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A GRAMMAR OF  
THE WEST GREENLAND LANGUAGE

BY

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## PREFACE

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This grammar of the West Greenlandic language is intended for the use of teachers and has been planned and delimited with this purpose in view. It is based on a concise grammar in the Greenlandic language for the teaching of Greenlanders in Greenlandish schools (printed in 1904, reprinted in 1929), rewritten in Danish (1930) for the instruction of Danes at the Greenlandish Training College in Copenhagen.

After the earliest grammatical works by PAUL EGEDE (Copenhagen 1760 and OTTO FABRICIUS (Copenhagen 1791), SAMUEL KLEINSCHMIDT, a training college teacher, in his *Grammatik der grönlandischen Sprache* (Berlin 1851), from an intimate knowledge of the language and a deep insight into its peculiarities, advanced new and independent views.

In recent years Professor W. THALBITZER, of the University of Copenhagen, has treated the phonetics of the Greenlandic language (*A Phonetical Study of the Eskimo Language* 1904) and its grammar (*Eskimo* 1911), as also more especially the language and folklore of the East Greenland population (*Language and Folklore. The Angmassalik Eskimo* 1923), besides writing a number of papers on these subjects.

It is on the works of KLEINSCHMIDT and THALBITZER that this grammar is based. Several terms and a number of examples have been taken directly from these. Further, I have drawn on observations made during many years' intercourse with Greenlanders and during my work as a teacher of the language both in Greenland and in Denmark.

I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor THALBITZER for his kind and ready help with this work in general and with the present English edition in particular. The phonetic part is based entirely on his directions, and a number of changes in and additions to the Danish edition are due to his advice.

Finally I should like to thank Miss ANNIE I. FAUSBØLL M. A. for her excellent translation.

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## I. SOUND AND WRITING

### § 1.

When the Greenlandic language was committed to writing, the Danish sound symbols which were most like the Greenlandic sounds were at first used, as was only natural. For a long time no little lack of uniformity prevailed among the various authors, even though a natural and easily understandable written language was gradually evolving. But SAMUEL KLEINSCHMIDT, in his Grammar (1851), Dictionary (1871), and translation of the Bible, introduced a new system of writing which has now gained the ascendancy in Greenlandic literature.

In that system a special character is used as the sign for a uvular sound  $\kappa$ . In the grammar here presented this sound will throughout be denoted by  $q$ . The other sound symbols employed are given below in § 2. Several special sounds are denoted by a combination of letters, e. g.  $gg$  and  $rr$  for aspirated  $g$  and  $r$ ,  $dl$  and  $ng$  etc.

### § 2.

Below we give all the Greenlandic sound symbols with their pronunciation.

$a$  Short  $a$  is pronounced in four ways:

1. Something like the first  $a$  in French *madame, travaille*, e. g. *pana asagamiuk*.
2. Before  $q$  and  $r$  drawn very far back under the influence of the uvular consonant and of a deeper pitch, e. g. *arnaq, alarpá*.
3. Slightly ä-like, as in English *man, fat, ant*, e. g. *asängmago, asägpage*.
4. Decidedly ä-like, nearly as in English *men, pet*, French *lait, jette*, e. g. *arnat, pitsak*. Cf.  $\acute{a}$ .

$\acute{a}$  is short  $a$  (3 or 4) with a rapid onglide on to the succeeding long, geminated consonant, e. g. *áka, nápa, mána, nuánerpoq, pí-sángilaq*.

$\hat{a}$  like long  $a$  (2), nearly always deeper in pitch than short  $a$ , something like the  $a$  in English *father*, German *Hahn*, French *âme*, e. g. *átâq*.

$\bar{a}$  like  $\acute{a}$  with a rapid onglide on to the succeeding long consonant,

Example: *pulāngilaq*.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} ae \\ ai \\ ao \\ au \end{array} \right\}$	like long <i>a</i> (1 or 3) followed by a slight approach to <i>i</i> ( <i>e</i> ) or <i>u</i> ( <i>o</i> ). Examples: <i>qainiarit</i> , <i>aulavoq</i> . Where <i>a</i> is accented as in <i>ái</i> , <i>áú</i> , <i>a</i> is shortened. Examples <i>náipoq</i> (na <sup>1</sup> ppoq), <i>áput</i> (a <sup>u</sup> pput). In the final position more markedly like a diphthong as <i>pivai</i> .
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*e* has the sound of the short *e* in French *été*, at the end of a word with the usual stress on the final syllable (see § 4, 3). The letter *e* only occurs as the final vowel of a word, as *ine* (*ĩné*) and before *-r* and *-q* where it is uvularized and pronounced approximately like *är*, *äq*. Examples: *serfaq*, *perseq*. Cf. *i*.

$\acute{e}$  has the sound of a long *e*. Examples: *pérpoq*, *qêq*.

*i* has the sound of the pure *i* in French *fini*, English *tea*, *free*. Examples: *silivoq*, *tikípoq*. In some positions *i* has the sound of *e*. Example *kingo*.

$\acute{i}$  has the sound of sharp *i* with gemination of the following consonant, e. g. *tikípoq*.

$\hat{i}$  has the sound of long *e* in German *See*, French *fee*. Examples: *kívá*, *pît*.

$\tilde{i}$  has the sound of  $\hat{i}$  with doubling of the following consonant, as *sumĩpa*.

*f* only occurs in combinations such as *gf* and *vf*, which both denote a double, often bilabial *f*, while *g* and *v* are not heard. Examples: *agfa*, *kavfe*. Further in *rf*, as *arfeq*. In some localities *f* is not used at all but is replaced by *p* or *k*. Paul Egede wrote *kivgaq*, instead of the present *kivfaq*.

*g* is the open voiced *g* of Danish *bage*, *koge*, *Dag*, German *Regen*. Examples are *iga*, *agiaq*. In certain North Greenland districts *g* is usually pronounced like *ng* (*inga*, *angiaq*).

*g* is silent in the following combinations:

*gf* = double *f*, as *agfâ* (pronounce affâ with bilabial *f*).

*gk* = — *k*, as *pisugkame* (pisukkame).

*gdl* = — *dl*, as *agdleq* (adtleq).

*gp* = — *p*, as *agpa* (appa).

*gs* = — *s*, as *agsut* (assut).

*gss* = — *ss*, as *agssoq* (ass(ss)ut).

*gt* = — *t*, as *igtôrpoq* (itdôrpoq).

*gg* is an aspirated *g* (*ghg*), something like German *ch*, as *aggerpoq*.  
*ng*, see under this combination.  
*vg*, see under *v*.

*h* only occurs in certain ejaculations, *ha-há*.

*j* has the sound of Danish and German *j*, and of English *y* in *yes*.  
 Examples: *aja*, *ajorpoq*.

*q* is the most frequently occurring peculiar uvular sound, as in *qajaq*.  
 It is said to be pronounced like the Arabic Qof. In Greenlandic books the sign used for this sound is *κ*. *rq* and *vq* sound like a double *q*. Examples: *arqa*, *tovqup*.

*k* is almost like English and German *k* in *kill*, *Keller*, before *e* and *i*, as *ikivoq*, but before *a*, *o*, and *u* it approaches the French *k* in *cas* or an unvoiced *g*, as *ukaleq*, *kágpoq*, though not after an accented vowel, as *áka*, *isumákérpoq*. The word for God is always written *Gáte*.

*l* is slightly voiced, as *ilua*. Between *a—á*, *i—á*, and *i—é* it may have nearly the sound of a point *r* almost like the English *r*.  
 Examples: *augpalártoq*, *pilagpá*, *pilerpá*.

*dl* is the corresponding unvoiced *l* with a strong aspiration and lengthened (*d* is not heard); in the written language *dl* is only used preceded by a consonant as in *rđl*, *gđl*, *tđl*, and *vđl*.  
 Examples: *ardlaq*, *igdlo*, *atđleq*, *uvđloq*.

*m* has the sound of an ordinary *m*, as *amuvá*.

*n* likewise sounds like an ordinary *n*, as *ine* (*ĩné*).

*ng* is a single sound, e. g. *pingo*. It is doubled after an accented vowel, as *píngilaq*, and in the form *vng*, as in *ivngerpoq*.

*ngm* is double *m*, as *ingma*.

*ngn* is double *n*, as *angneq*.

*o* has the sound of the *o* in French *mot*, as *nano*. Before *-r* and *-q* it is more open as in German *noch*, French *orgue*. Example: *orssoq*. The letter *o* only occurs as the final vowel of the word and before *-r* and *-q*.

*ó* is long, e. g. *póq*, often a little more closed than the short *o*.

- p* is nearly like Danish *p* slightly aspirated before *i* and *e*, more like unvoiced *b* before *a*, *o*, and *u*. Examples: *pivá*, *pulavoq*, *pôq*.
- r* is a uvular consonant, corresponding almost to French *r grasseyé*, and to Danish *r*. Examples *pârâ*, *artorpâ*.
- rr* is an aspirated *r* (rhr), as *arrâ*.
- rq* is a double *q*, as *arqa*.
- rng* is a frequently occurring pronunciation for *rn*, e. g. *ernînaq*, or *erngînaq*.
- s* has much the same sound as the Danish *s*, somewhat further forward on the blade of the tongue than the English *s*, as *sila*, *suna*, especially in the combination *ts*, see below.
- ss* is a sound which lies further back on the blade of the tongue than the ordinary *s* and is more loosely formed, which may give it a faint *sh*-like character. On the west coast it only occurs in the central part between the settlements Holsteinborg and Sukkertoppen and in some few more southerly localities, and finally it occurs in East Greenland where it often passes into a palatal mouillé (denoted by *c*). Examples: *isse*, *ersserpoq*.
- t* is not pronounced quite like the English *t*. Preceding *i* or *e* it often acquires a highly aspirated quality, e. g. *tikeq*, *ateq*, whereas preceding *a*, *o*, or *u* it often sounds like an unvoiced *d*, always with a distinctly predominating character of a *t*. Examples: *atâ*, *atorpâ*, *tôq*, *igtôrpoq*.
- ts* in North Greenland has the sound of a double *t*, in the more southerly localities the *s* is sounded far forward on the blade of the tongue, as *umiatsiaq*.
- u* is pronounced like the French *ou*, always short, as *nuna*, *puak*. In the combination *suj* the *u* is pronounced like an *i* (or in more southerly localities often *ü*). Examples: *sujumut* (siumut, sijumut-süjumut), *sujápâ* (siappâ, sijappâ, süjappâ).
- ú* is pronounced as a short *u* with gemination of the following consonant. E. g. *atúsavâ* (atussavâ).
- û* is pronounced as a very closed *o*, as in French *ôse*, examples *sût*, *pût*.
- û* has the same sound as *û* with the succeeding consonant doubled, as *sûngilaq*.

In the southernmost parts of West Greenland and in East Greenland the *u* and *o* of the written language are in many cases pronounced like *i* and *e*.

*v* is pronounced most nearly as a bilabial without rounded lips and without any firm closure, different from the English *v* and *w*, as *ivavoq*. It is often interchangeable with *g*. Examples: *ûvaq* or *ûgaq qîlaluvaq* or *qîlalugaq*.

*v* is as a rule mute in the following combinations:

*vf* = double *f*, as *savfiørpoq*.

*vq* = — *q*, - *avqut*.

*vn* = — *n*, - *ivnaq*.

*vng* = — *ng*, - *ivngerpoq*.

*vs* = — *s*, - *ivseq*.

*vss* = — *ss*, - *avsseq*.

*vt* = — *t*, - *ivtoqerpoq*.

*vg* is aspirated like *gg*, *uvgûna*.

### § 3.

When the stem-word is enlarged by affixes and endings, and different sounds are thus brought together, these are combined or fused according to certain rules. The chief of these rules are mentioned here, the current spelling being also noted.

a. When two vowels of the same kind concur, they are fused into a long vowel.

Examples: (*a + a = â*) *agpa*, guillemot, and *-aq*, young one, make *agpâq*, young of the guillemot.

(*i + i = î*) *Nûngme*, at Godthaab, and *-îpoq*, is, make *Nûngmîpoq*, is at Godthaab.

(*o + u = û*) *igdlo*, house, and *-uvoq*, is, make *igdlûvoq*, is a house.

b. As already mentioned (§ 2), *e* and *o* only occur finally or before *r* and *q*. When syllables beginning with other consonants than these are added *e* and *o* are changed into *i* and *u* — and the reverse.

Examples: *isse*, eye, and *-ga*, my, make *issiga*, my eye.

*siko*, ice, and *-înaq*, merely, make *sikuînaq*, merely ice.

*savik*, knife, and *-qarpoq*, has, make *saveqarpoq*, has a knife.

*inuk*, man, human being, and *-qatâ*, his fellow, make *inoqatâ* his fellow man.

Where consonants come together various changes occur.

c. We will first mention *nasalisation*. This sound change, which is so common among some American Eskimo tribes in the final sounds of the words, also occurs in Greenland. The combinations *kikut uko*, who are they, and *sût uko*, what are they, are always pronounced *kikunuko* and *sânuko*; *wdlup ilâ*, some time of the day, is often pronounced *wdlumilâ*; *inuk a*, oh you man, is pronounced *inungâ*; *erneq â*, oh you son, often sounds like *ernerngâ*. As previously stated, in certain North Greenland districts *g* is commonly pronounced *ng*.

Where a suffix or an ending beginning with *m* or *n* is to be added to a stem ending in *k*, the latter is nasalised.

Examples: ( $k + m = ngm$ ) *Aluk* (a place-name), *-mio*, inhabitant, make *Alungmio*, inhabitant of *Aluk*.  
*kiak*, warmth, *-mut*, to, make *kiangmut*, to the warmth.  
 ( $k + n = ngn$ ) *ugssuk*, barbed seal, *-niaq*, hunter, make *ugssungniaq*, barbed seal hunter.

The same is the case when *m* or *n* is added to a *t*, but in the written language the vowel before *m* and *n* is merely accented.

Examples: ( $t + m = 'm$ ) *tarnut*, ointment, *-mik*, with, make *tarnûmik*, with ointment. ( $t + n = 'n$ ) *ûmat*, heart, *-naq*, resembling, make *ûmánaq*, a mountain resembling a heart.

d. At the concurrence of final consonants and other consonants than *n* or *m*, a weakening of the former will often take place, if they do not actually drop out.

Thus *q* is weakened to *r*.

Example: *qajaq*, kayak, *-torpoq*, he uses, combine to *qajartorpoq*, he rows in a kayak.  
*erneq*, son, *-târpoq*, gets a new one, make *ernertârpoq*, gets a son.

In the pronunciation *k* and *t* are entirely assimilated to the succeeding consonant which is doubled, but in the written language *k* becomes a mute *g* and *t* is denoted by an accentuation of the preceding vowel.

Examples: *kiak*, warmth, *-ssuaq*, great, *kiagssuaq*, great warmth.  
*inuk*, man, *-pait*, a crowd, *inugpait*, a crowd of people.  
*angut*, man, *-ssuaq*, big, *angûssuaq*, a big man.

*p* becomes *v* before *l*.

Examples: *igap*, of the pot, *-lo*, and, make *igavdlo*, as *l* after a consonant always becomes *-dl*.

*sermeq*, glacier, *-le*, but, make *sermerdle*, but the glacier.  
*panik*, daughter, *-lūnit*, or, make *panigdlūnit*, or the daughter.

#### § 4.

A peculiar feature of the Greenlandic language is the many unaccented syllables which may follow each other in unbroken succession. In the following word:

*pisiniarumagaluaqigama*, "for I would like very much to trade" all the syllables are unstressed. As an aid to reading, the written language indicates all the accented syllables. Here the rule applies that vowels are accentuated in the following cases:

1. When they are marked with an accent.
2. When a vowel is followed by two consonants. It should be noted, however, that *dl*, *ng*, and *ss* are regarded as single consonants.
3. In the final syllable which is always slightly stressed.
4. Further it should be mentioned that double vowels, *ae*, *ai*, *ao*, and *au* are pronounced with a long *a*.

Examples: *eqalugssuarniaraluarput*,  
*ajorungnaersimavugut*,  
*nagdliútorsioqautit*,  
*mêraujungnaerpunga*.

## II. WORD CONSTRUCTION

#### § 5.

In the Greenlandic language the word has a quite different, much more dominant significance than it has in the language groups familiar to us. Of course the Greenlanders employ a sequence of words in their talk, but these sequences can only improperly be called sentences. Apart from some few instances it may be said that the Greenlandic word contains in itself all the elements necessary to convey a completed meaning, thus both noun and verb, both subject and object, where such are necessary.

E. g. *inûvdluarquvavgit*, we bid you farewell.  
*qajaqartiniarpara*, I am thinking of procuring a kayak for him.

Hence the Greenlandic word is the chief object to consider if we would understand the Greenlandic language. It is the word with which the grammar principally deals. And the word must not be regarded as a finished unit ready to be placed in and again fetched out of a dictionary. The Greenlandic word is living, is constantly coming into existence, so to speak constantly in course of construction. Starting from a fixed point of departure, the stem, it is amplified more and more by additions of various kinds, as the meaning may require, until everything has been said that can and should be said by it, and a short accented syllable so to speak puts a stop to it.

The elements of which the word is thus constructed are called stems, affixes, and endings.

### § 6.

Every Greenlandic word is constructed on the basis of a stem. This stem is found in the initial sound combinations of the word, the first syllable, or the first two syllables.

Note. The prefix *ta-* is an exception; it precedes the stem in the so-called pointing words. Another prefix is *a* in *ájuna*.

The stem may be a word which can be used independently, e. g. *nuna*, land; *igdlo*, house; *inuk*, human being; *isse*, cold; *uvdloq*, day.

But often it cannot be used without explanatory additions. Thus *kit*, western side, must have an addition denoting person; *kitá*, its western side; *sujo*, fore-end, must have the form *sujua*, its fore-end; or *sujumut* forward.

Often the stem is a word still in use as such among other Eskimo tribes but obsolete in Greenland; thus among some Eskimo *tate* or *tatik* means a pillar of support, while in Greenland it only occurs in the compound form *tatigá*, he puts his trust in it.

And in many cases the stem cannot be used as an independent word. Its meaning must be found by comparison with words of similar sound and meaning; *ane* — means something like exit, *po*—swelling and so forth.

But besides these stems proper, the original stems, there occur derived, as a rule lengthened, stems, in which the addition cannot be regarded as a common affix. Besides the actual stem *po*, inflated, there are thus several derivatives from it, as *puik*, tumour, *puak*, lung. Besides the stem *oqaq*, tongue, we have *oqaluk*, speech.

The shortest form in which a stem can be mentioned so as to make sense is the stem word.

It will often be difficult to decide whether a short word is a stem word or a construction. Thus the word *avqut*, way, is given in the Dictionary as a stem word, but it is undoubtedly a word formed of a stem unknown in Greenland and an affix.

In the sequel the term stem word will be used in a wider sense about a completed word in contradistinction from the above-mentioned affix.

### § 7.

Every stem word can be enlarged by affixes, that is to say, sound combinations which give the stem some semantic addition and thus form constructed stem words. Within the bounds of meaning and volume affix may be added to affix without limit.

E. g. *inuk*, human being; *inorujuk*, big human being; *inorujugssuaq*, a giant; *inorujugssuakasik*, a cruel giant. *iga*, a cooking-pot, *igavoq*, he is cooking food; *igassarpoq*, he generally cooks food.

These affixes, then, cannot be used without a preceding stem. A stem with so neutral a meaning as *pe* is a kind of auxiliary stem which gives the word the meaning of the affix. But there must be a stem. It does not seem possible to regard the affixes as original stems. A single word *ipoq*, is, can both be used alone and as an affix: *igdlume ipoq*, or *igdlumipoq*, he is in the house.

There are affixes which, always within the limits permitted by the sense, can be added to all original and constructed stems, others that only have a limited application with certain words. This question, with the affixes in general, is dealt with later (§ 39 ff.), as also in the Dictionary to which the reader is referred.

### § 8.

The construction of the words, when the pure form cannot be used, terminates with the addition of one or more endings. These endings denote such modifications of the stem word as number, relation, person; *nuna*, country, *nunánguaq*, small country, may for instance add endings such as the following: *nunánguarput*, our small country, *nunánguavtine*, in our small country. But the meaning and application of these endings is, precisely, the subject that will be discussed in the grammar.

As an anomaly, but very often, it happens that a word which has been completed by an ending can be treated like an entirely new stem word and be further amplified by affixes and fresh endings. E. g. *nunákut*, by land: *nunákôrpoq*, he journeys by land; *ãmalo*, once more; *ãmálôrpoq*, he does it once more; *qavdlunât nunât* the Danes' (their) country; *qavdlunât nunâliarpoq*, he goes to Denmark.

### III. STEM WORDS AND THEIR ENDINGS

#### § 9.

In their simple basic form—without endings—the Greenlandic words always end in one of the vowels *a*, *e*, or *o*, alone or followed by one of the consonants *q*, *k*, or *t*.

Thus we arrive at the following forms:

	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>
	<i>nuna</i> , country	<i>ake</i> , pay	<i>igdlo</i> , house
<i>q</i>	<i>oqaq</i> , tongue	<i>erneq</i> , son	<i>agssoq</i> , weather side
<i>k</i>	<i>kiak</i> , warmth	<i>savik</i> , knife	<i>igtuk</i> , roar, rush
<i>t</i>	<i>ugpat</i> , thigh	<i>ikitsit</i> , match	<i>angut</i> , man.

While the vowel sounds are a permanent part of the stem word and therefore constant, the final consonants are in many instances more casually determined. A series of stem words has several forms from which to choose. Thus the forms *atâta* and *atâtaq*, father, may be used with equal propriety. Such an alternation between the pure vowel sound and a final *q* is exceedingly common. There are also many words which alternate between a final vowel and a final *k*, as *isse* or *issik*, cold. In some instances, but not always, both forms will be found in the dictionary. There even exist stem words which have all three above-mentioned final sounds indiscriminately, as *tarne* or *tarneq* or *tarnik*, soul.

About *t* as a final consonant there is something that seems alien to the Greenlanders themselves. The words ending in *t* are nearly always compounds in which the affixes *-qat* and *-ut* enter as the last element. The very few words that seem to be original, as *angut*, man, *aput*, snow, *ugpat*, thigh, may very well be compounds even though this cannot be directly demonstrated. And there is a strong tendency among the Greenlanders to drop this *t* during the further amplification of the word and substitute *te* which gives the word a final vowel, or a *k*. Children say *anguk* instead of *angut*, man. The affix *-ut* often becomes *-useq*: *qaquit* and *qaquiseq*, bone knob on the bird dart, are used indiscriminately. In verb forms having a *t*-stem the word is preferably formed as with a final vowel; thus *tikiûpoq* (from the stem *tikiut-*) and the affix *-ngilaq* always make *tikiutîngilaq*, where an *i* is inserted after *t*, as if the stem were *tikiute*. In nominal forms, on the other hand, a final *k* is often preferred to the *t*; *angut*, man, and *-mik*, about, make *angûmik* where the written language shows the original *t* by the accent, whereas the pronunciation is exactly the same as if the word had been *anguk* (in the written language with *-mik* it would be written *angungmik*, pronounced exactly like *angûmik*).

## § 10.

In our discussion here of stems and stem words we have not drawn any distinction between word classes as in other languages, not even between nouns and verbs. It is true that there occur noun-like and verb-like forms among the constructed stem words, just as the affixes may have the sense of nouns and verbs respectively, and impart that meaning to the stems when added to them. But the difference between the forms is quite small, and the words are formed with the same endings. This would seem to show clearly that the Greenlandic mind draws no decisive distinction between the two word classes, but expresses itself by means of a single class, corresponding approximately to what we call nouns. The words *uvdloq*, day, and *nerivoq*, eating, i. e. he eats; *uvdlut*, days, and *neriput*, eating (in the plural), i. e. they eat; *nuná*, his country, and *nerivá*, his eaten, i. e. he ate it, are so uniformly constructed that they must be regarded as belonging to one word class. The verb-like words have not then as in other languages the flowing, streaming, active sense required to connect two nouns or noun-like words, but they are limited, static, passive, like the nouns. Nevertheless, on one point a clear distinction is made, the verb forms being able to add two personal endings, as you—me, we—him, while the noun forms can always only be modified by one personal ending. It will therefore be most natural to treat each of these forms separately.

## IV. NOUN FORMS

## § 11.

Noun-like stem words, both with and without noun-like affixes, can receive the following semantic additions by means of endings:

1. *Number.*
2. *Case.*
3. *Relation.*
4. *Persons.*

## § 12.

The simple form of the stem words always denotes the *singular*. The *dual* is expressed by adding a *k*, the plural by adding a *t*.

Originally in Greenlandic, as in the languages of all other Eskimo tribes, the dual was used consistently.

E. g. *igdlo*, a house; *igdluk*, two houses; *igdlut*, several houses; *angut*, a man; *angutik*, two men; *angutit*, several men.

Gradually, however, it has fallen more and more into disuse. In some few places it may still be heard in familiar speech, mostly among elderly people, but the written language has quite dropped it. Only the word *mardluk*, the numeral 2, has retained its dual form, but even expressions which in Greenlandic are naturally dual such as trousers: *qardlík*, scissors: *qiútik*, are now mostly used in the plural: *qardlít* and *qiútit*.

### § 13.

The simple form of the stem word likewise always denotes what we call *the absolutive* (casus absolutivus), it being thus designated as the chief element in the idea expressed. If it is to be expressly stated that the word in question is not the chief element, but bears a relation to another word, this is done by the addition of a *p* in the singular, whereas it is not used in the plural, and if there are personal endings it is merged with these. This is called *the relative* (casus relativus). A word in the relative will always correspond to a personal ending in the word to which it bears a relation. It is so to speak an explanation of this ending.

According to its meaning the relation borne by one word to another word may be a double one, either a relation of *ownership*, when it is governed by a noun form, or the relation of *a subject* when it is governed by a verb form with an object.

E. g. *nakorsap igdlua*, the doctor's (his) house.  
*nakorsap tiguvá*, the doctor (he) took it.

In a Greenlandic sentence (if we would use this expression about such a combination of words), the object is thus the chief element, whereas the subject is the subordinate element, since it is the element that is modified. This shows clearly that the verb forms have a purely passive sense (see § 10).

