

Problem 2. Unangan (20 marks)

Unangan, also called Aleut, and natively **Unangam Tunuu**, is spoken by roughly 1000 Alaska Natives in the Aleutian Islands, which span the Bering Strait between mainland Alaska and Kamchatka in Russia. It is the most divergent of the Inuit–Yupik–Unangan languages.

Below are some sentences in Unangan with their English translations. Note that **ch**, **â**, **ng**, and **ġ** are consonants. *Cod* and *halibut* are types of fish; the subscripts *sg* and *pl* indicate singular and plural respectively.

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| 1. Aguqaning. | <i>I made them.</i> |
| 2. Asxinus agukungis. | <i>The girls are making them.</i> |
| 3. Atxidas qanaq. | <i>I ate the cod_{pl}.</i> |
| 4. Ayaguâ ulas agunaâ. | <i>The woman built the houses.</i> |
| 5. Chagiâ tagadanaâ. | <i>The halibut_{sg} are new.</i> |
| 6. Hlam ukinaa ukukuq. | <i>I am finding the boy's knife.</i> |
| 7. Hlaâ kiduqaa. | <i>It helped the boy.</i> |
| 8. Hyutikung. | <i>I am spilling it.</i> |
| 9. Kdanging qaqa. | <i>My dolphin ate it.</i> |
| 10. Qawam hyutiqaa. | <i>The sea lion spilt it.</i> |
| 11. Qawas haagakus. | <i>The sea lions are starving.</i> |
| 12. Tayaġum kiduqangis. | <i>The man helped them.</i> |
| 13. Tayaġuâ chaâsaâ unanaâ. | <i>The man cooked the soup.</i> |
| 14. Uchiitilam unakuu. | <i>The teacher is cooking it.</i> |

Q 2.1 Translate into English:

15. **Kdangis ayagum chagingis qanas.**
16. **Qawaâ kidukuu.**
17. **Tayaġus ukinangis tagadakus.**
18. **Uchiitilaning kidunaq.**
19. **Hlas ulaa ukuqangis.**

Q 2.2 Translate into Unangan:

20. *I made the knife.*
21. *The boy found it.*
22. *The girl's sea lions are eating the cod_{sg}.*
23. *They spilt my soup.*

Q 2.3 Explain your solution.

Problem 2. Unangan Answers

2.1	15. <i>The dolphins ate the woman's halibut_{pl}.</i>
	16. <i>It is helping the sea lion.</i>
	17. <i>The men's knives are new.</i>
	18. <i>I helped my teachers.</i>
	19. <i>They found the boys' house.</i>
2.2	20. Ukinaŋ agunaq.
	21. Hlam ukuqaa.
	22. Asxinum qawangis atxidaŋ qakus.
	23. Chaŋsang hyutiqangis.

Max 29 + 19.

Q 2.1 Max 15. For each sentence, 3 pts if correct; 2 pt with one mistake; 1 pt with two mistakes.

Q 2.2 Max 14. For each sentence: 1 pt per correct noun in the correct position. 2 pts for a correct verb, 1 pt with one mistake.

Q 2.3 Max 19. 2 pts for syntax; 10 pts for verbal morphology; 7 pts for nominal morphology.

Problem 2. Unangan Commentary

1. Word order is SUBJECT OBJECT VERB and POSSESSOR POSSESSUM.
2. Verb template is [STEM]–[TENSE]–[INDEX].
3. STEM (* marks intransitive)
 - **agu-** = build, make
 - **kidu-** = help
 - **uku-** = find
 - **haaga-*** = starve
 - **qa-** = eat
 - **una-** = cook
 - **hyuti-** = spill
 - **tagada-*** = be new
4. All verbs fall into two categories (indexes). Type 1 is used for intransitives and transitives where both subject and object are nouns. Type 2 is only used if there is a 3rd person pronoun (which is left implicit).
5. TENSE:
 - present = **ku**
 - past = **na** (Type 1) / **qa** (Type 2)

6. SUBJECT:

	1SG	3SG	3 PL
Type 1	-q	-x̂	-s
Type 2 SG	-ng	vowel lengthening	
PL	-ning	-ngis	

7. Nouns have two cases, absolutive and relative, with marking shown below:

	SG	PL
Absolutive	-x̂	
Relative	-m	-s

All possessors are marked with the relative. The possessum is marked with the same affixes as type 2 index, with the “subject” representing the possessor.

Subjects of transitive verbs with type 2 index take the relative case.

All other nouns take the absolutive.

References and further reading:

- Bergsland, K. (1994). *Aleut Dictionary – Unangam Tunudgusii. An unabridged lexicon of the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands Aleut language*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.
- Bergsland, K. (1997). *Aleut Grammar – Unangam Tunuganaan Achixaasî*. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center.