

Module I taught you

- Greenlandic pronunciation including long unknown words
- Not to block out terminology like *vowel*, *consonant*, *verb*, etc. or strange letters as /ŋ/ or /ɔ/
- The first set of good learning strategies

New words I

<i>aap</i>	yes
<i>aappaagu</i>	next year
<i>anaana</i>	a mother
<i>ataata</i>	a father
<i>eqqaama-</i>	to remember it
<i>eqqumiitsuliortoq</i>	an artist
<i>ilinniar-</i>	to learn, to study

and not least

4 out of the total of 8 sound rules:

- vowels are open before /r/ and /q/. In all other contexts they are narrow
- regressive assimilation when two consonants meet (you always get the latter doubled)
- /v/, /l/, /g/, and /r/ are always unvoiced when doubled
- /g/ always fuse with preceding /r/ or /q/ leaving one and only one /r/

New words II

<i>ilinniartitsisoq</i>	a teacher
<i>Ilisimatusarfik</i>	Greenland's University
<i>kunngi</i>	a king
<i>oqaaseq</i> (uqaa(t)siq)	a word, a language (plur.)
<i>oqaasilerisoq</i>	a linguist
<i>piareer-</i>	to be ready

A word of warning

If you feel the least uncomfortable with any of the skills mentioned above you have to return to module I before proceeding. Module II will have a steep progression and presuppose a good understanding of module I

New words III

<i>suli</i>	still
<i>taa-</i>	to mention it, to name somebody (something {±mik})
<i>tamarmik</i>	everybody (as subject)
<i>tassa</i>	that is
<i>tutsiuteqqip-</i>	to be back (NB: specifically as voice or writing)
<i>ukioq</i>	a year, a winter

Derivational morphemes

Vb+GALUAR	Vb of course but ...
N-LIRI	to work with N, to deal with N
N-NNGUR	to become N
Vb+TAR	Vb regularly (t.i. more than one time)

Use automaton II-1 before you go on to the grammar part

An automaton is a program that can produce words at random and analyze words itself

Two types of automata: Type 1 contains only new material whereas type 2 cumulates present and new knowledge

Greenlandic morphemes combine rather freely so by the end of this course type 2 automata will generate hundred thousands of wordforms

Endings I

N{±mut}:	noun in terminal case "to N"
N{±ni}:	noun in local case plural or after personal ending "in/ on N"
N{±nik}:	noun in instrumental case plural or after personal ending "with N"

Intransitive indicative

1. Sg "I"	vuṇa
2. Sg "you"	vutit
3. Sg "he"	vuq
1. Pl "we"	vugut
2. Pl "you"	vusi
3. Pl "they"	(v)vut

Endings II

Vb{+vaangṇa}	verb, indicative 3.Pl-1.Sg "they-me"
Vb{+vaat}	verb, indicative 3.Pl-3.Sg "they-him"
Vb{+vit}	verb, interrogative 2.Sg "you"
Vb{+viuk}	verb, interrogative 2.Sg-3.Sg "you-him"
Vb{+vugut}	verb, indicative 1.Pl "we"
Vb{+Tuṇa}	verb, participle 1.Sg "that I"

Intransitive interrogative

2. Sg "you"	vit
3. Sg "he"	va
2. Pl "you"	visi
3. Pl "they"	(v)vat

Transitive indicative

	ME	YOU	HIM	US	YOU	THEM
I	XXXX	vakkitt	vara	XXXX	vassi	vakka
YOU	varma	XXXX	vat	vattigut	XXXX	vatit
HE	vaana	vaatit	vaa	vaatigut	vaasi	vaat
WE	XXXX	vattigit	varput	XXXX	vassi	vagut
YOU	vassina	XXXX	varsi	vattigut	XXXX	vasi
THEY	vaanna	vaattit	vaat	vaatigut	vaasi	vaat

Transitive interrogative

	ME	YOU	HIM	US	YOU	THEM
YOU	viina	XXXX	viuk	visigut	XXXX	vigit
YOU	visina	XXXX	visiuk	visigut	XXXX	visigit

Intransitive participle

1. Sg "that I"	Tuna
2. Sg "that you"	Tutit
3. Sg "that he"	Tuq
1. Pl "that we"	Tugut
2. Pl "that you"	Tusi
3. Pl "that they"	Tut