃᓇᐊᖓᓯᔪᔪᖅ ᑏᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑑᓕᓇᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖃᑦᑕᓕᕋᑖᖅᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑭᓐᙵᕐᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᙱᒐᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐳᑐᒍᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᐊᓐᓇᙱᓂ ᒥᐊᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᑐᑐᓕᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐋᑐᕙᒃ 2018-ᙳᑎᓪᓗᒍ (http://www.isuma.tv/indigenous-leadership-in-caribou-conservation). ᐋᑕᒥ ᐃᑉᐱᒍᓱᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓯᑯᓕᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐅᒻᒪᑦ ᐅᕕᒃᑲᐅᓂᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᑭᙳᕙᑦᓴᑎᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓚᐅᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᓯᑯ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᐅᕙᔪᒪᓂᑦ.

Aatami Nuna inuuliqtuviniq Iqalunni arraagungani 1965. nuuttuviniq Aqiattulaullavimmut 1969-mi kinngarnut aullaqtuviniit aujautillugu ilinniariaqarmat taimannganillu kinngarni nunaqaliqtuq aippaqaqsuni qiturngaqaqsuni irngutaqaqsunilu ilagijauqattaqsimaliqtuq uumajurniaqtikunnut taimannganit arraagunganit 1996 katimmajiunirmigut maannali itsivautarijauliqtuq arraagunut tallimanut taakkununga uumajurniaqtikkunnut ullumimut tikitsugu. pigiaqtillugu 2008 ilagijauqatausimaliqtuq qiniqtinut ammalu qattirijikkunnut kiinaujjatsarani ikajuqatauvattuq arraagunut 33-nut ullumimut tikitsugu. Aatami katimmajiusimajuq kuapakkunnut katimmajiutsuni arraaguni sitamanik pigiaqsuni 1993 tikitsugu 1997-mut taanna sikuliriniq pimmariugijanga pijjutigillugu nukaqsiuniqsait qaujimalaarmata qanuittuuvalaurmangaaq ulluni qimatsimaliqtatinni. tusaajiuqattapalliasijuviniq arraagunganni 1993 alakkaqtuqanngigaimmat tusaajitsamik ammalu nunaup asianiugaluaq tusaajigiliutiqattaqsimaliqtuq. arraagungani 1993 isulijarniliaqatausimajuq ullumimut tikitsugu taakkualu Kinngarni tuttarviqaqsutik ammalu 2017-mi tuttulirijinut tusaajiusimammitsuni. nanulirijinullu katimmaqatauqattaqsimajuq asinginnullu tusaajiuqattaqsimaliqtuq timiujunut. Aatami iqqanaijaaqariangasijujuq Giita Lupisikmi ikajuqsuni inuttituulirialinnik apiqsuqattaliratauaqtilluta kinngarni pijunnangigaimmat putugu, ammalu apiqsuqtauniqaqtillugit Nunavummiut taikani uannangani mialigait tutuliriniup mitsaanut katinniqartillugit katiqsuinikkut Ottawa-mi 2018-ngutillugu (http://www.isuma.tv/indigenous-leadership-in-caribou-conservation). Ataami ippigusuttuq tamanna sikuliriniq pimmariummat uvikkauniqsanut kinguvaatsatinnullu tukisiumaniarmata qanuilaurmangaaq siku taitsumaniuvajummanit.

Adamie Nuna was born in Iqaluit in 1965 and moved to Aqiattulaullavvik. In 1969 he had to move to Kinngait to attend school, and he has lived in Kinngait most of his life. He lives with his common-law and has children and grandchildren. Adamie has been a member of the Hunters and Trappers Association since 1996, and has been chairperson for the last 5 years.He has also been volunteer Co-ordinator of the Search and Rescue Committee since 2008, and a volunteer Fire Fighter for the past 33 years, and a member of the Canadian Rangers. Adamie has also been a committee member for the local Co-op from 1993 to 1997. He first started working as an interpreter in 1993 when another interpreter did not show up for a meeting, and he has been doing interpretation work ever since. He has been involved with many organizations as an interpreter when needed, including Polar Bear Consultation meetings and Isulijarnilirijiit in Kinngait. Adamie worked with Gita Ljubicic helping with interpretation in some early interviews in Kinngait when Pootoogoo was not available, and for interviews with Nunavummiut at the North American Caribou Workshop in Ottawa in 2018 (http://www.isuma.tv/indigenous-leadership-in-caribou-conservation). Adamie feels that the siku project is important for the younger generation to know what the sea ice was like in the past.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᓴᓐ ᒍᔾᑏᓂ/Sean Guistini

ᐅᓛᓇ ᑯᓗᓛ
Oleena Kolola

ᐅᓛᓇ ᐃᓅᓂᑯ ᕿᐱᓴᒥ ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᑉ ᐱᖓᓐᓈᓃᑦᑐᖅ. ᐃᓚᒌᑦ, ᓂᖏᐅᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐃᑦᑐᒃᑯᖏᑦ, ᐊᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᖓᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᖅᑳᖏᑦ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ ᕿᐱᓴᒥᑦ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᙵᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᐅᓪᓗᓂ. ᐅᐃᓕᒃ, ᐸᓂᖏᒃ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ, ᐃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᕐᑮᒃ ᑎᓴᒪᓯᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᖑᑕᓕᒃ. ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᕆᔨ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓕᐅᔾᔭᖅᐸᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᐅᔾᔭᖅᐸᐃᑎᑐᓪᓗ, ᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒨᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᒃᑭᑦᑕᐹᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ. ᒥᖅᓯᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᒃᓴᕐᓗ ᓈᒃᑐᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

Oleena inuuniku Qipisami Panniqtuup pingannaaniittuq. ilagiit, ningiukkungit, ittukkungit, ajangit, angangillu angijuqqaangit qimutsinnikuit Qipisamit Niaqunnguumut amaulluni. uilik. paningik marruuk, irningillu marruuk tisamanik irngutalik. aaqqigiariji titiraqsimajunik qaliujaaqpaititut qaniujaaqpaititullu, innarnik piliriqatiqariaksaq. quviagijalik nunamuuqattariaksaq, kukkittapaariaksaq. miqsuqattariaksarlu nuuktuqsiutinik ilanginnut.

Oleena was born in Qipisak which is on the west side of Panniqtuuq. Her family, Grandparents, aunts and uncles on her mother's side travelled by dog team to Niaqunnguut when she was still in her mother's amauti. She lives with her husband and has two daughters and two sons and has four grandchildren. Her skills are editing, proofreading Roman orthography and syllabics, working with elders, and sharing Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Information sessions. Oleena enjoys going out on the land and enjoys playing the guitar. She also sews clothing for going out on the land for her family.