### § 14.

The above-mentioned additions denoting number (§ 12) and case (§ 13) sometimes cause a change in the form of the word. But as it is the same change in both instances the rules will here be given together.

For the sake of clarity we will distinguish between the stem words ending in vowels and those ending in consonants. Within both groups it is necessary, again, to distinguish between the words which undergo an actual change by simply adding endings (*a weak declension*), and those which are radically modified by the affix (*a strong declension*).

## I. Nouns ending in a Vowel.

a) *The weak declension*, simple addition.

1. Nouns ending in a vowel.

Examples:	Singular		Plural The same in absolutive and relative
	Absolutive	Relative	
<i>nuna</i> , land		<i>nunap</i>	<i>nunat</i>
<i>iga</i> , cooking-pot		<i>igap</i>	<i>igat</i>
<i>sava</i> , sheep		<i>savap</i>	<i>savat</i>
<i>isse</i> , eye		<i>issip</i>	<i>issit</i>
<i>ine</i> , place, room		<i>inip</i>	<i>init</i>
<i>igdlo</i> , house		<i>igdlup</i>	<i>igdlut</i>
<i>sáko</i> , implement		<i>sákup</i>	<i>sákut</i>

Irregular are *anore*<sup>1)</sup>, wind, *anorrup*, *anorrit*.2. Nouns ending in a *q*, which does not belong to the stem and so is dropped.

Examples:

<i>qáqaq</i> , mountain	<i>qáqap</i>	<i>qáqat</i>
<i>ivnaq</i> , bluff	<i>ivnap</i>	<i>ivnat</i>
<i>átâq</i> , saddle-back, <i>phoca groenlandica</i>	<i>átâp</i>	<i>átât</i>
<i>sermeq</i> , glacier	<i>sermip</i>	<i>sermit</i>
<i>uvdloq</i> , day	<i>uvdlup</i>	<i>uvdlut</i>
<i>ukioq</i> , year	<i>ukiup</i>	<i>ukiut</i>

b) *The strong declension*, with changes in the stem.

Many words ending in *q* drop this *q* when they receive additions for number and case, because *q* does not belong to the stem, but to make up for this the consonant preceding the final vowel is then strengthened.

*g* becomes *gk*. Thus the following words undergo changes

<i>aligoq</i> , rock crystal	<i>aligkup</i>	<i>aligkut</i>
<i>putugoq</i> , the great toe	<i>putugkup</i>	<i>putugkut</i>
<i>súgaq</i> , the point of the bird dart	<i>súgkap</i>	<i>súgkat</i>

as also all words with the affix *-gaq*, e. g.

<i>nálagaq</i> , master	<i>nâlagkap</i>	<i>nâlagkat</i>
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Irregular are *nigaq*, fish-line, *niggap*, *niggat*, and *pôq\**, bag, *puggup*, *puggut*.

1) An asterisk denotes that the word may also have the weak declension.

*v* becomes *vk*:

<i>egaluvaq</i> , Polar cod	<i>egalwkap</i>	<i>egalwkat</i>
<i>inuvaq</i> , toe	<i>inwkap</i>	<i>inwkat</i>
<i>qilaluvaq</i> , white whale	<i>qilalwkap</i>	<i>qilalwkat</i>
<i>sulugpávaq</i> , Norway haddock	<i>sulugpávkát</i>	<i>sulugpávkát</i>
<i>tuluvaq</i> , raven	<i>tulwkap</i>	<i>tulwkat</i>
<i>úvaq</i> , fjord cod	<i>úwkap</i>	<i>úwkat</i>

All these words are often used with the form *-gaq*.

*l* becomes *tdl*:

<i>ailaq</i> , steam	<i>aitdlap</i>	<i>aitdlát</i>
<i>alóq</i> , sole	<i>atdlup</i>	<i>atdlut</i>
<i>asaloq</i> , kayak stool	<i>asatdlup</i>	<i>asatdlut</i>
<i>qasaloq</i> , bark	<i>qasatdlup</i>	<i>qasatdlut</i>
<i>kalâleq</i> , Greenlander	<i>kalâtdlip</i>	<i>kalâtdlit</i>
<i>nuloq</i> , posterior	<i>nutdlup</i>	<i>nutdlut</i>
<i>taleq</i> , arm	<i>tatdlip</i>	<i>tatdlit</i>
<i>uiloq</i> , mussel	<i>uitdlup</i>	<i>uitdlut</i>
<i>ujaloq</i> , sinew cord	<i>ujatdlup</i>	<i>ujatdlut</i>
<i>ukaleq</i> , hare	<i>ukatdlip</i>	<i>ukatdlit</i>

*m* becomes *—m*:

<i>ameq</i> , skin	<i>ámip</i>	<i>ámit</i>
<i>aumaq*</i> , glow	<i>áumap</i>	<i>áumat</i>
<i>imaq</i> , sea	<i>imap</i>	<i>imat</i>

*n* becomes *—n*:

<i>anaq*</i> , excrement	<i>ánap</i>	<i>ánat</i>
<i>kînaq</i> , face	<i>kînap</i>	<i>kînat</i>
<i>qîngaq</i> , nose	<i>qîngap</i>	<i>qîngat</i>
<i>nanog</i> , bear	<i>nánup</i>	<i>nánut</i>

*r* becomes *-rq*:

<i>agdlerog</i> , lower jaw	<i>agdlerqup</i>	<i>agdlerqut</i>
<i>amarog</i> , wolf	<i>amarqup</i>	<i>amarqut</i>
<i>igdleraq</i> , whale's food	<i>igdlerqap</i>	<i>igdlerqat</i>
<i>iperaq</i> , harpoon strap	<i>iperqap</i>	<i>iperqat</i>
<i>iseraq</i> , ankle	<i>iserqap</i>	<i>iserqat</i>
<i>qêraq</i> , cat fish	<i>qêrqap</i>	<i>qêrqat</i>
<i>qiperoq</i> , hollow in wood	<i>qiperqup</i>	<i>qiperqut</i>
<i>qiporaq</i> , furrow in belly	<i>qiporqap</i>	<i>qiporqat</i>

<i>quaraq</i> , bunch of flowers	<i>quarqap</i>	<i>quarqat</i>
<i>mêraq</i> , child	<i>mêrqap</i>	<i>mêrqat</i>
<i>nagseraq</i> , target	<i>nagserqap</i>	<i>nagserqat</i>
<i>nîsoraq</i> , hollow at throat	<i>nîsorqap</i>	<i>nîsorqat</i>
<i>paperoq</i> , fish tail	<i>paperqap</i>	<i>paperqat</i>
<i>sioraq</i> , grain of sand	<i>siorqap</i>	<i>siorqat</i>

and all words compounded with *-araq*, e. g.

<i>piaraq</i> , young one	<i>piarqap</i>	<i>piarqat</i>
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*t* becomes *-t*:

<i>avataq</i> , kayak bladder	<i>avátap</i>	<i>avátat</i>
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and all words compounded with *-utaq*, as

<i>nalunaerqutaq</i> , watch	<i>nalunaerqútap</i>	<i>nalunaerqútat</i>
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*s* becomes *ts*:

<i>álisag</i> , wall hanging	<i>álistsap</i>	<i>álistsat</i>
<i>qiseq*</i> , spittle	<i>qítsip</i>	<i>qítsit</i>
<i>qungaseq</i> , neck	<i>qungatsip</i>	<i>qungatsit</i>
<i>naraseq</i> , frog, toad	<i>naratsip</i>	<i>naratsit</i>
<i>nasag</i> , hood	<i>natsap</i>	<i>natsat</i>
<i>taseq</i> , sea	<i>tatsip</i>	<i>tatsit</i>

and all words compounded with *-seq*, *-useq*, *-ssuseq*, as

<i>qaquiseq</i> , harpoon knob	<i>qaquitsip</i>	<i>qaquitsit</i>
<i>niuvertoruseq</i> , manager of outpost	<i>niuvertorutsip</i>	<i>niuvertorutsit</i>

*j* becomes *ts*:

<i>qajojq*</i> , soup	<i>qatsup</i>	<i>qatsut</i>
<i>nujaq</i> , hair of the head	<i>nutsap</i>	<i>nutsat</i>
<i>pujoj</i> , mist, smoke	<i>putsup</i>	<i>putsut</i>
<i>tajojq*</i> , bracelet	<i>tatsap</i>	<i>tatsat</i>
<i>tarajojq</i> , salt	<i>taratsup</i>	<i>taratsut</i>

Irregular are

<i>kanajojq</i> , sea scorpion	<i>kanásup</i>	<i>kanásut</i>
<i>qajaq</i> , kayak	<i>qáinap</i>	<i>qáinat</i>

*i* becomes *iss*:

<i>angiaq</i> , child born secretly	<i>angíssap</i>	<i>angíssat</i>
<i>iggiag</i> , gullet	<i>iggíssap</i>	<i>iggíssat</i>

<i>igdliaq</i> , womb	<i>igdlissap</i>	<i>igdlíssat</i>
<i>qalugiaq</i> , lance	<i>qalugíssap</i>	<i>qalugíssat</i>
<i>qasigiaq</i> , speckled seal	<i>qasigíssap</i>	<i>qasigíssat</i>
<i>qimeriaq</i> , eyelash	<i>qimeríssap</i>	<i>qimeríssat</i>
<i>qungiaq</i> , crack	<i>qungíssap</i>	<i>qungíssat</i>
<i>migdliaq</i> , cloth	<i>migdlíssap</i>	<i>migdlíssat</i>
<i>mikiaq</i> , fermented food	<i>mikíssap</i>	<i>mikíssat</i>
<i>nálungiaq*</i> , baby	<i>nálungíssap</i>	<i>nálungíssat</i>
<i>sivfiaq</i> , hip	<i>sivfíssap</i>	<i>sivfíssat</i>
<i>teriaq</i> , lemming	<i>teríssap</i>	<i>teríssat</i>
<i>terqiaq</i> , cap peak	<i>terqíssap</i>	<i>terqíssat</i>

and all words compounded with *-iaq* and *-liaq*, e. g.

<i>agiaq</i> , violin	<i>agíssap</i>	<i>agíssat</i>
<i>ássiliaq</i> , picture	<i>ássilíssap</i>	<i>ássilíssat</i>

Irregular are *kaniaq*, sea scorpion, *kanísup*, *kanísut*, and *nio*, leg, *nísup*, *nísut*.

*u* becomes *úss*:

<i>ajuaq</i> , boil	<i>ajússap</i>	<i>ajússat</i>
<i>árnuaq</i> , amulet	<i>árnússap</i>	<i>árnússat</i>
<i>qerquaq</i> , sea weed	<i>qerqússap</i>	<i>qerqússat</i>
<i>qínguaq</i> , ray	<i>qíngússap</i>	<i>qíngússat</i>
<i>qitdluaq</i> , fork	<i>qitdlússap</i>	<i>qitdlússat</i>
<i>ságtuaq</i> , crab	<i>ságtússap</i>	<i>ságtússat</i>
<i>taquaq</i> , travelling provisions	<i>taqússap</i>	<i>taqússat</i>
<i>ujúkuq</i> , bait	<i>ujúkússap</i>	<i>ujúkússat</i>
<i>uluaq</i> , cheek	<i>ulússap</i>	<i>ulússat</i>
<i>únuaq*</i> , night	<i>únússap</i>	<i>únússat</i>

and all words compounded with *-guaq* and *-ruaq*, e. g.

<i>kamaruaq</i> , pull-over boot	<i>kamerússap</i>	<i>kamerússat</i>
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*â* becomes *áss*:

<i>agdlunâq*</i> , strap	<i>agdlunássap</i>	<i>agdlunássat</i>
<i>ánorâq</i> , blouse	<i>ánorássap</i>	<i>ánorássat</i>
<i>igalâq</i> , window	<i>igalássap</i>	<i>igalássat</i>
<i>nâq</i> , stomach	<i>nássap</i>	<i>nássat</i>

Irregular are *âq*, sleeve, *atsip*, *atsit*, and *unâq*, harpoon, *unarrap*, *unarrat*.

The last-mentioned groups, in which *j*, *i*, *u*, and *a* become *s*-sounds, either *ts* or *ss*, can be explained by the fact that *j* and *s* are often interchangeable in the Eskimo languages. Thus in some American dialects, there is a suffix *-joq* which corresponds exactly to the Greenlandic *-soq*. There are still reminiscences of it in Greenlandic where, for instance, the numeral 3, *pingasut*, becomes *pingajuat*, the third. The above-mentioned sounds are most correctly explained by regarding them as *ijaq*, *ujaq*, and *ajaq* (*âq*).

A number of words ending in *k* undergo the changes exemplified below:

<i>ikusik</i> , elbow	<i>ikutsip</i>	<i>ikutsit</i>
<i>isigak</i> , foot	<i>isigkap</i>	<i>isigkat</i>
<i>itumak</i> , palm of the hand	<i>itúmap</i>	<i>itúmat</i>
<i>qatigak</i> , back	<i>qatigkap</i>	<i>qatigkat</i>
<i>kiasik</i> , shoulder blade	<i>kiatsip</i>	<i>kiatsit</i>
<i>kikiak</i> , nail	<i>kikissap</i>	<i>kikissat</i>
<i>kujak</i> , loin	<i>kutsap</i>	<i>kutsat</i>
<i>najak</i> , little sister	( <i>náine</i> , his —)	
<i>sakiak</i> , rib	<i>sakissap</i>	<i>sakissat</i>
<i>ujameriak</i> , crowd	<i>ujameríssap</i>	<i>ujameríssat</i>
<i>ujarak</i> , stone	<i>ujarqap</i>	<i>ujarqat</i>

## II. Nouns with a final Consonant.

These are nouns in which the final consonant belongs so decidedly to the stem that it cannot be dropped when endings are added. Since there is here a concurrence of two consonants, a vowel, *u* or *i*, must be inserted. It should be noted that the *p* of the relative case prefers *u* and the *t* of the plural prefers *i*.

The stems with which we are here concerned are those ending in *-eq*, *k* or *t*. Within the first two we must distinguish between those words in which the ending is simply added without any great influence on the stem, and those which undergo great changes.

### a) Nouns ending in *-eq*.

#### 1. These are lengthened by *-erup* and *-erit*.

<i>agdleq</i> , long-tailed duck	<i>agdlerup</i>	<i>agdlerit</i>
<i>erneq</i> , son	<i>ernerup</i>	<i>ernerit</i>
<i>igdleq</i> , platform	<i>igdlerup</i>	<i>igdlerit</i>
<i>ikeq</i> , bay	<i>ikerup</i>	<i>ikerit</i>
<i>ivseq</i> , juice	<i>ivserup</i>	<i>ivserit</i>
<i>quvneq</i> , cleft	<i>quvnerup</i>	<i>quvnerit</i>

<i>kagdleg</i> , thunder	<i>kagdlerup</i>	<i>kagdlerit</i>
<i>kangeq</i> , promontory <sup>1)</sup>	<i>kangerup</i>	<i>kangerit</i>
<i>nerdleg</i> , goose	<i>nerdlerup</i>	<i>nerdlerit</i>
<i>pangneq</i> , reindeer	<i>pangnerup</i>	<i>pangnerit</i>

and most of those ending in *-neq*, e. g.

<i>angneq</i> , greatest	<i>angnerup</i>	<i>angnerit</i>
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2. But in many cases *e* is dropped before *q* and the two concurring consonants are fused, frequently by being transposed since the *q* sound prefers the first place. Such a transposition (metathesis) can be shown to occur among several eastern American Eskimo tribes.

We give a series of examples:

<i>aleq</i> , strap	<i>ardlup</i>	<i>ardlit</i>
<i>arfineq</i> , six	<i>arfernup</i>	<i>arfernit</i>
<i>arfersaneq</i> , sixteen	<i>arfersarnup</i>	<i>arfersarnit</i>
<i>arqaneq</i> , eleven	<i>arqarnup</i>	<i>arqarnit</i>
<i>ateq</i> , name	<i>arqup</i> ( <i>arqip</i> )	<i>arqit</i>
<i>auveq</i> , walrus	<i>aorrup</i> ( <i>aorfip</i> )	<i>aorrit</i> ( <i>aorfit</i> )
<i>âveq</i> , timber for roof	<i>ârſip</i> ( <i>ârſrup</i> )	<i>ârſit</i> ( <i>ârſrit</i> )
<i>iliveq</i> , grave	<i>ilerſup</i> , <i>ilorrup</i>	<i>ilerſit</i> , <i>ilorrit</i>
<i>imeq</i> , water	<i>ermup</i>	<i>ermit</i>
<i>imaneq</i> , mussel	<i>imarnup</i>	<i>imarnit</i>
<i>ipeq</i> , dirt	<i>evqup</i>	<i>evqit</i>
<i>ipineq</i> , flesh on bone	<i>ipernup</i>	<i>ipernit</i>
<i>iteq</i> , rectum	<i>erqup</i>	<i>erqit</i>
<i>qaneq</i> , mouth	<i>qarnup</i>	<i>qarnit</i>
<i>qâteq</i> , ferrule	<i>qârqup</i>	<i>qârqit</i>
<i>qiteq</i> , middle	<i>qerqup</i>	<i>qerqit</i>
<i>qunguleq</i> , cabbage	<i>qungordlup</i>	<i>qungordlit</i>
<i>kangeq</i> , headland	<i>karrup</i>	<i>karrit</i>
<i>kâveq</i> , top	<i>kârſup</i>	<i>kârſit</i>
<i>miteq</i> , eiderduck	<i>merqup</i>	<i>merqit</i>
<i>nateq</i> , floor	<i>narqup</i>	<i>narqit</i>
<i>nigeq</i> , southwest wind	<i>nerrup</i>	<i>nerrit</i>
<i>nimeq</i> , band	<i>nermup</i>	<i>nermit</i>
<i>niuleq</i> , upper cervical vertebra	<i>niordlup</i>	<i>niordlit</i>
<i>pateq</i> , marrow	<i>parqup</i>	<i>parqit</i>
<i>pineq</i> , straw for boots	<i>pernup</i>	<i>pernit</i>

<sup>1)</sup> Also has the strong declension.

<i>sauneq</i> , bone	<i>saornup</i>	<i>saornit</i>
<i>seqineq</i> , sun	<i>seqernup</i>	<i>seqernit</i>
<i>tapeq</i> , addition	<i>tavqup</i>	<i>tavqit</i>
<i>tuneq</i> , legendary figure	<i>tornup</i>	<i>tornit</i>
<i>tupeq</i> , tent	<i>tovqup</i>	<i>tovqit</i>

Also many ending in *-neq* after a vowel and all words compounded with *-mineq*, e. g.

<i>akimaneq</i> , prominent	<i>akimarnup</i>	<i>akimarnit</i>
<i>savimineq</i> , iron	<i>savimernup</i>	<i>savimernit</i>

Note. Where it is *m* or *n* and *r* that are transposed, the word often takes the form in *-rng* instead of *-rn*, e. g.

<i>seqineq</i> , sun	<i>seqerngup</i>	<i>seqerngit</i>
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b) Nouns ending in *k*.

1. Here, too, the word is lengthened by *-up* and *-it*, while *k* is changed to *g*. There are not a few instances in which this *g* is heard distinctly, e. g.

<i>sârugdlik</i> , sea cod	<i>sârugdligup</i>	<i>sârugdligit</i>
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but as a rule it is entirely dropped so that the form will be for instance

<i>sârugdlik</i> , sea cod	<i>sârugdliup</i>	<i>sârugdliit</i>
<i>orpiik</i> , tree	<i>orpiup</i>	<i>orpiit</i>
<i>agssak</i> , finger	<i>agssaup</i>	<i>agssait</i>
<i>qilak</i> , sky	<i>qilaup</i>	<i>qilait</i>
<i>suluk</i> , wing	<i>sulûp</i>	<i>suluit</i>
<i>inuk</i> , human being	<i>inûp</i>	<i>inuit</i>

Some words with a final *q* behave in the same way

<i>marraq</i> , clay	<i>marraup</i>	<i>marrait</i>
<i>sorqaq</i> , baleen	<i>sorqaup</i>	<i>sorqait</i>
<i>utorqaq</i> , old	<i>utorqaup</i>	<i>utorqait</i>

as well as all words compounded with *-ssuaq*, *'-nguaq*, *-aluaq*, *-inaq*, *-dleq* and *-tsiaq*, e. g.

<i>angûssuaq</i> , big man	<i>angûssûp</i>	<i>angûssuit</i>
<i>mêrânguaq</i> , little child	<i>mêrângûp</i>	<i>mêrânguit</i>
<i>nakorsaugaluaq</i> , ex-physician	<i>nakorsaugalûp</i>	<i>nakorsaugaluit</i>
<i>tasînaq</i> , merely a lake	<i>tasînaup</i>	<i>tasînait</i>
<i>sujugdleq</i> , the first	<i>sujugdliup</i>	<i>sujugdliit</i>

Thus all these affixes originally had a final *k*, *-ssuk*, *'-nguk* etc.

In several words the final *k* is nasalised to *ng*.

<i>ágssik</i> , butterfly larva	<i>ágssingup</i>	<i>ágssingit</i>
<i>ássik</i> , picture	<i>ássingup</i>	<i>ássingit</i>
<i>eqik</i> , creek	<i>eqingup</i>	<i>eqingit</i>
<i>erssik</i> , shoulder hollow	<i>erssingup</i>	<i>erssingit</i>
<i>igkik</i> , gum	<i>igkingup</i>	<i>igkingit</i>
<i>ilik</i> , helper	<i>ilingup</i>	<i>ilingit</i>
<i>íssik</i> ( <i>ísse</i> ), cold	<i>íssingup</i>	<i>íssingit</i>
<i>itsik</i> , white of egg	<i>itsingup</i>	<i>itsingit</i>
<i>qilik</i> , bone spike	<i>qilingup</i>	<i>qilingit</i>
( <i>qulik</i> ), the number 10	( <i>qulinge</i> )	
<i>kigdlik</i> , boundary	<i>kigdlingup</i>	<i>kigdlingit</i>
<i>mamik</i> , fleshy side	<i>mamingup</i>	<i>mamingit</i>
<i>milik</i> , cork	<i>milingup</i>	<i>milingit</i>
<i>mulik</i> , teat	<i>mulingup</i>	<i>mulingit</i>
<i>nalik</i> , corresponding	<i>nalingup</i>	<i>nalingit</i>
<i>navdlik</i> , —	<i>navdlingup</i>	<i>navdlingit</i>
<i>nukik</i> , tendon	<i>nukingup</i>	<i>nukingit</i>
<i>sigssik</i> , scales in the ear	<i>sigssingup</i>	<i>sigssingit</i>
<i>tarnik</i> ( <i>tarne</i> ), soul	<i>tarningup</i>	<i>tarningit</i>
<i>terdlik</i> , a safe seal	<i>terdlingup</i>	<i>terdlingit</i>
<i>tukik</i> , longitudinal direction	<i>tukingup</i>	<i>tukingit</i>
<i>túgdlik</i> , great northern diver	<i>túgdlingup</i>	<i>túgdlingit</i>
<i>ugpik</i> , owl	<i>ugpingup</i>	<i>ugpingit</i>
<i>ugsik</i> , cow	<i>ugsingup</i>	<i>ugsingit</i>
<i>ulik</i> , cover	<i>ulingup</i>	<i>ulingit</i>

and all words compounded with *-rqik*, e. g.

<i>angerqik</i> , larger	<i>angerqingup</i>	<i>angerqingit</i>
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2. A number of words ending in *ik* undergo such a radical change when the endings are added that here, too, we can talk of a *strong declension* as in a 2.

They are as follows:

<i>iwik</i> , grass	<i>igfitp</i>	<i>igfit</i>
<i>qatik</i> , breast of bird	<i>qagkup</i> ( <i>qarrup</i> )	<i>qagkit</i> ( <i>qarrit</i> )
<i>qipik</i> , blanket	<i>qivkup</i>	<i>qivkit</i>
<i>kamik</i> , boot	<i>kangmup</i>	<i>kangmit</i>
<i>malik</i> , wave	<i>magdlup</i>	<i>magdlit</i>
<i>papik</i> , bird's tail	<i>pavkup</i>	<i>pavkit</i>
<i>sanik</i> , dust	<i>sangnup</i>	<i>sangnit</i>

<i>savik</i> , knife	<i>sagfup</i>	<i>sagfit</i>
<i>sinik</i> , sleep	<i>singup</i>	<i>singit</i>
<i>tipik</i> ( <i>tipe</i> ), smell	<i>tivkup</i>	<i>tivkit</i>
<i>umik</i> , curtain	<i>ungmip</i>	<i>ungmit</i>
<i>uvinik</i> , meat	<i>uvingnup</i>	<i>uvingnit</i>

and all words compounded with *-lik*, e. g.

*qajalik*, one who has a kayak    *qajagdlop* (*dlop*)    *qajagdliit*

c) Nouns ending in *t*.

These are lengthened by the additions *-ip* and *-it*.

<i>angut</i> , man	<i>angutip</i>	<i>angutit</i>
<i>aput</i> , snow	<i>aputip</i>	<i>aputit</i>
<i>assorut</i> , flower	<i>assorutip</i>	<i>assorutit</i>
<i>avqut</i> , way	<i>avqutip</i>	<i>avqutit</i>
<i>ípat</i> , lamp platform	<i>ípatip</i>	<i>ípatit</i>
<i>qamut</i> , sledge runner	<i>qamutip</i>	<i>qamutit</i>
<i>qatángut</i> , brother or sister	<i>qatángutip</i>	<i>qatángutit</i>
<i>qilaut</i> , drum	<i>qilautip</i>	<i>qilautit</i>
<i>nerssut</i> , cattle	<i>nerssutip</i>	<i>nerssutit</i>
<i>páukarut</i> , beam	<i>páukarutip</i>	<i>páukarutit</i>
<i>sapát</i> , Sunday	<i>sapátip</i>	<i>sapátit</i>
<i>siut</i> , ear	<i>siutip</i>	<i>siutit</i>
<i>ugpat</i> , thigh	<i>ugpatip</i>	<i>ugpatit</i>
<i>uliut</i> , part of the back	<i>uliutip</i>	<i>uliutit</i>

and all words compounded with *-qat* and *-ut*. Where the latter affix takes the form *-it*, *t* is changed to *s*, e. g.

