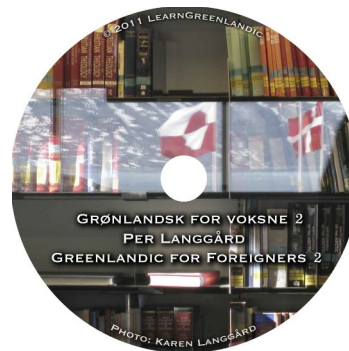## Today's news and objectives

4 verbal stems (henceforward **V**) and 4 inflectional endings. Together they will produce 8 verbs and hundreds of sentences when combined with the rest of today's lesson and what you learned in chapter 2.

You will

(i) continue training the skill you cannot be without namely the two-sided ability to perceive surface words and at the same time to produce words out of abstract bits and pieces underlying the surface words you hear
(ii) understand the wordforms you know by now in context
(iii) form a few simple sentences

Lexical material you need to know to manage today's exercises

Personal names.
5 frequent Christian names
Nuka (unisex)
Arnannguaq- (girl's name)
Malik+ (boy's name)
Aputsiaq- (boy's name)
Aviaaja (girl's name)

A few surnames
Egede
Olsen
Rosing

A few titles and institutions
Pisiffik+
Ilisimatusarfik+ = Greenland's University
Royal Greenland (the Self-Government run fishing industry)
Naalakkersuisut:Nalakkersuisoq- = Government of Greenland
Nunatta Atuagaateqarfia = Central Library of Greenland[1]
Katuaq- (the culture house in Nuuk)

Four verbal stems
Note that verbal stems are ungrammatical without proper inflectional endings
aallar{ending}   to leave, to depart
ilinniartip{ending} to teach (object)
naapip{ending}   to meet (object)
tikip{ending}   to come, to arrive

One pronoun

ilissi   you (plural)

1   Note the {a} in this proper noun. It is an inflectional ending telling us that the *Atuagaateqarfik* is singular and possessed by a singular possessor, namely *Nunatta/our country's*. The name accordingly literally means "Our country's **its** library" cf. *Kalaallit Nunaat* in chapter 2.

A new noun ending

Lok = {mi} or {ni} (case lokalis "in/on-case". mi-variety after uninflected words and ni-variety after words already inflected

Four inflectional endings

V+Ind+1Sg = {punga}[2] (indicative mood 1. person singular = *I verb*)
V+Ind+3Sg = {poq} (indicative mood 3. person singular = *he/she/it verbs*)
V+Ind+1Sg+3SgO = {para} (indicative mood 1. person singular with 3. person singular object = *I verb him/her/it*)
V+Ind+1Sg+2PlO = {passi} (indicative mood 1. person singular with 2. person plural object = *I verb you*)

What you need to know about processes and changes (phonology)

Adding to your knowledge:

- Nominal stems apart from loanwords can only end in a vowel or /k/ or /p/ or /q/ or /t/. In order to adapt loanwords ending in consonants others than the mentioned to take the bits and pieces needed (inflectional endings and derivational morphemes) an /i/ is added to Danish loanwords before further word formation. Hence *Rosing*+Abl (= *from Rosing*) will be *Rosingimit.* Loanwords from English can be adapted the same way but are often formed with a hyphen instead like *Royal Greenland*+Trm (= *to Royal Greenland*) will be *Royal Greenland-imut*.
- The verbal endings are not entirely freely applicable. The two endings that mark the object can only be combined with stems that reasonably can be used with objects like *to teach **him*** and *to meet **him***. We call such stems transitive verbs. Vice versa stems like *depart* and *arrive* come with no object. We call such verbal stems intransitive verbs. That is why our 4 stems + 4 endings do **not** form 16 wordforms only 8.
- Note that /e/ does not turn /i/ and /o/ not /u/ in proper nouns like *Egede* vs. *Egedemut*. This is a purely orthographical standard only applicable to proper nouns. Everywhere else /e/ and /o/ will turn /i/ and /u/ unless followed by /q/ or /r/.

Brushing up chapter 2:

- *p-stem nouns (marked with -) drop the final consonant before most endings whereas up-stem nouns retain their final consonants before most endings. *Aputsiaq*-mut ➔ *Aputsiamut* whereas *Malik+mut* ➔ *Malikmut* ➔ *Malimmut*
- */u/ is spelled -o- before /q/ and /r/ and there cannot be an -o- if not followed by /q/ or /r/. *Qaqortoq* but *Qaqortoq*-mut ➔ *Qaqortumut*
- *Whenever two consonants meet the first one assimilates to the second one. This process though, is only partial with /q/ before any consonant but /q/: *Aasiak*+nut ➔ Aasiannut, but *Qeqertarsuaq*+mut ➔ *Qeqertarsuarmut*
- *Use the m-varieties of case terminalis {mut/nut} and ablative {mit/nit} with baseforms and the n-varieties after wordforms inflected for number and possessor's person and number: *Nukamut* but *Sisimiunut* and *Nunatta Atuagaateqarfianut*

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2   The verbal ending in indicative is in priciple {vu+subject's person} and {va+subject's person+object's person}. When added to stems in consonants the /v/ turns /p/ (and /u/ followed by /q/ or /r/ of course written as -o- as always) hence /aallar+vu+q/ ➔ *aallarpoq* he/she/it leaves and /naapip+va+ssi/ ➔ *naapippassi* I met you.