

Chapter II-6

Lots of new words but hardly any new grammar

➤ This chapter is first and foremost a question about reinforcing the grammar you know already but with quite a load of new lexical material

Words

<i>aasaq</i>	a summer
<i>akueri-</i> (akuirə)	to accept it
<i>alla</i>	another/ a stranger
<i>angajoqqaq</i>	a parent
<i>assut</i>	much
<i>atassut</i> (atassutə)	a connection
<i>avip-</i>	to divorce
<i>erninnaq</i>	soon
<i>fister-</i>	to party
<i>guitarer-</i>	to play guitar
<i>ikiorti</i> (ikiurtə)	an assistant
<i>illoqarfik/ illoqarfiup</i>	a city
<i>imatut</i>	således
<i>imer-</i>	to drink
<i>immaqa</i>	maybe
<i>inersimasoq</i>	an adult
<i>ingerla-</i>	to move/ to run (a case or an engine)
<i>inuttassarsiuussineq/ inuttassarsiuussinerup</i>	a posting
<i>inuu-</i>	to live
<i>inuusuttoq</i>	a young
<i>kapitali</i>	a chapter
<i>*nalə</i>	a direction/ level/ time (only with possessor)
<i>nangip-</i>	to continue it
<i>nassiussaq</i>	a shipment
<i>nipilersor-</i>	to play music
<i>oqaluttuari-</i> (uqaluttuarə)	to tell it
<i>panik/ paniup</i>	a daughter
<i>pissut</i> (pissutə)	a reason
<i>qaangiup-</i> (qaangiutə)	to have passed by t.i. 'TIME ago'
<i>qimap-</i>	to leave him
<i>sooq</i>	why
<i>soorunami</i>	of course
<i>soqutiginar-</i>	to be interesting
<i>suliaq</i>	a piece of work/ a job
<i>sunə</i>	what
<i>sungiup-</i> (sunjiutə)	to get used to it
<i>taakku</i>	those (already mentioned)
<i>taama</i>	so. With Vb+TIGƏ 'as Vb as so'
<i>taamaap-</i>	to be so
<i>taamaatip-</i>	to give up
<i>taku-</i>	to see it
<i>tamanna</i>	this (already mentioned)
<i>tikip-</i>	to arrive to it
<i>tusar-</i>	to hear it

<i>uani</i>	here
<i>upernaaraq</i>	a spring
<i>ungasip-</i>	to be far away

Endings

N{-ma}	noun in relative Pl. "owned" by 1.Sg: "my N-s"
N{-kkut}	noun in vialis (prosecutive) Sg.: "via N"
Vb{+lara}	verb in optative 1.Sg-3.Sg: "Wish I-him"
Vb{+gatta}	intransitive causative 1.Pl: "as we"
Vb{+(m)mat}	intransitive causative 3.Sg: "as he"
Vb{+(m)mata}	intransitive causative 3.Pl: "as they"
Vb{+vat}	indicative 2.Sg-3.Sg: "you-him"

Derivational morphemes

N-KKUT	the collective N, family N (NB plural)
N+SIUR	to seek N, to go about N
N+TAAR	to get a (new) N
Vb+GUNNAAR	to stop Vb
Vb+GUSUP	to want to Vb
Vb+(L)LUAR	to Vb well
Vb+TIGØ	so Vb as ..
Vb-VIP	to Vb much/ strongly

Clitics

LUUNNIIT	or. With negation 'not even'
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Listen/ understand/ repeat II-6

Hej. Per Rosingiuna. Tutsiuteqqippunga. Per suli Finlandimiilluni nammineq immiussiartorsinnaanngimmat uanga ullumi oqaluttuarisaanera nangilaassavara. Imatut oqaluttuarpoq:

Immaqa eqqaamavat uanga ukiorpassuit qaangiummata Odense Universitet qimallugu Kalaallit Nunaannukartunga. Tikap tamanna kapitali 3-mi oqaluttuarivaa. Oqaluttuarinngilaali suna pissutigalugu aallartunga. Uani tikilaarlara.

Taamani anaanaga ataatagalu tamarmik suli inuupput. Ataataga 57-inik ukioqarpoq Odensemi najugaqarluni. Anaanaga 49-inik ukioqarpoq. Taanna suli Esbjergimi najugaqarpoq. Meeraagamali angajoqqaakka avipput.

Uagut ilaqutariit Kalaallit Nunaannut atassuteqanngivikkatta angajoqqaama soorunami paasisinnaanngilaat sooq uanga taama ungasitsigisumut aallarusunnersunga. 20-innarnilli ukioqarama taakku isumaat inersimasulluunniit allat isumaat tusarusunngilakka. Aallarusukkama aallaannarpunga.

Eqqaamaviuk Odensip ilisimatusarfiani danskimik ilinniartunga. Immaqaluunniit ilinniassagaluarpunga. Ukiut taakku tassa the Beatles-ikkut, Doorsikkut Bob Dylanillu nalaat. Inuusuttut assut fiistertarput, assut nipilersortarlutik assullu imertarlutik. Ua-ngalu taamaappunga. Imerluartarlungalu gitarerluartarpunga ilinniarluartanngilangali. Kiisalu 1969-imi upernaakkut ilisimatusarfimmi taamaatippunga.