ᐊᔾᔨ/ajji/Photo: ᓵᓐ ᒍᔅᑏᓂ/Sean Guistini

ᓘᓇ ᖃᓚᑉᐸᖅ
Jonah Kilabuk

ᓘᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᕐᓂᑯ 1953ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥ. ᓂᖏᐅᒃᑯᒻᒥᓂᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᒥ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᓗᐊᖅᑳᕋᓂ ᖃᑯᒍᙵᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᖕᒐᔪᖅᑳᒥᓃᓕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥ. ᐊᑖᑕᖕᒐ ᓂᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᒪᕕᐅᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᑲᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᓈᓇᖕᒐᓕ ᐊᐃᓯᒪᔨᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᑕᖅᑭᕆᔨᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ. ᓘᓇ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᑰᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐸᖕᓂᖅᑑᕐᒥ, ᑰᒡᔪᐊᕋᓗᖕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓕᐊᑦᐳᕆᑦᔾ ᐊᐅᔾᑕᒥ. ᓘᓇ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᓕᐅᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᓕᖅᑐᖅ 2011ᒥᑦ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᕚ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑲᓇᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᓕᐅᓇᔭᓇᐊᒃᓴᕐᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓇᔭᕐᒥᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᓇᔭᕐᒥᒍᓪᓗ. ᑕᑯᔪᒪᔭᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᓇᐊᒃᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᓇᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᓇᔭᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᓇᕕᐅᕕᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑲᔪᖕᒋᖅᓴᐃᕙᒃᐳᖅ ᑭᒃᑯᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᖅᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑐᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᓇᔭᓗᒃᑖᒥᒍᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᕋᓯᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑯᓪᓗᓂᒋᑦ. ᓘᓇ ᒪᖅᑭᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᒪᖅᑭᖕᓂᒡᓗ ᐸᓂᖅᑲᓇᓪᓗᓂ. ᑐᒐᖅᓂᖅ ᖁᕕᐊᒋᕚ ᐊᔭᖅᑲᑦᑕᓇᒃᓴᖅᓗ ᖅᑭᒻᒥᖅᔪᐊᙳᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒍᒻᒪᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓪᓕᐊᓇᐊᒃᓴᖅᓗ ᑲᔾᔭᓇᖕᒥᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ, ᐃᓅᖅᑲᑎᒥᓂᓯᐅᓇᐊᒃᓴᓗ ᐊᓕᐊᓇᐃᒋᔭᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᓇᔭᖅᒥᓂᒃ.

Jonah inuulirniku 1953ngutillugu Pangniqtuurmi. ningiukkumminisiulauqtuq nunagijanganni Iqaluliuniraqtami angigliluaqqaarani qakugunngurmat angajuqqaaminiililauqpuq Pangniqtuurmi. ataatanga niruaqtaumaviunnaqtuni piliriaqaqpalauqpuq anaanangali aisimajiulluni nutaqkirijiulauqpuq. Jonah ilinniarnikuusimavuq Pangniqtuurmi, Kuugjuaraalungmi, amma Lethbridge Albertami. Jonah taiguusiliuqtikkunni iqqanaijaaqaliqtuq 2011mit. quviagivaa uqausini pijjutigillugu iqqanaijaaqariaksaq taiguusiliurijariaksarlu tamainnut atuqtaujuksanik qaujisarnirijarmigu titiraqsivallianirijarmigullu. takujumajaqaqpuq inuit uqausingat atuqtaulirajariaksanganik nunavuup aviktuqsimanirijanginni pingasuni gavamakkuq nangminirijallu piliriviuvigijanginni. kajungiqsaivakpuq kikkuluktaat ilittiqullugit inuktullu pijunnarnirijaluktaamigut uqarasuqattaqullunigit. Jonah marrungnik irniqaqpuq marrungniglu paniqarilluni. tugarniq quviagivaa ajaqattariksarlu qimmirjuanngualingnik, angunasugummaulluni iqalliariaksarlu kajjaaringmilluniuk, inuuqatiminisiuriaksalu alianaigijaqaqłuni piluaqtumi nangminirijarminik.

Jonah was born in 1953 in Pangirtung. His early years were spent with his grandparents at their outpost camp in Iqalulik and he later moved to Pangnirtung to be with his parents. His father was an active political member while his mother tended to their home and children. Jonah was educated in Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Churchill, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta. Jonah has been working with IUT since 2011. He enjoys working working with his language and working towards its standardization and preservation through his research and documentation. His hope is that Inuktut will be used and understood across all 3 regions of Nunavut within all government and private sectors. He encourges everyone to learn and speak in Inuktut as much as they can. Jonah has two sons and two daughters. He enjoys playing pool and chess, hunting and fishing, and spending time with others, especially his family.

ᐊᖅᓴᑐᙵᐊᖅ ᐊᓲᓇ
Aksaqtunguaq Ashoona

ᐊᖅᓴᑐᙵᐊᖅ ᐊᓲᓇ ᐃᓅᔪᕕᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᖅᑐᓯᐊᐱᒻᒥ ᕕᕝᕗᐊᓇ 25, 1965 ᐊᙱᕋᙱᓂ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᓴᓇᔨᙱᑕ ᑐᓴᔨᑦᓯᐊᕙᓕᐊᕕᓂᙱ ᑖᓂᓯᖅᑎᑦᓯᐊᕙᓕᐊᓇᑦᓯᓂᐅᓪᓗ. ᐊᓯᐃᓪᓘ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᓱᓕᔪᖅ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑑᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᑲᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᑐᓴᔨᕐᑲᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᑯ. ᑐᓴᔨᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᒥᑐᐃᓐᓈᕋᓗᐊᕋᒥ. ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᓗ. ᖁᕕᐊᒋᔭᓕᒃ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᒋᐊᑦᓴᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᓇᐊᑦᓴᖅ. ᕿᑐᕐᖓᐱᕐᑲᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᕐᙳᑖᐱᕐᑲᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐃᓐᓇᓇᓪᓗᓂᒋᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᙱᑕ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᐃᕖᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ Paris, France-ᒧᑦ 2007-ᙳᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᓴᔨᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᙵᐊᓕᓇᓂᖅ 2002-2007 ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᐊᑦᓯᖅᑐᐃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ Quebec City-ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᖃᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᓐᓂᕐᒪᖔᖅ 2001-ᙳᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᐃᑲᓂ Quebec City-ᒥ ᑎᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᕋᒥ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓄᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᑯᔭᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᓈᓇᒥᓂᖓᑕ ᐃᓗᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐃᓛᒃ ᓇᐃᐱᓚᐅᖅᑕᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᓯᑎᒥᐅᑕᕐᓄᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ New York-ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᒋᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᑲᑎᒌᑦᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᓇᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓇᐊᖅᓯᓂᔫᓐᓃᑦ. ᓄᓇᕕᒻᒧᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᒃᓴᕐᑲᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ. ᐱᙳᐊᓇᐊᕐᑲᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᕕᒻᒧᑦ Super Soccer-ᒧᑦ. ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᕐᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᑐᕐᑲᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙵᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᓇᓯᒪᔭᙱᓐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᕌᑎᑕᙱ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᔨᒋᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᑐᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᐅᔨᙱᔪᑎᑐᓪᓗ ᖁᔭᒋᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᓂᐅᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐱᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᐅᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᓗᑕ ᒫᑎᐅᓯᒥᒃ.

