

TRAVAUX
DU
CERCLE LINGUISTIQUE
DE COPENHAGUE

VOL. XXI

KNUT BERGSLAND & JØRGEN RISCHER (eds.)

Pioneers of
Eskimo Grammar

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PIONEERS OF ESKIMO GRAMMAR

Hans Egede's and Albert Top's
early manuscripts on Greenlandic

edited by

KNUT BERGSLAND & JØRGEN RISCHER

on the basis of preparatory work by

MARIE KREKLING JOHANNESSEN & OLE SOLBERG

THE LINGUISTIC CIRCLE OF COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN

1986

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PREFACE

The idea of this publication originates from the late Ole Solberg (1879-1946), professor of ethnography at the University of Oslo. About 1930 he had located a copy of Albert Top's manuscript of 1727 in the Artillery Museum in Oslo, copied it and compared it with the other manuscript, Ledreborg 338 in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, probably intending to publish it, but during World War II the former manuscript disappeared and the plan came to naught.

In the early 1950s Solberg's copy was made known to Knut Bergsland by his former assistant Marie Krekling Johannessen, the plan was renewed, and Mrs. Johannessen prepared the text for publication, based on both manuscripts. In 1960 a paper by Nils Egede Bloch-Hoell ("Et Egede-manuskript fra 1725," *Norsk tidsskrift for misjon*, årg. 14, 1960, Nr. 2, 98-113) called our attention to Hans Egede's manuscript of 1725, and Mrs. Johannessen copied the linguistic parts of it for inclusion in the planned publication. Bergsland made an index and was preparing an introduction but for various reasons had to put the work aside in 1962.

Some years ago the work could finally be taken up again in collaboration with Jørgen Rischel. In the present version of the introduction Bergsland has written about the general historical setting and about Egede's and Top's achievements in Greenlandic grammar, whereas Rischel has written about the old manuscripts with particular reference to their Greenlandic vocabularies, and formulated the section on Egede's and Top's Greenlandic orthography.

Since William Thalbitzer wrote his pioneering monograph on early scholarly work about Greenland (*Fra Grønlandsforskningens første Dage*, Københavns Universitets Festskrift, 1932) more evidence has come to light, which makes Thalbitzer's presentation of the scenario obsolete on certain points.

As regards grammar it was significant that Volmer Rosenkilde in 1934 ("Et Egede-Haandskrift til en grønlandsk Grammatik," *Det grønlandske Selskabs Aarskrift* 1933-34, 73-89) reported on the existence of a "Grammatica Grönländica per Johannem Egede concepta" from 1739 in Hans Egede's own hand. It could thus be ascertained that he had actually played a major part in the grammar attributed to his son (Paul Egede 1760). This observation (see Knut Bergsland: "Hans Egedes betydning for utforskningen av det grønlandske språk," in *Hans Egede, Studier til 200-årsdagen for hans død*, Oslo 1958, 113-36) adds to the importance of the early attempts published in the present volume.

As regards the Greenlandic word lists, it was realized recently that the long list in Peder Hansen Resen's *Atlas Danicus* from the late 17th century is of great

independent significance in spite of the existence of two slightly older lists stemming from the same source (see edition by Robert Petersen and Jørgen Rischel in the journal *Grønland*, 1985, 156-92). In the light of a re-evaluation of the relationship between these early sources and Egede's work in the 1720s it was decided to include in the present edition a word list of 1722 (for which Dr. Finn Gad has supplied valuable information). - As for the linguistic work in the first decade after the colonization there is likewise a new source of information. A few years ago a collection of Greenlandica in the Herrnhut Archive in East Germany became available in microfilm copies in the Rigsarkivet in Denmark (we acknowledge the assistance of Mag. Hans Chr. Gulløv and Archivist, Mrs. Ebba Waaben in calling our attention to the contents of this collection). It turned out that one of these sources gave relevant information on the early lexicographic work.

All of this necessitated additional research and reworking of the introduction over the last few years, which unfortunately detained the publication once more.

The historical parts of the Introduction summarize data from well-known publications including the Journals of the Egedes and, as regards Top, Ostermann 1940, 808-18 (also 235-40). We feel there is little need for extensive references to literature on the history of Greenland. Only a few sources quoted directly or indirectly in the Introduction are listed below:

- Bobé, Louis 1945, 1952: *Hans Egede, Colonizer and Missionary of Greenland* (Copenhagen; first ed. 1945 in Danish)
 Diplomatarium Groenlandicum 1492-1814, ed. L. Bobé, *Meddelelser om Grønland*, vol. 120 (1939)
 Egede, Paul 1788: *Efterretninger om Grønland uddragne af en Journal holden fra 1721 til 1788* (Copenhagen 1788)
 Ostermann, H. 1940: *Nordmænd paa Grønland 1721-1814* (Oslo)
 Solberg, O. 1917: "Det bergenske handelskompagni av 1721 og Grønlands kolonisation. Nogen kildeundersøkelser af O. Solberg," *Bergens historiske forenings skrifter* nr. 23
 Sollied, P.R. & O. Solberg 1932: *Bergenserne på Grønland i det 18. århundre, I, Haabets Koloni 1721-1726* (Oslo)

Dr. Michael Fortescue has kindly gone over the Introduction to this edition to improve its English style.

The editors gratefully acknowledge the willingness of the Linguistic Circle of Copenhagen to include this edition in the series TCLC, and the financial support of the Danish Research Council for the Humanities to defray the cost of publication.

The Editors

INTRODUCTION

The Historical Setting

Hans Povelsen Egede (1686-1758), the pioneer of Eskimo grammar as well as the founder of the first Danish colony and mission in West Greenland, had behind him many years of mental and material preparation when his ship "Haa-bet" (The Hope) arrived in Greenland, at about 64° 7' N, 52° 5' W, on the third of July 1721.

He was born in northern Norway, then part of the united kingdom of Denmark and Norway, on the farm - now a town - of Harstad (68° 50' N, 16° 35' E). His father, a minister's son from Vester Egede in Zealand, Denmark, was the county judge (*sorenskriver*) of the district, his mother a daughter of his father's predecessor. His first formal education, including Latin, Greek and Hebrew, he got from local ministers - his mother's brother and the minister of Hamarøy (68° 6' N, 15° 40' E). In 1705, after one year of study, he graduated in theology from the University of Copenhagen. In 1707 he was appointed a resident curate of Vaagan in northern Norway (68° 13' N, 14° 30' E) and married Giertrud Rask, a daughter of the sheriff of Kvæfjord, west of Harstad. She bore him two sons, Paul (b. 1708) and Niels (b. 1710), both important for his future linguistic work in Greenland, and two daughters.

The idea of going as a missionary to Greenland he conceived - according to his "Relation" of 1722 - one evening in October 1708 in Vaagan. Wandering alone in the twilight, he came to think of what he had read in the Description of Norway (Peder Claussøn 1632), about how in Greenland there had once been Christian people with churches and monasteries, but how the whalers who had been there had seen nothing of the sort. Egede wanted to find the answer to this, and next spring he wrote to his brother-in-law Niels Rask in Bergen, who had sailed on Greenland. Rask reported that on the accessible West Coast, "Strat David", there were only savage people, whereas drift ice blocked the East Coast, where the Norwegian people were supposed to have lived. (In the 18th century it was a current belief that the Norse "Oriental District", Austrbygd, actually in the Southwest, was located on the East Coast.) Thinking that the people were descendants of formerly Christian people, Egede felt obliged to go there to bring them back to the Christian faith, the more so as (he thought) they were of Norwegian extraction and their land had been under the Norwegian crown (since 1261 A.D.).

In his later proposals to the Danish king (1711, 1719, 1720) to obtain privileges for a commercial company as the prerequisite for the mission, Egede stressed the

King's right - in his capacity of King of Norway - to Greenland, now dominated by Dutch whalers and traders. For a long time he had no success, partly because of the state of war with Sweden (1709-20). In 1718 he left his benefice in Vaagan and went to Bergen to work for his case, continuing in 1719 to Copenhagen, but it was only in 1720 that a commercial company was founded, by a number of citizens of Bergen. Three ships were equipped and "Haabet", the ship to winter in Greenland with Egede and his family and a crew of forty people, left Bergen on the 12th of May, 1721. On the 4th of July 1721 the King officially appointed Hans Egede a missionary to Greenland, with a yearly salary of 300 rix-dollars. In February 1723, when the colony was already established, the King finally granted the privileges to the commercial company of Bergen, which functioned until 1726.

Egede's knowledge of Greenlandic before 1725

As regards the language of the "savages" whom Egede wanted to convert, his brother-in-law Niels Rask must already have made it clear that it was something quite different from Norse. Egede was also in close contact with Thomas von Westen (1682-1727), "The Apostle to the Lapps", who started his missionary work in northern Norway in 1716, two years after the establishment of the Mission College in Copenhagen (the first Danish mission was in Tranquebar), and stressed the importance of the vernacular for the true conversion of the people. Von Westen both supported Egede's proposal (1718) and called his attention to a Greenlandic word list (just over 100 words) taken down in 1654 from three native women brought from Greenland to Gottorp by the Danish captain David Dannel and published by Adam Olearius in his *Vermehrte Neue Beschreibung Der Muscowitischen und Persischen Reyse*, Schleswig 1656 (2nd edition 1661). In his *Relation* dated 15 June 1722 (last section before the appendices) Egede explicitly mentions that he took excerpts from this word list, but that he also had access to another, longer word list. In the *Relation* he somewhat vaguely says that this other list was communicated to him by Arni Magnusson, and he identifies it with the list that Thomas Bartholin included in his *Actis Medicis*. It is not quite certain what the material handed over to Egede looked like, however. The word list in the *Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensia Anni 1673*, Vol. II (Hafniæ 1675), which Thomas Bartholin published on the basis of a manuscript stemming from his deceased brother Caspar, contains almost three times the number of words on Olearius' list, although it was recorded on the same occasion in 1654. However, an even longer word list occurs (along with the Bartholin list) in the section about Greenland in Peder Hansen Resen's (unpublished) *Atlas Danicus* from the 1680s. (The best ms. is Ny kgl. Saml. 1087 fol., see *Færoensia* vol. IX: *Peder Hansen Resen: Atlas Danicus, Færøerne*, ed. J. Rischel & P. Skårup 1972, p. IV-VIII; an edition of the Greenlandic word list by Robert Petersen and Jørgen Rischel has appeared in the journal *Grønland*, vol. 33, issue 5-6-7, 1985 ("Tema: Nyt fra 1600- tallet", ed. J. Kisbye Møller, see

p. 156 ff. and 172 ff.)). This extensive list shares with Egede 1722 a couple of words which are not found in the other 17th century lists, cf. Resen: "Agnacuasang", "Nukakpia", "Saccanang" (in new orthography: *arnaquassaaq* 'old woman', *nukappiaq* 'young man', *seqineq* 'sun'), Egede: "Agnakoëchschit", "Nukachpia", "Sakanàch". For the last two of these items it is significant that Egede shares with Resen's list such idiosyncracies as the three "a"-vowels of *seqineq* and the lack of consonant termination in *nukappiaq*.

In any case, Egede had the possibility of getting some idea about the core vocabulary of Greenlandic before his departure for Greenland, but he does not seem to have profited much from the earlier work.

At the last moment he also seems to have got some practical assistance in overcoming the initial language problems. On the 2nd of July 1721, the day before his arrival in Greenland, Egede met a Dutch ship and took on board as a pilot and interpreter a Dutch boatswain who for some years had been sailing on Greenland and "understood very well the speech of the savage men"; the Dutchman was dismissed after two weeks, however.

Hans Egede arrived in Greenland not only as a missionary but also as the head of the whole expedition, responsible to the company of Bergen. The first task was to find a suitable place for building a permanent house and a secure winter harbour for the ship. The place chosen, by Egede called Haabets Havn (The Harbour of Hope), was on an island to the north of Kangeq (about 17 km to the west-southwest of Godthaab, Nuuk, where the colony was moved in 1728, when the King took over the enterprise from the company of Bergen). Another important task was to get acquainted with the neighbourhood, to hunt and fish in order to fill the colonists' stomachs, and to look for suitable places for keeping cows and sheep (actually brought to Greenland in the summer of 1723).

The colony was frequently visited by "the savage Greenlanders", but for a long time the communication remained extremely primitive. In January 1722 one of Egede's men, Aron Augustinisen, who "because of the common name" had become good friends with a Greenlander called "Aroch", was sent for a couple of months to the Greenlanders to learn their language and their hunting methods, but the linguistic result seems to have been nil. In the Relation following the journal he sent home in June 1722, Egede did not have much more to say about the language than what could be gathered from Olearius' word list. Among the few words supposed to be borrowed from Old Norse, adduced as a proof of the Norse extraction of the people, is "et Barn *Pannien*" (Barn, in northern Norway pronounced *ban* 'child'), obviously taken from Olearius "*Pannien* ein Kind" (cf. - more correctly - Resen's longer list "Tochter - Pannien", Bartholin "Pannien - Filiola"): Old Grl. *panian*, *paniat* 'his/her daughter's'. Egede also regretted that the language had not been more thoroughly studied in 1654 since the sparse information he had on the three Greenlanders' speech largely agreed with the language he now encountered. He even found it best to have some young persons kidnapped from the country and educated among Christians, "that they may learn our language, rather than we theirs, to be

thoroughly illuminated in matters of salvation".

It is likely that we have a word list stemming from that very time. As was kindly pointed out to us by Dr. Finn Gad, some copies of Egede's First Journal and Relation of 1722 contain a word list inserted between the Relation and a log book for July 1721 - June 20, 1722. This word list may not belong with Egede's original text, however, to judge from the only preserved autograph (Gl. kgl. Saml. 2888, 4^o) which on the cover is stated to be the copy that Egede sent to Bishop Clemen Schmit in Bergen. It does not occur in all copies either (at least three old manuscripts in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, viz. Gl. kgl. Saml. 853 fol., Kall 637, 4^o, and Section "7" of the miscellanea contained in Ny kgl. Saml. 1294^b fol., lack not only the list but also the log book; we have not investigated a copy reported by Bobé to exist in the Thronhjelm Videnskabernes Selskabs Bibl.). There is, however, a group of (at least) four manuscripts which does contain the list, viz. "A": Section "8" of Ny kgl. Saml. 1294^b, "B": Ny kgl. Saml. 1293 fol., "C": Thott 985, 2^o (all in the Royal Library in Copenhagen) and "D": the miscellanea called "Om lotteri for det Strat-Davidske Kompagni i Bergen" in the Record Office of Norway (NRA: Danske Kancelli, Till. til skåpssakene, pk. 17). A comparison of these manuscripts shows that they all derive ultimately from a lost ms. "X", the mss called "A" and "D" above forming separate branches, whereas "B" and "C" together form a third sub-branch by being (mutually independent) copies of a lost copy of "X" (it is possible that the situation is somewhat more complex). In the majority of cases it is obvious that the best (least corrupt) readings are found in "A"; in some instances, however, the readings in "D" make more sense. "C" is also a good ms., whereas its sister ms. "B" is of very poor quality.