*autdlait*, gun                      *autdlaisip*                      *autdlaisit*

Certain stem words which denote a situation, thus *at*, lower part, under part; *avat*, outer part; *kiat*, upper part (of the body); and *kujat*, southern part can only be used with personal endings and not without these.

§ 15.

The *personal (possessive) endings* express who is the owner of the stem word or to whom it bears a relation. The owner may be mentioned in a preceding word in the relative case, but the personal ending cannot be omitted. It is likewise due to the concrete character of the Greenlandic language that the personal ending is used even where, for instance, the simple basic form would suffice in another language.

There are four groups of personal endings to express the owning or acting person. They correspond to what we generally call the 1. person (I—we), the 2. person (thou—you), and the 3. person (he—they), but there is a final group, here called the 4. person<sup>1)</sup>, which comprises the reflexive endings (himself—themselves).

The personal endings in their pure form without attachment to the stem word will be something like this

<i>Person</i>	the word in			
	the Absolutive		the Relative	
singular	singular	plural	singular	plural
1. my	-ga, -ra	-'ka	-ma	-ma
2. your	-t	-tit	-vit, -rpit	-vit
3. his	-a	-e	-ata	-isa
4. his own	-ne	-ne	-me	-me
plural				
1. our	-rput, -vut	-vut	-vta	-vta
2. your	-rse	-se	-vse	-vse
3. their	-at	-it	-ata	-isa
4. their (own)	-rtik	-tik	-mik	-mik

In spite of the wear to which these personal endings have been subjected and which has worn down the original forms till they often are unrecognisable, it is nevertheless beyond doubt that the latter have been formed by simply adding the personal ending to the absolutive, relative or plural form of the stem word. This is still plainly apparent in the 2. person. The singular *t* of this form is simply added to the stem word just like the plural ending *t*, and the 2. person singular in the absolutive is in fact exactly the same as the plural of the same stem word. When the relative case of the stem word which ends in *p* (§ 13) is to take the personal ending of the 2. person, a *t* is added, *p* is altered to *v*, and an *i* is inserted between the two consonants, thus *-vit*. In the same way the 2. person plural will be added to the absolutive, *-rse*, or the relative case, *-vse*.

This explanation, however, does not apply to the 3. person, whose ending in the main seems to be an *a*. There is much to indicate that this is not any personal ending at all, the 3. person being originally expressed by the absolutive itself, as is still distinctly seen in the verb forms. *iserpoq* (simple absolutive) means he goes in. It would seem then that the ending of the 3. person is more probably a vocative or a demon-

<sup>1)</sup> In accordance with W. THALBITZER.

strative *a*, which has gradually been merged with the stem. It is still within memory of man that the 3. person in the relative case, now always called *-ata*, had the form *-at*.

In order to show the form of the personal endings in stem words of different character (cf. § 14), we give here a series of examples. These will at the same time show not a few variations in the personal endings themselves and their addition to the stem word:

Person	The word in the			
	Absolutive		Relative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Singular		<i>iga</i> , cooking pot (I a 1)		
1.	<i>igaga</i>	<i>igáka</i>	<i>igama</i>	
2.	<i>igat</i>	<i>igatit</i>	<i>igarpit</i>	<i>igavit</i>
3.	<i>igá</i>	<i>igai</i>	<i>igáta</i>	<i>igaisa</i>
4.	<i>igane</i>	<i>igane</i>	<i>igame</i>	
Plural				
1.	<i>igarpit</i>	<i>igavut</i>	<i>igavta</i>	
2.	<i>igarse</i>	<i>igase</i>	<i>igavse</i>	
3.	<i>igat</i>	<i>igait</i>	<i>igáta</i>	<i>igaisa</i>
4.	<i>igartik</i>	<i>igatik</i>	<i>igamik</i>	
Singular		<i>ike</i> , wound (I a 1)		
1.	<i>ikiga</i>	<i>ikíka</i>	<i>ikima</i>	
2.	<i>ikit</i>	<i>ikisit</i>	<i>ikerpit</i>	<i>ikivit</i>
3.	<i>ikia</i>	<i>ikê</i>	<i>ikiata</i>	<i>ikísa</i>
4.	<i>ikine</i>	<i>ikine</i>	<i>ikime</i>	
Plural				
1.	<i>ikerput</i>	<i>ikivut</i>	<i>ikivta</i>	
2.	<i>ikerse</i>	<i>ikise</i>	<i>ikivse</i>	
3.	<i>ikiat</i>	<i>ikê (ikít)</i>	<i>ikiata</i>	<i>ikísa</i>
4.	<i>ikertik</i>	<i>ikisik</i>	<i>ikimik</i>	
Singular		<i>ine</i> , room (I a 1)		
1.	<i>iniga</i>	<i>iníka</i>	<i>inima</i>	
2.	<i>init</i>	<i>initit</i>	<i>inerpit</i>	<i>inivit</i>
3.	<i>iná</i>	<i>inai</i>	<i>ináta</i>	<i>inaisa</i>
4.	<i>inine</i>	<i>inine</i>	<i>inime</i>	
Plural				
1.	<i>inerput</i>	<i>inivut</i>	<i>inivta</i>	
2.	<i>inerse</i>	<i>inise</i>	<i>inivse</i>	
3.	<i>inát</i>	<i>inait</i>	<i>ináta</i>	<i>inaisa</i>
4.	<i>inertik</i>	<i>initik</i>	<i>inimik</i>	

Person	The word in the			
	Absolutive		Relative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Singular	<i>igdlo</i> , house (I a 1)			
1.	<i>igdluga</i>	<i>igdlúka</i>		<i>igdluma</i>
2.	<i>igdlut</i>	<i>igdlutit</i>	<i>igdlorpit</i>	<i>igdluvit</i>
3.	<i>igdlua</i>	<i>igdlue</i>	<i>igdluata</i>	<i>igdluisa</i>
4.	<i>igdlune</i>	<i>igdlune</i>		<i>igdlume</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>igdlorput</i>	<i>igdluvut</i>		<i>igdluvta</i>
2.	<i>igdlorse</i>	<i>igdluse</i>		<i>igdluvse</i>
3.	<i>igdluat</i>	<i>igdlue</i>	<i>igdluata</i>	<i>igdluisa</i>
4.	<i>igdlortik</i>	<i>igdlutik</i>		<i>igdlumik</i>
Singular	<i>arnaq</i> , woman, mother (I a 2)			
1.	<i>arnara</i>	<i>arnáka</i>		<i>arnama</i>
2.	<i>arnat</i>	<i>arnatit</i>	<i>arnarpit</i>	<i>arnavit</i>
3.	<i>arnâ</i>	<i>arnai</i>	<i>arnâta</i>	<i>arnaisa</i>
4.	<i>arnane (arne)</i>	<i>arnane</i>		<i>arname</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>arnarput</i>	<i>arnavut</i>		<i>arnavta</i>
2.	<i>arnarse</i>	<i>arnase</i>		<i>arnavse</i>
3.	<i>arnât</i>	<i>arnait</i>	<i>arnâta</i>	<i>arnaisa</i>
4.	<i>arnatik</i>	<i>arnatik</i>		<i>arnamik</i>
Singular	<i>nâлагаq</i> , master (I b)			
1.	<i>nâlagara</i>	<i>nâlagkáka</i>		<i>nâlagkama</i>
2.	<i>nâlagkat</i>	<i>nâlagkatit</i>		<i>nâlagkavit</i>
3.	<i>nâlagâ</i>	<i>nâlagai</i>	<i>nâlagâta</i>	<i>nâlagaisa</i>
4.	{ <i>nâlagkane</i> or <i>nâlagke</i> }	<i>nâlagkane</i>		<i>nâlagkame</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>nâlagarput</i>	<i>nâlagkavut</i>		<i>nâlagkavta</i>
2.	<i>nâlagarse</i>	<i>nâlagkase</i>		<i>nâlagkavse</i>
3.	<i>nâlagât</i>	<i>nâlagait</i>	<i>nâlagâta</i>	<i>nâlagaisa</i>
4.	<i>nâlagartik</i>	<i>nâlagkatik</i>		<i>nâlagkamik</i>
Singular	<i>taleq</i> , arm (I b)			
1.	<i>talera</i>	<i>tatdlíka</i>		<i>tatdlíma</i>
2.	<i>tatdlit</i>	<i>tatdlisít</i>	<i>talerpit</i>	<i>tatdlívit</i>
3.	<i>talía</i>	<i>talê</i>	<i>talíata</i>	<i>talísa</i>
4.	<i>talíne</i>	<i>tatdlíne</i>		<i>tatdlíme</i>

Person	The word in the			
	Absolutive		Relative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Plural				
1.	<i>talerput</i>	<i>tatdlivut</i>		<i>tatdlivta</i>
2.	<i>talerse</i>	<i>tatdlise</i>		<i>tatdlivse</i>
3.	<i>taliat</i>	<i>talê</i>	<i>taliata</i>	<i>talisa</i>
4.	<i>talertik</i>	<i>tatdlisik</i>		<i>tatdlimik</i>
Singular		<i>erneq, son (II a 1)</i>		
1.	<i>ernera</i>	<i>ernika</i>	<i>ernerma</i>	<i>ernima</i>
2.	<i>ernerit</i>	<i>ernitit</i>	<i>ernerpit</i>	<i>ernivit</i>
3.	<i>ernera</i>	<i>ernere</i>	<i>ernerata</i>	<i>ernerisa</i>
4.	<i>ernine</i>	<i>ernine</i>	<i>ernerme</i>	<i>ernime</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>ernerput</i>	<i>ernivut</i>		<i>ernivta</i>
2.	<i>ernerse</i>	<i>ernise</i>		<i>ernivse</i>
3.	<i>ernerat</i>	<i>ernere</i>	<i>ernerata</i>	<i>ernerisa</i>
4.	<i>ernertik</i>	<i>ernitik</i>	<i>ernermik</i>	<i>ernimik</i>
Singular		<i>ateq, name (II a 2)</i>		
1.	<i>atera</i>	<i>atika</i>	<i>aterma</i>	<i>atima</i>
2.	<i>arqit</i>	<i>atitit</i>	<i>aterpit</i>	<i>ativit</i>
3.	<i>arqa</i>	<i>arqe</i>	<i>arqata</i>	<i>arqisa</i>
4.	<i>atine or arqe</i>	<i>atine</i>	<i>aterme</i>	<i>atime</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>aterput</i>	<i>ativut</i>		<i>ativta</i>
2.	<i>aterse</i>	<i>atise</i>		<i>ativse</i>
3.	<i>arqat</i>	<i>arqit or arqe</i>	<i>arqata</i>	<i>arqisa</i>
4.	<i>atertik</i>	<i>atitik</i>	<i>atermik</i>	<i>atimik</i>
Singular		<i>agssak, finger (II b 1)</i>		
1.	<i>agssaga</i>	<i>agssaka</i>		<i>agssama</i>
2.	<i>agssait</i>	<i>agssatit</i>	<i>agssagpit</i>	<i>agssavit</i>
3.	<i>agssâ</i>	<i>agssai</i>	<i>agssâta</i>	<i>agssaisa</i>
4.	<i>agssane</i>	<i>agssane</i>	<i>agssangme</i>	<i>agssame</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>agssagput</i>	<i>agssavut</i>		<i>agssavta</i>
2.	<i>agssagse</i>	<i>agssase</i>		<i>agssavse</i>
3.	<i>agssat</i>	<i>agssait</i>	<i>agssâta</i>	<i>agssaisa</i>
4.	<i>agssagtik</i>	<i>agssatik</i>	<i>agssangmik</i>	<i>agssamik</i>

		The word in the			
Person	Absolute		Relative		
	singular	plural	singular	plural	
Singular	<i>ássik</i> , picture (II b 1)				
1.	<i>ássiga</i>	<i>ássika</i>	<i>ássingma</i>	<i>ássima</i>	
2.	<i>ássingit</i>	<i>ássitit</i>	<i>ássigpit</i>	<i>ássivit</i>	
3.	<i>ássinga</i>	<i>ássinge</i>	<i>ássingata</i>	<i>ássingisa</i>	
4.	<i>ássine</i>	<i>ássine</i>	<i>ássingme</i>	<i>ássime</i>	
Plural					
1.	<i>ássigput</i>	<i>ássivut</i>	<i>ássivta</i>		
2.	<i>ássigse</i>	<i>ássise</i>	<i>ássivse</i>		
3.	<i>ássingat</i>	<i>ássinge</i>	<i>ássingata</i>	<i>ássingisa</i>	
4.	<i>ássigtik</i>	<i>ássitik</i>	<i>ássingmik</i>	<i>ássimik</i>	
Singular	<i>kamik</i> , boot (II b 2)				
1.	<i>kamiga</i>	{ <i>kamika</i> or <i>kangmáka</i>	<i>kamingma</i>	<i>kamima</i>	
2.	<i>kangmit</i>	{ <i>kamitit</i> or <i>kangmatit</i>	<i>kamigpit</i>	<i>kamivit</i>	
3.	{ <i>kamia</i> or <i>kangma</i>	<i>kamê</i> <i>kangme</i>	<i>kamiata</i>	<i>kamisa</i>	
4.	{ <i>kamine</i> or <i>kangme</i>	<i>kamine</i> <i>kangmane</i>	<i>kamingme</i>	<i>kamine</i>	
Plural					
1.	<i>kamigput</i>	{ <i>kamivut</i> <i>kangmavut</i>	<i>kamivta</i> <i>kangmavta</i>		
2.	<i>kamigse</i>	{ <i>kamise</i> <i>kangmase</i>	<i>kamivse</i> <i>kangmavse</i>		
3.	{ <i>kamiat</i> <i>kangmat</i>	<i>kamê</i> or <i>kangme</i>	<i>kamiata</i>	<i>kamisa</i>	
4.	<i>kamigtik</i>	{ <i>kamitik</i> or <i>kangmatik</i>	<i>kamingmik</i>	<i>kamimik</i>	
Singular	<i>paninguaq</i> , little daughter (II b 1)				
1.	<i>paninguaara</i>	<i>paninguaáka</i>	<i>paninguaama</i>		
2.	<i>paninguit</i>	<i>paninguatit</i>	<i>paninguarpit</i>	<i>paninguvit</i>	
3.	<i>paningua</i>	<i>paningue</i>	<i>paninguaata</i>	<i>paninguisa</i>	
4.	{ <i>paninguane</i> or <i>paningue</i>	<i>paninguane</i>	<i>paninguame</i>		

Person	The word in the			
	Absolutive		Relative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
Plural				
1.	<i>panínguarput</i>	<i>panínguavut</i>		<i>panínguavta</i>
2.	<i>panínguarse</i>	<i>panínguase</i>		<i>panínguavse</i>
3.	<i>panínguat</i>	<i>paníngue</i>	<i>panínguata</i>	<i>panínguisa</i>
4.	<i>panínguartik</i>	<i>panínguatik</i>		<i>panínguamik</i>
Singular			<i>siut</i> , ear (II c)	
1.	<i>siutiga</i>	<i>siutka</i>	{ <i>siutima</i> <i>siúma</i> }	} <i>siutima</i>
2.	<i>siutit</i>	<i>siutitit</i>	{ <i>siutivit</i> <i>siúpit</i> }	} <i>siutivit</i>
3.	<i>siutá</i>	<i>siutai</i>	<i>siutáta</i>	<i>siutaisa</i>
4.	{ <i>siutine</i> <i>siúne</i> }	} <i>siutine</i>	{ <i>siutime</i> <i>siúme</i> }	} <i>siutime</i>
Plural				
1.	<i>siuterput</i>	<i>siutivut</i>		<i>siutivta</i>
2.	<i>siuterse</i>	<i>siutise</i>		<i>siutivse</i>
3.	<i>siutát</i>	<i>siutait</i>	<i>siutáta</i>	<i>siutaisa</i>
4.	<i>siutertik</i>	<i>siutitik</i>	{ <i>siutimik</i> <i>siúmik</i> }	} <i>siutimik</i>

## § 16.

Words which bear a subordinate relation to the context and express where, in what direction, with what etc. the action takes place are designated by adding *situative endings*.

It may probably be taken for granted that these appositional endings are an enlarged relative case. Most of them begin with an *m*, thus *-me*, *-mut*, *-mik*, *-mit*, which is the *p* used in the relative nasalised to *m*, a change frequently taking place (§ 3). The forms of the pointing words, which will be discussed later, clearly show the relative case in connection with the situative endings (e. g. *tamatumúnga*).

The situative endings are as follows:

Denoting place (localis)	singular	-me,	plural	-ne, in
— direction (terminalis)	—	<i>-mut</i> ,	—	<i>-nut</i> , to
— manner (modalis)	—	<i>-mik</i> ,	—	<i>-nik</i> , with
— distance (distantialis)	—	<i>-mit</i> ,	—	<i>-nit</i> , from
— passage (vialis)	—	<i>-'kut</i> ,	—	<i>-tigut</i> , by through, along

To these may further be referred the ending

denoting comparison (æqualis): singular *-tut*, plural *-tut*, like, as  
(or *-sut* (mostly after *i*)).

These situative endings are added to the stem words as shown in a number of examples below:

Singular	Plural
1. <i>igdllo</i> , house <i>igdlume</i> , in the house <i>igdlumut</i> , to the house <i>igdlumik</i> , with the house <i>igdlumit</i> , from the house <i>igdlúkut</i> , by the house	<i>igdlut</i> , houses <i>igdlune</i> , in the houses <i>igdlunut</i> , to the houses <i>igdlunik</i> , with the houses <i>igdlunit</i> , from the houses <i>igdlutigut</i> , by the houses
2. <i>qáqaq</i> , mountain <i>qáqame</i> , on the mountain <i>qáqamut</i> , to the mountain <i>qáqamik</i> , with the mountain <i>qáqamit</i> , from the mountain <i>qáqákut</i> , across the mountain	<i>qáqat</i> , mountains <i>qáqane</i> , on the mountains <i>qáqanut</i> , to the mountains <i>qáqanik</i> , with the mountains <i>qáqanit</i> , from the mountains <i>qáqatigut</i> , across the mountains
3. <i>nálagag</i> , master <i>nálagkame</i> , with the master <i>nálagkamut</i> , to the master <i>nálagkamik</i> , with the master <i>nálagkamit</i> , from the master <i>nálagkákut</i> , by the master	<i>nálagkat</i> , masters <i>nálagkane</i> , with the masters <i>nálagkanut</i> , to the masters <i>nálagkanik</i> , with the masters <i>nálagkanit</i> , from the masters <i>nálagkatigut</i> , by the masters
4. <i>imaq</i> , ocean <i>ímame</i> , on the ocean <i>ímamut</i> , to the ocean <i>ímamik</i> , with the ocean <i>ímamit</i> , from the ocean <i>ímákut</i> , across the ocean	<i>ímat</i> , oceans <i>ímame</i> , on the oceans <i>ímanut</i> , to the oceans <i>ímanik</i> , with the oceans <i>ímanit</i> , from the oceans <i>ímatigut</i> , across the oceans
5. <i>erreq</i> , son <i>ernerme</i> , with the son <i>ernermut</i> , to the son <i>ernermik</i> , with the son <i>ernermit</i> , from the son <i>erníkut</i> , by the son	<i>ernerit</i> , sons <i>ernerne</i> , with the sons <i>ernergut</i> , to the sons <i>ernergik</i> , with the sons <i>ernergut</i> , from the sons <i>ernergut</i> , by the sons

Singular	Plural
6. <i>tupeq</i> , tent	<i>tovqit</i> , tents
<i>tuperme</i> , in the tent	<i>tuperne</i> , in the tents
<i>tupermut</i> , to the tent	<i>tupernut</i> , to the tents
<i>tupermik</i> , with the tent	<i>tupernik</i> , with the tents
<i>tupermit</i> , from the tent	<i>tupernit</i> , from the tents
<i>tupikut</i> , by the tent	<i>tupertigut</i> , by the tents
7. <i>suluk</i> , wing	<i>suluit</i> , wings
<i>sulungme</i> , on the wing	<i>sulungne</i> , on the wings
<i>sulungmut</i> , to the wing	<i>sulungnut</i> , to the wings
<i>sulungmik</i> , with the wing	<i>sulungnik</i> , with the wings
<i>sulungmit</i> , from the wing	<i>sulungnit</i> , from the wings
<i>sulúkut</i> , by the wing	<i>sulugtigut</i> , by the wings
8. <i>angut</i> , man	<i>angutit</i> , men
<i>angúme</i> , with the man	<i>angutine</i> , with the men
<i>angúmut</i> , to the man	<i>angutinut</i> , to the men
<i>angúmik</i> , with the man	<i>angutininik</i> , with the men
<i>angúmit</i> , from the man	<i>angutinit</i> , from the men
<i>angutíkut</i> , by the man	<i>angutitigut</i> , by the men

The æqualis has the forms: *igdlutut*, *qáqatut*, *nálagkatut*, *imatut*, *ernertut*, *tupertut*, *sulugtut*, *kalátdlisut*, as a Greenlander.

The way in which these endings are added may vary somewhat, even within words of the same group. Thus the word *uvdloq*, day, occurs in the localis both in the form *uvdlume*, which, however, means today, and in the form *uvdlorme*, signifying on that day. The otherwise uniform affixes *-ssuaq*, large, and *-'nguaq*, small, differ when appositional endings are added. On the large mountain is called *qáqarssuarne*, but on the small mountain is called *qáqánguame*.

As previously mentioned, the æqualis is different from the other situative endings. It may be added to these, as in the form *qilangmisut*, as in heaven.

These situative endings may be used quite naturally as stem words by the Greenlanders and be enlarged by some affixes. For instance: *avane*, in the north, may add *-ssuaq*, great, *avanerssuaq*, high up in the north. The localis *-me* may be amplified to *-mĩpoq*, is in, — *-mio*, inhabitant of — *-mut* takes the enlargements *-mórpoq*, *-mukarpoq*, and *-mungnarpoq*. *-mik* may become *-migpoq* and *-mêrpoq*, *-'kut* may be amplified to *-kórpoq*, *-tut* to *-tórpoq*.

Table 1. Personal and  
Examples: *igdlo*, house -

	Personal endings			
	Absolutive		Relative	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
my	igdluga nâlagara atera	igdlúka nâlagkáka atíka	aterma	igdluma nâlagkama atíma
our	igdlorput nâlagarput aterput	igdluvut nâlagkavut ativut		igdluvta nâlagkavta ativta
your	igdlut nâlagkat arqit	igdlutit nâlagkatit atitit	aterpit	igdluvit nâlagkavit ativit
your	igdlorse nâlagarse aterse	igdluse nâlagkase atise		igdluvse nâlagkavse ativse
his	igdlua nâlagâ arqa	igdlue nâlagai arqe	igdluata nâlagâta arqata	igdluisa nâlagaisa arqisa
their	igdluat nâlagât arqat	igdlue nâlagait arqa (arqit)	igdluata nâlagâta arqata	igdluisa nâlagaisa arqisa
his own	igdlune nâlagke atine	igdlune nâlagkane atine	aterme	igdlume nâlagkame atime
their own	igdlortik nâlagartik atertik	igdlutik nâlagkatik atitik	atermik	igdlumik nâlagkamik atimik

## Appositional Endings.

*nâлагаq*, master — *ateq*, name.

## Personal and situative endings.

Singular		Plural	
—me, —mut etc.		—kut	
	igdluvne nâlagkavne ativne		igdluvkut nâlagkavkut ativkut
	igdluvtine nâlagkavtine ativtine		igdluvtigut nâlagkavtigut ativtigut
	igdlungne nâlagkangne atingne		igdlugkut nâlagkagkut atigkut
	igdluvsine nâlagkavsine ativsine		igdluvsigut nâlagkavsigut ativsigut
igdluane nâlagâne arqane	igdluine nâlagaine arqine	igdluagut nâlagâgut arqagut	igdluisigut nâlagaisigut arqisigut
igdluâne nâlagâne arqâne	igdluine nâlagaine arqine	igdluatigut nâlagâtigut arqisigut	igdluisigut nâlagaisigut arqisigut
	igdlumine nâlagkamine atermine		igdlumigut nâlagkamigut atermigut
	igdlumingne nâlagkamingne atermingne		igdlumikut nâlagkamikut atermikut

## § 17.

When personal endings as well as situative endings are added to the stem, both groups undergo considerable changes. The situative endings take the forms *-ne*, *-nut* etc. and the personal endings occur in the relative case, as will be clearly seen from the forms for the 1., 2., and 4. persons.

The compound endings are as follows:

	Singular		Plural	
1. person	<i>-vne</i>	<i>-vnut</i>	<i>-vtíne</i>	<i>-vtigut</i>
2. —	<i>-ngne</i> ( <i>-rne</i> )	<i>-gkut</i>	<i>-vsíne</i>	<i>-vsigut</i>
3. —	{ The stem word in the singular: his one thing <i>-ane</i> <i>-agut</i> ( <i>-atigut</i> ) <i>-áne</i> <i>-atigut</i> { The stem word in the plural: his several things <i>-ine</i> <i>-sigut</i> <i>-ine</i> <i>-isigut</i>			

For instance: *inivtíne*, in our room, in our rooms. *atigkut*, in (by) your name. *nálagkamingnut*, to their (own) master, masters. *kivfainit*, by his servants, *kivfáinit*, by their (the others') servants.

Comparison is expressed in the same way by *-tut*.

Examples: *angajwtut*, like my elder brother; *nálagátut*, like his master; *nálagkamígsut*, like their (own) masters.

The table on pp. 36—37 exemplifies the addition both of the personal endings alone and of the personal as well as the situative endings in the words *igdllo*, house; *nálagaq*, master; *ateq*, name.

## § 18.

Within the noun forms *the pointing words* (demonstrativi) constitute a special group. These are constructed on the basis of a stem which is of a pointing character, as it refers to a place or a direction, and their construction will often be rather different from that of the ordinary nouns, even if the same elements enter into them. Thus an *a* of a certain vocative or demonstrative sense will be inserted in a different place in the different forms.

The pointing words are divided into two classes:

- I. The interjectional pointing words
  - a. in the pure form
  - b. with situative endings

II. The nominal pointing words which take endings like other nouns for number, case, and situation.

§ 19.