Aqsatunnguaq Asuuna inuujuviniq ulluqtusiapimmi viivvuari 25, 1965 angirrangani Kinngarni sanajingata tusaajitsiavaliavininga taanisiqtitsiavaliarijautsunilu. asuillaa tamanna sulijuq makkuktuutsuni innaqtaqaqpalauqpuq tusaajiqariaqaqtumit taimannalu pigiarniku. tusaajiusimaliqtuq namituinnaaraluarami. namutuinnaq aullaqattaqsimajuq ilinniariaqsuni katimmagiaqsunilu. quviagijalik tusaajiugiatsaq ammalu inunnik ikajuriatsaq. qiturngaapiqaqsuni irngutaapiqaqsunilu upigijainnarillunigit. inuit iliqqusingita mitsaanut katimmagiaqatausimammijuq uiviirjuakkut nunangannut Paris, France-mut 2007-ngutillugu tusaajiusimajuq nunanngualiriniq 2002-2007 kinngarni atsiqtuitillugit inuktitut ilinniariaqatausimammijuq Quebec City-mut nunavut qanga pigiaqpalliasinnirmangaaq 2001-ngutillugu. taikani Quebec City-mi tilijaulaurami anaanaminut qiniqujautsuni anaanaminingata iluvinganik asuilaak naipilauqtanga ikajuqtautsuni kupaiksitimiutarnut qallunaanut. ammalu New York-mut katimmagiaqatausimammijuq silarjualimaamut turaangajumik nakituinnaq katimaqatigiittillugit. inuit nunangannut namutuinnaq aullaqattaqsimammijuq iqqanaijariaqsuni ilinniariaqsuniluunniit. nunavimmullu malittiksaqarialinnillu maliqattaqsimammijuq. pinnguariaqatausimammijuq inuuvimmut Super Soccer-mut. maanna piliriaqaqtuq inutuqanginnik kinngarmiut unikkaaliarisimajanginnik. taanna turaaqtitanga ilinniatitsijigilauqsimajarminut inuttitut qallunaujingajutitullu qujagitsiaqsuniuk ullumimut pigunnaqsititaulaurmat iqqaumanikkut Uluuta Maatiusimik.

Aksaqtunguaq Ashoona was born on February 25, 1965, in Cape Dorset, now called Kinngait. When she was born, her sanaji maker at birth said she will be a good Interpreter and a dancer. That became a reality when she was young, if there was an Elder in need of an interpreter that's how it began. She has been an interpreter in many places now. She has traveled to many places through work and for further education. She loves to be an interpreter and likes to meet people. During birth, a man was present and later guided her back to reality. She has wonderful kids and grandkids that she is so proud of. In 2007 she went to the 15th Inuit Studies conference in Paris, France. She was the interpreter for the Place Names and Routes project from 2002 to 2007 in Kinngait. She went to Quebec City for the making of Nunavut Conference in 2000 and her mother asked her to look for her own mom as she never returned from T.B. treatment, and she found her grandma's grave. The following month Aksatunguaq went to New York City in April for another conference when she was at NAC. She has traveled to Inuvik to play Super Soccer and has been to many Nunavut communities. She is currently working on Kinngarmiut Traditional Stories. She dedicates this work to her late Inuttitut and Roman Orthography teacher who she is so grateful for up to today, in loving memory of Oloota Mathewsie.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᒪᑐᐃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᙵᕐᓂ ᓄᕕᐸᐱᕆ 2004. ᑕᐃᒪᙵᓂᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᙱᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᒻᒪᕆᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑖᑦᓯᒪᙵᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᙵᓂ. ᑲᑎᒻᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᓱᑕᓗ ᒪᓕᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᕐᑯᑎᙵᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕼᐋᒻᒪᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒻᒪᕕᙵᓐᓂ.

nunalinni ilinniarvik matuilauqsimajuq Kinngarni nuvippiri 2004. taimanganit, Nunavut Silattusarvimmi iqqanaijaqtingit ikajuqtummaritsimavut taatsumangat piliriarijattinnik. amisunik apiqsursimavugut ammalu katimaqattaqsuta nunaliit ilinniarvingani. katimaqattalaurmijugut apiqsuqsutalu Malijjuap illuqutingani ammalu Hamalakkut katimmavingani.

The Community Learning Centre opened in Kinngait in November 2004. Since then, Nunavut Arctic College staff have been a huge support for this project. We conducted many interviews and meetings in the Community Learning Centre. We also held meetings and interviews at times in the Malikjuaq Visitor's Centre and the Hamlet Chambers.

ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ

ilitarijaujut

Acknowledgements

ᐅᓇ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎ ᐱᑕᖃᕋᔭᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓚᐅᙱᑉᐸᑕ ᖁᔭᒋᒻᒪᕆᑉᐸᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᖄᙱᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᕆᒻᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᙱᑦ, ᓯᓚᑦᑐᕐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᓪᓗ, ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᙱᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ. ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᒪᔪᓪᓚᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑲᔪᓯᖁᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.

una tukisigiaruti pitaqarajanngittuq ukua ikajuqtulaungippata qujagimmarippavut arraaguni qaangiqtuni ikajuqsimammarimmata nunaliit asingit, silattursarvijjuallu, gavamakkut, ammalu asingit kiinaujaqaqtitsisimajut. ilitaqsigiakkannirumavugut ikajuqsimajullarinnik taanna kajusiqullugu piliriarijausimajuq.

This glossary could have never been completed without the tremendous support we received over the years from various community, university, government, and funding supports. We would like to acknowledge their important role in helping to ensure the completion of this project.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ | **nunalinni ikajuqtuqsimajut**
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ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᕈᒪᔭᒃᑲ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ (ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᒪᐸᐱᖅᑐᒐᖅ 3). ᐃᓚᒋᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᖁᔭᓕᒍᒪᕗᒍᑦ ᐊᑦᓯᐊᓗᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕋᑦᑕ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᑕᓗ ᐄᐊᒻᒪᓚᒃᑯᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᒻᒪᕆᙳᓄᑦ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ (ᐅᑯᐊᓗᐊᙳᐊᖅ: ᒪᑎᐅᓯ ᓴᕕᐊᒃᔪᒃ ᔭ, ᐊᕐᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᐅᕗᐊᑦ, ᔭᓐ ᐊᐃᕕ, ᑎᒻᒧᓐ ᑐᓄ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔨᐅᕐᔨ ᓗᕐᑯᕕ), ᑎᕋ ᐹ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᒃ), ᐅᓖᐱᒃ ᐊᐊᑦᓯᙱᔅ (ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑯᑦ), ᐄᑕ ᐱᑦᓯᐅᓛᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓂᐊᑎᒃᑯᑦ. ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᐃᑦ ᐳᓚᕋᖅᑐᓕᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᓯᐅᓇ ᒪᑲᓚᐃᓐ, ᐊᓛᓯᐊ ᐅᑦᑐᕐᑭ, ᓯᐅᕈᓪ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᐃᒃ ᑳᓐᓴᑕᓐᑏᓄ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᙵᐃᑦ ᑐᔪᕐᒥᕕᖓ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᐱᓈᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᓯᑳᑦ ᓂᑯᓪᓴ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᐅᓇᒃ ᓗᐊᓇᖓ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᓇᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᕐᓴᕐᕕᒻᒥ (ᔭᒫᓪ ᓱᕐᓕ, ᓇᒃ ᐋᕐᒪᓯᑦᕌᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᓕ ᐃᓚᓐ ᑖᒪᔅ) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᖁᒥᕐᕈᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓇᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᖃᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓕᓇᑎᓪᓗᑕ.

