Today's news and objectives
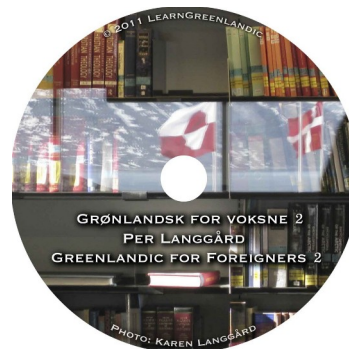
Say hello to a few common nouns (henceforward N), to your first derivational morphemes and learn how to ask a few questions using the interrogative mood (henceforward Int). By the end of today's exercises you will be able to handle more than nnn wordforms.

You will observe that today's exercises introduce only a few new items but you will most likely also observe that playing with the new derivational morphemes forces you to have a lot on your plate. But do not worry! I know from personal experience that it is doable after all.

Play with a few derivational morphemes added to nouns

N-**QAR**   to have N[1]/ there is N
N+**TUR**   to eat/drink N[2]

Play with a few derivational morphemes added to verbs

Vb+**GUSUP**   to want to Vb

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

N

ateq+	a name
pisiniarfik+	a shop
pizza	pizza
tii	tea
whisky	whisky

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1   A number of semantic restrictions apply as to what kind of N one can have/own. For instance will pisiniarfik-QAR **not** mean "*he has a shop" without an extra morpheme -UTE as in *pisiniarfiuteqarpoq*. Still, it is well-formed with an impersonal subject (*There is a shop*)
2   Where N must be drinkable or edible. *whiskytorpunga* and *pizzatorpoq* are well-formed verbs whereas *pisiniarfittorpunga is nonsense.

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

Adding to your knowledge:

- /g/ fuses with preceding /q/ or /r/ and becomes /r/. Hence *aallar+*GUSUP → *aallarusup* (to want to depart)
- /g/ becomes /k/ if preceded by a consonant other than /q/ or /r/. Hence *tikip+*GUSUP → tikipkusup → *tikikkusup*[3]

Brushing up chapter 3:

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[4]
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)

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}[5] (indicative mood 1. person singular = *I verb*)

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3 Remember that whenever two consonants meet the first one assimilates to the second one.
4 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.
5 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/ ➔

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*)

Sound changes (phonology):

- 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

naapippassi I met you.