The *interjectional pointing words* are formed of a pointing stem with an added interjectional *a*. They may also have a prefix *ta-*, which intensifies the pointing character of the word. The interjectional pointing words in the pure form, with the stem indicated, are as follows:

<i>avfa</i> ( <i>av-</i> ), <i>táva</i>	north
<i>ika</i> ( <i>ik-</i> ), <i>táika</i>	up there, over there (north)
<i>qavfa</i> ( <i>qav-</i> ), <i>tarqava</i>	south
<i>mássa</i> ( <i>mat-</i> ), <i>tamássa</i>	there, here
<i>pavfa</i> ( <i>pav-</i> ), <i>tagpava</i>	east
<i>takána</i> ( <i>kan-</i> )	down there (west)
<i>tákiga</i> ( <i>kig-</i> )	down there (south)
<i>tagpika</i> ( <i>pig-</i> )	up there
<i>tarqama</i> ( <i>qam-</i> )	in there or out there
<i>tasama</i> ( <i>sam-</i> )	down there (west)
<i>tássa</i> ( <i>ta-</i> )	there
<i>wvfa</i> ( <i>uv-</i> ), <i>tauva</i>	there, here

The prefix *ta-* always indicates the antecedent, whereas the pointing word without *ta-* indicates what is now going to be shown or mentioned.

§ 20.

The above-mentioned pointed stems and the stem *ma-*, here, which does not occur in the pure interjectional form, may take *appositional* endings (except the modalis ending). The demonstrative *a* terminates the word in all endings except the ending denoting place.

Place	Direction	Distance	Passage
<i>avane</i>	<i>avunga</i>	<i>avánga</i>	<i>avúna</i>
in the	towards	from	northward
north	the north	the north	round
<i>ikane</i>	<i>ikunga</i>	<i>ikánga</i>	<i>ikúna</i>
over there	to there	from	through
		over there	there
<i>qamane</i>	<i>qamunga</i>	<i>qamánga</i>	<i>qamúna</i>
in there	into there	from	in through
		in there	there

Place	Direction	Distance	Passage
<i>qavane</i> in the south	<i>qavunga</i> towards the south	<i>qavánga</i> from the south	<i>qavûna</i> round by the south
<i>kanane</i> down here (west)	<i>kanunga</i> down to here	<i>kanánga</i> from down here	<i>kanûna</i> round the west of here
<i>kigane</i> down there (south)	<i>kigunga</i> down there southward	<i>kigánga</i> from the south	<i>kigûna</i> round the south there
<i>mâne</i> here	<i>maunga</i> over here	<i>mãnga</i> from here	<i>mauna</i> round here
<i>pavana</i> in the east	<i>pavunga</i> towards the east	<i>pavánga</i> the from the east	<i>pavûna</i> eastward round
<i>pikane</i> up here (east)	<i>pikunga</i> up to here	<i>pikánga</i> from up here	<i>pikûna</i> up across here
<i>samane</i> in the west	<i>samunga</i> towards the west	<i>samánga</i> from the west	<i>samûna</i> westward round
<i>tássane</i> there	<i>tássunga</i> to there	<i>tássánga</i> from there	<i>tassûna</i> through there
<i>uvane</i> there	<i>ûnga</i> to there	<i>uvánga</i> from there	<i>uvgûna</i> through there

All these forms except *tássane* may take the prefix *ta-*, *taqamañe*, *tasamánga*, *tagpavûna* etc.

The affixes *-ssuaq*, *-rujugssuaq*, *-'nguaq* and *-ínaq* may be added. *pavanerssuaq*, high up in the country (east); *samungarujugssuaq*, far, far out on the sea (west); *tássanínaq*, only there.

The four quarters of the globe are denoted from the point of view of the observer looking from the coast across the sea. Then north will be on his right, south on his left, west in front of him, and east behind him.

### § 21.

The nominal pointing words form their singular in the absolutive of the pointing stem with the affix *-na* and undergo the same changes in the plural and the relative case as the nouns. But here too a pointing *a* asserts itself, and the plural ending is *-kut* (*-ko*). Situative endings can be added, but not personal endings.

Singular		Plural	
Absolutive	Relative	(has double forms with and without a)	
<i>avna</i> , the one up there in the north	<i>avssuma</i>	<i>avkua</i> ,	<i>avko</i>
<i>inga</i> , the one over there	<i>igssuma</i>	<i>igkua</i> ,	<i>igko</i>
<i>ivna</i> , the one yonder	<i>ivssuma</i>	<i>ivkua</i> ,	<i>ivko</i>
<i>qavna</i> , the one down there in the south	<i>qavssuma</i>	<i>qavkua</i> ,	<i>qavko</i>
<i>kána</i> , the one down there in the west	<i>katuma</i>	<i>kákua</i> ,	<i>káko</i>
<i>kínga</i> , the one down there in the south	<i>kigssuma</i>	<i>kíkua</i> ,	<i>kíko</i>
		( <i>kigkua</i> ),	( <i>kigko</i> )
<i>mána</i> , the one here	<i>matuma</i>	<i>mákua</i> ,	<i>máko</i>
<i>pavna</i> , the one up there in the east (in the interior)	<i>pavssuma</i>	<i>pavkua</i> ,	<i>pavko</i>
<i>pínga</i> , the one up there in the east	<i>pigssuma</i>	<i>píkua</i> ,	<i>píko</i>
		( <i>pigkua</i> ),	( <i>pigko</i> )
<i>savna</i> , the one down there in the west	<i>savssuma</i>	<i>savkua</i> ,	<i>savko</i>
<i>una</i> , the one there	<i>úma</i>	<i>ukua</i> ,	<i>uko</i>
<i>táuna</i> —	<i>táussuma</i>	<i>táukua</i> ,	<i>táuko</i>

All these (except *táuna*) may add the prefix *ta-* without being otherwise changed. A prefixed pointing *a* may also be added, e. g. see *ájínga*, *áqavna*, the one over there, down there.

Of the plural endings *-kua* is generally used when the word is in the relative case, *-ko* when it is in the absolutive. *táukua igdluat*, their house. The above-quoted words show that the relative singular is throughout formed with a *p* which is nasalised to *m* and succeeded by an *a*. The stem *mat* adds *-up* and terminates with an *a* = *matuma*.

### § 22.

The nominal pointing words take the situative endings.

As examples we may mention:

	Singular	Plural
Localis	<i>avssumane</i> <i>matumane</i> <i>úmane</i>	<i>avkunane</i> <i>mákunane</i> <i>ukunane</i>
Terminalis	<i>avssumúnga</i> <i>matumúnga</i> <i>úmúnga</i>	<i>avkunúnga</i> <i>mákunúnga</i> <i>ukunúnga</i>
Modalis	<i>avssumínga</i> <i>matumínga</i> <i>úmínga</i>	<i>avkunínga</i> <i>mákunínga</i> <i>ukunínga</i>

	Singular	Plural
Distantialis	<i>avssumánga</i> <i>matumánga</i> <i>úmánga</i>	<i>avkunánga</i> <i>mákunánga</i> <i>ukunánga</i>
Vialis	<i>avssumúna</i>  <i>matumúna</i>  <i>úmúna</i>	<i>avkunúna</i> <i>avkunatigut</i> <i>mákunúna</i> <i>mákunatigut</i> <i>ukununa</i> <i>ukunatigut</i>
Æqualis	<i>avssumatut</i> <i>matumatut</i> <i>úmatut</i>	<i>avkuatut, avkunatut</i> <i>mákuatut, mákunatut</i> <i>ukuatut, ukunatut</i>

Several situative endings may be combined to one word, e. g. *mánisut*, just as here. Often the situative ending will be doubled, the usual noun-ending being added to the pointing word-ending, e. g. *táss-ángarnit* or *tássángânit*, straight from there; *tamatumûndkut*, just this time.

As a kind of vocative form the nominal pointing words may be lengthened in the singular by *a* or *ak*, in the plural by *-rse* (the plural ending of the 2. person):

*ûmâ* or *ûmâk*, Halloa, *yv* there; *ukorse* or *ukorsê-â*, Halloa, you (people) there. *qavssumâ* or *qavssumâk*, Halloa, you in there; *qavkorsê* or *qavkorsê-â*, Halloa, you (people) in there.

A prefixed *a* intensifies the pointing sense of these words: *âkavna*, *âjuna*, *âjuko*, *âjînga* etc.

### § 23.

To the pointing words belong words which are used as personal pronouns. As we know, they are not necessary since the words contain a personal ending, but where they are used this meaning is intensified (as in French *moi*). In the third person a nominal pointing word is used, such as *una*, *tâuna*, or *mána*, *tamána*. But the 1. and 2. persons are as follows:

1. pers. sing. <i>uvanga</i> , I, me	plural <i>uvagut</i> , we us
2. pers. — <i>ivdlit</i> , you, you	— <i>ilivse</i> , you, you

These are formed of the pointing stems *uv-* and *ik-* with the personal endings *-nga*, *-gut* and *-it*, *-ivse*, corresponding in meaning to my (our) being here and your (your) being there.

The situative endings are added in the following way:

	<i>wanga</i>	<i>wagut</i>	<i>ivdlit</i>	<i>ilivse</i>
Localis	<i>wavne</i>	<i>wavtine</i>	<i>ilingne</i>	<i>ilivsine</i>
Terminalis	<i>wavnut</i>	<i>wavtanut</i>	<i>ilingnut</i>	<i>ilivsinut</i>
Modalis	<i>wavnik</i>	<i>wavtunik</i>	<i>ilingnik</i>	<i>ilivsinik</i>
Distantialis	<i>wavnit</i>	<i>wavtinit</i>	<i>ilingnit</i>	<i>ilivsinit</i>
Vialis	<i>wavkut</i>	<i>wavtigut</i>	<i>iligkut</i>	<i>ilivsigut</i>
Æqualis	<i>wavtut</i>	<i>wavtitut</i>	<i>iligtut</i>	<i>ilivsigut</i>

In the 1. person plural a secondary form is often used: *wagutine*, *wavtigut*.

In the 4. person two forms are often used as a kind of designation of person, namely *ingme*, him, her, and *nangmineq*, self. Both are stems, probably the pointing stem *ik-* and a stem *nak-*, with the personal ending of the 4. person in the relative case, *ingme*, and a further localis ending with a final *q*, *nangmineq*.

*Ingme* may therefore take appositional endings in the usual way, *ingmine*, with himself, *ingmingne*, with themselves, *ingmikut*, by itself, special.

*nangmineq* has a plural *nangmingneq*, but adds situative endings like an ordinary noun, *nangminermnut*, *nangminermigut*.

Both words may, however, also take the endings of the 1. and 2. person: *ingmivne*, with myself; *ingmivtunik* by ourselves, *nangminivtinit*, from ourselves, and they are placed together with the personal endings of the 1. and 2. persons: *wagut nangmineq*, ourselves; *ilivse ingmikut*, you each by yourselves.

#### § 24.

With the pointing words we may place the *nominal interrogative words* *kina*, who, and *suna*, what.

	Singular	Plural
Absolutive	<i>kina</i> }	<i>kikut</i>
Relative	<i>kia</i> }	
Localis	<i>kime</i>	<i>kikune</i>
Terminalis	<i>kimut</i>	<i>kikunut</i>
Modalis	<i>kimik</i>	<i>kikunik</i>
Distantialis	<i>kimit</i>	<i>kikunit</i>
Vialis	( <i>kikut</i> )	<i>kikutigut</i>
Absolutive	<i>suna</i> }	<i>sut</i>
Relative	<i>sup</i> }	
Localis	<i>sume</i>	<i>sune</i>

	Singular	Plural
Terminalis	<i>sumut</i>	<i>sunut</i>
Modalis	<i>sumik</i>	<i>sunik</i>
Distantialis	<i>sumit</i>	<i>sunit</i>
Vialis	<i>súkut</i>	<i>sutigut</i>

## § 25.

A number of stems, perhaps originally them all, may add personal endings in the relative case and this way acquire a special meaning in the construction of the word. Thus there occur the forms *toqúngarmik*, *toqúngaisa*, the dead, *katingarmik*, *katingaisa*, the united, *átarmik*, those knitted together. But some few words only exist in this form (probably an obsolete verbal mood).

	Singular	Plural
1. person	<i>tamarma</i> , I whole	<i>tamavta</i> , we all
2. —	<i>tamarpit</i> , you whole	<i>tamavse</i> , you all
3. —	<i>tamát*</i> , he whole	<i>tamaisa</i> , they all
4. —	<i>tarmame</i> , himself whole	<i>tarmamik</i> , themselves all
1. person	<i>kisima</i> , I alone	<i>kisivta</i> , we alone
2. —	<i>kisivit</i> , you alone	<i>kisivse</i> , you alone
3. —	<i>kisiat*</i> , he alone	<i>kisisa</i> , they alone
4. —	<i>kisime</i> , himself alone	<i>kisimik</i> , themselves alone
1. person	<i>ilūngarma</i> , I whole	<i>ilūngavta</i> , we all
2. —	<i>ilūngarpit</i> , you whole	<i>ilūngavse</i> , you all
3. —	<i>ilūngát*</i> , he whole	<i>ilūngaisa</i> , they all
4. —	<i>ilūngarme</i> , himself whole	<i>ilūngarmik</i> , themselves all

All these may add situative endings, *tamavtínut*, to us all. *kisingne*, with you alone. The stems *tamaq* and *ilūngaq* take the ordinary situative endings *-me*, *-mut*; *tarmarmut*, to the whole; *tamane*, with everybody, everywhere; *tamatigut* everywhere; *kisiáne* means but.

*tamaq* may be lengthened to *tamagik*. For instance: *tamagingnut*, in all directions, to all parts.

## § 26.

The *numerals* are noun-like stem words, which may take *appositional* endings. *atauseq*, one, can be used in the plural, *atautsit*, about

<sup>1)</sup> The 3. person sing. has the old form in *-at* instead of *-ata*.

a single group of units. *mardluk*, two, is the dual. The plural *mardluit* signifies two groups. The rest are plural.

The Greenlanders count on their fingers, which practice gives rise to a system based on the number 5, a quinary system. The first numerals proper are:

<i>atauseq</i> , one	the thumb is lifted. The stem would seem to be <i>atavoq</i> .
<i>mardluk</i> , two	thumb and index finger together. The stem is <i>malik</i> .
<i>pingasut</i> , three	the thumb and the two first fingers together.
<i>sisamat</i> , four	the thumb and the three first fingers together.
<i>tatdlimat</i> , five	the whole hand. The stem is <i>taleq</i> , arm.

Continuing to count they pass on to the other hand.

<i>arfineq</i> , six	the stem is <i>arfaq</i> , the outer edge of the hand. <i>arfine</i> , on its outer edge, with a final <i>q</i> .
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To this stem the above-mentioned numerals are added.

<i>arfineq mardluk</i> , seven	(literally two on the other hand).
<i>arfineq pingasut</i> , eight	
<i>arfineq sisamat</i> , nine	
or <i>qulingiluat</i>	} (from <i>qulit</i> , ten, i. e. one less than ten).
or <i>qulailuat</i>	
<i>qulit</i> , ten	} (the stem is <i>qule</i> , the word means the topmost, i. e. all the fingers).

After this they pass on to the feet.

<i>arqaneq</i> , eleven	} (of the lower part; <i>arqane</i> , on their lower part, with terminal <i>q</i> ).
or <i>isigkaneq</i>	
<i>arqaneq mardluk</i>	} (isigkane: on the toes, with terminal <i>q</i> ).
<i>isigkaneq</i> —	
<i>arqaneq pingasut</i>	} twelve
<i>isigkaneq</i> —	
<i>arqaneq sisamat</i>	} thirteen
<i>isigkaneq</i> —	
	} fourteen

<i>arqaneq tatdlimat</i>	}	fifteen
<i>isigkaneq</i> —		
<i>arfersaneq</i> , sixteen	}	(literally: on the other foot, cf. <i>arfineq</i> )
<i>arfersaneq mardluk</i> , seventeen		
<i>arfersaneq pingasut</i> , eighteen		
<i>arfersaneq sisamat</i> , nineteen		
<i>arfersaneq tatdlimat</i>	}	twenty
or <i>inuk návdlugo</i>		

The form for twenty, *inuk návdlugo*, signifies a whole man. Further, the Greenlander will count with men, e. g. *inuit pingasut*, three men, that is, 60.

The words that form the transition, *arfineq*, six; *arqaneq* or *isigkaneq*, eleven; and *arfersaneq*, sixteen, when standing alone always take the affix *-lik* in the plural. *arfinigdlit*, six; *arqanigdlit*, *isigkanigdlit*, eleven; *arfersanigdlit*, sixteen.

Hence the tens succeeding twenty can be expressed as follows:

<i>pingasunik quligdlit</i> , thirty
<i>sisamanik</i> — forty
<i>tatdlimanik</i> — fifty
<i>arfineq mardlungnik quligdlit</i> , seventy, and so forth.

The Greenlanders are very reluctant to operate with higher numbers. For such they now prefer the Danish numerals. They always use *untrite*, *untritigdlit* for a hundred, and *túsinte*, *túsintigdlit* for a thousand, but high numbers can be expressed with these in Greenlancis. *arfersaneq sisamanik pingasunigdlo quligdlit* is 1930

### § 27.

The ordinals are as follows:

<i>sujugdleq</i> , the first, literally the foremost.
<i>áipá</i> , the second, lit. his, its companion, or <i>ardlait</i> , the others (about groups).
<i>pingajuat</i> , the third, lit. their third man.
<i>sisamát</i> , the fourth, lit. their fourth man.
<i>tatdlimát</i> , the fifth, lit. their fifth man.
<i>arfernat</i> , the sixth.
<i>arfineq áipát</i> , the seventh.

*qulailuât* or *qulingiluât* } the ninth.  
*qulingat*, the tenth.  
*arqarnat* } the eleventh.  
*isigkarnat* }  
*arfersarnat*, the sixteenth.

These take situative endings. The 17th of February 1930 will be expressed thus: *Februârip uvdluisa arfersaneq áipâne ukiut arfersaneq sisamanik untritigdlit pingasunigdlo qulingáne*. It says in S. Paul's letter to the Romans Chapter 12, the eight to the twentyfourth verse, is expressed as follows: *agdlagsimáput Paulusip Rûmamiunut agdlagaisa kapítalísa arqaneq áipâne versit arfineq pingajuánit mardlungnik quligdlit sisamánut*.

The numerals may be enlarged by the following affixes.

*-riarpoq*, does so many times.

E. g. *arfineq mardloriardlugo*, doing it seven times.  
*pingasoriardlunga*, I doing it three times.

*-rârpoq*, has got so many.

E. g. *tatdlimarârpoq*, has got five.

The word *qavsit*, how many, and *qavsit*, several, are regarded as numerals which may take these affixes.

### § 28.

Greenlandic contains a number of unchangeable words of an ejaculatory character. Several of them are compounds which have acquired an established sense. They denote hailing, astonishment, expectation, confirmation, denial, dating, questions and the like. They are given below:

*á* — Oh! well!

*á* — look here! hey! halloa!

*agdlát* — even.

*agsut* — fast, swiftly.

*ai* — What do you say? Pardon?

*ait* — You will, won't you? is it right?

*aja* — ejaculation in song.

*ajasó* — how strangely!

*aitsát* — not until now! never before!

*ak* — there, take that!

*anersa* — fortunately! I hope not!

*āma* — once more! again!

*âp* — yes!

*arrâ* — now then! take care!

*ârit* — there you see! I told you so!

*assâssakâq* — it is astonishing!

*âsît* — I thought so! of course!

*aso* — there! no more!

*asulo* — besides!

*asule*, *asulīnaq*, in fun, gratis, useless.

*asuk*, *asukiaq*, I do not know.

*ata* — see! look here! how big it is!

*atago*, *atugo* — let us see! let us try!

*ê*, *êq* — fie!

*êêêê* — help!

*erqanaq* — alas!

*ernīnaq* — at once!

*î* — how could you do it!

*ia* — well! I see!

*îâ* — now, here goes.

*îkê* — ugh, how cold!

*îlâ* — yes indeed! *îla-îla*, certainly! *îla nâgga*, no, not at all.

*îlâ* — isn't it so?

*îlumut* — to be sure!

*îmaqa* — perhaps! *îmaqame*.

*îma*, *taima* — thus!

*îngma* — a little bit, *îngmânguaq*, *îngmaralânguaq*.

*îtsaq* — in the old days, *îtsarssuaq*, *îtsarujugssuaq*.

*îvsaq* — the other day.

*qâ* — very well! well then!

*qâ-qâ* — hurry!

*qaqugo* — when (in the future)?

*qanoq* — how?

*qanorme* — yes indeed!

*qanortog* — I wish! *qanortorme*.

*qanga* — when (in the past)?

*qilamik* — soon!

*qujanaq* — thanks!

*kâkâk* — it is too bad!

*kê*, *kêq* — there, now!

*kingumut* — again!  
*kingorna* — later!  
*kísa, kísame* — at least, at length!  
*kisiáne* — but.

*māna, mānákut* — now!  
*mássa* — yes, although.  
*mássákut* — now!  
*mássame* — yes!

*ná-á* — exclamation of pain.  
*nágga* — no!  
*nauk* or *ná* — where? where is it? although — —!  
*nâme, nâmik* — it is not there (lit. yes, where is it!).

*sô* — yes, yes indeed!  
*sôruna* — yes, yes indeed!  
*sôq* — why?  
*sôrdlo* — as, like.  
*sujorna* — last year.  
*sujorna-sujorna, sujornâk* — two years ago.  
*sule* — yet, still.  
*sunawfa* — fancy! how surprising!  
*súsa, súsassog* — never mind! it does not matter.

*taima* — there! thus! enough!  
*taimane* — then.  
*taimáitoq* — begin then! it is enough! stop!  
*taimáitumik* — therefore.  
*taivnaqa* — I thought so!  
*tássaga* — I don't think so!  
*tássá* — here, now!  
*tássangáinaq* — suddenly.  
*tássá-tauva* — lately, a little while ago.  
*tássûgo* — by and by.  
*tautâna* — you ought to be ashamed of yourself!  
*tauva* — then, after that.  
*tauváinaq* — then suddenly, in a flash.  
*use* — that is true! I nearly forgot!  
*usiuvfa* — I thought it was —.  
*uvatse* — wait a little!

*watsiaq* — this morning.

*wdlume* — today.

*wnit* — although.

Many of these words can be lengthened by *-lo*, *-le*, *-me*, *una* and the like.

From the affix *-narpoq* is formed a stem *-naq*, used to form interjections. Some of these have been given above, e. g. *erqanaq*, alas; *qujanaq*, thanks, but a great number of them are used e. g. *alianaq*, how sad, *tupingnaq*, astonishing.

## V. VERB FORMS

### § 29.

The words which have a verbal character are constructed like the nouns, of the same stems, and in the main with the same personal endings. They are, however, distinguished by special affixes, verbal distinguishing marks or verb signs, and they often take double personal endings.

A presentation of the verb forms must take account of all three characteristics:

1. *The form of the stem word.*
2. *The verbal distinguishing marks* by which the verbal moods are denoted.
3. *The personal endings.*

### § 30.

The *form of the stem word* has been mentioned in § 9. All the possibilities there referred to also apply to the construction when verbs are to be formed. The stem words can be grouped in four main classes:

Stem words terminating in a vowel.

Example. From *iga*, cooking pot is formed *igavoq*, he cooks.

- <i>ake</i> , answering	—	<i>akivoq</i> , he answers
- <i>toqo</i> , death	—	<i>toquvoq</i> , he dies.

Several verbs terminating in the vowel *e*, and consequently with the construction *-ivoq*, are in certain forms shortened to *-aoq*. Frequently

however, they occur in the uncontracted form. Thus: *pârivara*, I take care of him, instead of *pârâra*.

Example. From ( <i>pâre</i> )	is formed	<i>pârâ</i> ( <i>pârivâ</i> )	he guards it.
- ( <i>pige</i> )	—	<i>pigâ</i> ( <i>pigivâ</i> )	he owns it.

## 2. Stem words terminating in *q*.

Example. From <i>oqaq</i> , tongue	is formed	<i>oqarpoq</i> , he talks.
- <i>perseq</i> , snow storm	—	<i>perserpoq</i> , there is a snow storm.
- <i>agssog</i> , weather side	—	<i>agssorpoq</i> , goes against the wind

## 3. Stem words terminating in *k*.

Example. From <i>kiak</i> , warmth	is formed	<i>kiagpoq</i> , it is warm.
- <i>sinik</i> , sleep	—	<i>sinigpoq</i> , he is sleeping.
- <i>igtuk</i> , roar, rush	—	<i>igtugpoq</i> , it roars, rushes.

4. Stem words terminating in *t* (of which, however, the stem word is never used).

Example. From ( <i>inat-</i> )	is formed	<i>inâpâ</i> , he bids him.
- ( <i>tikit-</i> )	—	<i>tikîpoq</i> , he comes.
- ( <i>arqut-</i> )	—	<i>arqûpâ</i> , he brings it down.

## § 31.

The moods of the verbs are constructed from the stem word by means of the verbal distinguishing marks and the personal affixes. We will now mention all the verbal moods.

### A. The independent verbal moods.

1. The *Imperative* is formed directly from the stem by adding the personal endings: *igagit*, cook; *oqarta*, let us talk! *sinigitse*, sleep! *arquguk*, carry it down!

2. The *Indicative* has the sign *po* (*vo*) or *pa* (*va*). *igavuse*, you cook food; *pârâtigut*, she takes care of us; *oqarpoq*, he talks; *nâlagpâ*, he obeys him; *tikîput*, they have arrived.

3. The *Interrogative* mood has the sign *pi* (*vi*); *igavit*, are you cooking? *pâraiuk*, do you take care of him? *iserpise*, have you come in? *katagpisiuk*, have you lost it? *âpigit*, have you brought them? The 3. person, however, takes *pa*. *nâlagpa*, is he obedient? *nâlagpat*, are they obedient? And in most forms the interrogative mood is identical with the indicative.

4. The *Optative* has the signs *la* and *le*: *tigulara*, let me take it; *iserdle*, let him go in; *nâlagdligit*, let him obey them.