sivulliqpaami atsualuk qujannamiirumajakka saqqitirilauqtut katiqsuinikkut ilulinginnik katiqsuinikkut (takuniarlugu mappiqtugaq 3). ilagiarlugu, qujaligumavugut atsualuk ikajuqtuqtaulauratta kiinaujatigutk ikajuusiaqsutalu Hammalakkunginnik Kinngait taimaititautillugu allattimmaringanut Kinngait (ukuanluanguak: Matiusi Saviakjuk Jaa, Art Sittiuvuat, Jaan Aivi, Timmun Tunu, ammalu Jiurji Luquvi), Tira Paa (Nunavummi Silattuqrsarqvik), Uliipika Hastings (Qikiqtani Inuit Katujjiqatigiikkut), Piita Pitsiulaaq Ilinniarvik, ammalu uumajurniatikkut. tujurmiviqaqtitsilauqtutlu Huit Huit pularaqtulirijikkut, Siuri Makalain, Alaasua Uttuqi, Siurul amma Maik Kaanstantiinu, ammalu Kinngait tujurmivinga atuqpalaurmat arraaguni aniguqtuni. Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (Sikaat Nikuls amma Iurik Luaring) ammalu Nunavummi Qaujisaqtulirijikkut Silattusarvimmi (Jamaal Surli, Rik Aarmsutraang, ammalu Miali Ilan Taamas) ikajuqtuqsimallarittut qimirrugialinnillu qaujigiarialinnillu pinasuarviqatsiaqsimajut qaujisarniliritilluta.

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ᕼᐊᒻᒪᓚᑦᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᐟᐱᖕᒐᑦ, ᑭᒃᒃᒐᐃᑦ | haamlatkut allabbinga, Kinngait Hamlet Office, Kinngait (ᐅᑐᐸᐱᕆ/utuppiri/October 2003)

ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅ/ᒐᕙᒪᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
silattusarvijjuaq/gavamakunnik ikajuqtuqsimajut
University/government supporters

ᐱᒋᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ 2003, ᑕᐸᐃᕐᓇᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔾᖅ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᑕᕝᔾᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔾᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ: ᑲᕈᑕᓐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᒡᔪᐊᖅ (ᑲᓛᑎᐅ ᐊᐳᐊᑕ, ᔾᕋᐃᔪ ᑕᐃᓗ, ᐲᑕ ᐳᓪᓯᔾᓪ, ᐋᒧᓴ ᐄᐃᓴ, ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ); ᑐᕋᓐᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᖅᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅ (ᑯᓇᓴ ᔾᒐᓪ); ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᐳᑏ ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᕕ (ᓯᐅᓇ ᕙᒃᓴ); ᑐᕌᓐᑐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᖅᕕᔾᔪᐊᖓ (ᕕᓐᓴᓐᑦ ᕌᐱᓐᓴᓐ, ᑎᐳᕋ ᒪᒃᒍᓇᒍ, ᐅᐃᓕᐊᒪ ᒎ, ᓯᒃᑲᑎ ᐳᕈᑦᐄᒪ); ᓈᑎᒃᓴ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᕕᒃ (ᑖᒪ ᐄᐃᕈᓴ, ᒫᒃ ᑲᐸᐅ); ᐊᕙᑕᓕᓇᔪᒃᑯ ᓯᓚᐅᐸ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ᐹᓇ ᒍᑎᓴᓐ, ᑕᓇᓪ ᐱᑲᕐᓴ); ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᑯᓕᓇᔨᑦ (ᕋᔾᔪ ᑎᐊᐳᕈ, ᑳᑐᓇᓐ ᐅᐃᓪᓴᓐ). ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᕈᒪᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᓇᓐ ᑭᓕ ᐱᔭᕇᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦ ᑭᙵᕐᓃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᕐᑲᓪᓚᓇᓚᐅᕐᒪᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐱᓕᓇᑎᓪᓗᑕ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᙵᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᓇᒋᐊᙵᑎᓪᓗᑕ 2009-ᖑᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

pigialiqtillugu 2003, tapairnalauqsimavuq nakituinnaq ikajuqtuqtausimagatta tavvunga tikiutivuq ullumi, ukua ilagijautillugit: Kaarutan Silattuqsarvigjuaq (Kalaatiu Apuata, Vuraiju Taiilu, Piita Pulsivul, Aamus Hiis, Karin Kili); Turant Silattusaqvijjuaq (Kuris Vugal); Kanatalimaami Aputii Sikuillu Qaujisaqvi (Siuri Vaks); Turaantu Silattusaqvijjuanga (Vinsant Raapinsan, Tipura Makgurigu, Uiliam Guu, Sikkati PurutHm); Nuutiks Qaujisaqvik (Taam Hirus, Maak Kapvu); Avatalirijukku Silaup Asijjipallianinga Kanatami (Paari Gutisan, Taril Pikars); Kanatami Sikulirijiit (Raajju Tiapuru, Kaaturin Uilsan). qujannamiirumavijjuaqtavuttauq Karin Kili pijariilaurmat kinngarniikkaluaqsuni ilinniaqtaminik qaujisarnirmik, ikajurniqallarilaurmattauq piliritilluta tamatumanngat sivullirmi taiguusinginnik pilirigianngatilluta 2009-ngutillugu.

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ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ | kiinaujakkut ikajuqtulauqtut
Funding supporters

ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᕐᑯᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎ ᓯᑰᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑲᔾᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖓ, ᐊᕙᑕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒍᓯᓕᐅᖅᑏᑦ, ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᑐᓴᖃᑦᑕᐅᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᑦᓯᕙᐃᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊ.

kiinaujaqtigut ikajuqtulauqtut pijariirunnaqsiqullugu tukisigiaruti sikuup mitsaanut ukua Kanataup Gavamakkungit Nunarjuap Kajjingitta Ukiunga, Avatalirijukku Silaup Asijjipallianinga Kanatami, Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit, Silattuqsarvingmi Tusaqattautilirijiit, Nunavummi Qaujisaqtulirijikkut, Ukiuqtaqtumik Tukisiniaqatigiit, Kanatami Qaujisaqtiit Itsivaitait Piliria.

