

Nouns have two declensions

p-stems:

drop final consonant before most endings
ukioq - *ukiumut*
relative case morpheme is {-p} and plural is {-t}
ukioq - *ukiup* - *ukiut*

up-stems:

do not drop final consonants
nukarleq - *nukarlermut*
relative case is {±up} and plural {±it}
nukarleq - *nukarliup* - *nukarliit*

The contemporative and the participle are complements

I say that I live in Nuuk. I = I ergo 'live' must be contemporative:

Oqarpunga Nuummi najugaqarlunga

Tika says that I live in Nuuk. Tika ≠ I ergo 'live' must be participle

Tika oqarpoq uanga Nuummi najugaqarlunga

Having {±mi} as an example

Qaqortoq/ Qaqortumi (p-stem)

Ilisimatusarfik/ Ilisimatusarfimmi (up-stem)

nukappiaraannaq/ nukappiaraannarmi (up-stem)

ulloq/ ullumi (p-stem)

Kangerlussuaq/ Kangerlussuarmi (up-stem)

eqqumiitsuliortoq/ eqqumiitsuliortumi (p-stem)

kalaaleq/ kalaallimi (p-stem)

meeraq/ meeqqami (p-stem)

Contemporative - a rule of thumb

Whenever one subject does several things he does so in the contemporative apart from the most superordinate message

He came running ('came' is indicative, 'running' contemporative (he = he))

Did you consider to quit? ('consider' is indicative, 'quit' contemporative (you = you))

We promise to make it ('promise' is indicative, 'make' contemporative (we = we))

Add /r/ between vowels and N+PAK and N+SUAQ

ukioq+PAK=SUAQ+ni ⇒ *ukiorpassuarni* ('for many years')

ilisimatusarfik+PAK=SUAQ+ni ⇒ *ilisimatusarfippassuarni* ('in many universities')

anaana+r+PAK=SUAQ+ni ⇒ *anaanarpassuarni* ('in many mothers')

akisoq+SUAQ ⇒ *akisoorsuaq* ('sth very expensive')

ilisimatusarfik+SUAQ ⇒ *ilisimatusarfissuaq* ('a big university')

illu+r+SUAQ ⇒ *illorsuaq* ('a big house')

.. and vice versa

whenever several things are performed by different subjects only the supermost message gets indicative. The rest must be participle

He saw me coming ('saw' is indicative and 'coming' participle (he ≠ I))

He suggests that you stop ('suggests' is indicative 'stop' participle (he ≠ you))

We promise that she will make it ('promise' is indicative, 'make' participle (we ≠ she))

The subject for a contemporative is always given

always the same as in the superordinate verb. *ilinniartissallugu* thus means

'that I will teach her' in *oqarpunga ilinniartissallugu*

'that HE will teach her' in *oqarpoq ilinniartissallugu*

'that WE will teach her' in *oqarpugut ilinniartissallugu*

something of ../ some of .. is 'ila' + personal endings (possessum)

ila is a noun meaning 'a buddy'

but more often it is used to express the concept of partitive:

kalaallit ilaat (literally 'the Greenlanders' one *ila*') = 'one of the Greenlanders'

ilarput (literally 'our one *ila*') = 'one of us'

ilagut (literally 'our several *ila*') = 'some of us'

nunap ilaa (literally 'the land's one *ila*' = 'a part of the country')