#### B. The dependent verbal moods.

5. The *Appositional* mood has the sign *lo*. *igavdlunga*, I cooking; *iserdlune*, he going in; *tikitdluta*, we coming.

6. The *Transitive Participle* is formed from the stem enlarged by an *i*; *asagingma*, that you loved me; *atoriga*, that I used it; *nâlagkigput*, that we obeyed him.

The relative mood takes the personal ending of the relative case.

7. The *Relative Preterite* is formed from the stem lengthened by an *a*-sound; *asagavko*, because I loved him; *nagsaravtigo*, when we took it with us; *tikîkavse*, when you came.

8. The *Relative Future* is formed from the stem enlarged by a *u*-sound; *asagugko*, if you love him; *nagsaruvsiuk*, if you take it with you; *tikîkuvit*, when you come.

In addition to the transitive participle already mentioned there exist some verb forms which are quite noun-like but are derived from verbs and sometimes preserve the character of such. They are:

9. The *Intransitive Participle* with the sign *to* (*so*); *igassoq*, cook (one who cooks); *nâlagtoq*, he who obeys; *isertugut*, we who went in.

10. The *Active Participle* with the distinguishing mark *te* (*se*); *asasserput*, he who loves us; *nâlagtiga*, he who obeys me. This is often added to semitransitive affixes.

11. The *Passive Participle* with the distinguishing mark *ta (sa)*; *asassarput*, our beloved; *nâlagarput*, our master (obeyed one); *torqortara*, my hidden (thing).

12. The *Abstract Participle* is constructed with the affix *-neq* and behaves entirely like a noun. It occurs, however, in combinations such as *qajaq anguneq saperpara*, I cannot reach the kayak.

### § 32.

The personal endings of the verbs are:

1. *Single*, corresponding to the intransitive sense of the word; they are in the main the same as those added to the nouns. In the indicative mood, however, the 3. person is expressed simply by the nominal basic form of the word both in the singular and the plural. Thus: *iserpoq*, he goes in; *iserput*, they go in. The 1. person is *iserpunga*, I go in, *iserpugut*, we go in; the 2. person *iserputit*, you go in, pl. *iserpuse*, you go in.

2. *Double*, corresponding to the transitive sense of the word, both the persons of the subject and of the object being denoted. Here, too, the indicative mood occupies a special position, as it does not require any special personal ending for the 3. person as object, but forms a kind of passive participle with the affix *-paq*, to which the usual personal endings of the nouns are added: *nâlagpara*, *nâlagpat*, *nâlagpâ*, *nâlagparput*, *nâlagparse*, *nâlagpât*. I, you, he, we, you, they obeyed them. The transitive participle, too, is formed from a stem form, e. g. *nâlagke*, with nominal personal endings: *nâlagkiga*, *nâlagkit*, *nâlagkâ*, *nâlagkigput*, *nâlagkigse*, *nâlagkât*, I, you, he we, you, they obeyed him. But in all the other moods the personal endings are linked up in such a way that the first (primary) ending denotes the subject, the second (secondary) ending the object. In addition to the easily recognisable personal endings for the nouns we here find some others: for the 3. person singular *-uk* or *-go*, for the 3. person plural *-git* or *-gik*; *nâlagpiuk*, have you obeyed him? *nâlagpigît*, have you obeyed them? *nâlangmâssuk*, when they obeyed him; *nâlangmatigik*, when they obeyed them. In the appositional mood only one person is as a rule designated, but in transitive verb forms this is always the object—except in the 4. person: *nâlagdlugo*, obeying him; *nâlagdlugit*, obeying them.

§ 33. Table 2.

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Im- perative	we	akisa	....	....	....
	you	akigit or akina	akínga	akitigut	....
	you	akigitse	akisinga	akitigut	....
Indicative	I	akivunga	....	....	{ akivavkit or akivagit akivavtigut }
	we	akivugut	....	....	
	you (sing.)	akivutit	akivarma	akivavtigut	....
	you (plur.)	akivuse	akivavsinga	akivavsigut	....
	he	akivoq	akivânga	akivâtigut	akivâti
	they	akíput	akivânga	akivâtigut	akivâtit
Inter- rogative	I	....	....	....	....
	we	....	....	....	....
	you sg	akivit	akivinga	akivisigut	....
	you pl	akivise	akivisinga	akivisigut	....
	he	akiva	akivânga	akivâtigut	....
	they	akípat	akivânga	akivâtigut	....
Optative	I	akilinga	....	....	{ akilavkit or akilagit akilavtigut }
	we	....	....	....	
	he	akile	akilinga	akilisigut	akilisit
	they	akilit	akilinga	akilisigut	{ akilitit or akilisit }
Relative Preterite	I	akigama	....	....	akigavkit
	we	akigavta	....	....	akigavtigut
	you sg	akigavit	akigangma	akigavtigut	....
	you pl	akigavse	akigavsinga	akigavsigut	....
	he	akingmat	akingmanga	akingmatigut	akingmatit
	they	akingmata	akingmanga	akingmatigut	akingmatit
	himself	akigame	akigaminga	akigamisigut	akigamisit
	themselves	akigamik	akigamínga	akigamisigut	akigamisit
Relative Future	I	akiguma	....	....	akiguvkit
	we	akiguvta	....	....	akiguvtigut
	you sg	akiguvit	akigungma	akiguvtigut	....
	you pl	akiguvse	akiguvsinga	akiguvsigut	....
	he	akigpat	akigpanga	akigpatigut	akigpatit
	they	akigpata	akigpánga	akigpatigut	akigpátit
	himself	akigune	akiguninga	akigunisigut	akigunisit
	themselves	akigunik	akiguninga	akigunisigut	akigunisit

I. *akivoq*, he answers.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
....	akitigo	akitigik	....	....
....	akiguk	akikit	....	....
....	akisiuk	akisigik	....	....
akivavse	akivara	akiváka	....	....
akivavse	akivarput	akivavut	....	....
....	akivat	akivatit	....	....
....	akivarse	akivase	....	....
akiváse	akivâ	akivai	....	....
akivâse	akivât	akivait	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	akiviuk	akivigit	....	....
....	akivisiuk	akivisigik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
akilavse	{ akilara or akilago }	akiláka	....	....
akilavse	akilarput	akilavut	....	....
akilise	akiliuk	akiligit	....	....
akilise	akilissuk	akilisigik	....	....
akigavse	akigavko	akigavkit	akigavne	akigavtik
akigavse	akigavtigo	akigavtigik	akigavtíne	akigavtik
....	akigagko	akigagkit	akigangne	akigagtik
....	akigavsiuk	akigavsigik	akigavsíne	akigavtik
akingmase	akingmago	akingmatit	akingmane	akingmatik
akingmase	akingmássuk	akingmatigik	akingmáne	akingmatik
akigamise	akigamiuk	akigamígt	....	....
akigamise	akigamíko	akigamíkik	....	....
akiguvse	akiguvko	akiguvkit	akiguvne	akiguvtik
akiguvse	akiguvtigo	akiguvtigik	akiguvtíne	akiguvtik
....	akigugko	akigugkit	akigungne	akigugtik
....	akiguvsiuk	akiguvsigik	akiguvsíne	akiguvtik
akigpase	akigpago	akigpagit	akigpane	akigpatik
akigpase	akigpássuk	akigpatigik	akigpáne	akigpatik
akigunise	akiguniuk	akigunigit	....	....
akigunise	akiguníko	akiguníkik	....	....

§ 33. Table 2 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Transitive Participle	I	....	....	....	akigivkit
	we	....	....	....	akigivtigít
	you sg	....	akigingma	akigivtigut	....
	you pl	....	akigivsinga	akigivsigut	....
	he	....	akigānga	akigātigut	akigātit
	they	....	akigānga	akigātigut	akigātit
	himself	....	....	....	....
	themselves	....	....	....	....
Apposition- alis	I	akivdlunga	....	....	....
	we	akivdluta	....	....	....
	you sg	akivdlutit	....	....	....
	you pl	akivdluse	....	....	....
	he	....	akivdlunga	akivdluta	akivdlutit
	they	....			
	himself	akivdlune	....	....	....
	themselves	akivdlutik	....	....	....

Intransitive Participle: akissoq, he who answers, akissut, they who —, akissunga,  
 Passive Participle: akissaq, answered.  
 Active Participle: (akisse).

§ 34. Table 3.

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Imperative	you	{ pârigit or pârit }	....	....	....
	you		....	....	....
Indicative	I	pâraunga	....	....	pâravkit
	we	pâraugut	....	....	pâravtigít
	you sg	pârautit	pâârma	pâravtigut	....
	you pl	pârause	pââvsinga	pââvsigut	....
	he	pâraoq	pâânga	pââtigut	pââtit
they	pâraut	pâânga	pââtigut	pââtit	
Inter- rogative	I	....	....	....	....
	we	....	....	....	....
	you sg	pârait	pâainga	pâraisigut	....
	you pl	pâraise	pâaisinga	pâraisigut	....
	he	pârà	pâânga	pââtigut	pââtit
they	pârait	pâânga	pââtigut	pââtit	

I. *akivoq*, he answers.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
akigivse	akigiga	akigíka	akigivne	akigivtik
akigivse	akigigput	akigivut	akigivtíne	akigivtik
....	akigit	akigitít	akigingne	akigigtik
....	akigigse	akigise	akigivsine	akigivtik
akigáse	akigá	akigai	akigáne	akigátik
akigáse	akigát	akigait	akigáne	akigátik
....	akigingne	akigine	....	....
....	akigigtik	akigitik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(akivdlutigo)	(akivdlutigik)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(akivdlusiuk)	(akivdlusigik)	....	....
akivdluse	akivdlugo	akivdlugít	akivdlune	akivdlutik
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

who —, akissugut, we who —, akissutit, you who —, akissuse, you who. —

*pâraoq* (*pârivoq*), he guards.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
....	pârûk	pârikit	....	....
....	pârisiuk	pârisigik	....	....
pârávse	pârâra	pârâka	....	....
pârávse	pârârput	pârâvut	....	....
....	pârât	pârâtít	....	....
....	pârârse	pârâse	....	....
pârâse	pârâ	pârai	....	....
pârâse	pârât	pârait	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	pâraiuk	pâraigít	....	....
....	pâraisiuk	pâraisigik	....	....
pârâse	pârâ	pârai	....	....
pârâse	pârât	pârait	....	....

§ 34. Table 3 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Apposition- alis	{ I we you sg you pl he they himself themselves	{ pâralunga pâraluta pâralutit pâraluse .... .... pâralune pâralutik	pâralunga	pâraluta	pâralutit

In all other forms like pârivâ,

§ 35. Table 4.

	Subject	intransitive		
			me	us
Imperative	{ we you sg you pl	{ tusarta tusarit or tusarna tusaritse	....	....
			tusânga	tusartigut
			tusarsinga	tusartigut
Indicative	{ I we you sg you pl he they	{ tusarpunga tusarpugut tusarputit tusarpuse tusarpoq tusarput	....	....
			....	....
			tusarparma	tusarpavtigut
			tusarpavsinga	tusarpavsigut
			tusarpânga	tusarpâtigut
Interrogative	{ I we you sg you pl he they	{ .... .... tusarpit tusarpise tusarpa tusarpat	....	....
			....	....
			tusarpinga	tusarpisigut
			tusarpisinga	tusarpisigut
			tusarpânga	tusarpâtigut
Optative	{ I we he they	{ tusardlanga .... tusardle tusardlit	....	....
			....	....
			tusardlinga	tusardlisigut
			tusardlinga	tusardlisigut

*pâraoq (pârivoq)*, he guards.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
pâraluse	pâralugo	pâralugit	pâralune	pâralutik

see the paradigme akivoq.

II. *tusarpoq*, he hears.

transitive

you (sing.)	you (plur.)	him	them
....	....	tusartigo	tusartigik
....	....	tusaruk	tusâkit
....	....	tusarsiuk	tusarsigik
tusarpavkit or tusarpagit tusarpavtigit	tusarpavse	tusarpara	tusarpâka
....	tusarpavse	tusarparput	tusarpavut
....	....	tusarpat	tusarpatit
tusarpâtît	tusarpâse	tusarparse	tusarpase
tusarpâtît	tusarpâse	tusarpâ	tusarḷ ai
....	....	tusarpât	tusarpait
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	tusarpiuk	tusarpigit
....	....	tusarpsiuk	tusarpsigik
....	and so on like Indicative	....	....
....	....	....	....
tusardlavkit	tusardlavse	tusardlara	tusardlâka
tusardlavtigit	tusardlavse	tusardlarput	tusardlavut
tusardlisit	tusardlise	tusardliuk	tusardligit
tusardlîtît	tusardlise	tusardlîssuk	tusardlisigik
or tusardlisit			

§ 35. Table 4 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Relative Preterite	I	tusarama	....	....	tusaravkit
	we	tusaravta	....	....	tusaravtigit
	you sg	tusaravit	tusarangma	tusaravtigit	....
	you pl	tusaravse	tusaravsinga	tusaravsigit	....
	he	tusarmat	tusarmanga	tusarmatigit	tusarmatit
	they	tusarmata	tusarmánga	tusarmatigit	tusarmátit
	himself	tusaramik	tusaraminga	tusaramisigit	tusaramisit
	themselves	tusaramik	tusaramínga	tusaramisigit	tusaramisit
Relative Future	I	tusaruma	....	....	tusaruvkit
	we	tusaruvta	....	....	tusaruvtigit
	you sg	tusaruvit	tusarungma	tusaruvtigit	....
	you pl	tusaruvse	tusaruvsinga	tusaruvsigit	....
	he	tusarpát	tusarpanga	tusarpatigit	tusarpátit
	they	tusarpata	tusarpánga	tusarpatigit	tusarpátit
	himself	tusarune	tusaruninga	tusarunisigit	tusarunisit
	themselves	tusarunik	tusarunínga	tusarunisigit	tusarunisit
Transitive Participle	I	....	....	....	tusarivkit
	we	....	....	....	tusarivtigit
	you sg	....	tusaringma	tusarivtigit	....
	you pl	....	tusarivsinga	tusarivtigit	....
	he	....	tusaránga	tusarátigit	tusarátit
	they	....	tusaránga	tusarátigit	tusarátit
	himself	....	....	....	....
	themselves	....	....	....	....
Apposition- alis	I	tusardlunga	tusardlunga	tusardluta	....
	we	tusardluta			....
	you sg	tusardlutit			....
	you pl	tusardluse			....
	he	....			....
	they	....			....
	himself	tusardlune			....
themselves	tusardlutik	....			

Intransitive Participle: tusartoq, he who hears, tusartut, they who —, tusartunga,  
 Passive — tusagaq, heard.  
 Active — tusarte, a hearer.

II. *tusarpoq*, he hears.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
tusaravse	tusaravko	tusaravkit	tusaravne	tusaravtik
tusaravse	tusaravtigo	tusaravtigik	tusaravtíne	tusaravtik
....	tusaragko	tusaragkit	tusarangne	tusaragtik
....	tusaravsiuk	tusaravsigik	tusaravsíne	tusaravtik
tusarmase	tusarmago	tusarmagit	tusarmane	tusarmatik
tusarmase	tusarmássuk	tusarmatigik	tusarmáne	tusarmatik
tusaramise	tusaramiuk	tusaramigit	....	....
tusaramise	tusaramíko	tusaramíkik	....	....
tusaruvse	tusaruvko	tusaruvkit	tusaruvne	tusaruvtik
tusaruvse	tusaruvtigo	tusaruvtigik	tusaruvtíne	tusaruvtik
....	tusarugko	tusarugkit	tusarungne	tusarugtik
....	tusaruvsiuk	tusaruvsigik	tusaruvsíne	tusaruvtik
tusarpase	tusarpago	tusarpagit	tusarpane	tusarpatik
tusarpase	tusarpássuk	tusarpatigik	tusarpáne	tusarpatik
tusarunise	tusaruniuk	tusarunigit	....	....
tusarunise	tusaruníko	tusaruníkik	....	....
tusarivse	tusariga	tusaríka	tusarivne	tusarivtik
tusarivse	tusarigput	tusarivut	tusarivtíne	tusarivtik
....	tusarit	tusarítit	tusaringne	tusarigtik
....	tusarigse	tusarise	tusarivsíne	tusarivtik
tusarâse	tusarâ	tusarai	tusarâne	tusarâtik
tusarâse	tusarât	tusarait	tusarâne	tusarâtik
....	tusaringne	tusarine	....	....
....	tusarigtik	tusarítik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(tusardlutigo)	(tusardlutigik)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(tusardlusiuk)	(tusardlusigik)	....	....
tusardluse	tusardlugo	tusardlugit	tusardlune	tusardlutik
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

I who —, *tusartugut*, we who —, *tusartutit*, you who —, *tusartuse*, you who —.

## § 36. Table 5.

	Subject	intransitive				
			me	us	you (sing.)	
Imperative	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	we	nālagta	.....	.....	.....	
	you sg	nālagit or nālangna	nālanga	nālagtingit	nālagtingit	.....
	he	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	they	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indicative	I	nālagpunga	.....	.....	nālagpavkit or nālagpagit nālagpavtingit	
	we	nālagpugut	.....	.....		
	you sg	nālagputit	nālagparma	nālagpavtingit	.....	
	you pl	nālagpuse	nālagpavsinga	nālagpavsigit	.....	
	he	nālagpoq	nālagpānga	nālagpātingit	nālagpātīt	.....
	they	nālagput	nālagpānga	nālagpātingit	nālagpātīt	.....
Interrogative	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	we	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	you sg	nālagpit	nālagpinga	nālagpisigit	.....	
	you pl	nālagpise	nālagpisinga	nālagpisigit	.....	
	he	nālagpa	nālagpānga	nālagpātingit	.....	
	they	nālagpat	nālagpānga	nālagpātingit	.....	
Optative	I	nālagdlanga	.....	.....	nālagdlavkit or nālagdlagit nālagdlavtingit	
	we	.....	.....	.....		
	you sg	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	you pl	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	he	nālagdle	nālagdlinga	nālagdlisigit	nālagdlisit	.....
	they	nālagdlit	nālagdlinga	nālagdlisigit	nālagdlītīt or nālagdlisit	.....
Relative Preterite	I	nālagkama	.....	.....	nālagkavkit	
	we	nālagkavta	.....	.....	nālagkavtingit	
	you sg	nālagkavit	nālagkangma	nālagkavtingit	nālagkavtingit	
	you pl	nālagkavse	nālagkavsinga	nālagkavsigit	.....	
	he	nālangmat	nālangmanga	nālangmatigit	nālangmatīt	
	they	nālangmata	nālangmānga	nālangmatigit	nālangmātīt	
	himself	nālagkame	nālagkaminga	nālagkamisigit	nālagkamisit	
	themselves	nālagkamik	nālagkamīnga	nālagkamisigit	nālagkamisit	

III. *nālagpoq*, he obeys.

## transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
....	....	....	....	....
....	nālagtigo	nālagtigik	....	....
....	nālaguk	nālákit	....	....
....	nālagsiuk	nālagsigik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
} nālagpavse	nālagpara	nālagpáka	....	....
nālagpavse	nālagparput	nālagpavut	....	....
....	nālagpat	nālagpatit	....	....
....	nālagparse	nālagpase	....	....
nālagpáse	nālagpá	nālagpai	....	....
nālagpáse	nālagpát	nālagpait	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	nālagpiuk	nālagpigít	....	....
....	nālagpisiuk	nālagpisiigik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
} nālagdlavse	nālagdlara	nālagdláka	....	....
nālagdlavse	nālagdlavse	nālagdlavut	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
nālagdlise	nālagdliuk	nālagdligít	....	....
} nālagdlise	nālagdlíssuk	nālagdlisigik	....	....
nālagkavse	nālagkavko	nālagkavkit	nālagkavne	nālagkavtik
nālagkavse	nālagkavtigo	nālagkavtigik	nālagkavtíne	nālagkavtik
....	nālagkagko	álagkagkit	nālagkangne	nālagkagtik
....	nālagkavsiuk	nālagkavsigik	nālagkavsíne	nālagkavtik
nālangmase	nālangmago	nālangmagít	nālangmane	nālangmatik
nālangmase	nālangmássuk	nālangmatigik	nālangmáne	nālangmatik
nālagkamise	nālagkamiuk	nālagkamigít	....	....
nālagkamise	nālagkamíko	nālagkamíkit	....	....

§ 36. Table 5 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive						
			me	us	you (sing.)			
Relative Future	I	nâlagkuma	....	....	nâlagkuvkit			
	we	nâlagkuvta	....	....	nâlagkuvtigt			
	you sg	nâlagkuvit	nâlagkungma	nâlagkuvtigt	....			
	you pl	nâlagkuvse	nâlagkuvsinga	nâlagkuvsigut	....			
	he	nâlagpat	nâlagpanga	nâlagpatigt	nâlagpatit			
	they	nâlagpata	nâlagpânga	nâlagpatigt	nâlagpâtit			
	himself	nâlagkune	nâlagkuninga	nâlagkunisigt	nâlagkunisit			
	themselves	nâlagkunik	nâlagkunínga	nâlagkunisigt	nâlagkunisit			
Transitive Participle	I	....	....	....	nâlagkivkit			
	we	....	....	....	nâlagkivtigt			
	you sg	....	nâlagkingma	nâ agkivtigt	....			
	you pl	....	nâlagkivsinga	nâlagkivsigut	....			
	he	....	nâlagkânga	nâlagkâtigt	nâlagkâtit			
	they	....	nâlagkânga	nâlagkâtigt	nâlagkâtit			
	himself	....	....	....	....			
	themselves	....	....	....	....			
Apposition- alis	I	nâlagdlunga	} ....	} ....	} ....			
	we	nâlagdluta						
	you sg	nâlagdlutit						
	you pl	nâlagdluse						
	he	....				nâlagdlunga	nâlagdluta	nâlagdlutit
	they	....				....	....	....
	himself	nâlagdlune				....	....	....
	themselves	nâlagdlutik				....	....	....

Intransitive Participle: nâlagtoq, he who obeys, nâlagtut, they who obey, nâlagtuse, you who —.

Passive Participle: nâлагаq, obeyed.

Active Participle: nâlagte, an obeyer, i. e. a subordinate.

III, *nálagpoq*, he obeys.

## transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
nálagkuvse	nálagkuvko	nálagkuvkit	nálagkuvne	nálagkuvtik
nálagkuvse	nálagkuvtigo	nálagkuvtigik	nálagkuvtine	nálagkuvtik
....	nálagkugko	nálagkugkit	nálagkungne	nálagkugtik
....	nálagkuvsiuk	nálagkuvsigik	nálagkuvsine	nálagkuvtik
nálagpase	nálagpago	nálagpagit	nálagpane	nálagpatik
nálagpase	nálagpásuk	nálagpatigik	nálagpáne	nálagpatik
nálagkunise	nálagkuniuk	nálagkunigit	....	....
nálagkunise	nálagkuníko	nálagkuníkit	....	....
nálagkivse	nálagkiga	nálagkíka	nálagkivne	nálagkivtik
nálagkivse	nálagkigput	nálagkivut	nálagkivtine	nálagkivtik
....	nálagkit	nálagkitit	nálagkingne	nálagkigtik
....	nálagkigse	nálagkise	nálagkivsine	nálagkivtik
nálagkáse	nálagká	nálagkai	nálagkáne	nálagkátik
nálagkáse	nálagkát	nálagkait	nálagkáne	nálagkátik
....	nálagkingne	nálagkine	....	....
....	nálagkigtik	nálagkitik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(nálagdlutigo)	(nálagdlutigik)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(nálagdlusiuk)	(nálagdlusigik)	....	....
nálagdluse	nálagdlugo	nálagdlugit	nálagdlune	nálagdlutik
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

nálagtunga, I who —, nálagtugut, we who —, nálagtutit, you who —,

§ 37. Table 6.

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Imperative	we	tikisa	....	....	....
	you sg	tikigit	tikínga	tikítigut	....
	you pl	or tikítit tikigitse	tikísinga	tikítigut	....
Indicative	I	tikípunga	....	....	{ tikípavkit or tikípagit }
	we	tikípugut	....	....	tikípavtigut
	you sg	tikíputit	tikíparma	tikípavsigut	....
	you pl	tikípuse	tikípavsinga	tikípavsigut	....
	he	tikípoq	tikípānga	tikípátigut	tikípátit
	they	tikíput	tikípānga	tikípátigut	tikípátit
Inter-rogative	I	....	....	....	....
	we	....	....	....	....
	you sg	tikípit	tikípínga	tikípísigut	....
	you pl	tikípise	tikípísinga	tikípísigut	....
	he	tikípa	tikípānga	tikípátigut	....
	they	tikípat	tikípānga	tikípátigut	....
Optative	I	tikitdlanga	....	....	tikitdlavkit
	we	....	....	....	tikitdlavtigut
	you sg	....	....	....	....
	you pl	....	....	....	....
	he	tikitdle	tikitdlinga	tikitdlisigut	tikitdlisit
	they	tikitdlit	tikitdlinga	tikitdlisigut	{ tikitdlitit or tikitdlisit }
Relative Preterite	I	tikíkama	....	....	tikíkavkit
	we	tikíkavta	....	....	tikíkavtigut
	you sg	tikíkavit	tikíkangma	tikíkavtigut	....
	you pl	tikíkavse	tikíkavsinga	tikíkavsigut	....
	he	tikíngmat	tikíngmanga	tikíngmatigut	tikíngmatit
	they	tikíngmata	tikíngmānga	tikíngmatigut	tikíngmátit
	himself	tikíkame	tikíkaminga	tikíkamisigut	tikíkamisit
	themselves	tikíkamik	tikíkáminga	tikíkamisigut	tikíkamisit

IV. *tikiqoq*, he comes (to).

transitive				
you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
....	tikitigo	tikitigik	....	....
....	tikíguk	tikikit	....	....
....	or tikíssuk	tikísigik	....	....
	tikísiuk			
tikípavse	tikípara	tikípáka	....	....
tikípavse	tikíparput	tikípavut	....	....
....	tikípat	tikípatit	....	....
....	tikíparse	tikípase	....	....
tikípáse	tikípá	tikípai	....	....
tikípáse	tikípát	tikípait	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	tikípiuk	tikípigik	....	....
....	tikípisiuk	tikípisiigik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
tikitdlavse	tikitdlara	tikitdláka	....	....
tikitdlavse	tikitdlarput	tikitdlavut	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
tikitdlise	tikitdliuk	tikitdligit	....	....
tikitdlise	tikitdlissuk	tikitdlisigik	....	....
tikíavse	tikíavko	tikíavkit	tikíavne	tikíavkit
tikíavse	tikíavtigo	tikíavtigik	tikíavtíne	tikíavtik
....	tikíavkagko	tikíavkagkit	tikíavkangne	tikíavkagtik
....	tikíavksiuk	tikíavksigik	tikíavksíne	tikíavksitik
tikingmase	tikingmago	tikingmagit	tikingmane	tikingmatik
tikingmase	tikingmássuk	tikingmatigik	tikingmáne	tikingmatik
tikíkamise	tikíkamiuk	tikíkamigit	....	....
tikíkamise	tikíkamíko	tikíkamíkit	....	....