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ikajuqturianngangalauqtut kiinaujatigut 2003-2006 pijariakinaaqtitaulaurmat qaujisarnikkut ammalu taimailingatsiaraluarmangaata taiguusingit tavvani ilagiliutisimajut. nakurmiiqrtavut ukua Tariurmik Mianiqsijiit Tusaumaqattautiqatigiit, Ukiiqtaqtumi Uumajuit Najuganga Piliriangujuq, Ukiuqtaqtumik Tukisiniaqatigiit Theme 4.2, Ilinniarutitsaqtaarusiangilu Giita Lupisik (Aantiurijuumi Ilinniarutitsaqtaarusia, Turaantu Silattusarvijjuanga Ilinniarutitsaqtaarusia Inuuqatiqarniillu, Inuuqatigiit Qaujisatuliriniq Inuit Qaijisarniq Katimmajiit (Ukiiqtaqtumi Qaujisarutiit, Kanatami Ukiiuqtaqtumi Katimmajiit).

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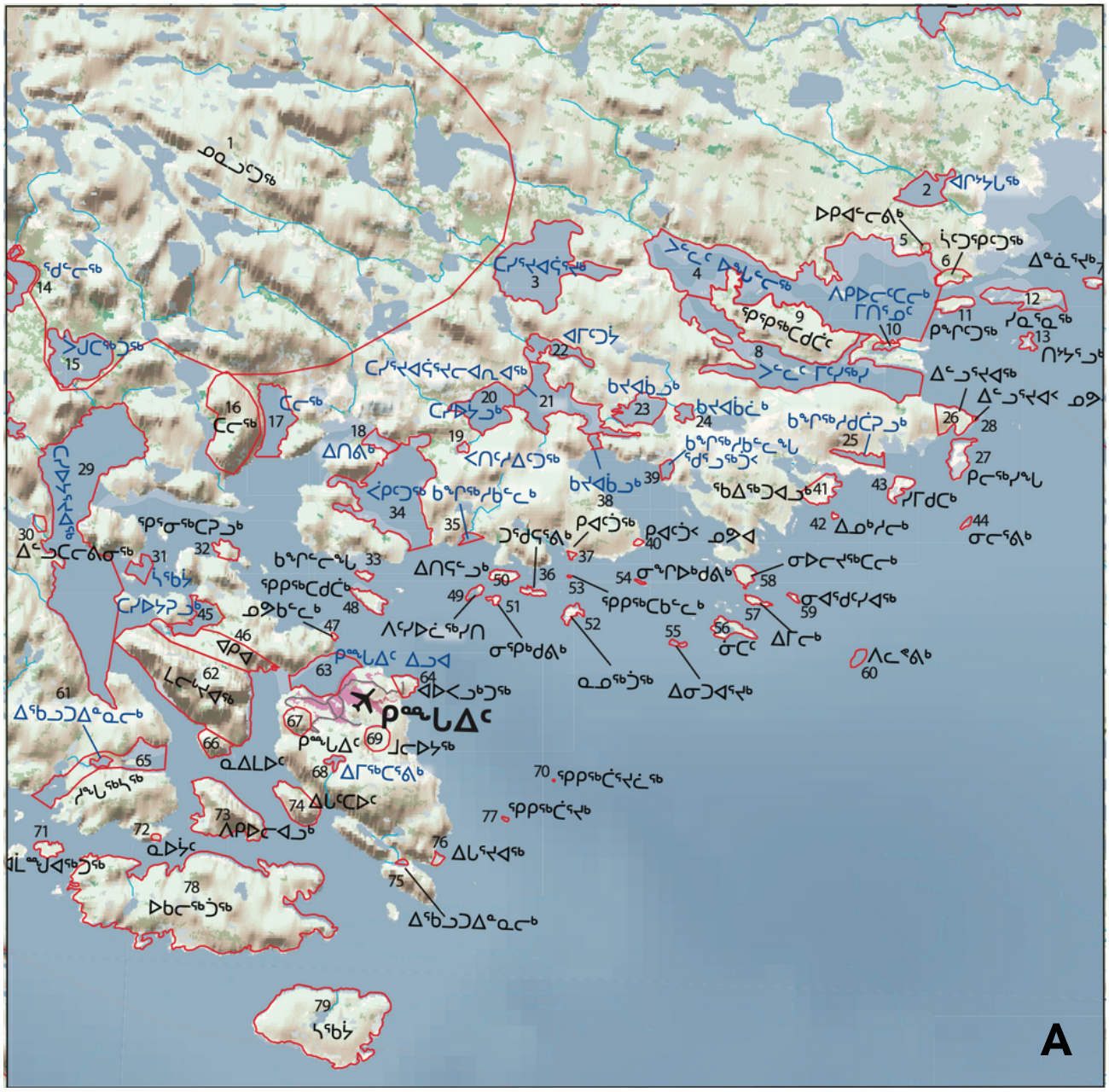
ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ nakuurmiik thank you



ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᖓᑦ A | nunaup atingit pijut nunanguamit uvangat A | Placenames from map section A (p. 10)

1	ᓄᓇᓗᑦᑐᖅ	Nunaluttuq	A place where you can easily get lost without the sun.
2	ᐊᒋᔭᒐᖅ	Agijjagaq	A lake where the fish come out when you rub rocks together, a lake where fish lay their eggs, 'their bed.'
3	ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᕐᔪᒃ	Tasirjuaraarjuk	A fishing lake and a place to go ptarmigan hunting.
4	ᐳᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᖓᓪᓕᖅ	Pullat Ungalliq	A long inlet. A good harvesting spot for caribou, fish and beluga.
5	ᐅᑭᐊᓪᓕᐃᒃ	Ukiallivik	A place where people camped in winter.
6	ᓵᑦᑐᕿᑦᑐᖅ	Saattuqittuq	A place where Qaqa's camp is located.
7	ᐃᓐᓈᕐᔪᒃ	Innaarjuk	A small cliff.
8	ᐳᓪᓚᑦ ᒥᑦᓯᖅᓯ	Pullat Mitsiqsi	This refers to the closer inlet when you are traveling from Kinngait.
9	ᕿᕿᕿᖅᑕᑯᑖᑦ	Qiqiqtakutaat	A long Island.
10	ᐱᑭᐅᓕᑦᑕᓕᒃ ᒥᑎᕐᓄᑦ	Pikiulittalik Mitirnut	A nesting spot for eider ducks.
11	ᑭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ	Kingittuq	A high mountain but not as high as Kinngait.
12	ᓯᓇᕐᓇᖅ	Sinarnaq	Islands resemble the fur of a gray and white husky dog.
13	ᑎᔭᕐᓗᒃ	Tijjarluk	A place where things wash up including driftwood and wood from shipwrecks.
14	ᕐᑯᓪᓕᖅ	Qulliq	Upper Lake.
15	ᕗᒍᑕᖅᑑᖅ	Puugutaqtuuq	A lake with landlocked fish, but not many people use it because they have other sources. A place that has more than one mountain in an area.
16	ᑕᓕᖅ	Taliq	A mountain that resembles an arm.
17	ᑕᓕᖅ	Taliq	An inlet associated with Taliq Peninsula.