Since we obviously do not have the ms. in which the word list first occurred in connection with the Relation of 1722, there is no way of knowing when, or how, or why the list came to form part of Egede's text. Considering the number of old manuscripts containing it (including the lost ones), however, it is most likely that it goes back to some authoritative version of Egede's text, maybe even to an autograph of the Relation from 1722.

The word list contains 307 entries (in the "A" version). Some of these are shared with the 17th century lists, others not. The list is clearly based in part on some version of Olearius' list, since (a) some of the items agree completely in spelling and translation with Olearius, and (b) the words shared with Olearius are arranged in accordance with the order in which they occur in Olearius, an order which is not due to any alphabetization (as against the alphabetic arrangements in Bartholin and Resen) and which thus points decisively to a very direct connection with the list in Olearius (see below on the "Dictionarium rerum" - arrangement inherent in these two lists).

One section of the 1722 list is particularly interesting in that it consists of verbs (items 262-297) arranged alphabetically according to *the Danish translation*, i.e., it clearly represents the reversal of a preliminary Danish-Greenlandic verb list, which was probably of Egede's own making (note that it is not an excerpt of

Resen's German-Greenlandic word list; there are not only orthographical but also significant morphological differences, as in Egede's item 291 *Kiblopà* 'cuts off' as against Resen's *Kiplokpoin*).

There are some items in 1722 which may be from a longer list resembling that of Resen; a conspicuous example is the phrase *Matokàu migla* - 'shut the door' (item no. 152) whose enigmatic second word is identical with Resen's "Thür Migla" (explained by Petersen and Rischel 1985 as an old inflected form of *milik*) but does not seem to occur anywhere else. However, for the most part the spellings are rather different and often worse in the 1722 list than in Resen.

Altogether, the list of (presumably) 1722 marks no decisive break-through. It contains improvements of spelling and grammatical form compared to the 17th century lists but also examples of the opposite, and the whole list is strangely limited compared to the 17th century material (some of the most commonly used words are missing even if they occur in a reasonably correct form in Olearius).

In the fall of 1722 Egede began to visit the neighbouring Greenlanders together with his two sons, now 14 and 12 years old, in order to have them learn the language from the native children. In November 1722 he brought a young Greenlander into his house, to teach him reading and religion, but after a month he went back to his people. Later two more adults came to the house and stayed for some months, but the teaching was not successful. In February 1723 Egede finally took a boy of 12 years into the house and from then on relied on the children, hoping that the native children would learn Danish (Dano-Norwegian) and his own sons would learn Greenlandic.

By April 1723 Egede had tried to translate into Greenlandic a rudimentary catechism for the natives in his house. The document shows that he had increased his vocabulary and gained some insight into the morphology, such as the plural *innuit* 'people' from *innuch*; local case forms like *Killachme* 'in the sky', *Killachmut* 'to the sky', *Ipsomit* 'of earth (sod)'; verbal forms in *-pock* and *-sock* and the suffixal negation, e.g. *ningapock* is angry', *ningangilack* 'is not angry'; and future suffixes as in *tokosangilack* 'will not die', *tokejomapoa* 'will die'. But he admitted that he was still unable to put his message in a "grammatical order and connexion", so the verbs, for example, have no distinctions of number and persons (as in Dano-Norwegian), and on the whole the sentences must have been wellnigh incomprehensible to a monolingual Greenlandic. At this point, then, having no assistant, Egede could not yet start teaching the natives outside his house.

At the end of July 1723 the ship brought the longed-for assistant: Albert Topp (Topp on his tombstone 1742). He was born in 1697 in Leikanger in Sogn, western Norway, had in 1720 graduated in theology after three years of study in Copenhagen, and was on the 30th of March 1723 appointed a minister in Greenland for four years by the commercial company of Bergen, receiving a royal confirmation on April 16.

Top's arrival made it possible for Egede to undertake longer voyages of discovery. In August and September 1723 he followed the coast southward all the

way to Nanortalik, actually discovering the Austrbygd, which he still thought was located on the east coast. The "pronunciation and language" of the southern natives he found somewhat different from that of the neighbours of the colony. In February-March 1724 he followed the coast northward to about 60°, but the weather prevented him from reaching his goal, the whaling and trading place "Nepisene" (Nipisat, some 20 km south of Holsteinsborg).

Top's first job was to study "the few vocabula and expressions of the Greenlanders' language" that Egede had collected since his arrival in 1721, but he no doubt also worked with the natives in the house. In addition to the boy who came in February 1723 (and drowned in July 1724), there was a 10-12 years old orphan, Pápa, who came in October 1723 and stayed until his death by smallpox 1733, and the young man Poek, who came at the end of December 1723 and went to Denmark in August 1724 (to return in May 1725). Also Egede's sons Paul and Niels of course took an active part in the linguistic teamwork. From January 1724 on, Top alternated with Egede in their missionary work with the neighbouring Greenlanders and the home reading sessions.

In his report "Perlustratio Grønlandiæ", sent to the Company in August 1724 (published by somebody else in Copenhagen 1729 under the title "Det gamle Grønlands Nye PERLUSTRATION"), Egede added to the alleged borrowings from Old Norse - now excluding "Pannien" - some general remarks which testify to more systematic investigations of the language. "It is indeed a very difficult language", but as far as Egede could see, "it has quite natural and convenient expressions, is even of such nice construction, especially as regards the verbs, that one could hardly expect from such rude and bad-mannered people." He had also observed that the women had a special pronunciation, "generally ending their words in N."

The progress is evident also from the expanded catechism that followed the journal of July 1723 - July 1724. The verbs are now marked for person, also object person, e.g. *kiá neglipatigut Tongarsumitlo appátigut?* 'who has loved us and taken us away from the Devil?' Several moods are distinguished: indicative, interrogative, imperative-optative, causative, conditional, but the contemporative (appositional) had not yet been discovered. Nouns have got possessive suffixes and a relative case, but only in nominal constructions (as a genitive), and local cases are still treated like enclitic prepositions, e.g. *Gudibme acka* 'in God's name' (*Gudib ackane). Full command of the language was still a remote goal.

At the end of July 1724 Top went to "Nepisene", where a new colony was established, and had with him Pápa, who both served as an informant for Top's linguistic studies and received religious instruction sufficient for Top to baptize him on New Year's Day of 1725 under the name of Friderich Christian. The other Greenlandic boy having drowned and Poek gone to Denmark, Egede was left in the old colony with his sons. Paul, now about 16 years old, started in August 1724 to help his father as an interpreter and religious teacher, and by November 1724 they had translated some chapters of the Genesis and intended to continue with an evangelical story. In January 1725 Egede got hold of two new

Greenlandic boys, respectively 8 or 9 and about 12 years old, and taught them to read and to answer questions from the catechism he read to them in his Greenlandic. The first week of May 1725 Egede passed in the new colony with Top, who was now "fairly advanced in the language". In June Top and the other people of the new colony returned to the old colony, where Poek had by now returned from Denmark.

The manuscript of 1725

In June 1725, together with the journal for the year 1724/25, Egede sent to the Mission College a copy of a ms. describing the linguistic achievements to date. He briefly refers to this in a Post Scriptum to his letter of the 9th of June, and mentions that he is sending only one copy because he has had no time to copy it. The manuscript (Ledreborg 339,4°, in the Royal Library, Copenhagen) in Hans Egede's own hand was first brought to light in our time by Louis Bobé 1945: 87-88, cf. Nils Egede Bloch-Hoell: Et Egede-manuskript fra 1725, in Norsk tidsskrift for misjon, Årg. 14, 1960, Nr. 2, 98-113. The manuscript consists of six parts, of which parts (4) and (6) are published in the present volume:

- (1) pp. 1-36: Genesis 1-11, translated before November 6, 1724, with a dedication to Crown Prince Christian dated June 9, 1725.
- (2) pp. 39-63: 18 pericopes of the Gospels, with a postscript apologizing for the imperfection of the translation.
- (3) pp. 65-93: a new version of the catechism for the Greenlanders.
- (4) pp. 96-121: Dictionarium.
- (5) pp. 123-153: "Nogle Smaae Orationer og Alloqvia foreholdet Grønlænderne Till at ofverbeviise dem deris Vanvittighed og lastelige tilbøyeligheder." [Some small orations and addresses to the Greenlanders, to convince them of their madness and depraved inclinations.]
- (6) pp. 155-172: Formula Conjugandi. Etc.

The Dictionarium must be seen in close connection with the shorter word list which Egede probably worked out in 1722 (or possibly even earlier). The great majority of the words (predominantly nouns) occurring in the 1722 list recur in the Dictionarium, often with improved spelling or in a more standardized grammatical form, but sometimes in a less fortunate form, cf. the word (in new orthography) *qallunaaq* which was rendered quite correctly as "Kablunàch" in the 1722 list but has degenerated into "Kubluniàch" in 1725, or *alussaat* which is spelled meaningfully with *x* in 1722 ("Aluxìch - En Skee") but has been miscopied with *p* in 1725. Strangely enough, there are also some crucial omissions, cf. that such genuine words as *kalaaleq* ("Kalálæ - En mennische, En Grønlænder"), *aqajaroq* ("Akayora - Indvolle") and *qalui* ("Kalluck - En Øsse") occur in the 1722 list but neither in Egede's Dictionarium of 1725, nor in Top's text of 1727 (as for *kalaaleq*, the term *inuit* really seems to have been the more

common term even in the region of Godthaab (Nuuk), cf. Paul Egede's explicit reference to this term in his *Continuation of the Relations*, in the entry for 20th January 1737 referring to the fights between the old Norse settlers and the Greenlanders).

There can, however, be no doubt that the 1722 list represents a stage of work prior to the *Dictionarium*, even if it is only preserved in later copies. One may, then, speculate why the later work is on some points rather worse than the old list. In any case, one should be careful not to take strange wordforms in the *dictionarium* as a definite testimony of Egede's opinion on each word. There may be a good deal of uncertainty, or vacillation between traditional spelling and oral impression, or downright sloppiness underlying the renderings in the *Dictionarium*. This is apparent also if the spelling in the *Dictionarium* is compared to that of the grammar (part (6) of the ms.). The latter is, on the whole, markedly more precise and consistent. This has to do with the elicitation technique, of course (many of the "formulæ loqvendi" must have been recorded hastily or from memory), but also with the greater dependence of the word list on its predecessors. One general and surprising difference is that the verb paradigms favour the spelling *-gp-* in verbs with a velar stem, whereas the *Dictionarium* sometimes has *-p-* (even in the same word), and when it does indicate the velar this is done with the more "archaic" *c*, *ch* or *ck* rather than *g*. Altogether, the *Dictionarium* probably just represents a slight brushing up of the 1722 list for the purpose of quickly displaying something to the sponsors; this may explain why it lags behind the linguistic insights of the grammatical part, as it were.

The *Dictionarium* of 1725 is basically arranged in accordance with the 1722 list. The overall sequence of the shared words is preserved, though with three major changes: (1) a section of words referring to Christian concepts ("De Deo") is added at the very beginning, which nicely reflects the new demands on the language which the 17th century lists did not meet and which words therefore were not available by the time the 1722 list was worked out; (2) there is now a separate section of "Nomina Adjectiva" alphabetized according to the Danish translation; (3) there is likewise a separate section of "Verba" alphabetized in the same manner (not all verbs of 1722 have been moved into their proper section, however), and (4) idiomatic phrases now occur in a separate appendix. The "adjectives" and verbs represent the most significant improvement of the vocabulary compared to the list of 1722, which was indeed meagre on this point. (Altogether, the linguistic research done in the years after 1722 seems to have largely concentrated on verbs and their grammatical characteristics, which is in itself an interesting feature of the scholarly history of the language.)

There is a further and more conspicuous difference between the word lists of 1722 and 1725, namely that the latter appears as a true *Dictionarium rerum* by separating the series of words into chapters with separate headings "De Deo", "De Mundo", "de Igne", "De Aere", "de Aqua", etc. However, it should not be overlooked that such a division is implicit already in Olearius' list although the words there (and in the 1722 list) are written consecutively without any

marking of semantic subgroupings. It is, therefore, of limited interest to speculate where Egede got his chapters from, except for the alterations mentioned above. It may be mentioned that *Dictionaria rerum* had been known (along with alphabetically organized dictionaries) for centuries, with chapters such as "De Deo & rebus coelestibus", "De tempore & eius partibus", etc., leading up to numerals (and "Aduerbia numeralia"), and with adjectives and verbs at the end, just as in Egede's *Dictionarium* (this exemplification is from the very first such dictionary published in Denmark, viz. Jon Tursen's Latin-Danish *Vocabularium rerum*, 1561, facsimile ed. by Jørgen Larsen 1975).

Altogether, Egede's *Dictionarium* comprises a list of nouns, divided into 19 semantic chapters, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, and as an appendix "Formulæ qvædam loqvendi". This appendix of idiomatic expressions - or rather just a random collection of useful phrases - is in part an extraction of material from the 1722 list but in part new material, which naturally accumulated over several years.