Ilinniarunnaarama ingerlaannarlunga suliffitaarpunga. Paul Lehmannimi Odensemiittumi speditøritut sulilerpunga. Esbjergimi meeraagamali nassiussalerineq speditø-rillu suliassaat sungiunnikuuakka Paul Lehmannimi Esbjergimiittumi meeqqat atuar-fiannili ilinniarnertuunngorniarfimmilu ikiortaasarama.

Decembarimi inuttassarsiuussineq soqutiginarpallaartoq takuara. KGH speditørissarsiorpoq Pituffimmi 1970-imi aasakkut qaammatini marlunni sulisussamik.

Qinnuteqarama akuerineqarpunga erniinnarlu Kalaallit Nunaannut aallarlunga.

An unimportant (annoying) sound rule

There is a vanishing sound rule that changes *t* to *s* when preceded by an *i* or an *i* and a consonant. That is the reason why you in today's text find the word *aallarusunner-sunga* from *aallar*+GUSUP+NIR+Tuḡa. You expected *aallarusunnertunga* because you know your T-rules that say that $T \Rightarrow t$ whenever precede by a consonant (and only turns *s* if precede by a vowel).

Stick close to that knowledge for not a soul will misunderstand *aallarusunnertunga*. As a matter of facts lots of Greenlanders do say so themselves - especially in the young language.

The old vanishing rule goes:

$$t \Rightarrow s / i(C) ___$$

It states that *t* turns into *s* after an *i* maybe having a consonant between.

aallar+GUSUP+NIR+Tuḡa will accordingly first become /aallarusunnirtuḡa/ (*rg* always fuse into one and only one *r*; *pn* become *nn* following the C_1C_2 -rule; *T* becomes *t* because *T* is preceded by a consonant *r*).

Only secondly /aallarusunnirtuḡa/ will become /aallarusunnirsuḡa/ because of the new rule and be spelled *aallarusunnersunga*.

This is very complicated and the question is even further complicated by the fact that no one any longer can tell the difference between real /i/ and /ə/ that became *i* before a consonant. It used namely to be so that only real /i/ would trigger the rule whereas schwa would not even when they had the shape of /i/. That is the reason why we have seemingly inconsistencies like

inə+TAAR+vuḡ (he got a room) *initaarpoq* (/t/ is preceded by schwa. No /s/), but
panik+TAAR+vuḡ (he got a daughter) *panissaarpoq* (/t/ preceded by /i/. /t/ turns /s/)

The bottom line is that lots of Greenlanders have heavy problems with this dying rule, so please do not invest your learning energy into it. Avoid trying to use it productively but limit yourself to using it for receptive purposes. If you learn to understand words in spite of expected /t/-s turning /s/-s you definitely will be home safe.

Demonstrative particles

Until now you have seen some particles such as *taanna/ taakku* and *tamanna/ tamakku* with semantics like "real" nouns and functionality like nouns t.i. they can take any case and they can be subject and object. They are the real pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns differ from normal nouns in a number of respects. They do not form relative case using well-known {-p} or {±up} and they have different shapes in the plural absolutive and relative.

Here are the wordforms of the two pronouns you have seen until now

	absolutive singular	relative singular	absolutive plural	relative plural¹
'this mentioned'	<i>taanna</i>	<i>taassuma</i>	<i>taakku</i>	<i>taakku/taakkua</i>
'this touchable'	<i>tamanna</i>	<i>tamatuma</i>	<i>tamakku</i>	<i>tamakku/tamakkua</i>

In this chapter you also see *uani* ('here') which is a demonstrative adverb.

Demonstrative adverbs have a much more restricted use with only 4 wordforms

1 The double forms hereunder are caused by the fact that the old rules for case have been inconsistent for at least 100 years. As a consequence the two case forms are used randomly in modern Greenlandic.

(here, from here, to here, through here). Greenlandic has a total of 12 demonstrative roots. They will not be dealt with in this course so you will have to address a grammar book if you want to have a broader view of them all.

Vialis (prosecutive) with words meaning 'time'

Vialis basically means 'through N' or 'via N' but with words with time semantics vialis is used to tell the recurrent time (*aasakkut* 'in summer', *ullaakkut* 'in the morning' etc.) and with composite time expressions we use vialis to specify the time (*1949-mi upernaakkut* 'in the spring of 1949', *ippassaq ullaakkut* 'yesterday morning').

High-frequency contemporative

Contemporative will normally translate to a kind of comprehensible English using ing-forms but especially transitive contemporative will now and then be rather far-fetched if translated this way. A sentence in today's text will clarify this idea.

Oqaluttuarinngilaa suna pissutigalugu aallartunga translates word by word into 'She-did-not-tell what having-as-reason that-I-left'. A little more idiomatically *suna pissutigalugu* obviously means 'why'.

Quite a number of contemporatives must like *suna pissutigalugu* be understood literally but still you will have to learn them as off-the-shelf chunks. Here are a few examples. *aqqaqatigiissillugu* 'on the average' ('letting it be equally distributed'), *pillugu* 'concerning' ('letting it concern smt').