

To-do list

- Words as usual
- *Le grand tour* in nouns
- A morpheme that takes special attention, Vb-Qə
- N-RUJUK=SUAQ and Vb+TUQ=RUJUK=SUAQ=U
- Demonstrative adverbs

Relative has {-p}/ {±up} in singular and {-t}/ {±it} in the plural

1. subject for a transitive verb: *Perip Tika ilinniartippaa* ('Per teaches Tika')
2. Possessor: *Tikap aqqalua* ('Tika's little brother'); *Kalaallit Nunaat* ('The Greenlanders' land'); *nuliama ileqqui* ('my wife's habits')

Case does not mean anything

only tells us what a word does in the sentence.

Der Mann heißt Per. Ich kenne den (the same *Per*, only *der* because he is subject and *den* because he is object)

I love you and you love me (*I = me*)

Nuliara asavara. Nuliama asavaanga (*nuliara* is absolutive because she is object and *nuliama* relative (subject for a transitive verb))

6 local cases correspond to English prepositions I

Locative or lokalis (Lok) means 'in/on N'. Endings are {±mi} and {±ni}

Allative or terminalis (Trm) means 'to N'. Endings are {±mut} and {±nut}

Ablativ (Abl) means 'from N'. Endings are {±mit} and {±nit}

Absolutive with Ø in singular and {-t}/ {±it} in plural

1. subject for an intransitive verb: *Tika ilinniarpoq* ('Tika studies')
2. object: *Perip Tika ilinniartippaa* ('Per teaches Tika')
3. Time: *Aasaq Tika Nuummiippoq* ('Last summer Tika was in Nuuk')

6 local cases correspond to English prepositions II

Instrumentalis (Ins) means 'with N' or 'N is an indefinite object' or 'N is an adjective-like apposition to the incorporated N in the following verb'. Endings are {±mik} and {±nik}

Prosecutive or Vialis (Via) means 'via N'. Endings are {-kkut} and {(ti)gut}

Equative or Aequalis (Aeq) means 'like N'. The endings is {±tut}

'my', 'his', 'yours' etc. are not words but endings in Greenlandic

Tikap ilinniartitaanera (ilinniartip-TAQ +NIQ+a): 'Tika's her one education'
Siulliit ilaat (ila-at): 'The first ones' their one *ila* (one of the first)'
Qulitsinni (qulə-ttə-nni): 'In our up-space (over us)'

Vb+TUQ=RUJUK=SUAQ=U

N-RUJUK=SUAQ=U only with nouns. To connect to verbs we first need Vb+TUQ:

/asa+TUQ-RUJUK=SUAQ=U+vara/ →
/asasurujussuuvvara/ → *asasorujussuvara*

/atuar+TUQ-RUJUK=SUAQ=U+vuṇa/ →
/atuarturujussuuvuṇa/ → *atuartorujussuuvunga*

Vb-Qə with a number of peculiarities

Keep your schwa-rules in mind:
ə → /i/ before consonants
ə → /a/ before vowels

Vb-Qə deletes a following /v/ leaving us with
/amirla-qə+vugut/ → /amirlaqəugut/ →
/amirlaqaugut/ *amerlaqaagut* 'We are very many'
but
/amirla-qə+gatta/ → /amirlaqigatta/
amerlaqigatta 'because we are very many'

Demonstrative adverbs

A dozen or so old roots plus 4 endings.

Adverbs add information to the verbal action.
Can never replace nouns.

A bit of left-over archaic language

Contemporative is {(l)lu}. /l/ is a consonant so we expect /Vb-Qə+(l)lu/ to give us *-qillu-

We get for unknown reasons -qalu-

/suqutigə-qə+lugu/ → *soqutigeqalugu*
(‘being very interested in it’)
/atuar-qə+luṇa/ → *atuaqalunga* (‘me reading very much’)

4 examples

*uv	right here
*pav	east or up
*sam	west
*qam	there (out of sight including 'in there' when ego is out and 'out there' when ego is in)

{ani} 'in/on demonstrative root'
{aṇṇa} 'from demonstrative root'
{uṇa} 'to demonstrative root'
{uuna} 'via demonstrative root'

**uv and *pav*

/uvani/ <i>uani</i>	here
/uvaŋŋa/ <i>uannga</i>	from here
/uvuŋa/ <i>uunga</i>	to here
/uvuuna/ <i>ugguuna</i>	through here
/pavani/ <i>pavani</i>	in/up there
/pavaŋŋa/ <i>pavannga</i>	from in/up there
/pavuŋa/ <i>pavunga</i>	to in/up there
/pavuuna/ <i>pavuuna</i>	through in/up there

A speciality II

nalik in {+up} is archaic, *nalə* in {-p} modern for 'counterpart in space, time, etc.'

nalik has taken over the semantics 'monetary counterpart' so *nalinganut* means 'on the exact amount'

nalə handles all other counterparts. 'in our time' is {nalə-ttə-ni} *nalitsinni* and 'the altitude of Maniitsoq' *Maniitsup nalaani* ({nalə-a-ni})

**sam and *qam*

/samani/ <i>samani</i>	out there west
/samaŋŋa/ <i>samannga</i>	from out there west
/samuŋa/ <i>samunga</i>	to out there west
/samuuna/ <i>samuuna</i>	through out there west
/qamani/ <i>qamani</i>	in/out there
/qamaŋŋa/ <i>qamannga</i>	from in/out there
/qamuŋa/ <i>qamunga</i>	to in/out there
/qamuuna/ <i>qamuuna</i>	through in/out there

A speciality III

soraartippaat from {surair+TIP+vaat}
'they let him stop'

soraarsippaat from {surair+TIP+vaat}
'they fired him'

With or without the rule $t \rightarrow s / i(C)$ ____

A speciality

Why *nukingup* as well as *nukiup* in today's new words?

Because individual archaic wordforms sometimes survive vis-à-vis modern forms elsewhere

Modern {nukik-up} \Rightarrow *nukiup*
Old {nukik+a} \Rightarrow *nukinga*