It would take too much space here to go into detail as regards those orthographical features of the *Dictionarium* (and the 1722 list) which are due to "archaic" orthography but lacking etymological foundation; a few interesting instances may be mentioned, however. The exceptional use of *g* for the uvular fricative in [122] "Qvinde, Agnah" and [263] "Moder, Agnah", found also in other parts (1-3) of the manuscript, seems to be due to Bartholin's "Agnæ - Mater" (*arnaa* 'his/her mother') or Resen's "Mutter ... Agnæ", "Fraw Agnang", "Weibsbild ... Agnak". The curious spelling [284] "Et skafve Jern uglemich" (*ulumik*, the instrumental of *ulu* 'woman's knife') is found also in a letter of July 15, 1721: "Uglemicker" (Danish pl., Dipl. p. 80) and could be due to the Dutch boatswain. The pronoun [380] "Du. Ibbli", without a final *t*, is found also in the journal under May 16, 1722: *Ibli*, and is reminiscent of Olearius' "Kia meble was heisst?" (*kiami ibli*). The spelling [10] "Soelen, Sackanàch" for *seqineq* occurs already in the first Relation, written before the summer of 1722, and may stem from a 17th century source, cf. above. Both recur in parts (1-3) and (5) of the manuscript and apparently gained "authority" simply by being written forms.

As for word formation and grammar there are several primitive features in the *Dictionarium*, e.g. the word division in [873] "Har ingen Klæder paa. Tamma Kangilach" (*tamaqanngilaq* 'is naked') but this reflects rather Egede's insufficient insight by 1725; it recurs in part (1), written in the fall of 1724, and in part (5), probably the latest of Egede's translations: "... sougna nekalo kangisoch", Danish: "har iche Kiød og been" (the suffix *-qar-* 'have' treated like the Danish verb). The dictionary also contains valuable information, however, for instance the dual *Niùch* (= *niuk*) 'feet' (already in the 1722 list), vs. Paul Egede 1750 *Nisuk* (= *nissuk*), presumably North Greenlandic. (Fabricius 1791 has both *Niuk* and *Nisuk*.)

If the *Dictionarium* is not impressive as a token of the progress made, it is otherwise with the inflectional information, which represents something of an accomplishment in spite of obvious shortcomings.

The "Formula Conjugandi", primarily a paradigm of the verb "negli(g)punga" (I love) (recorded in Labrador Eskimo: *naglikpoq*, now obsolete in Greenlandic), clearly is modelled on the traditional Latin grammar (*amo* etc.). According to Paul Egede's memoirs, he and the Greenlandic orphan (Pápa, Friderich Christian) were used by his father and Top as informants to inflect this verb "through all Tempora", and were teased for it by their playmates, so later the verb *Er-mikpok* (washes his face) was substituted for *Neglikpok* (1788:12, 25, cf. below). The original exercise must have taken place before July 1724, when Top went with Pápa to "Nepisene", but it is of course possible that the manuscript also includes the results of later research, by Egede or maybe by Top.

The primary classification in terms of moods, rather than tenses, is in agreement with elementary Latin grammars of the time, e.g. Bernhardi Siwers Grammatica Minor latino-danica pro discipulis Primæ & Secundæ Classis Scholarum Daniæ et Norvegiæ, Hafniæ 1680. To the traditional Latin moods, however, is correctly added the Modus Interrogativus, unknown from the classic languages, but also a Modus Dubitativus and a Modus Optativus, which later turned out to be derivatives. The Modus Conjunctivus includes the causative (Kleinschmidt's conjunctive) of different derivatives as well as the conditional (Kleinschmidt's subjunctive). The Futurum Conjunctivi is the contemporative (Kleinschmidt's infinitive) of the derivative in *-qqu-* 'order, permit etc.', but the mood as such was not yet recognized, being not so easy to elicit in terms of Latin or Danish grammar. The method of elicitation is evident also from the treatment of the tenses, which include various derivatives as variants of simpler forms. The formal identity of the simple Præteritum of the indicative and the Participium was apparently not yet recognized. The status of constructions such as "Negligneck ajungilangá" ('I can love') as containing an Infinitivus was recognized (in modern Greenlandic grammar the term infinitive is often used differently).

The suffixal nature of the negation, the Verbum negativum, Egede had recognized already in the spring of 1723. During the first year with Top also the object suffixes were discovered (cf. above). In the grammatical treatise they are called "Pronomina vel Particulæ Suffixa", a term no doubt derived from Hebrew grammar. The more common term perhaps was Pronomina Affixa vs. Pronomina Separata (e.g. in *Atrium Linguae sanctæ* autore Henrico Opitio 1692), but in his "Perlustration" of 1741 Hans Egede used the term Suffixa with explicit reference to Hebrew. Many of the forms are erroneous (some of them copying mistakes) but the paradigm also includes genuine variants, e.g. "Negligpagit v. negligpaukit" ('I love you'), both known from Canada as well as from modern Greenlandic.

The last part of the treatise, De Nomine, is very incomplete, no doubt due to the method of elicitation. The Genetivus in *-b* (the relative case in *-p*) had been discovered but not the proper use of inflectional suffixes in nominal phrases containing subordinate nouns, cf. "Killab Senarsoc. Himmelens Skaber" ('the creator of Heaven', grammatically more correctly "Killangmik Senarsoc" or, as a theoretically possible literal translation: *"Killab Senarsoa", which may be the

formation underlying the incorrect rendering above). The use of this case form as an ergative was not properly understood, either, cf. (p. 41 = Luke 1:34): "Maria Engelip okarbja", i.e. 'Maria said to the angel'. The erroneous singular form "Igloe" for iglo (house) is found also in the Dictionarium [224], the plural "Igluit" for Iglut being apparently made up from that. The "Nomina cum suffixis Pronominum" (as in Hebrew) includes archaic forms: Iglogut, Nūnauugt (sg.1.p.pl. -vut or -gut rather than -rput), possibly also Iglurse, Nūnarse (sg.2.p.pl. *-fi, N. Alaska -fi, or -rsi as in modern Greenlandic). The forms "Præpositione addita" (local case forms) are more correct than those found in other parts of the manuscript, e.g. p. 143-144 "okaluctarānut - paa min tale", sg.1.p.sg. -ra+nut for -mnut. The "Nomen Adjectivum", in spite of the terminology, was correctly identified as formally a verb.

Linguistic Activities 1725-27

In the final paragraph of his treatise Egede stressed the imperfection of the treatise, his aim being just to show that, after all, the language was "not as rude and disorderly as the people themselves in their manners and morals". At the end of 1725, after another six months of cooperation, Egede stated in his journal that, besides occasional visits to the Greenlanders' houses, his and his colleague's daily business had been to investigate the very difficult Greenlandic language, and that it was almost impossible to arrive at any real perfection: what they had gathered and "conceived" with great pains the one week or month, was found incorrect the next and had to be discarded. Finally, however, with the help of his children (who were most advanced in the language because of the daily companionship of the Greenlandic children at the colony), they had been able, not only to collect a great number of words and expressions, but also to "bring them into certain rules and inflections". Last of all, they had started to translate the gospels for each Sunday of the year, with short questions and explanations for the four Greenlanders in the house. These statements would seem to refer to the manuscript of June 1725, commenced already in 1724, but the work was of course continuing.

In a letter of August 5, 1726 (Ny Kgl. Saml. 1293 fol., quoted by Solberg 1917:49), Egede told the Mission College that the translations of the Scriptures he had sent the year before had been corrected and continued, and that while he himself had been translating the Gospels, his colleague Top had been "engaged in collecting and comparing their words and *vocabula*, to find out the inflections of the language and to bring to it some order and regularity for the instruction and relief of the ignorant". The few differences in the inflection of words between his translations and Top's "Paradigma Conjugat:", were due to the fact that he himself tried as much as possible to follow the pronunciation, "which, however, is quite indistinct in many words, because of their peculiar gutturals and double consonants", whereas his colleague, for the better understanding of others, "wanted to bring to it a regular and orderly inflection, which,

it is true, the language has in itself, only that it may sometimes differ in a vowel or an indistinct *litera guttularia* (sic!), and in addition the inflection is sometimes changed at the end *euphoniae gratia* or because of the following word, etc." He had to admit that if the children, especially his eldest son (Paul, now close to 18 years old), had not through their constant intercourse with the young Greenlanders acquired a fair idea of their language and articulation, he and his colleague could not have accomplished what they had, "however insignificant that is and can be said to be."

Egede had no illusions about his own practical abilities: "Neither I nor any other aged person [Egede was now 40, Top 29 years old] would even in 10 years learn as much of this language and its difficult pronunciation as my son has already learned by exercise and intercourse, even though one can have the language translated and framed into certain rules." Therefore he proposed, *inter alia*, the institution of a seminary at each colony for the education of native catechists, such as the boys in his house, of whom, he said, Friderich Christian now "can nicely read and write".

Finally, in the letter of 1726, Egede asked for a "Compendium of Lappish" and a "Malabar Grammar", to compare these languages with Greenlandic and see "what differences there are between them and whether their idioms have any similarity and likeness." The works in question, Rasmus Rachlew's manuscript Lapp grammar (mentioned by Hans Hammond, *Den Nordiske Missions-Historie*, Copenhagen 1787, p. 827f.) and Bartholomæus Ziegenbalg's *Grammatica Damulica seu Malabarica*, Halae Saxonum 1716, would hardly have been of any help for the analysis of Greenlandic, even if they had been sent. In the summer of 1726 the company's ship did not reach Greenland so in fact Egede's letter could only be sent a year later, after Top had left Greenland.

For the year 1727 Egede's journal has nothing about language studies, only reports of his and Top's visits to the neighbouring Greenlanders. In May 1727 a ship brought the message that the company of Bergen had given up all commerce and navigation to Greenland. On the 10th of June 1727 Albert Top left Greenland, having completed the four years of service he had been appointed for by the company. For the Mission College he brought with him three books containing gospel pericopes and a catechism translated into Greenlandic (Sollied and Solberg 1932:314), no doubt by Hans Egede, and his own linguistic work, published in the present volume: "Relation about the Greenlanders' language, inflections and word changes, so far as has been understood with tolerable certainty after much protracted research until the year 1727, composed and written by the colony's minister Albert Top."

Manuscripts of Top's treatise

Top's treatise is known from two manuscripts (in addition to a fragment of a copy from 1734, see later). The one, Ledreborg 338,4° in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, is perhaps a copy of a copy of the original. It is a carefully written

manuscript, on paper of good quality with hand-made border-rules, i.e. like many other manuscript copies made under the auspices of 18th century bibliophilic noblemen. (There is a strange correction on the first page, the author's title having been corrected from "Coloniens Beschickede Præst", i.e. 'appointed minister', to the shorter titel "Coloniens Præst", by the hand that has written the whole manuscript.) The other manuscript of Top's treatise, once in the Artillery Museum in Oslo, got lost during World War II but had been copied by the late professor Ole Solberg (1879-1946). It shares some, but not all, copyist's mistakes with Ledreborg 338, and thus the two manuscripts seem to derive (directly or indirectly) from the same copy of the original text. Solberg's copy has a more old-fashioned orthography and perhaps more Norwegianisms than Ledreborg 338, e.g. ickun vs. ikkun 'only', er 'is/are' vs. ere 'are', har vs. haver 'has'. More interestingly, it has a number of inserts which represent a later stage of the research and show that Top's treatise was used in Greenland after he had left. To these we shall be returning after the presentation of Top's own work.

Top's presentation of the Greenlandic language

In the introductory passage Top stresses the imperfection of his notation. The Greenlanders were illiterate and their pronunciation very difficult, because of the many gutturals, the double consonants, and the unknown vowels, whose "right number, use, sound and alternations" it would take a long time and much acumen to find out. The analysis of the notation follows as a separate section of this introduction.

Like the Formula Conjugandi of 1725, the treatise starts with the verb, "because the whole language and pronunciation of the Greenlanders, almost all their parts of speech, depend on the verb, being either compounded with the verb to form a complete meaning, or following in many ways the movement of the verb, admitting the same suffixes." It includes not just the semantic equivalent of the Latin *amo* etc. as in 1725, but all types of Greenlandic verbs, classified into six conjugations according to the phonological nature of the stem (a systematization which underlies the organization of verb morphology in all following grammars up to our time, cf. Jørgen Rischel, *Topics in West Greenlandic Phonology*, 1974, p. 412-413). The 3.p.sg. (rather than the 1.p.sg.) of the indicative is taken as the "radix verbi" and rules are given for the formation of the different modes and tenses.

The paradigms are nearly complete and most of the forms correct. There are several differences of detail in the individual forms given by Egede 1725 and Top 1727, and they have syncretisms in different places within the paradigms. Some of these involve obvious errors on Egede's part, but there may well be small dialect differences involved as well.

The organization of the paradigms in terms of moods and tenses is much like the Formula Conjugandi of 1725, being based upon the traditional Latin grammar. But the inventory is corrected, the terminology is modified (e.g. the Futu-

rum Coniunctivum means something quite different in the two treatises), and the order somewhat changed. The Modus Interrogativus, which in 1725 followed the imperative, now follows the indicative, no doubt for the formal reason that the "Præteritum perfectum" of the interrogative differs from that of the indicative only by being "pronounced differently" (different intonation). His Modus Interrogativus includes only one form with a 1.p. subject: "Toer jeg dig? Ermikpagit etc." vs. indicative Ermikpáukit etc. (The 1.p.sg. in -pik etc. was first given by Otho Fabricius in 1791.)

As regards the tenses, Top has now realized that the "Præteritum Imperfectum" of his Latin grammar is covered by the Greenlandic Præsens, and that the Præteritum Indicativi (the Latin Præteritum perfectum) is very often used "participialiter" (cf. below).

Also the forms marked for object persons, called Verbum Compositum adhibitis Suffixis, have been rearranged. The object person is now the superordinate, to show more compactly the syncretism of subject persons, e.g. "Hand / De / De tu toer os Ermikpátigut". In this way, however, Top removed the number distinction correctly made in 1725 for the 2.p. subject with a 1.p.du. or pl. object, e.g. "Du / I / I tu toer os Ermikpáutigut", 1725 "Du Elsker os Negligpavigut" vs. "I elsker os Negligpáusigut" (forms with a dual subject were not listed in 1725). The distinction made in 1725, and later by Paul Egede and Otho Fabricius, between the plural "Jeg Elsker dem Neglipácka" and the dual "Jeg Elsker de tu Neglipecka" may seem less realistic than Top's syncretic "Jeg toer dem / de tu Ermikpákka", which agrees with Kleinschmidt 1851, cf. N. Alaska -tka vs. -kka. (Labrador Eskimo actually has a difference: with plural object -vakka, with dual object -vaakka. Lawrence R. Smith, *Some Grammatical Aspects of Labrador Inuit (Eskimo)*, 1977, p. 61; Bourquin 1891 likewise -a-versus -â-, but it is hard to see a relevant connection with the Greenlandic forms of 1725 and later.)

