

To do list

- The tricky story of ə
- Negation is not -nngilaq. It is Vb-NNGIT
- The noun *pi* and the verbal stem *pi-*
- Spatial concepts
- Relative and plural
- Vb+GIARTUR's special behaviour after /i/

Negation is Vb-NNGIT

Do avoid to learn that negation is -*nngilaq* for two reasons:

1. Negation maintains the final consonant in about 80% of all instances of negation
2. {la} does NOT mean negation. It is only a variety of {vu}

You simply need to accept the abstract -NNGIT whether you like it or not

The forth vowel /ə/ (schwa)

Does not any longer exist as itself but manifests as /i/, /a/, or NULL

NB! /ə/ is vanishing and only partially active. There are scores of individual differences and inconsequences especially in the younger generations.

Variations after Vb-NNGIT

NB: to utter wrong /suli-NNGIT+vuŋa/
**sulinngippunga* is far better than to shut up in correct *sulinngilanga!!!*

And as with schwa: The variations have started to vanish from modern language so you must expect lots of inconsequences

/ə/-rules

ə ⇒ /i/ before consonant
ə ⇒ /a/ before vowel

/aŋutə-ni/ *angutini* (at the men)
/aŋutə-U+vuq/ *angutaavoq* (he is a man)

Variations after Vb-NNGIT cont.

{vu} ⇒ {la} after NNGIT:
/suli+vu+q/ *sulivoq* but /suli-NNGIT-la+q/
sulinngilaq

{va} ⇒ {la} after NNGIT: /ilinniartip+va+ssi/
ilinniartippassi but /ilinniartip-NNGIT-la+ssi/
ilinniartinngilassi

{vi} ⇒ {li} after NNGIT:
/atur+vi+uk/ *atorpiuk?* but /atur-NNGIT-li+uk/
atunngiliuk?

Variations after Vb-NNGIT cont.

{Tu} is pronounced [t^su] after NNGIT:
/ilinniar+Tu+ŋa/ *ilinniartunga* but /ilinniar-
NNGIT+Tu+ŋa/ *ilinnianngitsunga*

NNGIT fuses with {(l)lu} to {+na}:
/ilinniartip+lu+gu/ *ilinniartillugu* but
/ilinniartip-NNGIT+lu+gu/ *ilinniartinnagu*
/suli+llu+ŋa/ *sulillunga* but /suli-NNGIT+lu+ŋa/
sulinanga

and the questioning parallel 'su-'

As with *pi-* *su-* does not really mean anything at all. It is just a questioning base for informations contained in morphemes and endings:
/su-QAR+va/ *soqarpa?* 'What is there?'
/su-LIR+vit/ *sulerpit?* 'do you begin to su' = 'What are you about to do?'

ilinniarusukkaluarpunga ('I actually would like to study')
sorusukkaluarpit? ('What was it you actually would like to do?')

Remember the /t/ in Vb-NNGIT

/suli-NNGIT+NIQ/ = /suliŋŋi^tniq/ *sulinnginneq*
(time off)
/atur-NNGIT+GALUAR+vaa/ = /atunŋi^tkaluarpaa/
atunngikkaluarpaa (he actually did not use it)

Spatial concepts are nouns

Concepts as 'up', 'under', 'close to', 'west of' are neither adverbials nor prepositions but spatial nouns

'to be up there' is accordingly 'to be inside the up-there-space'
'to be situated west' is to be 'inside the out-there-west-space'
'under us' accordingly 'inside our down-there-space'

The noun 'pi' and the verb 'pi-'

pi in itself means something like 'stuff' as in *nunap pii* (literally 'the earth's things') 'secular', 'earthly'

More often *pi* as well as the verb *pi-* is nothing but a dummy allowing us to use the meaning of the morpheme isolated as in /pi-QAR+vuq/ *peqarpoq* 'there is pi' = 'there is'
/pi-lir+vuq/ *pilerpoq* 'begin to pi' = 'begins'
/pi-NNGUAG/ *pinnguaq* 'a little pi' = toy/ small things

Spatial concepts - examples

eqqaq means 'near-by-space'
*kitə means 'west-of-space'
and the endings N{-ttənni} 'in our N'

Then *illup eqqaani* 'inside the house's nearby-space = close to the house'
illup kitaani 'inside the house's west-of-space = west of the house'

/iqqaq-ttənni/ *eqqatsinni* 'inside our nearby-space' and /kitəttənni/ *kititsinni* 'inside our west-of-space'

Spatial concepts - examples II

*qulə means 'over-space'

*atə means 'under-space'

Then *illup qulaani* 'inside the house's over-space = over the house'

illup ataani 'in the house's under-space = under the house'

/qulə-ttənni/ *qulitsinni* 'over us' and /atəttənni/ *atitsinni* 'under us'

Abslutive and relative forms

Nouns are either p-stems or up-stems:

P-stems: Abslutive Sg no ending
Abslutive Pl {-t}
Relative Sg {-p}
Relative Pl {-t}

UP-stems: Abslutive Sg no ending
Abslutive Pl {±it}
Relative Sg {±up}
Relative Pl {±it}

Case

'Case' means nothing. Just a way to tag what the noun does in the sentence. In *I know him and he knows me* *I* and *me* is one person as is *de* and *him*.

I is *I* and *he* is *he* because the words are subjects
me and *him* because they are objects

Vb+GIARTUR deviates from normal behaviour after /i/

Fusion rule: [q|r] g = r, hence
{atuar+GIARTUR+vuq} = *atuariartorpoq*

$C_1C_2 \Rightarrow C_2C_2$ and [v|l|g|r] \Rightarrow unvoiced when long, hence
{ilinniartip+GIARTUR-SSA+vaat} \Rightarrow
ilinniartikkiartussavaat

Abslutive and relative are used 100% mechanically

Use absolutive
in subjects for an intransitive verb
in objects

Use relative
in subjects for a transitive verb
as possessor

Vb+GIARTUR deviates from normal behaviour after /i/ cont.

But after /i/ GIARTUR reduces to /..artur./
{suli+GIARTUR-SSA+vit} = *suliartussavit?*

