

To-do list

- Many new words
- Something brand new: half-transitive
- N{±it} 'their N-s' drops the final /t/ after /u/ and /i/

Indefinite object I

Illit meeqqat ilinniartissavatit. Uanga inersimasut ilinniartissavakka. ('You teach the children. I teach the grown-ups.')

Objects are **definite**

Illit meeqqanik ilinniartitsisarpuit. Uanga inersimasunik ilinniartitsisarpunga. ('You teach children. I teach grown-ups') Objects are **indefinite**

Half-transitive I

Function I: One way to tell about indefinite objects (in *I ate all the apples* we have a definite object *apples*, whereas *apples* is indefinite in the sentence *I eat apples every day*)

Function II: The only way to add nominalizing morphemes to transitive verbs (which happens all the time!)

Indefinite object II

Nuliara asavara. ('I love my wife.') The object is **definite**

Asannippunga. ('I am in love') The object is **indefinite**. Not even mentioned

Half-transitive form

HTR \Rightarrow -tsi after Vb±TIP: *ilinniartippara - ilinniartitsivunga*

HTR \Rightarrow -i after /r/: *aningaasalerparput - aningaasaliivugut*

HTR \Rightarrow +nnip after most stems in vowel: *soqutigivara - soqutiginnippunga; asavara - asannippunga*

Nouns from transitive verbs

asa- is transitive and unusable without the loved object. BUT???

'love' must be able to express the noun 'love' (Vb+NIQ) or 'a lover' (Vb+TUQ) and the like. The trick: HTR gives transitive semantics intransitive form. Hence

asa +NIQ and *asa* +TUQ: IMPOSSIBLE. But

asa+HTR+NIQ = *asanninneq*

asa+HTR+TUQ = *asannittoq*

An ending that deviates slightly I

$N\{\pm it\}$ means 'their N-s' as in /ikiurtə-it/ *ikiorta*t ('their assistants') or /arnaq+TAQ-it+ni/ *arnartaanni* ('among their female colleagues' among other meanings)

A slightly deviating ending II

but after /u/ and /i/ the final /t/ in $N\{\pm it\}$ is truncated as in /irniq+it/ \Rightarrow /irniq+i/ *erner*i ('their sons') or /ilinniartitsisug-i+nut/ *ilinniartitsisui*nut ('to their teachers')

But beware!

Sometimes /i/ is not a real /i/ but a schwa before consonant or NULL for instance *ini* 'a room'. Schwa does not trigger deletion of /t/. Hence 'their rooms' is *inaat* {inə-it}

The rule saying that $N\{\pm it\} \Rightarrow N\{\pm i\}$ after /u/ and /i/ is NOT a general rule deleting final /t/. It is specific to $N\{\pm it\}$ in the specific meaning of 'their N-s'