The Modus Imperativus, "the most difficult of all the Greenlanders' words and pronunciations", apparently had been the object of discussions. For formal reasons, pointing out that it is a question of the translation into Danish, Top explicitly rejects the distinction, later adopted by Paul Egede, between an Imperativus (2.p.) and a Modus Permissivus (1. and 3.p.) and lets his imperative - like Kleinschmidt's optative - include all the grammatical persons. The distinction in the 1.p. pl. and du. he explains in terms of persons: the forms in -lata, -lanuk, like the 1.p. sg. in -langu, are used "to apply for something, to ask for permission from somebody else to do something", whereas the forms in -ta/-sa, -luk are used "when two or more talk to each other and the one urges the other to start or do something". In the Futurum (cf. the Latin Imperativus futuri), he lists for the 1.p. (vs. Præsens -la-) forms with the postbase -na- (indicative nau-, -naar-), for the simple 2.p. sg. the suffix -na, for the rest imperative forms of the derivatives in -ki-/gi- 'also'. For the negative imperative, the Imperative of his 6th conjugation, Top correctly lists the negative contemporative (his Gerundium, cf. below), in the Futurum with the postbase -iaru- (cf. the modern -llariaa-), but he

also points out the existence of regular imperative forms of the negative verb.

As in 1725 the Modus Conjunctivus includes the causative and the conditional, but now the reflexive and the non-reflexive 3.p. forms are clearly distinguished, illustrated also by sentence examples. The forms with a 1. or 3.p. subject and a non-reflexive 3.p. pl. or du. object are lacking in both manuscripts, but there is an interesting distinction, found also in N. Alaska, between the plural and dual of the reflexive 3.p. subject with a non-reflexive 3.p. sg. and pl/du. object: -mirsuk, -misigik vs. -mikko, -mikik (in the conditional -nirsuk etc.); in the later printed sources the dual forms are generalized. In connection with the causative, without knowing for sure how to classify them, Top also mentions participial forms with a non-reflexive 3.p. subject and a reflexive 3.p. object, illustrated by the sentences Nukara kivget ermikáne unnerpok 'My brother said that the servants would wash him' (or had washed him), and Ermisagáne mersa aularyok 'As he (a) was about to wash him (b) he (b) ran away'. These forms were first clarified by Fabricius in 1791.

The Modus Infinitivus, "or the Greenlandic inflections by which the Infinitivus is expressed", includes a Præsens: the verbal noun in -nek (-neq) used with a finite verb such as ajor- 'be unable to' (this agrees with Egede 1725, cf. above), and a Præteritum Infinitivi, which "almost agrees with the Præteritum Indicativi", viz. the participles used in clauses which in Latin would have the accusativus cum infinitivo, e.g. Ermikiga nellungilet 'You know that I have washed him' (scis me eum lavasse), Ermiksub unnerpok 'He says that he washed himself' (dicit se lavasse). (For this remarkable construction cf. Bergsland in *Papers on Eskimo and Aleut Linguistics*, ed. by Eric P. Hamp, Chicago Linguistic Society, 1976, pp. 14-15.)

The Gerundium, later called Modus Infinitivus (Thalbitzer's contemporative), in addition to the forms with a single person suffix has got spurious forms with double person suffixes (subject-object), but its uses are correctly illustrated by sentence examples.

The Participium remained obscure to Top, having been taken primarily as a Præteritum Indicativi (so later also Fabricius), but he did recognize the participial use - including the Præteritum Infinitivi above - and also adduced participles of half-transitive derivatives (defectively written -si-).

The Verbum Passivum is treated quite differently compared to Egede 1725. According to Top it is the causative derivative used "without a suffix", that is, reflexively (mostly with the allative of the corresponding personal pronoun added), e.g. Ermiksípunga "ieg toes og giøres toed" (I am washed and am made washed) vs. Ermiksipaukit "jeg giør v. kommer dig til at toes" (I make you to be washed).

In the section De formatione Verborum Compositorum ex duobus et pluribus Verbis simplicibus Top offers an original theory of verbal derivation (verbal postbases). From the basic verb Pyok (*pi-voq*), which all by itself "includes several meanings" (dies, carries, leaves, touches, gets, etc.), are derived innumerable others, "even all the Greenlandic Verba auxiliaria", and these may

combine with another verb, making a *Compositum* which includes the meanings of both (or all), in such a way that "the *verbum auxiliare* always goes to the end of the other verb and follows its own inflection", e.g. *Tigliartorkoánga* 'he wants me to go to steal', from *Tiglikpok* 'he steals' and the two *Verba auxiliaria* *Pigártorpok* 'comes (goes) to do' and *Pekovok* 'he wants', plus the *Suffixum* (object suffix) "which is regularly attached". Rules are given for the combination with verbs of the first five conjugations and for the formation of the negative verbs, and the section includes altogether 25 postbases.

The final section *De Nomine* is admittedly incomplete, the author having been mostly concerned with investigating the nature of the verb. He first remarks that the Greenlanders have no *Separata Adjectiva* for describing a thing, only verbs, including a positive, a comparative, and a superlative "mood", and that the *Præteritum Indicativi Activi*, "which has a special agreement with the participle, without being a participle", is commonly used to describe a thing, e.g. *Erngusek aukpilártok* 'a red mug'. But they also have "some words with an adjectival meaning", e.g. *Nutak* 'new'. He also knows for sure that the language has no *Genus Nominum*.

The *Nomina Substantiva* are divided into 12 types on the basis of their stem terminations (*Desinentia*). This arrangement is followed in later work, although two more types are added (cf. Paul Egede 1760: type 13 *Kiksautit* etc., i.e. nouns "in it" which "have no singular or dual", and type 14 *Auleit*, *Sillit*, i.e. nouns "in eit and lit"). (Several of the words used to exemplify the various types of noun stems survive in the printed grammars, and bear witness to the strong tradition behind Greenlandic grammar writing.)

Nomina Substantiva are inflected for number: singular, dual and plural, and for case: (1) genitive in *b* (by Egede heard as *p*), before a vowel *m*, (2) accusative and ablative in *mik*, in the dual and plural *nik* and also a vocative in *a* or *na*, e.g. *Innungà* [inungaa] 'listen you person!' The genitive (relative) is erroneously claimed to end in *b* also in the dual and plural, and the construction does not seem to have been understood, nor the use as an ergative, but for the formation of the dual and the plural of the various types of stems he gives rather detailed rules. "That some, especially those ending in *ek* and *ik*, do not form the dual and plural in the same way, I don't think is due to the incorrectness or irregularity of the language, but rather to the constant permutations of the vowels, for these, being no doubt many and unknown to us, certainly bring about this change, which I have not yet been able to grasp."

With the surprising statement that these were the only *Terminationes Nominum* he had been able to ascertain in his time even though in his sentence examples he used both possessive suffixes and local case forms Top probably implied that the latter - which were to some extent handled in Egede's grammar of 1725 - should not in fact be treated as aspects of noun inflection. The obvious alternative would be to place them under the respective headings of *Pronomina* (*Separata* vs. *Suffixa*) and *Præpositiones*, as they ended up being in Paul Egede's grammar of 1760.

The word list of 1727

Top's grammatical treatise is - as mentioned above - followed by an alphabetic list of 719 verbs, used in everyday speech and to Top's knowledge all *Primitiva*, 410 nouns and 21 kinship terms, 45 pronouns, 100 adverbs, and the numerals. The verbs are specified as to the use "sine suffixis" and "cum suffixis" (intransitive vs. transitive), and as to the *præteritum* in either -tok or -sok (after consonant stems, vowel stems having -rsok by a general rule). There are still traces of the earliest notation, such as the *g* in [762] "Agnak Qvinde-Menniske v. Moder", but altogether the list constitutes a marked advance from all previous lists including Egede's *Dictionarium* of 1725.

There is one more - though admittedly peripheral - source for our knowledge about the word list: some fragments have been copied into a Moravian (Herrnhut) diary and notebook of very mixed content from 1733-34, composed (at least in part) by the missionary Christian David (cf. later). The manuscript in question (in the Herrnhut Archive in DDR, now existing also as a microfilm copy: Film 386, Reel 12, in the Rigsarkivet in Denmark) contains inter alia some rather random information in the form of some Greenlandic inflectional paradigms (especially of intransitive verbs) and contributions to a German-Greenlandic phrase book of homiletic content, interspersed with lengthy devotional reflections in German. In the present context it is interesting that there are also several (scattered) word lists in the manuscript. There are lists referring to weather and calendar (p. 101-105), and to parts of the body (p. 106-108, 123-124, 158), and there is a more random collection of words and short phrases (p. 100-101). These sections are clearly not copied directly from the known texts of either Egede or Top; a check of the section on parts of the body (in total 67 words) showed that close to ten per cent (6 words) are neither in Egede nor in Top, and of the words shared with either Egede or Top (or both) the orthography sometimes sides more with one and sometimes more with the other. These sections are of a somewhat unclear status in connection with the philological treatment of Top's (or Egede's) text.

It is different, however, with Christian David's lists of verbs. The diary contains rather extensive sections with alphabetized verbs: in E, I (J), K and M (p. 41-48 and 68-69). Strangely enough, these verbs (of which by far the most are verbs in I and K) occur somewhat randomly and some of them more than once, but as regards sections they largely follow the order in Top's word list. In total there are some 160 verbs which have been copied from Top (viz. the following items in his list: 121-122, 130, 136, 145, 160, 165-175, 179-183, 189, 195, 199-200, 211, 213, 215-219, 221-228, 230-234, 236-245, 248, 250-252, 254-257, 259-263, 265-273, 276-294, 296-322, 324, 326-328, 330-334, 336-337, 339-340, 342, 344-357, 359-360, 363-370, and 639).

It is quite obvious that David had access to at least a fragment of (the middle part of) Top's list, but even that fragment exhibits omissions compared to Top, and on the other hand some verbs do *not* occur in the known manuscripts of Top

but may be supposed to have occurred in the source from which David copied, since they have the same initial letter as the surrounding words. The spellings of the words are in the majority of cases identical (or near identical) with those in Top's except for omission or different use of accent marks, whereas *all* grammatical information in Top has been omitted (also that pertaining to -tok or -sok endings). The translations have been paraphrased (more or less felicitously) in German, often in an abbreviated form, but sometimes in a way which proves that they reflect the Danish source. It is strange that only this section, mostly of verbs in I and K, was selected for copying (and on two different occasions at that), and that the word list does not even agree completely in content with the known Top manuscripts with regard to these letters of the alphabet.

The existence of these fragments of Top's material is of some interest, amongst other reasons because they may help to show what particular version of the word list was in use in Greenland in early 1734 (i.e. just before Paul Egede's return to Greenland).

There are cases in which Chr. David (D) agrees with Ledreborg (L) on a better (more insightful or less corrupt) spelling than that found in Solberg's copy (S). The unanimous evidence of examples such as (with numbering according to the present Top edition) 167 L Innertersoriarpok vs. S -seriar-, 171 L Irserpok (i.s. /-š-/ not /-s-/) vs. S Iserpok, 239 L Kakípkok vs. S Kakípkok, 251 L Kiblérpok vs. S Killérpok, 280 Kablúniarpok vs. S - níorpok, 316 Kóyok vs. S Kayok, in which D agrees with L throughout, strongly suggests that D copied from the same ms. as L did and *not* from S (however, it cannot be excluded that some of these discrepancies may reflect errors in the copying process leading from the lost original of S to Solberg's copy). Altogether, the evidence is inconclusive since D does not seem to share major *errors* with either L or S to the exclusion of the other.

Then there is the question of unique features in D compared to both L and S. Copying errors in D (which do exist) are, of course, not very informative, but there is a handful of examples in which D has a slightly or considerably *superior* reading compared to the two texts of Top, namely (with numbering still following the Top edition): 199 D Innusukpok vs. L&S Innuksukpok, 231 D Kemerlorpo[k] vs. L&S Kamer-, 236 D Kallakpok vs. L&S Kallépkok, 242 D Keierserpok vs. L&S Kiérsarpok, 259 D Kangattarpok vs. L&S Kangéttarpok, 281 D Kernerpok vs. L&S Karnerpok, 314 D Kattepkok vs. L&S Kéttepkok, 355 and 356 D Kusserpok, Kusserbigau vs. L&S Kuíserpok, Kuíserbigau ("is-" may stem from a trivial misreading of -ss, which looks rather similar) 359 D Kolipserpok vs. L&S Kollípsarpok. Such differences suggest *either* that D copied from an earlier and less corrupt copy of Top's list (e.g., from the original rather than the copy underlying both L and S) *or* that D on the contrary copied from a later, slightly improved version. The nature of the discrepancies speak in favour of the latter solution.

This assumption about an improved version of the verb list agrees with the fact that there are some few words in D (occurring in appropriate places in between

the ones from Top) which occur neither in L nor in S. Some of these are expansions of verb stems occurring in L and S, but this does not prove that they were not included in Top's text at some point (his list is not strictly confined to irreducible stems anyway). Some are related to but not easily derivable from a form occurring in L&S, and in some cases the form found in L&S is derivationally clearly secondary to the one in D (cf. *ikiorserpoq* vs. *ikiorpoq*), so that these items really would find a natural place on Top's list. The verbs in question are given below (in the order in which they appear in David's ms.), since they are in all likelihood from Top or Egede:

Ingerlaniarpok,	er setzet seine reise fort (<i>ingerlaniarpok</i> , cf. S: Ingérlavok, Ingerlakárpok)
Imirsutigau,	er gebet einem etwas zu tuhn (<i>imissutigaa</i> , cf. S: Immípok)
Illuaksaviok,	er machets fertig (<i>iluarsaavoq</i> , cf. S: Illuarpok, Illuarau)
Ikkiorpok,	helffet dich [!] was machen (<i>ikiorpoq</i> cf. S: Ekiorserpok)
Ilagau,	ist mit in gesellschaft (<i>ilagaa</i> , S has no very transparent cognate)
Innuniarpok,	er hat lust zu leben, will nicht sterben (<i>inuuniarpok</i> , cf. S: Innuvok)
Illersarpok,	er ist nachlässig, versäümet es (cf. <i>illerpaa</i> ; S has no transparent cognate)
Kiglipok,	das ist zulänglich (<i>killippoq</i> , S has the semantically distant cognate Kiglisiórpok)
Kiksarpok,	er springet herunter (? <i>qisserpoq</i> , otherwise totally missing in Top)
Kytkuviok,	er dancket (?some half-transitive formation, cf. S Kyavok, Kytkiauvigau)
Kattipok,	sie versamen sich an einen ort (<i>katipput</i> , cf. S Katérsorpok, Katersóvyok)
Kinnuvok,	er bittet v begehret (<i>qinuvoq</i> , cf. S Kinnuigau)
Illipok,	er helt es im gedechnis (<i>ilippok</i> cf. S Illisimavok, Illisarau)
Isumagipok,	er hat gutte gedancken (<i>isumagippoq</i> , cf. S Isumavok)
Kingakpok,	er ist veracht (<i>qinngarpoq</i> , cf. S Kingarau)

Apparently, then, the lexicographical material known to us in several versions up to Top 1727 was to some extent updated in the following years. The real break-through was to come with Paul Egede's subsequent work, however (see below).

