

## ***To-do list***

- The annoying s-rule
- Introduction to demonstrative pronouns
- A few idioms ready "off-the-shelf"

## ***Do not get led astray II***

Secondly:

/t/ i the sound /t/ notwithstanding the sound before it. /t/ has nothing to do with T (Vb+TIP means 'let sby Vb')

atur+tip+vara ⇒ /aturtippara/ ⇒ *atortippara*

inuu+tip+vara ⇒ /inuutippara/ ⇒ *inuutippara*

## ***Almost nobody knows to handle this process any longer. Lots of inconsequences everywhere***

*aallarusunnersunga*:

Ending is {+Tuŋa}. T becomes /s/ after vowel and /t/ after consonant. We expect *aallarusunnertunga*

which occasionally is heard but there is an only semi active sound rule

t ⇒ s / i(C) \_\_\_\_

which takes the word one step further into *aallarusunnersunga* especially among elders

## ***Do not get led astray III***

Third thought:

/t/ sometimes becomes /s/ after certain /i/-s regardless of whether there is a vowel or a consonant before it

\* sulī+tip+vara ⇒ /sulīsippara/ ⇒ *sulisippara*

\* iŋirla+lir+tip+vara ⇒ /iŋirlalīrsippara/ ⇒ *ingerlalersippara*

## ***Do not get led astray I***

Always first:

T is not a /t/. It is a variable that becomes /s/ after vowel and /t/ after consonants:

sulī+TAR+vuq ⇒ /sulīsarpuq/ ⇒ *sulīsarpoq*

atur+TAR+vara ⇒ /aturtarpara/ ⇒ *atortarpara*

## ***Do not get led astray IV***

A vanishing process leaving lots of confusion and inconsequences in modern language

The bottom line:

Sins against T-rules bad (shame on you!!)

Sins against t ⇒ s insignificant (shame on you)

## ***Demonstrative pronouns***

*manna/ tamanna* ('one right here')  
*una/ taanna* ('one here (close on)')

*suliffik manna* (about the workplace where we are at the moment)  
*suliffik una* (about one we are not in, but which is either close on or recently mentioned)

## ***Ready-to-use contemporatives***

Contemporative basically for expressing concomitant verbal action '(subject) Vb-ing'

*pissutigalugu* = (subj.) having it as reason = 'because of that'  
*pillugu* = (subj.) letting it refer to it = 're.'  
*agguaqatigiissillugu* = (subj.) letting it be equally shared = 'for an average'  
*sinnerlugu* = (subj.) representing him = 'on his behalf'

## ***Demonstrative pronouns II***

Can be subject and object and can take all minor cases (localis, instrumental, etc.) just as nouns can  
But they do not take the same endings as nouns ({-p}, {-t}, {±up}, {±mik} etc.)

## ***Demonstrative adverbs***

Same roots as demonstrative pronouns. Can be a little hard to keep apart for new learners.

They are not pronouns. Accordingly they can never be subject, object, etc. They are adverbs telling us something about the verb:

*UANI tikilaarlara* ('Let me address it shortly HERE')