18	ᐃᑎᕕᒃ	Itivik	A place that refers to the other side of the island.
19	ᐸᑎᑦᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Patitsuittuq	A lake that does not freeze all the way to the bottom.
20	ᑕᓯᐅᔾᔭᒃ	Tasiujaaluk	A place that resembles a lake but it is tidal.
21	ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕋᕐᔪᓕᐊᓇᐊᖅ	Tasirjuaraarjuliariaq	A route to Tasirjuaraarjuk.
22	ᐊᒥᑦᑐᔾᔭ	Amittujaa	A narrow lake relative to the ones around it.
23	ᑲᔪᐊᑳᒃ	Kajuakaaluk	A place where the land is brownish in colour.
24	ᑲᔪᐊᑳᓪᒃ	Kajuakaalaak	A place where the land is brownish in colour.
25	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᑯᑖᕈᒃ	Kangiqsukutaaruluk	A long narrow inlet.
26	ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Illurjuaq	A place of old sod houses.
27	ᑭᓕᖅᓱᖓ	Kiliqsinga	A stopping place not connected to mainland.
28	ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓄᐅᐊ	Illurjuap Nuvua	A point of land located at the tip of Illurjuaq.
29	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Tasiujarjuaq	A fishing area where camps are located on the northwest side, still in use today.
30	ᐃᓪᓗᑕᓕᕕᓂᖅ	Illutaliviniq	A place where a house once stood, a camp built by Ituluk.
31	ᓴᕐᑲᔾ	Saaqajaa	A place for the smaller, flatter hill.
32	ᕿᕐᓂᖅᑕᕈᓗᒃ	Qirniqtaruluk	A place where there are black rocks, modern qarmaq are located here.
33	ᑲᖏᓪᓕᖓ	Kangillinga	The island next to dog island.
34	ᖄᑭᑦᑐᖅ	Paakittuq	A narrow passage at the entrance of the bay with reversing falls.
35	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᑲᓪᓚᒃ	Kangiqsukallak	A small inlet.
36	ᑐᕐᑯᕋᕐᕕᒃ	Tuqurarvik	A place where people died of flu in the spring a long time ago.
37	ᑭᐊᑦᑑᖅ	Kiattuuq	A place where the hills face the sun and reflect the heat. Peter Pitseolak's camp.
38	ᑲᔪᐊᑳᒃ	Kajuakaaluk	A place that is brownish in colour that is dangerous to travel during low tide, similar to a waterfall.
39	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᑲᓪᓚᖓ ᕐᑯᕐᓗᖅᑑᑉ	Kangiqsukallanga Qurluqtuup	A place referring to the Inlet of Qurluqtuuq.
40	ᑭᐊᑦᑑᑉ ᓄᐅᐊ	Kiattuup Nuvua	A point of land associated with Kiatuuq.
41	ᖃᐃᖅᑐᐊᓗᒃ	Qaiqtualuk	A place with smooth rocks.
42	ᐃᓄᒃᓱᓕᒃ	Inuksulik	A place named after inuksuit located there.
43	ᓯᒥᑯᑕᒃ	Simikutak	An island that shields southeast wind from passing through to the main island.
44	ᓂᓕᕐᕕᒃ	Nilirvik	A place where someone farted.
45	ᑕᓯᐅᔭᕈᓗᒃ	Tasiujaruluk	An inlet that resembles a lake.
46	ᐊᑭᐊ	Akia	A place that resembles a giant woman lying down.
47	ᓄᐅᑲᓪᓚᒃ	Nuvukallak	A place that refers to the tip of the peninsula.
48	ᖄᑭᖅᑕᑯᑖᒃ	Qikiqtakutaak	A long island referred to as dog island.
49	ᐱᑦᓯᐅᓛᖅᓯᑎ	Pitsiulaaqsiti	A nesting area for pitseolak (sea guillemot).
50	ᐃᑎᕋᓪᓗᒃ	Itiralluk	A place that resembles the crack of a human behind.
51	ᓂᕐᑭᒃᑯᕕᒃ	Niqikkuvik	A site that used to be used for caching and storing walrus meat in fall and winter.
52	ᓇᓄᖅᑑᖅ	Nanuqtuuq	A route used by bears.
53	ᖄᑭᖅᑕᑲᓪᓚᒃ	Qikiqtakallak	A small round island where inuksuit are located.
54	ᓂᖏᐅᒃᑯᕕᒃ	Ningiukkuvik	A place where elderly women were left while their families went to pick up supplies.
55	ᐃᓂᑐᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Inituarjuk	Small.
56	ᓃᑕᑦ	Niitat	A spring camp used today to wait for beluga and catch eider ducks, a good view from the hilltop.
57	ᐃᒥᓕᒃ	Imilik	An island named after a freshwater lake.
58	ᓂᐅᓕᔪᖅᑕᓕᒃ	Niulijuqtalik	A drop off place for caching food. A community cache.
59	ᓂᐊᕐᑯᑦᓯᐊᖅ	Niaqutsiaq	A rock that resembles a head is located on the island.
60	ᐱᓚᕝᕕᒃ	Pilavvik	A place to cut up animal game that has been caught.
61	ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒃ	Iqalutuinnalik	A lake with landlocked fish.
62	ᒪᓕᒡᔪᐊᖅ	Maligjuaq	A place that resembles a giant wave in motion.
63	ᑭᙵᖓᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊ	Kinngait Ilua	An inlet in the shadow of Kinngait Mountain.
64	ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᖅ	Aupaluktuq	A place where the rock is reddish in colour and where a rock moved from the shallow water to the land.
65	ᓱᖓᖅᓴᖅ	Sungaqsaq	Unknown.
66	ᓇᐃᒪᐅᑦ	Naimaut	A place always drawing in wind from different directions.
67	ᑭᙵᖓᐃᑦ	Kinngait	A high mountain from which the community derives its name.
68	ᐃᒥᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ	Imiqtarvik	A lake which provides the Kinngait community with water, also known as T Lake.
69	ᒧᓕᐅᔭᖅ	Muliujaq	A hill that resembles the nipple of a breast.
70	ᖄᑭᖅᑖᕐᔪᓚᖅ	Qikiqtaarjulaaq	A place referring to the smaller of two little islands.
71	ᐊᒫᙵᐊᖅᑐᖅ	Amaannguaqtuq	A place that resembles a woman carrying a baby in an amautiq.
72	ᓇᐅᔾᑦ	Naujaat	A place where seagulls nest.
73	ᐱᑭᐅᓕᐊᓗᒃ	Pikiulialuk	A nesting place for eider ducks.
74	ᐃᒐᑦᑕᐅᑦ	Igattaut	A high hill that resembles a large pot over a fire.
75	ᐃᕐᑲᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒃ	Iqalutuinnalik	A place where there is fish all year round.
76	ᐃᒐᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Igarjuaq	A great fireplace. A place where people gathered to feast.
77	ᖄᑭᖅᑖᕐᔪᒃ	Qikiqtaarjuk	A small Island.
78	ᐅᑲᓕᖅᑑᖅ	Ukaliqtuuq	A place where there are hare.
79	ᓴᕐᑲᔾ	Saqqajaa	An island furthest south from the closest island.