Egede's linguistic activities after 1727

After Top's departure in the summer of 1727, Hans Egede in his journals mentioned language studies only once, in connection with the Greenlander Friderich Christian's death during the smallpox epidemic in September 1733: "with the help of him and my eldest son, who mostly learned the language from him, a small grammar was composed and the gospels for each Sunday of the year translated." Already in the summer of 1728 Paul Egede had left for Denmark, and in the same year the colony was moved to Godthaab (Nuuk), which must have kept Hans Egede busy with all sorts of administrative work, so the statement seems to refer primarily to the material of 1727.

It is well known, however, that the Moravian missionaries (Matthæus and Christian Stach and Christian David), who settled in Greenland in the early 1730's, had rather extensive contact (sometimes of a somewhat awkward kind) with the Danish mission. Facing severe difficulties in trying to communicate with the Greenlanders, they drew heavily on Hans Egede's and his sons' superior knowledge about the language, and Egede permitted them to copy some linguistic notes (for a general sketch of the situation as appraised by the Moravians, see e.g. *The Moravians in Greenland*, W. Oliphant, Edinburgh, or *Greenland Missions with Bibliographical Sketches of Some of the Principal Converts*, Dublin, both published in 2nd editions in 1831). The lexicographic material which David copied in early 1734 (see above) clearly reflects this direct assistance generously offered by Hans Egede to his new rivals on the religious scene, and the discrepancies from Top 1727 are suggestive of continuous revision of the material by Egede himself after Top's departure.

The year 1734 is a landmark in another sense. In that same year Paul Egede returned to Greenland as a missionary. He spent two years together with his father in Godthaab, giving language instruction to two other missionaries, working on a Greenlandic dictionary and revising his father's catechism. From 1736 to 1740 he served as a missionary in Christianshaab, North Greenland, where he also continued his religious translations and his work on the dictionary (finally printed in 1750: *Dictionarium Grönländico-Danico-Latinum*). In 1736 Hans Egede with the rest of the family left Greenland for Copenhagen, where he taught at the newly established seminary from 1737 to 1747, from 1741 assisted by his son Paul.

In his comparative paper of 1745, professor Marcus Wöldike, a member of the Mission College, stated that he had borrowed from Paul Egede "the grammar and lexicon which he had composed for the language, and which also his father uses here in his teaching for the Greenlandic mission." The grammar clearly was identical with the one marked in Hans Egede's own hand as *Grammatica Grönländica per Johannem Egede concepta*, of which a copy, still extant, was made in the spring of 1739 (Volmer Rosenkilde 1934), while Paul Egede was still in Greenland (the text is preserved in the manuscript Ny kgl. Saml. 3564,4°, in the Royal Library, Copenhagen).

The inserts in the Top manuscript mentioned above clearly lead towards this grammar of 1739, and the number of postbases listed gives a measure of the distance: in Top's own manuscript 25, in the inserts 33 more, in the manuscript of 1739 8 more, altogether 66, the number also mentioned by Wöldike. It seems reasonable to assume that the work on the new grammar, based on Top's manuscript, started in 1734-36, when Hans and Paul Egede worked together in Godthaab (note that the inserts were entered in a ms. *different* from the one that had the augmented word list copied by David in 1734), although it was completed by Hans Egede in 1736-39 in Copenhagen. In the inserts, as in the grammar of 1739, there is a separation of the Imperativus and a Permissivus; the Verba Composita are explained as verbs with the same "particles" as those taken by Pyok (rather than being compounds with the latter); the ergative construction is discovered: "NB Litera *b* etiam Nominativo affigitur, licet, qvo actu, adhuc nesciatur, ut *Timiub Sennoa*, Timik (nom. Viri) giorde det.", and there are paradigms of nouns with possessive suffixes and local case suffixes; and also a short syntax, entitled *De Idiotismo*. The grammar of 1739, which is much more complete (100 pages), starts like a traditional Latin grammar with chapters *De Literis*, *De Nomine* and *De Pronomine*.

In the meantime Paul Egede, who stayed on in Greenland until the end of 1740, worked energetically on the lexicon (as well as various translations from the Bible or of homiletic literature). He mentions it in the section completing the year 1735 in his *Continuation of [Hans Egede's] Relations*, and in the entry for the 3rd of February 1739 he says: "Since the Greenlandic Lexicon has been rather enlarged and improved since it was last written up in Got-Haab, and most words entered since that time have not been translated into Danish, I have undertaken once more to complete it, and to illustrate by way of examples the words that seem incomprehensible; similarly with regard to the dialects existing to the South and to the North, and some words of the *Angekut's Kirendum* and covert idioms" (the last statement - which is taken up in the subtitle of the 1750 *Dictionarium* - refers to the shamans' language; also see the entries for the 5th and 30th of March 1737). Finally, at the end of May 1739 "the Greenlandic Lexicon has now been completed, with a sufficient Danish index."

All of this strongly suggests that the massive improvements leading from Hans Egede's and Top's humble word lists to Paul Egede's published *Dictionarium Grönländico-Danico-Latinum* of 1750 stem from the latter's personal achievements in the second half of the 1730s (in the 1750 dedication to the King Paul Egede speaks of having gathered material "during the fourteen years I was in Greenland"). The *Continuation of the Relations* was published under Hans Egede's auspices, who thus must have endorsed Paul's statements.

Against this background it is conspicuous that the *Continuation* is totally silent about anything having to do with research on Greenlandic *grammar*. This would seem to tie in well with the assumption that grammar was so far Hans Egede's own domain (i.e., that there existed from 1734 to 1739 a very sensible division of labour between father and son with regard to their linguistic obligations, 1739

being the year of completion on both sides).

In 1760, however, that is two years after his father's death, Paul Egede published his own *Grammatica Grönländica Danico-Latina*. In his journal it is mentioned for the first time in that very year: "Now I have finished my Greenlandic grammar." (1788:236). The printed text follows very closely the grammar of 1739, the main difference residing in the addition of 38 verbal postbases and some interesting text material, with inclusion of a translation into Latin for "the learned world". In the preface he stresses the novelty of the work, with no indication of his father's or Top's part. Because of his superior practical knowledge of the language his own part must have been crucial from the very beginning, but at least before his formal education in Copenhagen (1728-1734) it must have been in his capacity of an informant, and returning to the subject as a scholar he may have underrated the importance of the efforts of the older generation for the theoretical framework of the grammatical description.

The next landmarks in the theoretical investigation of Greenlandic grammar were Otho Fabricius's grammar of 1791, with the modest title *Forsøg til en forbedret Grönländsk Grammatica* (Essay towards an improved Greenlandic grammar), and Samuel Kleinschmidt's famous *Grammatik der grönländischen sprache mit theilweisem einschluss des Labradordialects* from 1851 (followed up by Fabricius' and Kleinschmidt's dictionaries of 1804 and 1871, respectively). In the preface to his grammar Kleinschmidt recognized the fact that he was standing on his predecessor's shoulders, and we may add that the later mature works do not make the embryos superfluous. Thanks to the pioneers the Greenlandic language has today a documented history of some 250 years, with regard to grammar, lexicon and text material, indispensable for any serious work in comparative Eskimo linguistics.

The Greenlandic orthography in Egede's and Top's work

The orthography of 17th and early 18th century sources of West Greenlandic (henceforth referred to as OWG = Old West Greenlandic) is highly irregular and at times chaotic. Still it is - taken as a whole - consistent with the assumption that the inventories of consonant and vowel phonemes was basically as in the language of to-day (Modern West Greenlandic, henceforth MWG), although the old language was characterized by various consonant clusters and diphthongs which have later assimilated into long consonants and long vowels. With all the shortcomings of the old spellings the wordforms found in the 17th and 18th century sources readily yield to an interpretation which falls in line with the reconstructions one might venture on the basis of internal reconstruction paired with comparative evidence from more archaic dialects within and outside Greenland (and more or less confirm the representations of wordforms in Kleinschmidt's 19th century orthography).

In dealing with the old spellings one might take these as the point of departure

and see what pattern emerges from an immanent "graphemic" analysis. However, for the present introduction to these old sources it was considered more expedient to give an a priori presentation of the phonemic system of OWG, as it may be tentatively reconstructed on the basis of all available evidence, and to comment on the use of consonant and vowel letters with reference to this system. It should not be forgotten, however, that the reconstruction of OWG phonemics is open to revision as comparative research on Eskimo dialects advances, and that the old sources in themselves constitute primary data for such research.

In the following all phonemic symbols (of OWG or of MWG) are written between slashes, whereas the letters of the MWG orthography of 1973 are given in italics. Old spellings are given without special marking (or in quotation marks).

Phonemic survey of OWG consonants

One may posit largely the same inventory of consonant phonemes (disregarding the question of intervocalic glides) for OWG as for MWG, viz.:

	labial	dental/alveolar	palatal	velar	uvular
stops:	p	t		k	q
nasals:	m	n		ŋ	(N)
oral continuants, voiced:	v	n	j	g	r
voiceless:		(L) s š			

The symbols used here to represent phonemes agree with those of the new Greenlandic orthography except that /ŋ/ is *ng* in the orthography, and /N/ is *rng*. The retracted sibilant /š/ is Kleinschmidt's "ss", which is not distinguished from /s/ in the new orthography (both being written *s*); this phoneme probably changed from an originally voiced quality to the voiceless sibilant during the 17th century (occasional 17th century spellings with *r* strongly suggest that a voiced variant was still heard occasionally at the middle of that century). For /L/, see below.

All consonant phonemes, except /j/, occurred long or geminate. These geminates may be rendered with double letters (as in the new Greenlandic orthography): /pp/, etc. In OWG the geminate fricatives /vv gg rr/, as well as the geminate lateral /ll/, were all voiced (whereas they are now all voiceless). In addition to these voiced geminates OWG probably had a voiceless lateral geminate, or perhaps a voiceless sequence of homorganic stop plus lateral, which is here rendered as /LL/ (/tL/ is also a possible phonemicization, or even /tL/, but since a contrast between voiced and voiceless clusters occurred specifically with a lateral second component, the symbol /L/ is used here for the lateral in all such voiceless sequences; see below on clusters). The voiced and voiceless lateral geminates later merged (note that the Proto-Eskimo voiceless lateral, occurring as a single, short consonant, had merged with voiced /ll/ probably long before the period we are dealing with).

As for clusters consisting of two unlike consonants, MWG has a unique cluster /ts/ (written *ts*), which also occurred in OWG, as well as a large number of clusters with a (voiced or voiceless) uvular (here rendered as /r/ everywhere) as the first component. Within the latter set of clusters, OWG probably agreed with MWG on the following: /rp rt rm rn rs rš/ (written with the same symbols in MWG, except that /rš/, Kleinschmidt's "rss", is now written *rs*). In addition OWG had clusters with a voiced fricative or lateral second component: /rv rl/, which are matched in MWG by voiceless clusters (written *rf, rl* - Kleinschmidt's "rdl"). Finally, there was a distinction between two types of clusters consisting of uvular plus lateral as reflexes of */rl/ vs. */ql/, in OWG perhaps: /rl/ vs. /rL/ (or /qL/). These have later merged.

Another important difference in the pattern of consonant clusters is that OWG had a number of clusters whose first component was a labial or a velar, such that a labial could combine with any other place of articulation except palatal /j/, and a velar combined with any other place of articulation except palatal and uvular. These clusters of two unlike consonants of which the first is a labial or a velar have vanished from the phonemic pattern of MWG due to assimilation of their first component to the second (/gl/ > /ll/, etc.), but there are still traces of them in some Greenlandic dialects (and they are in part recoverable from Kleinschmidt's orthography, though his spellings of wordforms were not always etymologically founded).

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain how many such clusters of two unlike consonants there were in early 18th century Greenlandic. It is not so much a question of the degree of combinatory freedom among consonants with different place of articulation but rather a question of *manner of articulation*.

In the clusters in question the *second* consonant might belong to one of four categories in OWG: (1) a (voiceless) stop, as in MWG *appa* 'Brünnich's guillemot', Kleinschmidt (Kl.) *agpa*, (2) a (voiced) nasal, as in *anneq* 'size', Kl. *angneK*, (3) a voiced continuant (fricative or lateral) as in *siniffik* 'bed', Kl. *sinigfik*, or (4) a voiceless continuant (sibilant or lateral), as in *assak* 'finger', Kl. *agssak*. This much seems certain, the voicedness of the fricative or lateral in category (3) being deducible both from comparative evidence and from old spellings such as "sinigvik", although the clusters in question have all become voiceless in MWG. The question is what the *first* consonant was like. It seems reasonable to assume that the first consonant agreed with the second in terms of voicing, but that is all we can be reasonably certain about. Comparative evidence and old spellings suggest for sequences of two originally unlike consonants (with different place of articulation) that the clusters of category (1) were at least *often* pronounced as stop+stop, those of (2) often as nasal+nasal, and those of (3) as continuant+continuant, but it cannot be excluded that the later sound change by which the first component of consonant clusters was eventually assimilated to the second in terms of place of articulation, leaving for a while a trace in the form of a labial or velar constriction in the beginning of the resulting long consonant, had begun already in early 18th century Greenlandic. Some old spellings, e.g. with "vk" or

"vn", instead of "pk" or "mn", are suggestive of this. On the other hand, there seems to be no reason to assume that there was any possibility of a *contrast* between clusters such as /pk mn/ and clusters such as /vk vn/; the fact that some wordforms in the old sources tend to occur with one type of spelling, and others with the other type of spelling, probably reflects a tendency to fossilize spellings once encountered (e.g. those taken from the 17th century lists). The least transparent spellings are those of category (4). Old clusters such as */kl/ vs. */gl/ had probably become fully voiceless and voiced, respectively, in OWG, and they are here rendered phonemically as /kL/ vs. /gl/ suggesting both a stop-fricative and a voiceless-voiced distinction (the appropriate phonemicization is left open to discussion).