§ 6. Table 6 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive						
			me	us	you (sing.)			
Relative Future	I	tikikuma	....	....	tikikuvkit			
	we	tikikuvta	....	....	tikikuvtigt			
	you sg	tikikuvit	tikikungma	tikikuvtigt	....			
	you pl	tikikuvse	tikikuvsinga	tikikuvsigut	....			
	he	tikigpat	tikigpanga	tikigpatigt	tikigpatit			
	they	tikigpata	tikigpānga	tikigpatigt	tigikpātīt			
	himself	tikikune	tikikunīnga	tikikunisigt	tikikunisit			
	themselves	tikikunik	tikikunīnga	tikikunisigt	tikikunisit			
Transitive Participle	I	....	....	....	tikikivkit			
	we	....	....	....	tikikivtigt			
	you sg	....	tikikingma	tikikivtigt	....			
	you pl	....	tikikivsinga	tikikivsigut	....			
	he	....	tikikānga	tikikātigt	tikikātīt			
	they	....	tikikānga	tikikātigt	tikikātīt			
	himself	....	....	....	....			
	themselves	....	....	....	....			
Apposition- alis.	I	tikitlunga	} ....	} ....	} ....			
	we	tikitdluta						
	you sg	tikitdlutit						
	you pl	tikitdluse						
	he	....				tikitlunga	tikitdluta	tikitdlutit
	they	....				....	....	....
	himself	tikitdlune				....	....	....
	themselves	tikitdlutik				....	....	....

Intransitive Participle: tikítóq, he who came, tikitut, they who —, tikitunga,

Passive Participle: tikisaq, it, (he) came to.

Active Participle: (tikitse).

*tiki*poq. he comes (to).

## transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
tikikuvse	tikikuvko	tikikuvkit	tikikuvne	tikikuvtik
tikikuvse	tikikuvtigo	tikikuvtigik	tikikuvtine	tikikuvtik
....	tikikugko	tikikugkit	tikikungne	tikikugtik
....	tikikuvs'uk	tikikuvsigik	tikikuvsine	tikikuvtik
tikigpase	tikigpago	tikigpagit	tikigpane	tikigpatik
tikigpase	tikigpássuk	tikigpatigik	tikigpáne	tikigpatik
tikikunise	tikikuniuk	tikikunigit	....	....
tikikunise	tikikuníko	tikikunikik	....	....
tikikivse	tikikiga	tikikíka	tikikivne	tikikivtik
tikikivse	tikikigput	tikikivut	tikikivtine	tikikivtik
....	tikíkit	tikíkitit	tikíkingne	tikíkitik
....	tikíkingse	tikíkise	tikíkivsine	tikíkivtik
tikíkåse	tikíkå	tikíkai	tikíkåne	tikíkåtik
tikíkåse	tikíkåt	tikíkait	tikíkåne	tikíkåtik
....	tikíkingne	tikíkine	....	....
....	tikíkigtik	tikíkitik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(tikitdlutigo)	(tikitdlutigit)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	(tikitdlusuk)	(tikitdlusigik)	....	....
tikitdluse	tikitdlugo	tikitdlugit	tikitdlune	tikitdlutik
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

I who —, tikítugut, we who —, tikítutit, you who —, tikítuse, you who —.

## § 38.

The negative affix *-gilaq* which may be joined to any verbal stem word deviates in several particulars from the other verbal stems.

Thus in the indicative and the interrogative it has the verb-sign *-la-* instead of the usual *-p-* or *-pa-*. It has no doubt originally had the

Table 7. (*atorpoq*, it can be used)

		Subject	intransitive	me	us	you (sing.)	
Im- perative	}		The appositional mood is used				
Indicative	}	I	atúngilanga	....	....	{atúngilavkit or atúngilagit atúngilavtigit	
		we	atúngilagut	....	....	....	
		you sg	atúngilatit	atúngilarma	atúngilavtigit	....	....
		you pl	atúngilase	atúngilavsinga	atúngilasigit	....	....
		he	atúngilaq	atúngilānga	atúngilātigit	atúngilātigit	atúngilātít
		they	atúngitdlat	atúngilānga	atúngilātigit	atúngilātigit	atúngilātít
Inter- rogative	}	I	....	....	....	....	
		we	....	....	....	....	
		you sg	{atúngilatit or atúngipit	} atúngilinga	atúngilisigit	....	....
		you pl	atúngilase	atúngilisinga	atúngilisigit	....	....
		he	atúngila	atúngilānga	atúngilātigit	....	....
		they	atúngitdlat	atúngilānga	atúngilātigit	atúngilātigit	....
Optative	}	I	....	....	....	....	
		we	....	....	....	....	
		you sg	....	....	....	....	....
		you pl	....	....	....	....	....
		he	atúngikile	....	....	....	....
		they	atúngikilit	....	....	....	....
Relative Preterite	}	I	atúnginama	....	....	atúnginavkit	
		we	atúnginavta	....	....	atúnginavtigit	
		you sg	atúnginavit	atúnginangma	atúnginavtigit	....	....
		you pl	atúnginavse	atúnginavsinga	atúnginavsigit	....	....
		he	atúngingmat	atúngingmanga	atúngingmatigit	atúngingmatit	atúngingmátít
		they	atúngingmata	atúngingmānga	atúngingmatigit	atúngingmatit	atúngingmátít
		himself	atúnginame	atúnginaminga	atúnginamisigit	atúnginamisit	atúnginamisit
		themselves	atúnginamik	atúnginaminga	atúnginamisigit	atúnginamisit	{atúnginamítít or atúnginamisit

form *'-ngípoq*. This is preserved in a single case and is used by the Polar Eskimo.

In the relative preterite it has *'-nginama* etc. instead of the *'-ngikama* which we should anticipate.

In the appositional mood it has throughout *-na-* instead of *-dlu-*.

*atúngilá*, he does not use it.

transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
} atúngilavse	atúngilara	atúngiláka	....	....
atúngilavse	atúngilarput	atúngilavut	....	....
....	atúngilat	atúngilatit	....	....
....	atúngilarse	atúngilase	....	....
atúngiláse	atúngilá	atúngilai	....	....
atúngiláse	atúngilát	atúngilait	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	atúngiliuk	atúngiligít	....	....
....	atungilisiuk	atúngilisígik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	atúngikiliuk	atúngikiligít	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
atúnginavse	atúnginavko	atúnginavkit	atunginavne	atúnginavtik
atúnginavse	atúnginavtígo	atúnginavtígít	atúnginavtíne	atúnginavtik
....	atúngínagko	atúngínagkit	atunginangne	atúngínagtik
....	atúngínavsiuk	atúngínavsigik	atúngínavsíne	atúngínavtik
atúngingmase	atúngingmago	atúngingmagít	atúngingmane	atúngingmatik
atúngingmase	atúngingmássuk	atúngingmatígik	atúngingmáne	atúngingmatik
atúnginamíse	atunginamiuk	atúnginamígít	....	....
} atúnginamíse	atúnginamíko	atúnginamíkik	....	....

§ 38. Table 7 (continued)

	Subject	intransitive			
			me	us	you (sing.)
Relative Future	I	atúngikuma	....	....	atúngikuvkit
	we	atúngikuvta	....	....	atúngikuvtigt
	you sg	atúngikuvit	atúngikungma	atúngikuvtigt	....
	you pl	atúngikuvse	atúngikuvsinga	atúngikuvsigut	....
	he	atúngigpat	atúngigpanga	atúngigpatigut	atúngigpatit
	they	atúngigpata	atúngigpánga	atúngigpatigut	atúngigpátit
	himself	atúngikune	atúngikuninga	atúngikunisigut	atúngikunisit
	themselves	atúngikunik	atúngikunínga	atúngikunisigut	{atúngikunitit or atúngikunisit
Transitive Participle	I	....	....	....	atúngikivkit
	we	....	....	....	atúngikivtigt
	you sg	....	atúngikivsinga	atúngikivtigt	....
	you pl	....	atúngikivsinga	atúngikivsigut	....
	he	....	atúngikānga	atúngikātigut	atúngikātít
	they	....	atúngikānga	atúngikātigut	atúngikātít
	himself	....	....	....	....
	themselves	....	....	....	....
Ap- position- alis	I	atornanga	....	....	....
	we	anornata	....	....	....
	you sg	{atornatik or atornak	}	....	....
	you pl	atornase	atornanga	atornata	atornatit
	he	....	....	....	....
	they	....	....	....	....
	himself	{atornane atornatik	}	....	....
	themselves	atornatik or atoratik	....	....	....

Intransitive Participle: atúngitsoq, he who —, pl. atúngitsut, they who —.  
atúngitsuse, you who —.

Passive Participle: atungisaq.

*atúngilá*, he does not use it (continued).

## transitive

you (plur.)	him	them	himself	themselves
atúngikuvse	atúngikuvko	atúngikuvkit	atúngikuvne	atúngikuvtik
atúngikuvse	atúngikuvtigo	atúngikuvtigik	atúngikuvtíne	atúngikuvtik
....	atúngikugko	atúngikugkit	atúngikungne	atúngikugtik
....	atúngikuvsiuk	atúngikuvsigik	atúngikuvsíne	atúngikuvtik
atúngigpase	atúngigpago	atúngigpagit	atúngigpane	atúngigpatik
atúngigpase	atúngigpássuk	atúngigpatigik	atúngigpáne	atúngigpatik
atúngikunise	atúngikuniuk	atúngikunigit	....	....
} atúngikunise	atúngikuniko	atúngikunikik	....	....
atúngikivse	atúngikiga	atúngikika	atúngikivne	atúngikivtik
atúngikivse	atúngikigput	atúngikivut	atúngikivtíne	atúngikivtik
....	atúngikit	atúngikitit	atúngikingne	atúngikigtik
....	atúngikigse	atúngikise	atúngikivsine	atúngikivtik
atúngikâse	atúngikâ	atúngikai	atúngikâne	atúngikâtik
atúngikâse	atúngikât	atúngikait	atúngikâne	atúngikâtik
....	atúngikingne	atúngikine	....	....
....	atúngikigtik	atúngikitik	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
atornase	{ atornago	atornagit	atornane	atornatik
....	atornasiuk	atornasigik	or atorane	or atoratik
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....

*atúngitsunga*, I who —, *atúngitsugut*, we who —, *atúngitsutit*, you who —.

## VI. AFFIXES

## § 39.

- ajugpoq vv*, is inclined to —, frequent.
- aq\* vn*, an abbreviation of the passive participle.
- aq\*nn*, young one.
- aq\* nn*, gives the stem word a special (often subordinate and derived) meaning.
- aluaq vn*, properly speaking; former —.
- aluarpoq vv*, properly speaking; it is true, certainly.
- aluk nn*, rather; not much.
- alugpoq vv*, rather —.
- alugtuaq vn*, well, now something is going to happen.
- alugtuarpoq vv*, it is on the point of; take care!
- âng* — (*araoq*), as often as —.
- araq (aq) nn*, small, young one.
- arsuk* (compounded of *-aq* and *-ssuk*) *nn*, particularly small.
- arsugpoq*, *-jarssugpoq vv*, — indistinctly; — inconsiderably.
- araoq*, *-taraoq vv*, is in the habit of.
- asuarpoq*, *-nasuarpoq vv*, make haste to —.
- asugâ*, see *-sorâ*.
- atarpoq vv*, strongly, right. As a rule in the intr. part. as an exclamation.
- atdlagpoq*, *-jatdlagpoq vv*, suddenly. Cf. *-tdlagpoq*.
- atdlarpoq vv*, for the time being, a little, as yet.
- atdlarmivoq*, see *-mivoq*.
- atsiaq nn*, rather —. Cf. *-tsiaq*.
- avoq\* vv*, gives the stem word a special meaning; probably cognate with *-javoq*.
- erivoq*, see *-lerivoq*.
- erdluerpâ nv*, sullies him with —. Semitr. *-erdluivoq*.
- erpâ*, see *-lerpâ*.
- erpâ nv*, deprives it of —; takes— from it. Semitr. *-ivoq*.
- ersarpâ nv*, rids him of —.
- erserpoq nv*, has lost —.
- ersivoq nv*, partly semitr. from *-erpâ*, partly in the sense: feels cold in —.
- erûpâ nv*, deprives him of —. Semitr. *-erûssivoq*.
- erut nn*, — lost.
- ersorpâ*, see — *lersorpâ*.
- fik*, see *-vik*.
- gâ*, *-rà nv*, has him or it for —.
- gaq*, passive participle of verbs.
- garpoq vv*, repeated —.

- gasárpoq*, -*rasárpoq* *nv*, look how many! look how full!
- gigpoq*, -*rigpoq* *nv*, has or is a good, fine —. Cf. -*rigpoq* and -*rqigpoq*.
- gigsárpoq*, -*rigsárpoq* *nv*, takes care to have a good or fine —.
- gigsivoq*, -*rigsivoq* *nv*, has got better or prettier —.
- gik*, -*rik* *nn*, good; beautiful.
- gínaq*, see -*ínaq*.
- gínauvoq*, see -*sínauvoq*.
- gít*, -*rít* *nn* pl., being in common —; some who have each other for —.
- gígput*, -*rigput* *nv* pl., they are mutually —.
- givoq*, see -*ivoq*.
- gdlerpá*, see -*dlerpá*.
- go*, -*ago*, -*ro* part., future.
- gôq*, -*rôq* part., it is said that —; they say that —.
- gorpoq*, see -*orpoq*.
- gssaq* *nn*, future; destined for.
- gssamárpoq* *vv*, intends to —; will undoubtedly become —.
- gssamaut* *nn*, — in readiness.
- gssípá*, see -*ípá*.
- gtarpoq*\* *vv*, is constantly —.
- gtáipoq*\* *vv*, is without —.
- gtorpoq* (-*tuvoq*) *nv*, increases in —. Cf. -*tsorpoq*.
- guaq*\*, -*ruaq* *nn*, something added.
- gugpoq*, -*rugpoq* *nv*, suffers from —; is longing for—. Cf. -*rusugpoq* and -*sugpoq*.
- gujoq*, see -*ivoq*.
- gunarpoq*, -*runarpoq* *vv*, is or has probably —; looks as if —. Cf. -*ungnarpoq*.
- iaq* *vn*, it ought to or must necessarily be done.
- iaqarpoq* *vv*, it is necessary that —; one must —.
- iak*\*, -*giak*, -*riak* *nn*, a collection of —.
- iagpoq* *nv*, is full of —.
- iarpá* *nv*, takes — from it; loses — of it. Cf. -*erpá*.
- iarpoq*, -*iaq*, see -*liarpoq*, -*liaq*.
- iârpoq*, -*jârpoq* (-*javoq*) *vv*, early.
- iartorpoq* *vv*, is on the point of —; goes in order to —.
- ínaq*, -*gínaq*, -*sínaq* *nn*, only, merely.
- ínarpoq*, -*gínarpoq*, -*sínarpoq* *vv*, only —; merely —. Cf. -*tuínarpoq*.
- iorpoq*, see -*liorpoq*.
- ípá*, an alternate form of -*úpá*.
- ipoq*, see -*lípoq*.
- ipoq* *nv*, is in or like. Cf. *ipoq*.
- ipoq* *nv*, is without —. Cf. -*jáipoq* and -*juiipoq*.
- ilaq*\* *nn*, something that is without —.

- ilatsivoq nv*, lacks; wants.
- ileqivoq nv*, is without —; lacks —.
- isagpoq nv*, has hardly anything —; lacks almost —.
- issarpoq*, see *-lissarpoq*.
- issârpoq*, see *-ssârpoq*.
- isorpoq nv*, fetches —.
- issúpâ\** (*-ípoq*) *nv*, keeps it at —.
- iúpâ* and *-iûpa*, see *-liorpoq*.
- ivâ\**, *-sivâ*, *-ssivâ*, *-livâ vv*, gets it —.
- ivoq\** *vv*, semi-transitive affix. Cf. the other semi-transitive affixes:  
  - sivoq*, *-ngnigpoq*.
- ivoq*, see *-livoq*.
- ivoq*, *˘nivoq*, *-ioq*, *-ujoq vv*, also.
- jartorpoq*, see *-iartorpoq*.
- javoq*, *-avoq vv*, is inclined to —.
- jáipoq vv*, is disinclined to —. Compounded of *-javoq* and *-ípoq*.
- jasivoq vv*, now easily becomes —.
- juarpoq*, see *-tuarpoq*.
- juerpoq*, *-suerpoq*, *-juípoq*, *-suípoq vv*, never. Compounded of an affix  
  - with *-tuarpoq* and *-ípoq*.
- juínârpoq vv*, surprising that — not —. Compounded of *-juípoq* and  
  - nârpoq*.
- jumârpoq*, see *-umârpoq*.
- jumavoq*, see *-umavoq*.
- jungnarpoq*, see *-ungnarpoq*.
- qaoq vv*, very much; greatly.
- qarpoq nv*, has; there is —.
- qat nn, vn*, partner in respect of —.
- qátârpoq vv*, — again and again.
- qátáuput vv*, do something to each other again and again.
- qinavoq*, *-qinaoq vv*, take care or —; if only — not!
- qut, rqut (-ut) nn, vn*, — appertaining; means of —.
- qutaq, -rqutaq*, lengthened form of the preceding affix.
- kák nn*, with a great —.
- káneq nn*, nearly, almost. Cf. *-ngajak*.
- kánerpoq vv*, nearly —; almost —. Cf. *-ngajagpoq*.
- karpog\** *vv*, suddenly.
- kávoq vv*, suddenly, but constantly or in greater numbers.
- kasik, -kavsak, -kátaq nn*, poor; insignificant; bad.
- kasigpoq vv*, as above.
- katagpoq nv, vv*, is tired of —.
- katānguaq nn*, medium-sized; slight; nice.
- kátarpoq vv*, again and again.

- katárpoq vv*, incompletely; untidily.
- kátldagpoq vv*, much; greatly.
- <sup>l</sup>*kerpoq vv*, no more.
- kêrpa vv*, lets it go —.
- kiak\** part., an exclamation.
- kiak\* vn*, constantly —.
- kípoq nv*, has but little of —.
- kigá nv*, thinks that it has little — or too little —.
- kútlivoq nv*, has got a smaller —.
- kútdliorpoq nv*, shows a smaller —; has little of —.
- kerdluk nn*, frequent in place-names in the same sence as *-kípoq*.
- kisarpoq vv*, let be! stop! Only in the imperative.
- kiserpoq vv*, with all one's might.
- ko*, *-koq nn*, a remnant of —; a former —.
- kôrpoq nv*, takes away the remainder, the refuse.
- <sup>l</sup>*kôrpoq\* nv*, derivation from <sup>l</sup>*kut* (vialis).
- kûtárput\* nv*, — many at a time.
- kujugpoq*, see *-kuluk*.
- kulak*, *-kutdlak nn*, clumsy; ugly.
- kutldagpoq vv*, — in a clumsy way.
- kulavoq*, *-kulárpoq vv*, often.
- kuluk*, <sup>l</sup>*kuluk nn*, poor, insignificant.
- kulugpoq vv*, rather.
- kujugpoq*, *-kujôrpoq vv*, rather.
- <sup>l</sup>*kúpá vv*, regards it as —.
- kusugpoq*, se *-rusugpoq*.
- <sup>l</sup>*kut nn*, plural form of personal names, including the family or attendants of the person concerned.
- <sup>l</sup>*kútigígput nv*, have in common.
- kútórpoq vv*, very much; greatly.
- lárpoq vv*, a little.
- lavoq\* vv*, is inclined to —; is about to —.
- laorpoq vv*, as above.
- le*, *-dle* part., but; now let —!
- leq*, *-dleq nn*, farthest out in a given direction.
- lerivoq*, *-leraoq*, *-erivoq*, *-eraoq nv, vv*, concerns oneself with —.
- lerut*, *-lerissut nn*, instrument for dealing with —.
- lerpá*, *-erpá (-lik) nv*, provides him with —.
- lersorpá*, *-ersorpá nv*, supplies it for him with something —.
- lerpoq vv*, begins to —.
- lerssárpoq*, *-erssárpoq nv*, tells of —.
- lerssárut nn*, tale of —; account of —.
- lerssárpoq vv*, intends to —.

- lertorpoq* *vv*, quickly; within a short time.
- liaq*, -*iaq* *nn*, made, manufactured.
- liará*, -*iará* *nv*, makes, manufactures — of it.
- liarpoq*, -*iarpoq* *nv*, travels, goes to —.
- liaq*, -*iaq* *nn*, who is travelling to —.
- ligpoq*\* *vv*, without intervals. tightly
- lik* *nn*, provided with —.
- liorpoq*, -*iorpoq* (-*liaq*) *nv*, makes —; manufactures —.
- liũpá*, -*iũpá* *nv*, makes — for him.
- liũpá*, -*iũpá* *nv*, makes it into —.
- liũssorpá*, -*iũssorpá* *nv*, makes it piece by piece into —.
- lípoq*, -*ípoq* *nv*, has arrived in or to —.
- lissarpoq*, -*issarpoq* (-*lik*) *nv*, takes — along; resembles his own kin —.
- livik*, -*ivik* (-*lik*) *nn*, receptacle.
- livoq*, -*ivoq* (-*liaq*) *nv*, makes —.
- lo*, -*dlo* part., and; also.
- lórpoq* *vv*, still a little.
- luarpoq* *vv*, nearly; a little —.
- luarpoq*\*, -*luará* (-*dlugpoq* *nv*, is dissatisfied with —.
- lugsínarpoq* (-*dlugpoq*) *vv*, in vain.
- lũnít*, -*dlũnít* part., or; even. With negations: not even; neither —  
nor; not either.
- lũssárpoq* *vv*, slowly; longer than calculated.
- lusóq*, -*dlusóq* part., as; as if. Compounded of -*lo* and -*tut* (æqualis).
- lutaq*\* (-*ut*) *vn*, alternate form of -*utaq*.
- dlerpá* (-*lik*) *vv*, *nv*, provides him with —; sets — before him.
- dlerpá*\* (-*dlugpoq*) *nv*, *vv*, does something wrong to him.
- dlerpoq* *vv*, semi-transitive.
- dliorpoq*\* (-*dlugpoq*) *nv*, *vv*, is worried by —.
- dlivoq*\*, -*livoq* *vv*, becomes —; has done —. (Indicating size only).
- dlivoq*\* (-*dlugpoq*) *nv*, —. Cf. the dictionary.
- dluarpoq* *vv*, well; right.
- dlugpoq*, -*lugpoq* *nv*, has a bad —. Joined to -*neq* it can be used with verbs.
- dluinarpoq* (-*dluarpoq*) *vv*, entirely, completely, quite.
- dluinaq* *vn*, altogether.
- dluk*\*, -*luk* (-*dlugpoq*) *nn*, badly —.
- ˆ*máq* *vn*, used to —.
- ˆ*marigpoq* *vv*, is proficient in —. Cf. -*vfarigpoq*.
- ˆ*mardlugpoq* *vv*, is no good at —. Cf. -*vfordlugpoq*.
- mavoq* *vv*, is in a state of —.
- me* part., yes; nevertheless (intensifying and confirming).
- mêrpoq* *nv*, derivative from -*mik* (modalis) or more rarely -*mit* (distantialis).

- mersorpoq* *vv*, for a long time.
- migpoq*, -*migarpoq*, -*misarpoq* *nv*, derivative of -*mik*; does something with —.
- mineq* *nn*, a piece —; a kind —.
- minâtsiaq* *nn*, lovely little, delicious little piece of —.
- mio* *nn*, derivative of -*me* (localis), inhabitant of —.
- miuvoq* *nv*, lives in —.
- miugá* *nv*, has it living in his —.
- miuliúpá* *nv*, puts it in his —.
- missárpoq* *vv*, little.
- mivoq*\* *vv*, does something which is only half successful.
- ˚*mivoq*, ˚*mioq* *vv*, as an exclamation: just fancy, really!
- mivoq* *vv*, a little; a bit. Cf. -*missárpoq*.
- morpá*\* *nv*, derivative of -*mut* (terminalis).
- môrpoq* *nv*, derivative of -*mut* (terminalis).
- mukarpoq*, -*nukarpoq* *nv*, derivative of -*mut* (terminalis). Goes in — direction.
- mukárpoq*\* *nv*, derivative of -*mut* (terminalis). Is turned in a — direction.
- ˚*nagpoq* (-*nigpoq*) *nv*, gets much —.
- naq*\*, -*rnaq* *nn*, which is like —.
- nâq* *nn*, a favourite.
- naunga* *vv*, I wish I! only with the 1. person; -*naugit*; -*nâvkuut*, -*nâvtigit*, -*nâra*, -*nâka*, -*nâvut*.
- nârpá* *vv*, willingly; continues to —. Cf. -*nerpoq*.
- nará* *vv*, likes it. Cf. -*naq*.
- nârpá*, -*ngnârpá* *vv*, finds it, does it beyond expectation —.
- nârhoq*\* *vv*, strongly; powerfully. About winds.
- narpoq* *vv*, is for —; is like.
- naq* *vn*, as an exclamation and in names.
- narsivoq* *vv*, is made to be —; becomes like.
- nâipoq* *vv*, is not for —; is not like.
- natdlâraoq*, -*nâraoq* *vv*, is generally for —.
- nasærpoq* *vv*, hesitates to —; is slow to —.
- nasuarpoq*, see -*asuarpoq*.
- nasugá*, -*nasorá*, see -*sorá*.
- naviarpoq*, -*naviaqaoq* *vv*, propably, as was to be expected. With ˚*ngilaq* it means a decided negation.
- navêrpoq* *vv*, — never again; there is no more danger that —.
- navêrsarpá* *vv*, works to prevent him from —.
- navêrsárpoq* *vv*, makes an effort not to —.
- navêrsípa* *vv*, causes him never again to —.