B
C

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ B | nunaup atingit pijut nunanguamit uvangat B | Placenames from map section B (p. 11)

ᐱ4-1	ᑕᕆᐅᔭᑯᑖᒃ	Tariujakutaak	A lake close to, but not connected to the sea, with a high tidal river coming from different directions. A fishing lake and caribou hunting spot in past.
ᐱ4-2	ᖁᕐᖑᖅ	Quurnguq	A narrow passage between two peninsulas of land.
ᐱ4-3	ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Tasirjuaq	A very large lake where Soper (geologist) worked.
ᐱ4-4	ᑎᑭᕐᔪᐊᖅ	Tikirarjuaq	A place that resembles a pointing finger.
ᐱ4-5	ᐊᒥᑦᑐᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Amittuarjuk	Narrow lake.
ᐱ4-6	ᑯᔭᐱᒃᑲᑦ	Kujapikkat	A place that resembles a vertebra.
ᐱ4-7	ᓇᓪᓗᔭᓕᒃ	Nalluujalik	A place that resembles the hind leg of a caribou.
ᐱ4-8	ᖃᖅᑲᕋᕐᔪᒃ	Qaqqaraarjuk	A small hill is located here and is used to navigate. A good route because it is located next to both lakes.
ᐱ4-9	ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ	Panniqtuuq	Male caribou.
ᐱ4-10	ᑕᓯᑯᑖᒃ	Tasikutaak	A long lake where there are lots of smaller-sized fish.
ᐱ4-11	ᐊᒥᓗᑲᓕᒃ	Amilukalik	A lake with fewer but bigger fish.
ᐱ4-12	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᕆᑦᑐᖅ	Kangiqsurittuq	Two small inlets that are similar to a lake. A dogteam travel route.
ᐱ4-13	ᐅᐊᓇᖅᓯᖅ	Uanaqsiq	Unknown.
ᐱ4-14	ᐅᑕᖅᑭᐅᕐᕕᒃ	Utaqqiurvik	Waiting place.
ᐱ4-15	ᑲᓕᕈᑎᒃ	Kalirutik	A lake on its side that crosses the travel route.
ᐱ4-16	ᑕᒃᓴᕋᓗᒃ	Taksaraaluk	Bright lake.
ᐱ4-17	ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᖃᓗᑉᐱᓕᖓ	Sapujjuap Iqaluppilinga	Named in reference to Sapujjuat.
ᐱ4-18	ᑐᓄᑉ ᓄᓇᖓ	Tunuup Nunanga	A place near Sapujjuat.
ᐱ4-19	ᐸᒥᐊᓪᓗᒃ	Pamialluk	A place that resembles a seal tail bone.
ᐱ4-20	ᓴᐳᔾᔪᐊᑦ	Sapujjuat	A place of a big fish weir.
ᐱ4-21	ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ	Qikiqtaaluk	A big island in Sapujjuat.
ᐱ4-22	ᑕᓯᐅᔮᓗᒃ	Tasiujaaluk	A tidal pool.
ᐱ4-23	ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᓇᖅᓵᓗᒻᒥ	Qikiqtaaluk Naqsaalummi	A big island.
ᐱ4-24	ᑲᖏᐊ	Kangia	A winter camp site.
ᐱ4-25	ᑕᕆᐅᕋᕐᔪᒃ	Tariuraarjuk	The furthest inland route to the mainland used by dogteams (too steep for skidoo). The rapids at its entrance are a mix of salt and fresh water.
ᐱ4-26	ᖁᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ	Qikiqtaaluk	A big Island.
ᐱ4-27	ᐃᖅᓴᐅᑎ	Iqsauti	A place that resembles the side of a face, human or animal.
ᐱ4-28	ᓴᓪᓖᑦ	Salliit	A flat, small island surrounded by shallow water. An island with tenting spots.
ᐱ4-29	ᓂᐊᖁᓇᓕᒃ	Niaqurnalik	Hummocks.

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᖓᑦ C | nunaup atingit pijut nunanguamit uvangat C | Placenames from map section C (p. 11)

ᑎ4-1	ᓴᐳᒫᕐᔪᐃᑦ	Sapugaarjuit	A place of little fishing weir.
ᑎ4-2	ᐃᓘᕝᓪᓗᖅᑕᓕᒃ	Ijivalluqtalik	A place where people used to collect carving stone, a travel route to Sapujjuat.
ᑎ4-3	ᐱᑦᓯᐅᓛᖅᓯᑎ	Pitsiulaaqsiti	A nesting area for guillemots.
ᑎ4-4	ᐊᕐᓇᖁᐊᑦᓵᖅ	Arnaquatsaaq	A place named after a great grandmother.
ᑎ4-5	ᐃᖃᓗᒫᕐᔪᒃ	Iqalugaarjuk	A place where they are many small fish. Takkataq's old camp.
ᑎ4-6	ᑕᒃᓴᓛᖅ	Taksalaaq	Unknown.
ᑎ4-7	ᑕᕆᐅᖓᔪᖅ	Tariungajuq	A very deep fishing lake with clean water.
ᑎ4-8	ᖃᓪᓗᔭᒃ	Qalluujaak	A place that resembles eyebrows.
ᑎ4-9	ᐸᒥᐅᑯᑖᓕᒃ	Pamiukutaalik	A place that resembles a dog's tail.
ᑎ4-10	ᑭᒻᒪᕐᕕᒃ	Kimmarvik	Something chewed.
ᑎ4-11	ᖁᖓᖅᑕᓕᒃ	Qingaqtalik	An island that remembles a nose point up.
ᑎ4-12	ᐃᒐᓛᓕᒃ	Igalaalik	A white square rock that resembles a window is located here. A place to go seal hunting.
ᑎ4-13	ᓴᒃᓯᑲᐃᓐ	Saksukain	A place with protection from a southwest wind.
ᑎ4-14	ᐱᑦᓯᐅᓛᖅᓯᑎ	Pitsiulaaqsiti	Nesting area.
ᑎ4-15	ᑲᖏᖅᓱᒫᕐᔪᒃ	Kangiqsugaarjuk	A nice little inlet.
ᑎ4-16	ᐊᕙᒋᐅᓯᖅ	Avagiusiq	An isolated place 'out of the way.'
ᑎ4-17	ᐊᕐᕕᑐᕐᓕᖅ	Arviturliq	A small bay for bowhead whale.
ᑎ4-18	ᐊᕐᕕᑐᕐᓕᐊᕈᓯᖅ	Arviturliarusiq	A smaller bay for bowhead whale.
ᑎ4-19	ᓇᐅᔭᓕᑲᓪᓚᒃ	Naujalikallak	A seagull nesting area.
ᑎ4-20	ᐃᓪᓗᕐᔪᐊᑦ	Illurjuat	A place of old sod houses.