In the following exposition of the old spellings the phonemicizations given for reference are in accordance with the following conventions: clusters of category (1) are written as stop+stop (/kp/, etc.), those of category (2) as nasal+nasal (/mn/, etc.), those of category (3) as voiced continuant+continuant (/gv/, etc.), all of which agrees with at least *some* old spellings. This convention, however, is not followed in the case of clusters with a uvular first member, which are transcribed phonemically with /ɾ/: /ɾp ɾn ɾl ɾs/, etc. This may seem rather inconsistent, but it is strongly supported by the old spellings (except perhaps for /ɾL/); it may well be that the uvular did not behave phonetically like the labial and the velar in cluster-initial position (also cf. Modern Inuktitut with a uvular continuant vs. velar and labial stops before /t/, for example).

Egede's and Top's rendering of single, short consonants

Word initially:

The inventory in this position was (and is) /p t k q m n s/. The orthography in both E and T is rather consistent with these symbols except for /q/. Occasionally, /t/ is written *d*, e.g. E 37 Dinipòch = /tinippuq/, 249 Dingerlåt = /tigirlåt/, which strongly suggests that /t/ before /i/ was not affricated at that time, as it is in MWG. The uvular /q/ is given as *k*, just like the velar /k/, so that these two phonemes can rarely be distinguished on the basis of the old spellings. However, both E and T sometimes use different vowel symbols after /q/ and /k/. Thus the use of /e/ in T 291 Keiavok = /qiiavuq/ suggests that the sequence is /qi/ not /ki/. There is one further comment to be made about the rendering of initial consonants, namely that there occurs a spurious cluster *sk* in the early sources, e.g. E 44 Skiellùch - T 1032 Skiélluk = /sialuk/. The spelling reflects the phonemic sequence /si/ before /a/ (that is, etymological /sia/, not MWG /sia/ from /suja/), but is not used consistently, cf. T 604 Siaoárterpok = /siaruarterpuq/. The spelling *ski-* (also 1722-23: Skielúksa = /sialukšuaq/) probably reflects the spelling *sk(i)-* of the Norwegian palatoalveolar sibilant (the 17th century lists have Sialu, Siruksua = /sialuk, -šuaq/).

Word finally:

There were four distinct items in this position, viz. /p t k q/. Nasal articulation of final consonants was a feature of female speech (as explained in Egede's *Perlustration*), and accordingly, the 17th century lists have a preponderance of spellings with *m*, *n* and *ng*. In E and T, however, consonant letters suggesting nonnasal articulation are mostly used: *b* for /p/ (relative case, and hence only occasionally in the word lists, e.g. E 3 *Gudib*), *t* for /t/, and *k* or other equivalent letters (see below) for /k/ and /q/. However, T explicitly states in the grammar that if a vowel follows after *mik* and *nik* (instrumental case endings), these are pronounced *ming* and *ning*, e.g. Ujarkaming uniurpok /ujaqqamik uniurpuq/ (in MWG the consonant is dropped rather than nasalized). Even in other cases there are occasional occurrences of nasal letters, e.g. E 378 Sóngong (? apparently /suu/ + /guuq/, which in MWG is reflected with a nasal only in the northern dialects).

The two consonants /k/ and /q/ are rendered (indiscriminately) as *k* by T, whereas E uses *c*, *ch*, *ck*, or *g*, sometimes *h*, as in E 247 Kajah = /qajaq/(?), but this final *h* is ambiguous and may just indicate vowel length (*h* in E 122 Agnah probably does not reflect /q/: maybe the form thus rendered is /arnaa/ 'his mother'). The difference between /k/ and /q/ is sometimes retrievable from the representation of the preceding vowel, cf. T 851 Kanik = /qanik/, 733 Arbek = /arviq/, 737 Aksek = /akšak/, 1040 Servbak = /sirvaq/, but this pattern is not very consistent, especially in E.

Final consonants are sometimes simply omitted (but it should be kept in mind that forms like E 168 Ocká are *not* to be interpreted as stem forms in /aq/, as the translation might often suggest, but as inflected forms with 3rd person possessor /a/, in this case /uqaa/, cf. the comment on Agnah above). There is one specific class of forms which is controversial, namely verb forms in final -*au*, e.g. E 614 Seilokau, which have final /q/ today. One might speculate whether this is a specific old inflection, but the same unexpected aberration from MWG occurs with nouns as well, cf. T 829 Iblau. It may be that it is just an orthographical idiosyncrasy, the expected word final /auq/ being regularly rendered as *au*. This usage occurs already in the 17th century lists (Kau = /qauq/) and in the list in E's *Journal* (Uekakau = /-qaqauq/), and it continues throughout the 18th century, and even well into the 19th (e.g. Steenberg 1849: igdlau = T's Iblau).

Finally it may be mentioned that the occasional occurrence of spurious clusters such as *rs* in E 310 Mågnars reflects word final truncation (ellipsis), in this case dropping of final /-uq/, i.e. reduction of the full form /maññirsuq/. Similar forms occur in Paul Egede's dictionary, and this kind of truncation is well known as a tendency in MWG, although it would not be expected in an isolated citation form.

Word internally:

All consonant phonemes occur as single, short consonants between vowels

(/N/ only marginally, if at all). Single or double letters are used rather indiscriminately in E and T, though with a preference for double letters denoting a (short or long) consonant after a short vowel, as in E 8 Killàch = /qilak/, 22 Kollèch = /qulliq/. The letter *m* is mostly written single, however, and *v* and *j* are always single letters (except quite occasionally: T 272 Kivvikpok = /kivik-puq/), in accordance with Danish and German spelling tradition.

As for the intervocalic short stop consonants, /p t/ are rendered as *p t*. For both /k/ and /q/ T mostly writes *k*, and E mostly *ch* or *ck*. The writing of nasals is straightforward (*m n ng*). Intervocalic short fricatives are mostly rendered as follows: /v/ as *v* or *u*, /j/ as *j* or *i*, /g/ as *g*, and /r/ as *r* (this is one place in the total system in which the separation of velar and uvular consonants works well). However, there are quite a few cases in which an intervocalic fricative is either omitted in spelling or written together with an adjacent vowel as one (vowel or consonant) symbol. Examples of /g/ and /r/ are: E 241 ajomich = /agiummik/, 108 Sáolich = /saarullik/, 29 Annoé = /anuri/. More or less similar complications are found with intervocalic /v/ and /j/; sequences involving intervocalic /v j/ will be treated in a separate section below (after the sections on vowels and diphthongs), and only some phonemically controversial forms with expected /iv av/ will be commented on in the present section.

As for etymologically expected /iv/ the preferred spelling is *y*, as in T 522 Pyok = /pivuq/ (as mentioned later, this *y* is ambiguous since it may also stand for etymologically expected /uj/, as in T 1000 Pyok = /pujuq/). There are, however, also instances in which *i* occurs instead of *y* or *iv* with the apparent value /iv/, cf. E 540 Tyniá = /tunivaa/, 594 Nuioch = /nuivuq/, 635 Kiviðch = /kivivuq/. Since these are verb forms in the indicative, it would seem tempting to take them to reflect an old indicative formation without /v/ (i.e., in /-uq, -aa/ etc., or possibly /-guq, -gaa/, etc., instead of the now common /-vuq, -vaa/, etc.). However, these strange spellings may simply reflect the difficulties in rendering the auditory impression of sequences involving intervocalic /v/. There is a general tendency to use a single letter for the sequence *vowel* + /v/, thus T 647 Tekook can hardly mean anything but /takuvuq/, and "o" in E 421 Senoá, 742 Piomodch must stand for /av/ (rather than /a/ alone): /sanavaa/, /piumavuq/. The obvious parallelism between these orthographical idiosyncracies speaks decidedly against a morphological explanation of *i* for expected /iv/.

As for the use of *y* to represent /iv/ this convention works in a straightforward fashion if there is a preceding /u/ as in T 436 Nüyok = /nuivuq/, but after /a/ and /i/ the orthographical representation is further complicated by the occurrence of the seemingly "metathesized" sequence *vy* for expected /iv/, as in T 642 Távyok = /taivuq/ or, to take a more complex case, T 32 Akillyvyok = /akilliivuq/. There is solid evidence (from comparative study and MWG) for the interpretation /iivu-/, so in all probability a spelling such as *-vyvo-* is simply an artefact of the inadequate spelling conventions (see also the more detailed treatment below).

As for /s š/, the former is spelled *s* but the latter mostly *rs* (E 5 Senarsoc = /sanašuq/), although *s* also occurs (T 859 Kesuk = /qišuk/), and sporadically even

r: E 486 Nepachsimaröch = /napparsimašuq/(?) (this spelling, suggestive of the old voicedness, is relatively frequent in the 17th century sources). The spelling *rs* is suggestive of influence from the Norwegian background of the missionaries (cf. the phonetic quality of *rs* in Norw. *kors*), but it occurs already in the 17th century lists.

The orthographical rendering of long/geminate consonants

As a main rule, geminate consonants are rendered in the same way(s) as their short counterparts, except that /vv/ is rendered as *b*, not as *v* (or *vv*). That no serious attempt is made to reflect consonant length is apparent from examples like E 10 Sackanàch = /siqiniq/ vs. 11 Sachanacpòc = /siqinnirpuq/, 29 Annoé = /anuri/ vs. 213 Annoách = /annuraaq/, or T 1088 Tuelik = /tuilik/ vs. 1065 Sárolik = /saarullik/, 20 Annyok = /anivuq/ vs. 11 Anniárpok = /anniarpuq/, also cf. the unmotivated difference between 565 Silípkok = /silikpuq/ and 568 Séllukpok = /salukpuq/. The preferences for writing single or double letters were stated above for short intervocalic consonant phonemes, and these orthographic preferences are valid for geminates as well.

The accent marks may give some hints as to the rhythm and tonal pattern of wordforms, but they are used more or less consistently only in certain word types (see later). Since long syllables tend to sound relatively prominent, one might expect accent marks to occur more often on syllables with long than with short consonant phonemes, but there are glaring counterexamples like T 1109 Uíllok = /uiluq/ (in which the mid syllable is short and at least not prominent in MWG), or T 1060 Sínibik = /sinivik/ (where, on the contrary, the mid syllable is long and expected to be prominent) in contradistinction to 1038 Sepángak = /sapaŋaq/ (in which the opposite is true, as in Uíllok). It must be concluded that these accent marks have little informative value in themselves, especially as regards consonant length.

There is one spelling which is suggestive of a heterogeneous cluster rather than a plain geminate, viz. *gk*, which occurs in paradigms, cf. E's grammar: Neglig-kángama. This, however, is probably due to the force of the paradigm, stem final *g* being generalized from other parts of the verb paradigm. (Spurious clusters suggestive of homorganic fricative plus stop, such as *vf*, *gk*, *rq*, became more common later and survived in Greenlandic orthography up to 1973.)

Generally speaking, there is no basis for positing any basic differences between OWG and MWG as regards geminate stops, nasals and sibilants. The confusion between /k/ and /q/ occurs with geminates, as it does with short consonants, although /qq/ is sometimes rendered in a separate way: *rk*, cf. T 602 Serkomiarpok = /siiqqumiarpuq/, 1045 Sérkook = /siiqquaq/ (or just /siiqquq/?). cf. however 849 Kekkoak = /qiqquaq/, etc. Geminate uvular /NN/ occurs sporadically, possibly in T 1054 Síaunga (i.e. /siuNNa/ rather than /siurna/), 1136 Ernguták (= /iNNutaq/ rather than /irnutaq/). The geminate velar /ŋŋ/ is spelled *gn* in E 310 Mágnars (= /maŋŋirs(uq)/), but *ng* is the normal spelling.

Geminate voiced *fricatives*, on the other hand, present an interesting picture. Whereas MWG has voiceless geminates corresponding to single /v g r/, OWG definitely had voiced consonants in these cases, at any rate for /vv/ and /gg/. That this was originally the case is suggested by comparative evidence, and both 17th and 18th century sources almost invariably use letters suggestive of voicing, viz. *b g r* (mostly written double), of which the latter two have survived into modern spelling in spite of devoicing. Examples are: E 309 Sebbiitsoch = /sivviitsuq/, 381 ubba = /uvva/, 128 Iggerá = /iggiag/, 536 taripoch = /tarrippuq/; T 590 Sebeipok = /sivviippuq/, 841 Íggauik = /iggavik/, 955 Nórrak = /nurraq/ (counterexamples occur with e.g. *ck* for /rr/: E 766 Kackeit = /qarriit/; maybe /rr/ was devoiced at an earlier time than /vv gg/). The same letters *b g r* are used (as single letters) for /v g r/ as the second component of clusters (in this position the second component is a geminate in MWG). It is hard to tell whether the geminates /vv gg rr/ were pure continuants in OWG, but that is the simplest interpretation of the combined evidence furnished by the old spellings and the later developments in various Greenlandic dialects. The spellings *b* (*bb*) and *g* (*gg*) might suggest that they were stops, but that would make the later development into voiced fricatives inexplicable. Moreover, the interpretation of *b* and *g* as fricative symbols would have support from Danish pronunciation (cf. Danish *kobber* or colloquial *købe* with [w], etc.), and in the case of *g* also from North German pronunciation.

Geminate /s š/ are rendered largely the same way as short /s š/ (vide supra). As for the geminate laterals, however, the picture is different, since there is a phonemic difference between voiced and voiceless geminates and clusters involving lateral articulation. Geminate voiced /ll/ is written the same way as single /l/: E 64 Silith, T 1052 Sillit = /sillit/, but geminate voiceless /LL/ (or */tL/?) is typically written *tl*, in accordance with the 17th century lists: E 546 Petleká = /piLLaqaq/ (E 280 Itlabich - T 818 Itlarbik would be expected to have /kL/ from */kL/ rather than /LL/, also cf. Kleinschmidt: *igdlæfik*). Another old spelling - with uncertain phonemic value - is *hl*, which sometimes occurs in Egede's Per-illustration, e.g. in forms such as Innuihlo = /inuit+lu/.

