

TABLE 55.2: *Inuit Cultural Institute Inuktitut Syllabic and Roman Orthographies*

Δ	Δ̄	▷	▷̄	◁	◁̄	Η
i [i]	ii [i:]	u [u]	uu [u:]	a [a]	aa [a:]	h [h]
ʌ	ʌ̄	>	>̄	<	<̄	< [h]
pi [pi]	pii [pi:]	pu [pu]	puu [pu:]	pa [pa]	paa [pa:]	p [p]
ㄇ	ㄇ̄	ㄇ	ㄇ̄	ㄻ	ㄻ̄	ㄻ [c]
ti [ti]	tii [ti:]	tu [tu]	tuu [tu:]	ta [ta]	taa [ta:]	t [t]
ρ	ρ̄	đ	đ̄	đ	đ̄	đ [b]
ki [ki]	kii [ki:]	ku [ku]	kuu [ku:]	ka [ka]	kaa [ka:]	k [k]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [k]
gi [yi]	gii [yi:]	gu [yu]	guu [yu:]	ga [ya]	gaa [ya:]	g [y]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [y]
mi [mi]	mii [mi:]	mu [mu]	muu [mu:]	ma [ma]	maa [ma:]	m [m]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [m]
ni [ni]	nii [ni:]	nu [nu]	nuu [nu:]	na [na]	naa [na:]	n [n]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [n]
si [si]	sii [si:]	su [su]	suu [su:]	sa [sa]	saa [sa:]	s [s]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [s]
li [li]	lii [li:]	lu [lu]	luu [lu:]	la [la]	laa [la:]	l [l]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [l]
ji [ji]	jii [ji:]	ju [ju]	juu [ju:]	ja [ja]	jaa [ja:]	j [j]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [j]
vi [vi]	vii [vi:]	vu [vu]	vuu [vu:]	va [va]	vaa [va:]	v [v]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [v]
ri [ri]	rii [ri:]	ru [ru]	ruu [ru:]	ra [ra]	raa [ra:]	r [r]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [r]
qi [qi]	qii [qi:]	qu [qu]	quu [qu:]	qa [qa]	qaa [qa:]	q [q]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [q]
ngi [ŋ]	ngii [ŋi:]	ngu [ŋu]	nguu [ŋu:]	nga [ŋa]	ngaa [ŋa:]	ng [ŋ]
ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ	ㄮ̄	ㄮ [ŋ]
hi, [h]	hii, [hi:]	ħu, [ħu]	ħuu, [ħu:]	ħa, [ħa:]	ħaa, [ħa:]	ħ, & [ħ]
&i	&ii	&u	&uu	&a	&aa	

Scripts for Inuit (Eskimo) languages

Anglican missionaries introduced syllabics to the Inuit in Canada's Eastern Arctic as early as 1856; the current form, used for most dialects of Eastern Canadian Inuktitut and for the Natsilingmiut dialect of Western Canadian Inuktun, derives from the 1865 reforms that also standardized the similar Eastern Algonquian syllabary (Harper 1985: 143–45, 1992: 1–2). Characters were added for some Inuktitut sounds that are not in Cree (FIGURE 62), but the system remained underdifferentiating until reformed

UUNNGAARUQ. TITIRAUQ.				
Titirausit nutaunngittut. Old syllabic system.				
<hr/>				
	ai/e	i	o/u	a
	ā	e	o	u
<hr/>				
p	▽	△	▷	◀
t	▽	△	▷	◀
k	◁	▷	◁	▷
g	◁	▷	◁	▷
m	◁	▷	◁	▷
n	◁	▷	◁	▷
s	◁	▷	◁	▷
l	◁	▷	◁	▷
y	◁	▷	◁	▷
v	◁	▷	◁	▷
r	◁	▷	◁	▷
<hr/>				
P̄-P̄-C̄ naaniit finals				
				

UUNNGAARUQ. TITIRAUQ.				
Titirausiq nutaaq. New writing system.				
<hr/>				
Δ i	▷ u	◁ a	..	H
Λ pi	▷ pu	◁ pa	<	<
□ ti	▷ tu	◁ ta	C	C
Ρ ki	▷ ku	◁ ka	b	b
Γ gi	▷ gu	◁ ga	l	l
Γ mi	▷ mu	◁ ma	L	L
◁ ni	▷ nu	◁ na	ρ	ρ
◁ si	▷ su	◁ sa	ʃ	ʃ
◁ li	▷ lu	◁ la	r	r
◁ ji	▷ ju	◁ ja	χ	χ
◁ vi	▷ vu	◁ va	ɛ	ɛ
▷ ri	▷ ru	▷ ra	η	η
◁ P̄ q̄i	▷ d̄ qu	◁ b̄ qa	q̄b̄	q̄b̄
◁ P̄ n̄gi	▷ J̄ ngu	◁ l̄ nga	ŋ̄	ŋ̄
◁ t̄ i	▷ t̄ u	◁ t̄ a	t̄	t̄
<hr/>				
P̄-P̄-C̄ NAANIIT Finals				

FIGURE 62. Pre-1976 Inuktitut syllabary; Inuit Cultural Institute syllabary, from Harper 1983B: 59. in 1976 by the Inuit Cultural Institute (along with a parallel Roman orthography). In this standard orthography, presented in TABLE 55.2 and FIGURE 62, new compound characters allow full phonemic specification. Other reforms in writing conventions made the first column of characters for [ai] redundant.

Syllabics remain the normal script for the Inuit of the Eastern Arctic; however, some reforms have not been accepted locally, and revisions are still under way to accommodate additional dialects. Nonphonemic Roman orthographies are used in Labrador and the Western Arctic.

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