ᑎ4-21	ᐆᒪᓐᓇᖅ	Uumannaq	A hill that resembles a heart. A place where you come alive. A good route to go on the land.
ᑎ4-22	ᐃᓱᖅᑐᖅ	Isuqtuq	A bay where the water becomes murky during low tide.
ᑎ4-23	ᖃᑯᖅᑕᙳᐊᖅ	Qakuqtannguaq	A place with white marble.
ᑎ4-24	ᑭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ	Kingittuq	An island with a high mountain.
ᑎ4-25	ᖁᐃᓐᓂᖅ	Quinniq	A place that resembles layers of seal fat. Rocks appear in ridges in a step pattern.
ᑎ4-26	ᓄᖅᕋᓴᐃᑦ	Nurrasait	An old route for caribou and their calves.
ᑎ4-27	ᖁᔭᔭᐅᑕᖅ	Qujjautaq	A place where you give thanks, that has good protection from the north wind.
ᑎ4-28	ᖃᖓᓯᖅᑲᑦ	Qingasiqqat	An island that resembles a beak with lots of nostrils. An island that resembles a nose.
ᑎ4-29	ᑲᖕᒋᖅᓱᑲᓪᓗᒃ	Kangiqsukallak	A small inlet.
ᑎ4-30	ᐃᑭᕋᓴᒃ	Ikirasak	A route.
ᑎ4-31	ᐊᖕᒋᖅᓂᖅ	Angirniq	A place named after a person who lived a long time ago. An inukshuk there looks like that man.
ᑎ4-32	ᐊᖕᒋᔪᐊᓗᔭᔪᐊᖅ	Angijualujjuaq	A long island--the biggest of the other islands around it. It has a small harbor. An island that resembles an arm bone (ulna).
ᑎ4-33	ᐊᒥᓕᕋᖅ	Amiliraq	An island that resembles the fibula.
ᑎ4-34	ᐸᒥᐊᓪᓗᒃ	Pamialluk	A place that resembles a pelvis.
ᑎ4-35	ᐸᒥᐊᓪᓗᒍᓱᖅ	Pamiallugusiq	A place that resembles a smaller pelvis bone.
ᑎ4-36	ᑐᐊᐸᒋᑦᑐᖅ	Tuapagittuq	A place where there are lots of pebbles.
ᑎ4-37	ᖃᒪᒥᖅᑑᖅ	Qimmiqtuuq	A place where someone left their dogs.
ᑎ4-38	ᖃᒪᑦᑐᓕᕕᒃ	Qimattulivik	A place where people were left behind to wait.
ᑎ4-39	ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ	Panniqtuuq	A place where there are male caribou.
ᑎ4-40	ᐃᓄᑦᓱᑲᓪᓗᒃ	Inutsukallak	A small fat island with inuksuit.
ᑎ4-41	ᐃᓄᑦᓱᓕᒃ	Inutsulik	One inukshuk is located in this area.
ᑎ4-42	ᐃᑎᓪᓕᐊᖁᔪᒃ	Itilliarjuk	A travel route during winter and summer. Rough ice and strong currents. Only use on high tide in summer. Many inuksuit are located here.
ᑎ4-43	ᐊᐃᕕᖅᑲᑦ	Aiviqqat	A group of islands that resemble walruses swimming.
ᑎ4-44	ᐊᖁᔭᕐᓕᒃ	Arvajjalik	A place of many sea murres.
ᑎ4-45	ᖃᖅᑯ	Qaqqu	A place of a broken hood. A place where you can lose your hat.
ᑎ4-46	ᓇᓴᐃᓪᓕᕕᒃ	Nasaillivik	Unknown.
ᑎ4-47	ᐊᖁᓚᓴᐃᑦ	Arnagasait	A place where women were left behind to wait for their men.
ᑎ4-48	ᐃᖁᖅᑯᙳᐊᖅ	Iqiqqunnguaq	An island that resembles the smallest toe.
ᑎ4-49	ᓇᐅᔫᑲᓪᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaakallait	Seagulls.
ᑎ4-50	ᐅᒦᓪᓕᕕᒃ	Umiillivik	A place where someone lost their boat or had boat damage.
ᑎ4-51	ᓄᓇᓇᔭᐃᑦ	Nunarijjait	An island where red coloured plants grow.
ᑎ4-52	ᐃᖅᑭᑦᑐᑲᓪᓗᒃ	Iqqittukallak	A passage.
ᑎ4-53	ᐃᖅᑭᑐᐊᖁᔪᒃ	Iqqituarjuk	A place where the rocks are whitish.
ᑎ4-54	ᑲᐅᒃᑑᑦ	Kauktuut	A place where people eat the skin of walrus.
ᑎ4-55	ᓵᖅᑭ	Saarru	A low island you go around when there is rough ice in Ittiliarjuk.
ᑎ4-56	ᑕᓕᕈᐊᑦ	Taliruat	A place that resembles a walrus flipper. There are lots of seals and walrus here during sea ice breakup.
ᑎ4-57	ᒪᓃᑦᑐᑦ	Maniittut	A high island.
ᑎ4-58	ᐊᖁᔪᕝᕕᒃ	Arvavvik	A place where people once caught whales.
ᑎ4-59	ᑭᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ	Kingittuq	A high land.
ᑎ4-60	ᓴᓪᓕᖅ	Salliq	Flat, thin land.
ᑎ4-61	ᐅᓪᓘᓪᑦ	Ulliit	A resting place for walrus.
ᑎ4-62	ᓯᓕᑎᑕᖅᑐᖅ	Silititaqtuq	Unknown.
ᑎ4-63	ᑐᓃᑦ	Tuniit	A place where Tuniit threw lots of things in the lake.
ᑎ4-64	ᑖᓇᑦᓯᔪᖅ	Taaritsijuq	An island that blocks the view of the mainland.
ᑎ4-65	ᑐᓂᖅᔪᐊᑦ	Tunirjuat	The original camp of the Tuniit where lots of people lived.
ᑎ4-66	ᖃᓯᒋᔭᔭᑦ	Qasigijjat	A place of harbor seals, a nesting area for eider ducks.
ᑎ4-67	ᐅᓪᓕᖅᔪᐊᑦ	Ullirjuat	A sea gull nesting area, where walrus used go to rest after feasting on clams. (Walrus don't go there anymore because the camps are too close.)
ᑎ4-68	ᖁᓗᒻᒪᕕᒃ	Qulummaavik	Unknown.
ᑎ4-69	ᓇᐅᔫᔭᕐᔪᒃ	Naujaaraarjuk	An island known for seagulls.
ᑎ4-70	ᐊᖕᒋᔪᐊᓗᔭᔪᐊᖅ	Angijualujjuaq	The biggest island in the chain.
ᑎ4-71	ᑐᓗᒃᑳᑦ	Tulukkaat	A raven and eider nesting area. A good camping spot from February through April.
ᑎ4-72	ᐃᓗᕕᖅᑑᖅ	Iluviqtuuq	A gathering place for spring beluga hunting. A burial site of three women.
ᑎ4-73	ᐊᑉᐸᑐᕐᓕᖅ	Appaturliq	An island with many guillemots.
ᑎ4-74	ᓄᕗᖅᓯᑦ	Nuvuqsiit	A place that refers to the first island in the chain.

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