Clusters with r:

E writes cluster of /r/ plus a stop consonant in a variety of ways with *r*, *c*, *ck* or *ch* as the first member of these clusters, cf. 637 *Mattuérpá* = /matuirpaa/, 11 Sachanacpòc = /siqinnirpuq/, 658 Ingeckpoch - 675 Imnachpòch = /imnjirpuq/. The letter *c* is used more than other options. In several instances there is no separate letter for the uvular: 518 Tamapòch = /tamarpuq/. T more regularly uses *r* in this position: 408 Níblerpok = /nivlirpuq/, etc., and he thus arrives at both a better distinction between uvular and velar in this position and a more consistent spelling of the uvular component.

Before a nasal consonant E's predominant spellings are *g*: 76 Pognèch = /paurnaq/ and (in most cases) *r*: 511 Ernyòch = /irnivuq/, etc. These options both

occur in the 17th century lists (the use of *g* entailing an orthographical confusion of /*g*/ and /*r*/). T consistently writes *r* in this position as well: 1033 Sérmeq = /sirmiq/.

Before a voiced fricative or lateral /*r*/ is regularly written *r* by both authors: E 34 Sarbäch - T 1031 Sérbak = /sarvaq/, E 95 Nerlèch = /nirliq/, T 1040 Servbak = /sirvaq/.

As for voiceless fricatives and laterals the situation is more complex. Before sibilants /*r*/ is rendered as *r*, *rk*, *rch*, and the like (and even, erroneously, *ich*: E 788 Eichsingiliuch = /irsingiliuk/, or just *i*: E 425 Eisikānga = /irsiquaŋa/ - this is not just a copyist's error, cf. 477 Eisikā): T 120 Erksyok = /irsivuq/, E 698 Apperchsopōch - T 29 Apērsorpok = /apiršurpuq/, T 1118 Umiarsuak = /umiar-šuaq/. E sometimes has *x*: E 217 Alexenich = /alirsinik/ - T 751 Alērse = /alirsi/; this *x* is attested in the older word list in Egede's Journal, and indeed the form cited above seems taken directly from that list ("Alexenick, Hoesser").

It is important to note that the sequences /*rs* *rš*/ are rendered in a way which causes confusion not only between these two clusters but also between /*š*/ and its geminate counterpart /*šš*/ (cf. T 799 Īrsē = /iši/, 798 Īrse = /išši/). Thus, whenever the spelling *rs* occurs, there are in principle several interpretations to be checked.

The voiceless cluster /*rL*/ (or /*qL*/) is sometimes written *rtl*, sometimes *rkl* (in T) or *cl*, *chl* or *ckl* (in E), more or less in agreement with the 17th century lists, cf. E 96 Kachletōng (Resen's list: Cakluktong) - T 863 Kerklitōk = /qirLutuq/, E 69 Socléit (Resen: Soclain) - T 1037 Sortlek = pl. /surLait/ and sg. /surLak/, respectively, further E 579 Tocklecpā = /turLurpaa/ - T 646 Torklulavok = /turLulavuq/ (cf. Resen: Toklulesong), E 117 Mecklitunguch = /mirLirtunguaq/ - T 933 Merklitok = /mirLirtuq/. The contrast with /*rl*/ (cf. the example /*nirliq*/ above) is well attested, but E and T do not always agree on the spelling of /*rL*/ as different from /*rl*/, cf. E 38 Kangertlūck vs. T 850 Kangérluk, i.e. /kanjirLuk/, or E 167 Karlōch vs. T 877 Kartlo, i.e. /qarLu/.

Other clusters:

In addition to the clusters occurring in MWG there were clusters with an initial labial and with an initial velar. The inventory comprised (i) clusters with a stop as the second component, (ii) clusters with a nasal, (iii) clusters with a voiced fricative or lateral, and (iv) clusters with a voiceless fricative or lateral.

Labial and nonlabial:

(i) Clusters with a stop are written with *p* in E but with *v* in T: E 708 Iptorecpōch - T 183 Ivtorerpok = /iptuqirpuq/, E 357 Ipkekau = /ipkiiqauq/ - T 182 Ivkeípok = /ipkiippuq/.

(ii) Clusters with a nasal are written very inconsistently, cf. E 658 Ingeckpoch - 675 Imnachpōch = /imŋirpuq/ - T 146 Ingérpok (id.), but T 1165 Saūna = /samna/, etc., and T 1173 Angna = /amna/ (?).

(iii) The cluster /vg/ is written with *u*, *v*, or *b*: E 174 Naukusiká = /navguššakka/, E 419 Auvigapòch = /avgurpuq/ - T 70 Augórpok (note the very inadequate renderings of this complex in E). The word that is now *kiffaq* had /vg/ at that time: E 276 Kibgá - T 899 Kívgak = /kivgaq/. The cluster /vl/ is written with *b*: E 162 Kúbluæ - T 915 Kabluæ = /qavlui/.

(iv) Clusters with a voiceless sibilant are generally written with *p* by both authors: E 821 Ipsach - T 1212 Ípsak = /ipsaq/, E 52 Ipsòuch - T 800 Ipsok = /ipšuaq/. Note the failure to distinguish /ps/ and /pš/ generally, although there are also spellings like T 704 Uirpsénguvok = /uiṣaṅṅuvuq/. The spelling *bs* also occurs: T 276 Kíbsauok = /kipsavuq/. There does not seem to be positive evidence for a cluster /pL/, as distinct from /vl/.

Velar and nonvelar:

(i) Clusters with a stop are written with *c* or *ch* in E, and with *k* in T. This is true at least for the word lists, cf. E 410 Nallecpòch - 541 Nallacpòch, etc. - T 425 Nalekpok = /naalakpuq/, E 683 Aglechpòch - T 25 Aglèkpok = /aglakpuq/, E 508 Puctavòch - T 554 Púktavok = /puktavuq/. However, E uses the spellings *gp*, *gt* in his grammatical section: Negligpòch, Negligtúnga, Negligtuácpagit, etc., and in T's grammatical section there is a shift among the paradigms from *kp* to *gp*: Ermikpok (as in the word list : 108)), vs. Ermigpet (Conjunctivus) etc.

(ii) Clusters with a nasal are rendered with *g*: E 19 Ignàch - T 793 Ignak = /igniq/ (or more exactly perhaps /igniq/), T (grammar) Ermígmanga = /irmigmanja/, etc. In E's grammatical section *ng* sometimes occurs: Neglingnanga = /naglingnana/ but also in erroneous environments: Neglinglinga.

(iii) The cluster /gv/, which is expected in velar stems + the suffix /(v)vik/, is not clearly attested as distinct from /vv/, cf. such spellings as T 486 Okalubigau = /uqalugvigauq/(?), 1060 Sínibik = /sinigvik/(?), and the spurious spelling T 1023 Pitturbik = /pitugvik/(?). The cluster /gl/, on the other hand, is amply attested and normally written *gl*: E 224 Igloë = /iglui/ - T 816 Íglo = /iglu/. There is a strange tendency to write /l/ as *gl* in the initial sequence /uli/: E 232 uglimaut - T 1115 Ugligmaut = /ulimaut/, E 284 uglemich = /ulumik/, and also in the sequence /ila/ in E 416 Piglagtopá - T 548 Pillektorpok = /pilagturpuq/. This strange spelling *gl* for /l/ may well have been taken over from 17th century usage.

(iv) A velar consonant in a voiceless cluster with following sibilant or lateral is rendered as *k* or, in E, by one of the graphical variants corresponding to *k* (i.e. *c*, etc.). Examples are: E 140 Akséit = /akšait/ - T 737 Aksek = /akšak/, E 552 Manichsarpá = /maniksarpaa/ - T 398 Maniksarpok = /maniksarpuq/, T 1292 Ullagsekut = /ullaakšakkut/, and for /kL/ (from */kl/) E 220 Ackluenaràch - 254 Aklunàch - T 753 Arklunàk = /akLunaq/, T 394 Miklyok = /mikLivuq/, as against T 24 Áglyok = /aglivuq/ (etymologically */mik(i)-/ vs. */aṅ(i)-/ plus

suffixal */l/). Further, the cluster arising in the contemporative of velar stems may have had /kL/, and this is evidenced by T's *kl* in the grammar section (Ermiklunga), though strangely enough he has spellings that are suggestive of voiced clusters for the other consonant stems: *ll*, *rl*; Paul Egede, on the contrary, has "voiceless" spellings in the vast majority of the contemporative forms scattered in his dictionary, viz. with *kl* and *rtl*. (In the western dialects of Inupiaq, voiced versus voiceless lateral in the mood suffix denotes a tense difference in meaning.)

The cluster ts:

The unique cluster /ts/ of MWG is of multiple origin, and it is debatable how it should be phonemicized for OWG. In the work of E and T it is sometimes written *ts*: E 340 Nutéisiach - T 981 Nuteitsiak = MWG *nutaatsiaq*, but it is also often rendered as *ti*, *tti*, or *tiki*: T 13 Aitiâurpok = MWG *aatsaarpuq*, T 1124 Utkiuk = MWG *utsuk*, E 757 Vótkie (taken over from the list in his Journal) - 790 Voitsäch - T 1205 Votsak = MWG *uatsi(aq)*, T 427 Nyttiukpok = MWG *nutsuppuq*, E 155 Nutkiétka = MWG *nutsakka*. The last example is particularly enlightening since it occurs in the word list in E's Journal: "nutkeitka, Hoved Haar" (incidentally also with unassimilated *t* + *ka*, which of course is etymologically correct but not expected at E's time). Thus this idiosyncratic spelling (like that of Vótkie above) is due to "tradition" (the word list in Resen gives two alternative spellings: Nuteka and Nukeka, both obviously reflecting the form surviving today as *nutsakka*).

Phonemic survey of OWG vowels

All Eskimo dialects or languages agree on a simple vowel system comprising either three or four phonemes (leaving contrastive length aside). The three items shared by all varieties of Eskimo may be set up as follows:

	front unrounded	back rounded
high	i	u
low	a	

where /a/ differs from /u/ by being unrounded, and from /i/ by being more open (lower).

Each of the three vowels appears both short and long, there being a phonemic contrast of length or gemination between /i a u/ and /ii aa uu/, as directly reflected in the orthography of 1973. There are also sequences of two or three unlike vowels (short or long), but with the exception of /ai/ (which occurs only word finally in MWG), these may be taken to involve two or more consecutive syllables, and in the Kleinschmidtian orthography they occur with intervening *v* (after *u*) or *j* (only sporadically after *i*) in some cases but without such hiatus

consonant letters in other cases (the choice being not always etymologically founded). Phonetically, one often hears a glide between two heterosyllabic vowels such as -iu-, -ui-, and phonemically the sequences in question allow for two alternative interpretations: with and without intervening glides (i.e., the two options available in Kleinschmidt's orthography).

On the basis of comparative evidence one may posit the same three vowel phonemes /i a u/ for OWG, each with a length contrast and with largely the same combinatory possibilities as in MWG. However, old spellings, supported by comparative evidence and internal reconstruction, display an extra diphthong /au/ beside /ai/, and show that these two diphthongs occurred in OWG in initial and medial (and, at least orthographically, also final) syllables, whereas in MWG /ai/ has merged with old long /aa/ except word finally, and /au/ has merged with /aa/ in all positions. As for the occurrence of vowel sequences pronounced with or without an intervening glide, comparative evidence and internal reconstruction suggest that there was at one time a contrast between presence and absence of an intervocalic fricative. It is, in any case, well established that the vowel sequences /ui ua/ once contrasted with /uvi uva/ (as still suggested in Kleinschmidt's orthography).

Turning now to the phonetic qualities of the three vowel phonemes in their various combinations we observe an enormous variation in MWG, the most salient feature being a lowering and retraction of vowels before a uvular consonant ("r-colouring"), as compared to the vowel qualities in other environments. A preceding consonant also affects the articulation of the vowel, though to a lesser degree, as does the placement of the syllable boundary (open vs. closed syllable). It should be noted that /a/ varies all the way from a mid front quality (e.g. in a closed syllable when preceded and followed by /t/) to a low back vowel (before a uvular consonant), as in *attat* 'button' vs. *qaqqaq* 'mountain', and that /i/ varies between a high front vowel and a mid central or back vowel (spelled *e*) in similar environments: *akitsit* 'pillows' vs. *eqqeq* 'louse egg'. By listening to these extreme vowel qualities one does not immediately feel inclined to assign them pairwise to an "a" and an "i", and provided that OWG had a similar pattern of phonetic variation (which, of course, can only be surmised), one would certainly predict both overdifferentiation, confusion, and inconsistency in the orthographical rendering of vowels in early sources. We shall see below that this is indeed the case.

In addition to the three vowel phonemes /i a u/ MWG has an abstract vowel entity (morphophoneme) /i/. This "fourth vowel" is phonetically distinct from both /i/ and /a/ in some of the Eskimo languages or dialects spoken in Alaska and Siberia, but in MWG it appears variably as /i/ or /a/ (or zero) depending on the environment, as in *isi* 'eye' - *isai* 'his eyes', as against *iki* 'wound' - *ikii* 'his wounds' and *ila* 'companion' - *ilai* 'his companions'. One of the controversial issues in the reconstruction of OWG is as to how long this "fourth vowel" was preserved as a separate phoneme before merging with /i/ or /a/, in particular whether /i/ was phonemically distinct in the beginning of the 18th century. In

interpreting old spellings one must also allow for the possibility of a partial merger, the "fourth vowel" being sometimes (if at all) distinct from both /i/ and /a/, sometimes not.

Egede's and Top's rendering of single, short vowels

The letters commonly used by Egede and Top to represent the vowels of Greenlandic are: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* (all of which, except *y*, occur in later orthographies, including the most recent one). In addition the following letters occur more rarely: *æ* (used more often by Paul Egede and especially by Fabricius), *ö* and *aa* (meaning a low, rounded back vowel). The intended values of the letters of course reflect the authors' Norwegian pronunciation of the Danish literary language, i.e., one must expect *e* to represent both low and mid front vowels, and *o* to represent both mid/low and rather high back vowels, whereas *u* may represent both back and central vowels. On the other hand, some features of the spelling stem from the 17th century lists and hence reflect the (mixed) linguistic background of the author(s) of that material.