- neq vn*, the action that —; the state that —. A kind of abstract participle. Further it denotes the comparative and the superlative degree.
- neqarpoq vv*, this combination of *-neq* and *-qarpoq* always gives the word a purely passive sense.
- nerqisáput vv*, they compete about —.
- nerdlugpoq vv*, badly. See under *-dlugpoq*.
- neruvoq, -neraoq vv*, this combination of *-neq* and *-uvoq* expresses a degree.
- nertuvoq vv*, keeps on —; is inclined to—.
- nertóq vn*, is great at —.
- nerarpá vv*, says about him that —.
- nerpoq vv*, I wonder? if perhaps —?
- nerpoq\* vv*, is good to —.
- ˆ*nersárpoq nv*, proves to be —.
- nĩpoq\* vv*, is bad to —.
- niarpoq vv*, endeavours to —.
- niaq vn*, one who hunts —; one who endeavours to —.
- nĩnarpoq vv*, most decidedly wants —. Compounded of *-niarpoq* and *-inarpoq*.
- niut vn*, a means of endeavouring to —. Cf. *-ut*.
- niúput vv*, they compete about —.
- nigpoq nv*, gets —. Cf. ˆ*nagpoq*.
- nípoq*, see *-sungnípoq*.
- ˆ*nivoq vv*, looks, seems to be —.
- ngajak vn, nn*, almost —; about —.
- ngajagpoq vv*, is almost —; is about —.
- ngâq nn*, much; in a high degree.
- ngárpoq vv*, in a high degree; strongly. With ˆ*ngílaq* it means: not very much.
- ngavoq vv*, is in a state of —. Cf. *-mavoq*.
- ngavoq nv*, resembles; looks as if —.
- ngárpoq vv*, looks a little like —.
- ngerpá nv*, deprives him of —. Cf. *-erpa*.
- ˆ*ngiarpá\* nv*, deprives him of —.
- ˆ*ngerpog nv, vv*, is anxious to —.
- ˆ*ngerssárpoq, ˆngissárpoq vv*, is on the point of —.
- ngiagpoq nv*, is dissatisfied with —.
- ngiagâ\* nv*, is dissatisfied with — because of —.
- ngiúpâ\* nv*, is dissatisfied with — because of him.
- ˆ*ngílaq vv*, negative. Derivation of an original ˆ*ngípoq*.
- ˆ*ngisáinarpoq vv*, — never. From ˆ*ngílaq, -sarpoq* and *-inarpoq*.
- ngnâq (-náq) nn*, most; best.

- ngnárá nv*, has as the best —.
- ngnarpoq\* nv*, Affix to *-mut* (terminalis).
- ngnigpoq\* vn*, so-called semi-transitive, gives transitive verbs an intransitive form without changing their meaning. Cf. *-ivoq*, *-sivoq*.
- ↳*ngorpoq nv*, becomes a —. ↳*ngorpá*, makes him a —.
- ↳*nguaq nn*, little; sweet, dear; insignificant, poor.
- ↳*nguarpoq vv*, a little a bit.
- ↳*nguarsse vn*, well, how —! After a prefixed *qángale*.
- ↳*nguatsiarpoq vv*, probably, as far as can be seen; it seems that —.
- ↳*ngussarpoq (-ussaq) vv*, thank God; — the dear one.
- ↳*nguvoq nv, vv*, has a pain in his —; is sorry that —.
- orpoq, -gorpoq, -rorpoq nv*, repeatedly.
- pá, -vá, -poq, -voq nv*, the usual verb sign, giving a nominal stem a verbal meaning.
- ↳*pá*, see *-úpa*.
- páq nn*, the very —.
- pak\* nn*, outer —; over —.
- pak nn*, huge. pl. *-pait*, most frequently *-pagssuit*, a lot —; lots of —.
- paláq nn*, bad; inefficient.
- palárpoq vv*, is bad —; is miserable —.
- palárpoq (-paluk) nv*, resembles —; looks like —.
- palavoq\* nv*, is as if —.
- patdlarpoq\* nv*, becomes as if —.
- paluk nn*, dear; nice.
- paluk nn, vn*, sound of —; appearance of —.
- palugpoq nv, vv*, sounds like —; looks like —.
- patdlagpoq nv, vv*, gives a sound like —; it is said that —; behaves like a —.
- pámáko vn*, as a rule after ↳*nguarpoq*, oh how — they are —.
- parpoq\*, -varpoq, -arpoq nv*, moves in the direction of —.
- pasigpoq nv*, is situated in the direction of —. Sometimes: looks like.
- pasik\* nn*, used sometimes about winds.
- patdlagpoq*, see *-palugpoq*.
- patdlarpoq*, see *-palárpoq*.
- patdlárpoq*, see *-vatdlárpoq*.
- perárpoq vv*, fairly; rather.
- piaq*, see *-rpiaq*.
- pik\* (-vik) nn*, real —.
- pilagpoq\*, -pilárpoq, -pilagpoq (-paluk) nv*, is of the nature of.
- piluk nn*, bad; wicked. With ↳*nguaq* the meaning is mitigated.
- pilugpoq vv*, — in a bad way.
- pitdlagpoq vv*, a bit. Cf. *-tdlatsiarpá*.

- pitdlagpoq*, see *-pīlagpoq*.  
*-râ*, see *-gâ*.  
*-raq*, see *-aq*.  
*-ralak*, *-ralâk nn*, a poor —; a tiny —. The affix can be repeated.  
*-ralagpoq vv*, a little; gently.  
*-rarpoq vv*, again and again. Mostly in the pl. Cf. *-rqarpai*.  
*-rârpoq\* nv*, has got —.  
*-rasagpoq vv*, badly.  
*-ratarpoq vv*, still, nevertheless. Often with *˚nguarpoq*.  
*-rataqaoq vv*, at length; finally.  
*-ratarsīnauvoq*, *-ratarsīnângorpoq vv*, is just fit for —; is ready to —.  
*-ratdlak\* nn*, in a high degree.  
*-rêrpoq vv*, has already —; has finished —.  
*-riarpoq vv*, is -ing —. Much used. Makes the speech more lively.  
*-riarpoq\* vv*, — times.  
*-rīgpoq* see *-gīgpoq*.  
*-rīgput*, see *-gīgput*.  
 ˚ *-rīgpoq (-gīgpoq) vv*, is clever at —; is particularly —.  
 ˚ *-rīgsīvoq vv*, has become more —.  
*-rqâiniūput*, see *-rqârpoq*.  
*-rqajarpoq*, *-rqajajaoq vv*, was on the point of —; is apt to —; — not quite.  
*-rqajâvoq vv*, same sense as the above. *-rqajâlerpoq*, is on the point of.  
*-rqajâlavoq*, *-rqajâgīnarpoq vv*, is constantly on the point of —;  
*-rqâq*, see *-rqârpoq*.  
*-rqâmerpoq vv*, lately; a short time ago.  
*-rqâmeq vn*, new —.  
*-rqâmêrpoq vv*, long ago.  
*-rqarīgpoq vv*, quite —.  
*-rqarpai*, *-orarpai (-rarpoq) vv*, pl. gradually; one by one.  
*-rqarpoq*, *-vqarpoq vv*, — narrowly, hardly. With *˚ngīlaq* it often expresses a high degree.  
*-rqârpoq vv*, — first; at first.  
*-rqâq vn*, first —; new —.  
*-rqâiniūput vv*, pl. vie with each other about —.  
*-rqavoq vv*, is halfway —.  
*-rqīgpoq vv*, again; further.  
*rqīgpoq vv (-gīgpoq)*, is good —; clever at —.  
*rqīgsīvoq vv*, has become more —; is now better at —.  
*-rqīgsâq (S. G.)*, *-rqīgnâq (N. G.) nn, vn*, exactly; without exception.  
 Can be repeated.  
*-rqīgsârpoq vv*, carefully; accurately; diligently.  
*-rqīgnârpoq vv*, on the point of —.

- rqiq nn*, particularly —; more — than.  
 -*rqôrpa vv vv*, —.  
 -*rqôrpoq*, -*rqôqaoq vv*, presumably; perhaps.  
 -*rqortôq nn*, which has a large —. Cf. -*tôq*.  
 -*rqortuvoq nv*, has a large —.  
 -*rqortusivoq nv*, has got larger —; becomes more —.  
 -*rqúpâ nv*, passes it — Semitr. -*rqutsivoq*.  
 -*rquserpoq* (-*ruseq*) *vv*, is false —.  
 -*rqut*, see -*qut*.  
 -*rquvâ vv*, bids him —; allows him to —; wishes that, asks him to —  
     in order that —; Semitr. -*rqussivoq*.  
 -*rdlâq vn*, who lately —. Cf. -*rqâq*.  
 -*rdloq\* vn*, which is more —.  
 -*rnarpog\* vv*, — for the first time.  
 -*rorpâ nv*, hits, wounds, him in —. Semitr. -*rnivoq*.  
 -*rorpoq\* nv*, develops into —.  
 -*rôrpoq\**, -*rrôrpoq nv*, is proud of —; resembles —.  
 -*rpâ\* vv*, — repeatedly.  
 -*rpiaq* (-*pik*) *nn*, just; properly.  
 -*rpiaqpoq nv, vv*, really —; particularly —. Often with *ngilaq*.  
 -*rpoq\** (-*pâ*) *nv*, has been injured in —.  
*z* -*rpoq vv*, becomes —.  
*z*-*rpoq nv, vv*, says: —; cries —.  
 -*rssarpoq\* vv*, gets into a state of —.  
 -*rssorpoq* (-*torpoq*) *nv*, makes use of —.  
 -*rssugpoq\* nv*, passes —.  
 -*rtaq*, see -*taq*.  
 -*ruaq*, see -*guaq*.  
 -*rugpoq*, see -*gugpoq*.  
 -*rugtorpoq nv*, good; much.  
 -*rujuk nn*, poor; miserable. Often with *nguaq* in a mitigating sense.  
 -*rujugpoq*, -*rujôrpoq vv*, poor, insignificant.  
 -*rujugssuaq nn*, huge, enormous —. Often repeated.  
 -*rujugssuaqaoq vv*, — tremendously, terribly.  
 -*ruluk nn*, unusual.  
 -*rulugpoq vv*, — unusually.  
 -*runarpoq* see -*gunarpoq*.  
 -*rûpoq nv*, has come in the direction of —.  
 -*russârpoq*, see -*ussârpoq*.  
 -*rûssaq* (-*ussa*) *nn*, mean —; insignificant —.  
 -*rûssarpoq vv*, — rather; moderately.  
 -*rûssârpoq vv*, — slowly; hesitatingly.  
 -*ruseq\* nn*, improperly; not really.

- rusugpoq vv*, needs to —; longs for —; cannot help —.  
 -*rusuk\* nn*, inclination to.  
 -*saerpoq vv*, has ceased to —; is no longer in the habit of —.  
 -*sagpoq\* vv*, somewhat;  
 -*ssâq nn*, great; splendid; glorious. Most frequently with -*ssuaq*.  
 -*ssarpoq*, see -*tarpoq*.  
 -*sangavoq* (-*savoq*) *vv*, thinks that he must —.  
 -*sanganarpoq vv*, presumably.  
 -*sangatîpa vv*, thinks, supposes that he will —.  
 -*sarneq nn*, wind from —.  
 -*sarnerpoq nv*, it is blowing from —.  
 -*sarpa*, -*sârpa vv*, endeavours to make him or it — Cf. -*navêrsârpoq*.  
 -*ssârpoq vv*, — repeatedly. Often with -*mivoq*.  
 -*ssârpoq*, -*issârpoq vv*, has a good deal of —.  
 -*savoq\** (-*avoq*) *vv*, prominent.  
 -*sârpoq vv*, prominent.  
 -*savoq*, -*saoq* (N. G.) *vv*, is to —; wants to —.  
 -*seriarpoq*, see -*tseriarpoq*.  
 -*serîpoq*, see -*tserîpoq*.  
 -*serpâ nv, vv*, tries to get — for him.  
 -*serpoq vv*, sets about —.  
 -*siaq* (-*sivoq*) *nn*, acquired; bought; got.  
 -*sigaoq*, see -*tigaoq*.  
 -*sigpoq\** *nv, vv*, has gone pretty far in that direction. — Cf. -*pasigpoq*.  
 -*sigsivoq\** *nv, vv*, has come farther in that direction.  
 -*simavoq vv*, expresses sometimes the past, sometimes a safe surmise.  
 -*simârpoq vv*, — for some time.  
 -*sînaq* and -*sînarpoq*, see -*înaq*.  
 -*sînauvoq vv*, can —; is able to —.  
 -*sînângorpoq vv*, can now —; has become able to —.  
 -*siorpoq nv*, goes for —; looks for —; travels in —; celebrates —.  
 -*siúpâ nv*, looks out — for him.  
 -*siut nn*, a means to look for — or to move in —.  
 -*sîpa*, see -*tîpa*.  
 -*sivoq nv, vv*, gets a —; buys a —; meets a —. With verbs: becomes —;  
     has become —.  
 -*sivoq*, -*ssivoq*, -*tsivoq vv*, so-called semi-transitive, giving transitive  
     verbs an intransitive form without changing their meaning.  
 -*sôq*, see -*tôq*.  
 -*soqaq*, see -*toqaq*.  
 -*sorâ*, -*nasugâ* (N. G.), -*nasorâ* (N. G.) *vv*, thinks that he or it —. Semitr.  
     -*soringnigpoq*; -*nasugingnigpoq*.  
 -*ssuaq*, -*ssuaq nn*, large; bad; ugly.

- ssuarpoq *vv*, — by force; — far.  
 -ssúpá, see -úpá.  
 -ssússárpoq, see -tússárpoq.  
 -suavoq\*, -ssuavoq (-avoq) *vv*, gives the stem word a special meaning.  
 -sugpoq\*\* *vv*, would like to —.  
 -sungne *nn*, smell of —, taste of —.  
 -sungnípoq, -sungnívoq, -nípoq, -nívoq *nv*, smells of —; tastes of —;  
 looks like —.  
 -ssuseq, -ssuseq (-ut) *vn*, changes a verb into an abstract noun. Cf. -neq.  
 -ssut (-ut) *vn*, cause of —; means of —.  
 -ssutigá *vv*, — for that reason.  
 -tailivá, -tsailivá *vv*, prevents him or it from —. Semitr. -tailissivoq,  
 -tsailissivoq.  
 -tailiorpá, -tsailiorpá *vv*, repeatedly prevents him from — Semitr.  
 -tailiivoq, -tsailiivoq.  
 -taq, -saq *nn*, an appertaining —; a caught —. With -nguag, -qángilag  
 or -erúpoq: not a bit.  
 -taq, -saq, -ssaq *vn*, passive participle of verbs. With -uvoq passive verbs  
 are formed with it.  
 -táq, -sáq *nn*, a new —.  
 -tárpoq, -sárpoq *nv*, has got a new —.  
 -taoq, -saoq part., also. With negations: not either.  
 -tarpoq, -sarpoq *nv*, collects —; fetches — home.  
 -tarpoq, -sarpoq, -ssarpoq *vv*, is in the habit of —. Cf. -gtarpoq.  
 -táinarpoq *vv*, — very often; — constantly.  
 -takajárpoq *vv*, — several times.  
 -te, -teq, -se, -seq *vn*, active participle of verbs.  
 -tigá, -sigá *vv*, has him for —; is -ed by him.  
 -terpá (-típá) *vv*, — gradually; — again and again. Semitr. -terivoq.  
 -tigaoq, -sigaoq *vv*, how much —; so much —; so — as —.  
 -típá, -sipá *vv*, lets him or it —; makes him or it —; in the appositionalis  
 it means while —.  
 -titerpai *vv*, lets them in several turns.  
 -tdlagpoq *vv*, — suddenly; instantly. Cf. -atdlagpoq.  
 -tdlagtárpoq *vv*, — now and then.  
 -tdlatsiarpoq *vv*, — a short time.  
 -tdlatuarpoq *vv*, — at long last.  
 -tdlarpoq *vv*, — strongly; — in a hurry.  
 -tdlaraog *nv*, in the habit of — in a particularly high degree. See also  
 -araog.  
 -tdlánguángilag *vv*, without as much as —.  
 -tdlarqigpoq *vv*, is particularly good at —; is clever at —. Cf. -rqigpoq.  
 -tdlerpoq\* *vv*, gets agitated.

- toq* part., I wish! now let—! if only I had!
- toq*, -*tsoq*, -*soq*, *ssoq vn*, forms an intransitive participle of verbs.
- tôq*, -*sôq nn*, who (which) has much —; who (which) is much —. Cf. -*tuvoq*.
- toqaq*, -*sogaq nn*, old —; who for long —.
- torpoq*, -*sorpoq*, -*ssorpoq nn, vn*, enjoys —; uses — Cf. -*rssorpoq*.
- tôrpoq vv*, it chanced that he —; it happened that —.
- tôrpoq*, -*sôrpoq nv*, behaves like — talks like —; derivation from -*tut*,  
-*sut* (æqualis).
- tsagpoq\* vv*, — much agitated.
- tsailivâ*, see -*tailiva*.
- tsartorpoq*, see -*iartorpoq*.
- seriarpoq*, -*seriarpoq vv*, is willing to —.
- serîpoq*, -*serîpoq vv*, is unwilling to —.
- serpoq*, -*serpoq vv*, expects that —; waits until —. Semitr. -*tsêvoq*,  
-*sêvoq*.
- tsîvâ*, -*sîvâ vv*, waits with it until —.
- tsîsigâ*, -*sîsigâ vv*, occupies himself with it until —.
- tsiaq nn*, rather — Cf. -*atsiaq*.
- tsialaq nn*, nice, neat, pretty.
- tsiânguaq nn*, not bad —.
- tsiarpoq vv*, — rather a little; — a moment.
- tsorpoq* (-*tôq*) *nv*, increases in —. Cf. -*gtorpoq*.
- tuqaq*, -*suaq nn*, the only one, single —.
- tuarpoq*, -*suarpoq vv*, — only; — alone.
- tuauvoq nv*, is the only one —.
- tuarpoq*, -*juarpoq*, -*uarpoq vv*, continues to —.
- tuarsînarpoq vv*, continues incessantly to —.
- tuînarpoq*, -*tuînarpoq vv*, — constantly; — always; incessantly.
- tuvoq*, -*suvoq* (-*tôq*) *nv*, has a large —; has many —.
- tugâ*, -*sugâ nv*, thinks that it is too —.
- tusîvoq nv*, increases in —. Cf. *gtorpoq* and -*tsorpoq*.
- tûvoq*, -*sûvoq nv*, is one who has great —.
- tûssârpoq*, -*tsûssârpoq*, -*ssûssârpoq* (-*ussaq*) *vv*, pretends to —.
- tûvoq*, *ssûvoq nv*, formed of the intransitive participle -*toq*, sometimes  
with the same sense as -*tuauvoq*, is the best who —.
- uarpoq*, see -*tuarpoq*.
- uarpoq\* nv*, has much or too much —.
- uîpoq*, see -*juîpoq*.
- umârpoq*, -*jumârpoq* (-*umavoq*) *vv*, will one day —; shall one day —.
- umârnertuvoq vv*, hesitates to —; puts off —.
- umavoq*, -*jumavoq vv*, wants to —; wishes to —.
- umagaluarpoq*, -*jumagaluarpoq vv*, would like to —.
- umatdlerpoq*, -*jumatdlerpoq vv*, has become inclined to —; is set on —.

- uminarpoq*, -*juminarpoq* *vv*, is to be wished that —; is easily —.  
Often with -*qaoq*.
- uminarsarpá*, -*juminarsarpa* *vv*, makes it worth while —; makes it easy to —.
- úmerpá* *vv*, suddenly; — at the moment.
- ungnarpoq*, -*jungnarpoq* *vv*, probably. Cf. -*gunarpoq*.
- ungnaerpoq*, -*jungnaerpoq* *vv*, — no longer; — no more.
- ungnarsivoq*, -*jungnarsivoq* *vv*, — presumably.
- úpá*, -*ssúpá* (-*ut*) *vv*, — for him; with it; as to him. Semitr. -*ússivoq*.
- ússorpai* *vv*, — piecemeal. Semitr. -*ússuivoq*.
- ussaq* *nn*, which resembles —.
- ussarpoq* *vv*, very nearly; tolerably.
- ussárpoq*, -*russárpoq* *nv*, makes as if; plays at —.
- useq* (-*ut*) *vn*, the manner in which —.
- ut* *vn*, means of —; reason for —; time when —. Cf. -*ssut*.
- utaq* \* *vn*, like -*ut*.
- utigá* *vv*, — with it; — over it; — for that reason. Cf. -*ssutigá*.
- ut*, *nn* owned —.
- uvoq* *nv*, is —. Can be used transitively after -*ssuaq*, -*nguaq*, -*tsiaq*, -*kasik* and the like.
- vatdlárpoq*, -*patdlárpoq* *vv*, — largely (N. G.); too —.
- vfárik* *vn*, *nn* really —; uncommonly —.
- vfárigpoq* *vv*, extremely —.
- vfárigpoq* *vv*, is clever at —. Cf. -*marigpoq*.
- vfardlugpoq* *vv*, is no good at —. Cf. -*mardlugpoq*.
- vik*, -*vfik*, -*fik* *vn*, the place where —; the time when —; the person whom —.
- vigá*, -*vfigá*, -*figá* *vv*, has him or it as a place or time for —.
- vik* *nn*, proper —; real —; genuine —.
- vigpoq* *vv*, -really; entirely; — completely.
- vigsorpoq* *vv*, particularly.
- vkarpá* *vv*, — entirely.
- vkárpoq*\* *vv*, — far and wide.
- vsárpoq* *vv*, — in a particularly high degree.

In this list an asterisk denotes the limited affixes (cf. § 42) while the abbreviations denote the character of the affix (cf. § 41).

#### § 40.

As regards the affixes, their form, the way they are joined to the stems, their meaning and other relations, we refer the reader to the Dictionary. Here we shall merely make some general remarks on the affixes and their use, and discuss some few phenomena which render necessary a special treatment.

The affixes are always joined to the stem of the word, the endings of the stem word being dropped. But they are added in different ways.

1. A number of affixes are joined directly to the vowel with which the stem terminates or which immediately precedes the final consonant of the stem. For instance, *-lik*, provided with, *igdlulik* (from *igdlo*, house); *qajalik* (from *qajaq*, kayak); *inulik* (from *inuk*, human being). Where the stem ends in a *t*, this is regarded as a *te* and the affix is joined to this, *aputilik* (from *aput*, snow). Thus likewise with the verb *-lerpoq*, begins, e. g. *asalerpá*, he begins to like him; *autdlalerput*, they began to travel (from *autdlarpoq*); *kialerpoq*, it is beginning to get warm (from *kiagpoq*). But *tikiutilerput*, they are beginning to come (from *tikiúpoq*).

2. Others are joined to the final sound of the stem word, in which process *q* is changed to *r*, *k* to *g*, and *t* is as a rule expressed by stressing the vowel. Thus for instance *-mio*, inhabitant: *ilumio* (from *ilo*, interior); *narssarmio* (from *narssaq*, plain); *qilangmio* (from *qilaq*, sky). Likewise: *-niarpoq*, strives after; *piniarpoq*, goes out hunting (from *pivoq*); *tusarniarpoq* (from *tusarpoq*, hears); *agdlangniarpoq* (from *agdlagpoq*, writes). *tugtúniarpoq* (from *tugtúpoq*, has shot reindeer).

3. A number of affixes always require to be preceded by a long syllable and therefore insert a consonant, if there is none such. *-ssuaq*, large; *anorerssuaq* (from *anore*, wind); *maligssuaq* (from *malik*, wave); *angússuaq* (from *angut*, man). *-palugpoq*, sounds or looks like —, *Nángmiorpalugpoq* (from *Nángmio*, a person from Godthaab), *sungarpalugpoq* (from *sungaq*, bile); *augpalugpoq* (from *auk*, blood). Or they prefer an accent in front of them and drop the consonant, as exemplified in the Dictionary. E. g. *-nguaq*, small; *zsaveq*, shall. *inínguaq* (from *ine*, room); *qíngmínguaq* (from *qíngmeq*, dog); *panínguaq* (from *panik*, daughter); *angutínguaq* (from *angut*, man). *tunísavá* (from *tunivá*, gives him); *atúsavá* (from *atorpá*, uses it); *agdlásavá* (from *agdlagpoq*, writes), but *aggiutísavá* (from *aggiúpá*, comes with it).

4. Finally we must mention some affixes which enter into so close a connection with the stem that the latter is changed thereby, especially by the shifting of the stress. We mention some examples. *-vik*, the place where, *-ut*, the means whereby, *-livoq*, becomes. Thus *sanavoq*, instead of the normal form *sanavfik*, forms the word *sánavik*, workshop, with the accent thrown back. With *-ut* the same word, instead of the normal form *sanaut* forms the word *sánat*, tool. Thus the affix *-ut* may both have the form *-at* and *-it* and in addition *zssut* and *-gut*. Instead of *angilivoq* (from *angivoq*, is large) the word *agdlivoq*, becomes large, is formed with *-livoq*, and instead of *mikilivoq* (from *mikivoq*,

is small) is formed *migdlivoq*, becomes small, both with the accent thrown back.

There occur besides several affixes with greater or smaller peculiarities in the way they are attached to the stem. Information on this point is given in the Dictionary.

#### § 41.

All stem words both of a nominal and a verbal character are enlarged by affixes, and with these affixes they either keep their character as nouns or verbs or change it for the opposite. This is connected with the fact that the affixes are in themselves nounlike or verb-like and require to be added either to a noun-like or a verb-like stem.

Here it must of course be observed that there exist affixes which have both forms, e. g. *-ngajak* and *-ngajagpoq*, almost, and can be added to both classes of words, with or without a change of meaning, thus the same *-ngajak* and *-sivoq*, *savigsivoq*, gets a knife, *ajorsivoq*, falls ill.

But in the main the affixes can be divided into 4 groups, as follows:

1. Noun-like affixes which are attached to nouns. We mention the examples: *-ssuaq*, large, *-nguaq*, little, *-lik*, provided with, *-tâq*, new, *-toqaq*, old.

2. Noun-like affixes which are attached to verbs and change these into nouns.

Examples: *-neq*, the act of, the state of, *-rdlâq*, new, *-rqâq*, first, *-ut*, means of, —.

3. Verb-like affixes which are joined to nouns and change these into verbs.

Examples: *-erûpoq*, has lost —, *-gâ*, *-rá*, has it for —, *-liarpoq*, travels, goes to —, *-ngorpoq*, becomes —, *-uvoq*, is —.

4. Verb-like affixes which are joined to verbs:

Examples: *-qaoq*, much, *-lârpoq*, little, *-lerpoq*, begins to —, *-dluarpoq*, good, *-nerpoq*, I wonder? *-rêrpoq*, already, *-rquvâ*, bids it, *-umavoq*, will.

In the Dictionary these groups are designated respectively as *nn* (nouns with a nominal affix), *vn* (verbs with a nominal affix), *nv* (nouns with a verbal affix), and *vv* (verbs with a verbal affix).

This arrangement of the affixes corresponds to that of W. THALBITZER in "Eskimo" (Boas: Handb. Amer. Ind. Lang. § 60).

## § 42.

Most affixes can be added to all stem words within the limitation indicated by their meaning, and they may be added to each other within the same limitation. They are called *free* affixes.

There are some, however, which are limited to a single or very few combinations. These are called *limited* affixes and are marked with an asterisk in the Dictionary.

## § 43.

In a word compounded with several affixes the order in which these succeed each other denotes the place of the affix in the meaning of the word. The word is built up, as it were, as it gradually comes into existence, in such a way that each fresh affix gives it an additional meaning.

This of course is decidedly so when the affixes change from the noun-like to the verb-like form or the reverse. But it also applies to the same group of affixes.

Thus there is a great difference between the words *niuvvertuligssaq* and *niuvvertugssalik*, though they are both compounded of *niuvortoq*, manager of a settlement, and *-gssaq*, becoming, destined for, and *-lik*, provided with, a place where — lives.

*niuvvertuligssaq*, a place set apart as a place for a manager of a settlement, i. e. a colony.

*niuvvertugssalik*, a place where a future manager of a settlement, i. e. an assistant, is appointed.

As an aid to the understanding of such a compounded word we may lay down the rule that the word is to be translated backwards, since an English sentence naturally begins with that personal affix with which the Greenlandic word ends, and the affixes thereupon occur to the mind in the reverse order.

*Nûk*, naze i. e. the settlement of Godthaab: *-liarpoq*, travels to: *-niarpoq*, intends: *-aluarpoq*, really: *-nerpoq*, I wonder: these affixes are compounded with the plural ending of the 2. person in the interrogative mood to the following word:

*Nûliarniaraluarnerpise?*

which translated into English is:

I wonder whether you have really thought of going to Godthaab.

Some affixes prefer as far as possible to be placed at the end of the word.

For instance:

- savoq*, shall.
- ngilâq*, not.
- aluarpoq*, really, otherwise.
- nerpoq*, I wonder.

This sequence has been chosen on purpose, since precisely these affixes may be joined together to the following word.

-*sângikaluarnerpoq*, I wonder whether he really should not — in which we see the last affix decidedly requires the last place.

The affix -*qaoq* is as a rule placed as the last component of a word.

#### § 44.

The affixes fall into several groups according to their meaning, though many of them have a meaning which is often untranslatable, or at any rate requires a long explanation; such therefore have not been included here. The chief groups are as follows:

1. Affixes *temporally determining* verbs (past, future etc.) e. g. -*lerpoq*, begins to; -*umârpoq*, will; -*simavoq*, has; -*rêrpoq*, already.
2. Affixes expressing *dimension* (with nouns) or degree of intensity (with verbs), e. g. -*ssuaq*, large, -*nguaq*, little, -*qaoq*, much, -*dluarpoq*, good, -*ngârpoq*, strongly.
3. Affixes denoting an *inclination* for, a hankering after, eagerness to, that is to say denoting emotion or volition, e. g. -*niarpoq*, endeavours to; -*umavoq*, will; -*gugpoq*, longs for; -*tsagpoq*, passionately.
4. Affixes containing an *evaluation*, e. g. -*kasik*, poor, mean, -*palâq*, wretched, -*gigpoq*, fine, -*nâq*, favourite, -*vik*, proper, wholly.
5. Affixes expressing an *activity*, e. g. -*lerivoq*, work with, -*liorpoq*, make, -*siaq*, acquired.
6. Affixes drawing a *comparison*, e. g. -*ussaq*, similar; -*naq*, similar: -*paluk*, sound or appearance of —.
7. Affixes expressing a *possibility* e. g. -*gunarpoq*, -*rqôrpoq*, -*nguatsiarpoq*, very likely, perhaps.
8. Affixes giving the statement the character of a *repetition*, e. g. -*tarpoq*, -*araoq*, is in the habit of; -*kulavoq*, often.

9. Affixes of a *negative* or *privative* character: *˘ngilaq*, not; *-ıpoq*, without; *-erpá*; deprives it of something; *-navêrpoq*, never again.

10. Affixes giving the transitive verb an intransitive form without changing its meaning, so-called *semi-transitives* and

11. Affixes which are themselves transitive and are joined to transitive verbs without the object of these being changed, the so-called *double transitives*.

We treat some of these groups in the sections that follow.

#### § 45.

The Greenlandic verb, in its pure form, has a decidedly *preterite* sense. *ıserpoq*, he has gone in; *takuvá*, he has seen him. Exceptionally it may be used to denote the present, e. g. *kikiagpara*, now I nail it fast, without, however, the past sense being entirely absent from the mind.

The *past sense* may further be emphasised by the affixes *-simavoq*, has, is, which, however, may also mean very likely, perhaps, and *-rêrpoq*, has already —, has finished, e. g. *autdlarsimáput*, they have gone away. *nererêrpoq*, he has finished eating.

The *present* of a verb is expressed by affixes such as *-lerpoq*, begins to —, and *-tarpoq* or *-araoq*, is in the habit of —. E. g. *kısa ingerdlalerpugut*, now we have at last started going; *únúkut tikıtarput* or *tikıtaraut*, they generally come home in the evening.

In order to give a *future sense* to the verb various affixes are used. The most neutral of these is *-umârpoq*, will, e. g. *tikikumârpoq*, he will be sure to come. The affixes *-riarpoq* and *-iartorpoq* denote a progressive action; e. g. *tigoriarpara*, I shall soon get hold of it; *agdliartorpoq*, grows more and more. The frequently used affix *-niarpoq*, endeavours to, intends, contains something of a wish for, a yearning after something. It is very often employed in connection with the imperative. *pisiniarpoq*, he trades, that is to say, goes to the shop to trade. *inginiarit*, (come and) sit down. A pronounced wish is implied by the affix *-umavoq*. *piumavara*, I want it.

#### § 46.

The Greenlandic affixes having a *negative* or *privative sense* have this feature in common that they not only, as in English, negative and exclude the thing denoted by the stem word, but they express its complete contrast.

The negative affix most commonly employed is *˘ngilaq*. *ajorpoq*, it is no good, compounded with *˘ngilaq*, that is to say, *ajúngilaq*, does

not mean merely that it is not no good, but that it is good, excellent. It can have one or several fresh negations added to it and become e. g. *ajúngíngílaq*, which really doubles the contrast and means that it is absolutely impossible. This is especially striking with words expressing an evaluation such as the above example, whereas it is not so with words expressing another kind of characterisation. *qaqortávoq*, it is white, and *-ngílaq*, not, that is, *qaqortúngílaq*, it is not white, only makes a statement about this colour and does not exclude the possibility of every other colour.

The same applies to the affix *-ípoq*. *pínerpoq*, is beautiful, *pínĩpoq*, is ugly. *aliarnarpoq*, is sad, *alianáipoq*, is delightful. *iluarpoq*, is in order, *iluípoq*, is quite wrong. If a word is compounded with several negative affixes a progressive intensification takes place here too. *iluaitsuitsávoq*, it is quite irreproachable. *iluaitsuitsúngílaq*, is the contrast to this, that is to say, there is no possibility whatever of finding anything good about it.

The affixes *-erpá* and *-iarpá* are of a privative character and signify loses, deprives of, takes from. They occur in several connections. As to this the reader is referred to the Dictionary.

#### § 47.

Not a few verbs can be used both in the intransitive and the transitive form (with one or two persons) without any change in meaning.

E. g. *tusarpunga*, I hear, *tuserpara*, I hear it.  
*igavunga*, I cook food, *igavara*, I cooked it.

But many verbs have such a decidedly transitive meaning that they cannot do without an object. When such occur in the intransitive form (with only one person) they acquire a reflexive meaning.

E. g. *toqúpá*, he kills him; *toqúpoq*, he kills himself, *noqarpá*, tighten it; *noqarpoq*, is twisted.

If it is desired to retain the transitive meaning of the verb, but there is reason to prefer an intransitive form of it, the so-called *semi-transitive* affixes are used, that is to say intransitive affixes, which are added to the transitive verbs and give these an intransitive form without changing their meaning.

Every transitive verb—and transitive affix—has its special semi-transitive form, preferring one of the semi-transitive affixes. Information on this point can usually be found in the Dictionary. These semi-transitive affixes are:

-*ivoq*, as a rule with stems terminating in *q*. E. g. *unatarpá*. *unataivoq*, strikes; *nerdlerpá*, *nerdlivoq*, feeds; *nersorpá*, *nersuivoq*, praises; *aserorterpá*, *aserorterivoq*, crushes.

-*sivoq*, e. g. *núgpá*, *núgsivoq*, moves; *nungúpá*, *nungutsivoq*, devours; *párá*, *párssivoq*, guards.

-*ngnigpoq*, as a rule with stems ending in a vowel. *asavá*, *asangnigpoq* loves; *pigá*, *pigingnigpoq*, owns.

-*dlerpq* is more rarely used. *agssuará*, *agssuardlerpoq*, blames.

When a transitive verb becomes intransitive by the addition of the semi-transitive affix, but the original object is retained in the context, the latter is put in the modalis, *qingmeq unatarpá*, he beats the dog, is thus changed into *qingmimik unataivoq*.

The reason why semi-transitive affixes are used is the wish for a simpler construction of the word. A pure verb form with personal endings denoting both subject and object, and with both these added as special words, may make the context very involved, both formally and actually. A change of the verb-like words to noun-like ones will considerably simplify the composition and the understanding. And the semi-transitive affixes will contribute towards this.

E. g. *nakorsap takuvá piniartup qingmeq unatará* and *nakorsap piniartuq qingmimik unataissoq takuvá* in both cases means:  
The doctor saw that the hunter beat the dog.

It has been said above that this change of the verb from transitive to intransitive occurs without any change taking place in the meaning of the word. It should be noted here, however, that the semi-transitive affixes impart to the word a certain indefinite character.

E. g. *mérqat párai*, she takes care of the children.  
*mérqanik párssivoq*, she takes care of children.

#### § 48.

Some affixes which are decidedly transitive are joined to intransitive verbs and thus give them their own object.

These are the following affixes:

- típá*, lets him.
- rquvá*, bids him.
- sarpá*, works at — him.
- tserpá*, waits to — him.

-*sorá*, supposes him to —.  
 -*tailivá*, prevents him from —.

E. g. *iserpoq*, he went in; *isertípá*, he let him go in. *autdlarpoq*,  
 he went away; *autdlarquvá*, he bid him go away.

But when they are added to transitive stem words, they give up their own object for the benefit of that of the stem word, and add their own object in the terminalis.

*pisiará*, he bought it; *pisiaritípá*, he let (him) buy it or he let it be bought (by him).  
*torqorpá*, he hid it; *torqorquvarput*, we bid (him) hide it, or we bid it to be hidden (by him).

The above-mentioned affixes, which have been called *doubly transitive*, are often used in the appositionalis in such a way that they correspond to what would in English be expressed by a subordinate clause.

-*titdlune*, -*titdlugo*, -*titdlugit* etc., mean while.  
 -*rquvdlune*, -*rquvdlugo*, -*rquvdlugit* etc., mean in order to.  
 -*tserdlune*, -*tserdlugo*, -*tserdlugit* etc. mean until.  
 -*tínane*, -*tínago*, -*tinagit* etc., mean before.

#### § 49.

Transitive verbs, when enlarged by affixes, may acquire a passive meaning and thus an intransitive form. This as a rule takes place in two ways:

By the affix -*neqarpoq* being added. E. g. -*tiguvá*, he took it; *tiguneqarpoq*, it was taken.

By adding the affix -*uvoq* to the passive participle. E. g. *tigussaq*, taken; *tigussauvoq*, he was taken.

### VI. THE JOINING OF WORDS

#### § 50.

When several words are joined together to form a context corresponding to what we call a sentence, the words are not as in our language welded together to form one unit, but must rather be said to be coordinate, each single word—except the relative forms—having its own independent and quite complete (finished) meaning so that it can be understood by itself. Therefore the joining together of several words

in reality only means a complement, an amplification, an explanation of the single word.

The chief component of a combination of word will as a rule be a verb in an independent verbal mood with one or two personal endings. These personal endings often require to have a special word as a complement, since we must be informed who or what the subject and the object are. If these again have personal endings, there may be reason to indicate to whom these personal endings refer. Further words may be added to render the meaning complete, either verbs in dependent moods or nouns with relational endings and these additions may each require several elements as a necessary explanation. In this way a combination of words may become more or less extensive. But by its form the word itself indicates its place in the context.

E. g. *nerdlerpai*, he fed them.

*angutâta nerdlerpai*, his father fed them.

*Pâviap angutâta nerdlerpai*, Pavia's father fed them.

*Pâviap angutâta qingmê nerdlerpai*, Pavia's father fed his dogs.

*Pâviap angutâta niuvertup qingmê nerdlerpai*, Pavia's father fed the manager's dogs.

*Pâviap angutâta niuvertup qingmê kângmata nerdlerpai*, because they were hungry, P.'s father fed the manager's dogs.

*Pâviap angutâta niuvertup qingmê kângmata neqânik nerdlerpai*, because they were hungry Pavia's father fed the manager's dogs with its flesh.

*Pâviap angutâta niuvertup qingmê kângmata puissip neqânik nerdlerpai*, because they were hungry Pavia's father fed the manager's dogs with the flesh of a seal.

*igpagssaq Pâviap angutâta niuvertup qingmê angalanermit qasuvdlutigdlo kângmata ungalûgkamut isertitdlugit puissip neqânik nerdlerpai*, yesterday Pavia's father fed the manager's dogs, because they were tired and hungry from the journey, with seal flesh, letting them come into the yard.

Of such complementary parts linked to the principal component we may mention the following:

1. Nominal complementary links.

- a. Subject, which like the succeeding parts may consist of several words joined together, e. g. *Pâviap angutâta*.
- b. Object, e. g. *niuvertup qingmê*.
- c. Situative phrase, e. g. *ungalûgkamut, puissip neqânik*.
- d. Participles, e. g. *igpagssaq*.

## 2. Verbal complementary links.

- a. The dependent moods, e. g. *kângmata*.
- b. The transitive participle (not occurring in the example).
- e. The appositionalis, coordinate or subordinate, e. g. *qasuvdlutigdlo utigdlo*.

## § 51.

Each of these verbal complementary links may have its special complements to the same extent as the principal component.

Of the actual word order only the following main rule can be given: The complement must usually precede the part to which it forms a complement.

A noun in the relative case must precede the component to whose personal ending it is to form a complement, and no word must be inserted which can disturb this relation.

A verb in the relative mood likewise prefers the place before the principal component.

The simple complementary links form a complement to the immediately succeeding word to whose form they correspond.

As a result hereof the principal component will generally terminate the sentence and can only be followed by a coordinate or subordinate appositionalis with the complement belonging to it.

Coordinate words have the same number, case, and relational ending.

## § 52.

The *relative form* both of the nouns (the relative case, cf. § 13) and of the verbs (the relative moods) indicates the dependence of the word on another word in the combination.

In nouns a word in the relative case always corresponds to a personal ending in the word by which it is governed.

If it is governed by another noun it always denotes the owner or performer of that word.

E. g. *igdlup matua*, the door of the house (literally; the house's its door), *sanassup saná*, the carpenter's work.

If it is governed by a transitive verb it denotes the subject of the verb.

E. g. *qingmip kîvá*, the dog bit him (lit. the dog's its bitten).

In verbs a word in the relative mood always signifies an action or condition subordinate to the principal component. The personal

endings of the relative moods are clearly enough the same as the personal endings of the relative case. But the verb does not, as does the noun, require a similar ending in the governing word. The relative moods will always be translatable into English by a subordinate clause, beginning with a "since" or "because" when it is the relative preterite, a "when" or "if" when it is the relative future.

E. g. *nálángingmat anisípara*, because (or since) he was naughty, I sent him out.

*nálángigpat anisisavara*, if he is naughty, I will send him out.

The fact that in Greenlandic it is the subject of a positive statement which undergoes change shows that it is subordinate in comparison with the object. A sentence such as *qingmip mēraq kivá*, the dog bites the child, is thus in the Greenlandic mind conceived as: The child the dog's bitten, or the child is bitten by the dog.

### § 53.

Properly speaking the *situative endings* denote simply location or direction. But in addition they are used, as in other languages, in a metaphorical sense. We mention the principal endings.

The *localis* simply denotes place.

E. g. *qeqertame*, on the island.

*igdlume*, in the house.

*palasikúne*, at the clergyman's.

or time:

E. g. *ukiume*, this winter.

*wdlorme tamatumane*, on that day.

*qaumanerane*, while it is light (lit. in its being light).

When the relation ending denotes time it can often be entirely dispensed with, especially in composite expressions.

E. g. *únuaq tamát*, all night.

*ukiut tamaisa*, every year (lit. all the years).

*wdloq autdlarfigput*, the day we left.

### § 54.

The *terminalis* denotes:

1. The object of a movement.

E. g. *Kangermut autdlarput*, they went to *Kangeq*.

*igdlumut iserit*, go into the house.

*natermut ingípoq*, he sat down on the floor.

2. In a metaphorical sense it is used about address or use.

E. g. *wavnut oqarpoq*, he said to me.

*nuliaminut túniúpa*, he gave it to his wife.

*ilingnut kángunarpog*, it is a disgrace to you.

*sumut atúsavá*, what is he to use it for?

3. In the doubly transitive affixes (§ 48) the subject proper of the stem word is put in the terminalis.

E. g. *mêrقات ajoqimut párerquvai*, he asked the catechist to look after the children.

*nerrivik sanassumut iluarsartípá*, he let the carpenter mend the table.

In certain parts of Greenland it is used instead of distantialis: *qíanermut úlilegaunga*, I am shivering with cold.

#### § 55.

The *modalis* ending is employed with the greatest frequency. Its chief use may be given in the following points:

1. It denotes the manner in which something is done.

E. g. *kigaitsumik*, slowly.

*navsuitsumik*, distinctly.

*sapíngisangnik*, according to (your) ability, i. e. as well as you can.

*piumassangnik*, according to (your) will, i. e. as you wish.

2. It denotes the instrument with which something is done.

E. g. *savingmik toqúpá*, he killed it with a knife.

*oqautsimik atautsimik akíngilánga*, he did not answer me (with) one word.

It denotes the indirect or secondary object.

E. g. *igfiamik tunivá*, he gave him bread.

*Máriamik taivát*, they called her Maria.

4. It denotes the word which forms the complement of certain intransitive affixes, thus *-qarpoq*, the semi-transitive affixes (§ 46) and also *-lik*.

E. g. *angisúmik umiatsiaqarpugut*, we have a large boat.

*mêrқанik párssissut*, those who take care of children.

*qaqortumik ánorálik*, one in a white "anorak".

In everyday speech *mik* and *mit* are often confused.

## § 56.

The *distantialis* ending expresses:

1. Distance from.

E. g. *Kangermit mīlit pingasūput*, it is three miles from *Kangeq*.

2. Starting point.

E. g. *qáqamit aterput*, they went down of (from) the mountain.  
*igdlumit anīput*, they went out of (from) the house.

3. The difference in comparison.

E. g. *ajojimit píkingneruvoq*, he is cleverer than the catechist.  
*igdlwtīnit portuneruvoq*, it is higher than our house.

4. The cause.

E. g. *qīanermī ūlileqaunga*, I am shivering with cold.

5. The subject proper when the verb has a passive affix.

E. g. *kivfamit sanassauvoq*, it has been made by the hired man.

## § 57.

The *vialis* ending expresses:

1. The way.

E. g. *nundkut*, over land.

*qungasiagut erqorpara*, I hit it in (through) the neck.  
*agssavkut eqinga*, shake hands with me.

2. Time, as signifying the usual time.

E. g. *wdlākut makīarpugut*, we usually get up in the morning.  
*ūnūkut inartarpugut*, in the evening we usually go to bed.

or signifying some definite time, when it is preceded by another temporal determinative.

E. g. *igpagssaq wdlākut*, yesterday morning.

*sapātiungmat ūnūkut*, last Sunday evening.

## § 58.

The *æqualis* ending is used in the same sense as the English as or like.

E. g. *oqalugfigtut agtigaog*, it is as large as a church.

*mīlisut takitigaog*, it is (like) a mile long.

*kalātdlisut*, Greenlandish (lit. like a Greenlander).

*qavdlunātut*, Danish (lit. like a Dane).

## § 59.

The person that we have called the 4. person has a *reflexive sense* and always refers to the subject of the principal component in the combination. It is employed very consistently in Greenlandic.

Not only is it necessary in simple combinations of words.

E. g. *arnane asavâ*, he loves his mother.

*angajume savia tiguwâ*, he took his elder brother's knife.

*inerune anisinauvoq*, when he is finished, he can go out.

*nâlagkane qimagkamiuk nâpipânga*, when he had left his own master he met me.

But it is also obligatory in every context where the subject is indicated.

E. g. *atâtame angerdlarqungmane autdlarpoq*, he left because his (own) father bid him return home.

*qitornai atissardlugput arnamik soqutigingmatik*, his children were badly dressed because their mother did not care for them.

*niuvortoq kivfanilo tikíput*, the manager and his own hired men have come.

As shown in some of the examples given here the 4. person is also used in the verbs as secondary personal endings, when these refer to the subject. This occurs in the appositionalis, in the relative moods, and in the transitive participle.

E. g. *qajartordlune autdlarpoq*, he went away, rowing in a kayak.  
*unatarmâne nâgdliugtídlunilo kamalerpoq*, he got angry because they struck him and worried him.

*inugsiarneqigamik pulârfigigugtik ilagsivdluásavâtít*, as they are very hospitable, they are sure to make you welcome when you visit them.

*niuvértúkút ilimagait ornísagátik*, they expected the manager with his family to come to them.

In everyday speech, however, there is no little tendency to substitute the 3. for the 4. person in the more distant parts of the context.

## § 60.

The *appositionalis* is always the complement to a verb and has its subject in common with the latter. The appositionalis has as a rule

only one personal ending which for the 1. and 2. persons may indicate both the subject and the object, while for the 3. person it only indicates the object, and for the 4. person only the subject.

Eg. g. *tigsiardluta ingerdlavugut*, we set out sailing, i. e. with a sail.  
*iperardluta taimaitipâtigut*, they let us go, releasing us.  
*iterdlune oqalulerpoq*, waking up, he began to talk.  
*akivdlugo oqarpoq*, answering him, he said.

In the appositionalis mood there are, however, some forms with two persons: *-dlutigo* and *-dlutigik*, we — him, we — them; *-dlusiuk*, *-dlusigik*, you — him, you — them.

The relation of the appositionalis to the verb to which it is joined is as a rule subordinate and denotes an attendant circumstance about it or the like. But it may also be regarded as coordinate, if it is joined to it by a *-lo* or *-lûnît*. A series of verbs have always only the first or the last link in the common form but all the others in the appositionalis.

E. g. *igdloqarpoq umiaqardlunilo qamuteqardlunilo autdlaiseqardlunilo* or  
*igdloqardlunilo umiaqardlunilo qamuteqardlunilo autdlaiseqarpoq*, he has a house, a boat, a sledge, and a gun.  
*pikatagpoq eqiasugdlunilo pikordlugdlunilo*, he is untidy and lazy and stupid.

The appositionalis can also replace any of the other moods. It is often used for the imperative and then does not require any verbal predicate.

E. g. *mato matuvdlugo*, close the door.  
*qianak*, do not cry.

### § 61.

As we have seen, the participles are nominal forms of the verb. The intransitive as well as the passive and active participles are nouns according to their form and are treated as such. The same really applies to *the transitive participle*, although according to its form it has an entirely verbal character and has two persons for subject and object. To the Greenlandish mind it forms a nominal whole together with its complementary parts, and may best be translated into English by a relative clause or a noun clause.

E. g. *erne qajartortoq qinguarpâ natserssûp sorssugká*, he saw in a telescope that a hooded seal attacked his son who was out in a kayak.  
*qimatune tikipai tigdligtup nungungajakai*, he came to his store which a thief had almost emptied.

The transitive participle is very often used in lively narrative instead of the indicative mood.

E. g. *ingerdlavdlune ingerdlavdlune qeqertarsuaq ersseriatdlará*, as he rowed on and on he suddenly caught sight of a large island.

And finally the temporal determinative is often given in the transitive participle.

E. g. *ukiorigsigá*, when it had become properly winter.  
*nalunaerqutaq arfineq mardlúngorá*, when it was seven o'clock.

A form of the transitive participle is often employed in a special sense.

E. g. *takugáine*, when one has seen it.  
*ornigkáine*, when one goes up to it.  
*tikikáine*, when one comes to it.  
*ímaqa takugáine*, I wish, I could see it.

Where the active participle is not formed in the usual way from the verb, a lengthened form of it may be made by means of the semi-transitive affixes.

E. g. *autdlartitsissá*, he who sends him.  
*pigingnigtiga*, he who owns me.

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