Greenlandic /a/ is generally written *a* or *e* by Top and Egede. The spelling *a* is used consistently before a uvular, as in E 90 Piaråch = /piaraq/. Before and after dental consonants *e* is frequently (mostly) found: E 5 Senarsoc = /sanašuq/, E 89 Ménnich = /mannik/, but *a* occurs in similar environments, cf. E 341 Sanniané = /saniani/, and *a* is the dominant spelling in cases where there is no dental in the environments. A much more restricted spelling of /a/ is *eā*: E 450 Meitsapoch = /matsappuq/; other, quite exceptional, spellings are *æ* in T 471 Nækorau = /nakkurau(q)/, and the strange *i* in T 458 Nilláupok = /nalauppuq/.

With /i/ and /u/ there is a rather consistent difference in the spelling before a uvular and in other environments. /i/ is normally written *e* before a uvular, but *a* also occurs (especially in Egede's spellings), cf. E 593 agacpòch - T 19 aggerpok = /aggirpuq/, and even *i*: T 378 Mírriarpok vs. E 641 Nàrriacpòch (sic!) = /miriarpuq/; /u/ is normally written *o* before a uvular, cf. E 66 Uillðch = /uilluq/ (sometimes the uvular consonant is omitted in spelling: E 29 Annoé, E 68 Opich). Before non-uvular consonants one mostly finds *i* and *u*, respectively, and the same is true before vowels, whereas in word final position the normal spelling is *e*, *o*: E 383 Illipse = /ilipsi/, E 50 Sícko = /siku/.

There are also some occurrences of *e* or *ei* and *o* which clearly reflect the lowering influence of a preceding uvular: T 263 Kesérpok = /qisirpuq/, E 91 Akeírsit = /aqikšit/, T 1327 Kollit = /qulit/. Before dentals /u/ is sometimes rendered as *y* (occasionally as *ui*), as in T 338 Kytkiauvigau = /qutsavigau(q)/, which agrees with the fronting of /u/ especially before /t/ or /ts/ in MWG. Other instances of deviant spellings may reflect the authors' Norwegian background or simply be corrupt spellings. (For *y*, see also below.)

A particularly interesting feature is the use of *e* in cases like T 134 Epyvok (MWG *ipivoq*); E 114 Nepiset (pl. of *nipisa*); E 645 Ekickpá (MWG *ikippaa*); E 664 Nekuēpòch - T 403 Nekoípok (MWG *nikuippoq*); E 583 egippá - T 113 Egípok (MWG *igippoq*); E 646 Eterchpòch - T 111 Etérpok (MWG *ierpoq*); E

99 Mévetèch - T 932 Mettek (MWG *miteq*); E 609 Elyá (but T 160 Illyok, MWG *ilivaa*, etc.). Leaving aside some instances of *e* which may be due to a preceding uvular, it holds true with one or two exceptions (E 252 Eputá = MWG *iputaa*; E 667 Epupòch - T 125 Epùpok = MWG *ipuppoq*; T 130 Ekiorserpok = MWG *ikiorserpoq*) that Egede's and Top's use of *e* for expected *i* in the first syllable of a word corresponds to the occurrence of the "fourth vowel" in the Western dialects of Eskimo. This vowel /i/, inherited from Proto-Eskimo, may have been intermediate in height between /i/ and /a/, and probably more retracted than /i/, to judge from its present-day reflexes.

It does not seem far-fetched to assume that 18th century Greenlandic still had a phonemic distinction between /i/ and /i/ in the first syllable of words. However, there are many cases in which Egede and Top have *i* for etymological *i/, and a merger may well have been under way already in the early 18th century (some of the words with *e* above appear with *e*, others with *i* in Paul Egede's and Fabricius' later works). The assumption of a fourth phoneme /i/ may explain the strange use of *ö* in E 412 Nörridòch (T 464 Nérriyok, MWG *nerivoq*) and T 465 Nörríúkpok (but 418 Nirriúkpok, E 519 Nerriopòch, MWG *neriuppoq*), since the first syllable of these words has etymological *i/ to judge from Yupik Eskimo. Finally, the remarkable use of *u* in Top's "Modus Imperativus", 5th Conjugation: Irsigullanga, Irsigúllata, etc., seems to be a phonetically somewhat spurious rendering of /i/ of the postbase (suffix) /-gi-/ , which appears alternatively as /-gi-/ and /-ga-/ in MWG but apparently had a distinct vowel sound at that time.

Egede's and Top's rendering of long (geminate) vowels and diphthongs

Long (geminate) /aa/ is mostly written *a*, as in E 275 Nallegach = /naalagaq/, but Egede occasionally writes *ah*, as in E 627 Narroàh = /narrugaa/(?), or *aa*: E 17 Tåack = /taa/ (vs. T 627 Tårpok = /taarpuk/, T 1066 Tak = /taa/), E 368 Saakaú = /saaqau(q)/ (vs. T 566 Sapok = /saappuq/), E 886 Sääpoch (apparently = /saappuq/). Top once uses *æ*: T 470 Nækau = /naakkau(q)/ (which may be an anticipation of the spelling of the next word, with short /a/: T 471 Nækoraú = /nakkurau(q)/).

/ii/ is mostly written *e*, as in E 495 Sillamépòch /silamiippuq/, E 292 Takpeisòch = /takpiitsuq/, but sometimes *ei* (before dentals occasionally *i*), as in T 618 Tekpeípok - itsok. The spelling *æ* occurs in E 147 Sæckoæ (i.e. /siiqquaa/?) (T 1045 Sérkook), and *a* in E 96 Kachletòng /qiirLutuuq/ (T 863 Kerklitòk), as indication of the lowered vowel quality before the uvular.

/uu/ is mostly written *o*, as in E 689 Óktopòch - T 505 Óktorpok = /uukturpuq/; E occasionally writes *oe*, e.g. (in the section on noun inflection) Koeck, Koem = /kuuk/, /kuum/ (T 848 has Kòk). However, both E and T sometimes use *u*: E 200 Usùt - T 1114 Ursut = /uuššut/, E 182 Umattá (= /uummataa/), T 1113 Umet = /uummat/, E 85 Tuàch - T 1074 Tugàk = /tuugaaq/. The spelling *aa* for

the open quality of /uu/ before a uvular is found in T 1199b Saak = /suuq/, 1200 Saagme = /suurmi/ (E, however, has *o* in 378 Sóngong = /suuruuN/, /suuruuq/); a similar spelling is found already in the linguistic specimens in Egede's Journals from the early 1720's, e.g. 1723: Saaog = /suuq/ (the use of *aa* to indicate an open rounded back vowel is, of course, in accordance with the Danish orthography of that time).

The diphthong /ai/ is written *ai*, as in E 288 Aipá = /aippaa/, or (more often) *ei*, as in E 69 Soclét = /surLait/. In E 584 Illajupòch the sequence *aj* may represent either a diphthong (i.e. /illaiarpuq/) or a development (partial assimilation) of this diphthong into /aaj/ before /a/ (i.e. /illaajarpuq/), as in MWG. The assimilation of /ai/ to /aaj/ word internally may well have been under way in the 18th century; note for example that T 537 Perrau probably reflects the etymologically expected /pairau(q)/, whereas later writers (Paul Egede, Fabricius) have only *ā* or *â*, i.e. /aa/, and that both E and T write *a* in some words with etymologically expected /ai/: E 567 & 602 Sorapòch - T 575 Sorárpok (= /surairpuq/ or /suraarpuq/?), T 1186 Tomasa (= /tamaisa/ or /tamaasa/?).

The diphthong /au/ is normally written *au*, as in E 427 Kaupòch = /kauppuq/ and in indicative forms ending (at least orthographically) in *-au* (passim). The spelling *o* occurs before a uvular in E 76 Pognèch - T 1001 Póngak = /paurnaq, paurNaq/. The (expected) diphthong /au/ is clearly preserved e.g. in E 142 Sáumia - T 1057 Saumik = /saumia, saumik/, whereas already Paul Egede has monophthongal *a* in this word. There is no orthographical distinction between /aa/ and /au/ before /v/, cf. E 815 Kaupèt vs. T 333 Kāvok with etymologically expected /au/, E 547 Navòch - T 424 Navok with /aa/; later 18th and early 19th century sources exhibit variant spellings with *a* and *au* (also for etymological /aa/) before /v/, though Kleinschmidt standardized the spelling of individual lexemes partly on the basis of morphophonemic evidence. Thus, the assimilation may have been particularly early in this type of environment.

Heterosyllabic vowel sequences with or without /v j/

There is no (clear) evidence in Egede's and Top's spellings of a contrast between /i/ and /ij/, or between /u/ and /uv/, before another vowel. Spellings with *i* or *ij*, *u* or *uv*, occur apparently rather at random, although the preferred spellings are *ij*, *uv*. Examples are for *i(j)*: E 209 Keijutich - T 887 Kiutik (dual, now pl. *qiuutit*); T 986 Nivijuek = MWG *niviugak*; for *u(v)*: T 1128 Uvilik but (with the same base) T 716 Uiníkpok = MWG *uilik*, *uinippoq*; E 379 uanga, T 1152 Uanga = MWG *uanga*. There is no connection here with the etymological origin of these sequences (in the just mentioned examples with MWG *ui*, *ua* it so happens that North Alaskan Eskimo has zero in the former but /w/ in the latter). Thus it seems reasonable to assume that the pattern with regard to these sequences was like that of MWG (the mergers having already taken place). In some cases it is unclear whether *v* is used to represent a consonantal sound or

part of a long (and possibly slightly diphthongized) vowel, cf. E 31 Koveĩtsiak = /kuuatsiaq/.

Particularly enigmatic is the use of *vo* to represent word initial /ua/ in E 758 Vótkie = /uatsi/; E 790 Voitsàch - T 1205 Votsak = /uatsiaq/ (cf. the section on consonants above). This spelling, which is slightly reminiscent of the use of *oa* for /ava(a)/ as in E 421 Senoá = /sanavaa/ and the use of *vyo* for /ivu/ (see below), may have been inspired by the use of *v* to represent /u/ in such 17th century spellings as Bartholin's excellent form Veitse ('Expecta parum'), i.e. /uatsi/. It is curious that "vo" in "Vótkie, Votsak" and "-vyok" in verb forms such as "Távyok" (= /taivuq/) became so established that such awkward spellings persisted for a long time.

The spelling *avi* (or *aii*) has the expected reading before consonants, as in T 58 Auikpok = /avikpuq/, and the same reading may obtain when a vowel follows (cf. the slightly deviant, perhaps miscopied, spelling *uvi* in T 862 Kíkšuviansok = /kíkšaviaršuk/), but in fact the sequence has two other readings in this latter kind of environment. Firstly, *avi* occurs as the orthographical rendering of /auj/, as in E 97 Naviat, T 954 Navia = /nauja/ (pl. /naujat/), which may simply be due to the orthographical equivalence of *i* and *j*, *u* and *v* in the Danish orthography of that time. Secondly, however, *avi* or *avy* also represents /aiv/, as in E 565 Avía, T 3 (text) avya = /aivaa/. - The strange spelling of T 388 Mavejúkpok (E 735 Maviapòch) = /maujukpoq/ is illustrative of the difficulties in selecting an appropriate orthographical rendering of such sequences.

Ambiguity with regard to sequential order occurs more generally with spellings in which the letter *y* is involved. Thus, *ya*, *yo* represent /iva, ivu/ in some cases: E 432, 497 Pyá = /pivaa/ - T 522 Pyok = /pivuq/ but /uja, uju/ in others: T 978 Nyak = /nujaq/, E 43 Pyòch - T 1000 Pyok = /pujuq/. Beside these ambiguous spellings also unambiguous spellings occur, however, as in T 641 Tivavok = /tivavuq/ vs. T 1108 Ujarak = /ujarak/ (E 60 Ujáckèt = /ujaqqat/ pl.).

The word initial sequences reflected in MWG as /sia, siu/ are particularly interesting in this context. Some instances of these sequences derive from */siva, sivu/ (and some instances of /uja/ from */iva/) according to comparative evidence (including Polar Eskimo forms), and Kleinschmidt's orthography is suggestive of an intermediate stage in which the first two were phonemically */suja, suju/, cf. *sujaneq* 'bell', *sujo* 'forepart' (in the new orthography *sianeq*, *siu*). There is dialectal support for */suj-/. In southernmost West Greenland this sequence still appears as *sy* with following /a/ but not with following /i/, and interestingly Egede and Top have *sy-* in E 543 Syanapòch - T 572 Syanárpok = MWG *sianerpoq*, T 1053 Sýanak = MWG *sianeq* but *siu-* in all forms involving the MWG base *siu*, e.g. E 848 Singúrlamic - T 1260 Siúrlarmik = MWG *siullermik* (this pattern is also found in the spellings of Paul Egede and Fabricius, though with the exception that the former has *syó-*, the later *sió-* or *syó-*, in the verb *siooravoq* 'is afraid of sth.'). We may conclude that the Central West Greenlandic reflex of word initial */sivu/ was /siu/ already in the early 18th century.

Quantity and syllable prominence

As it will appear from the examples given in the preceding sections there is nothing like a consistent indication of either vowel or consonant quantity in Egede's and Top's works. Consonant doubling, if it occurs, is used to indicate that the preceding vowel is short rather than to indicate the quantity of the consonant. Vowel doubling is no regular feature of the old spellings (*aa* is used in some cases in the meaning of a low back rounded vowel), and spellings such as *ae* for long (geminate) /aa/ occur only quite rarely. By and large, then, the vowel and consonant quantities must be inferred from MWG (and comparisons with other dialects), but since the quantity pattern does not seem to have changed significantly in Greenlandic there is generally no difficulty in interpreting the old spellings with regard to quantity, once the identity of the wordforms has been established.

The accent mark ´ sometimes seems to indicate syllable length but it occurs frequently on short syllables as well, and it makes more sense to assume that it indicates the peak of prominence or pitch, cf. T 391 Makiárpok = /makiarpuq/ vs. T 392 Makiárpok = /makiarpuq/. Altogether, this accent mark is not used very consistently, and the same is true of the other accent marks: ^ (sometimes on diphthongs) and ` (frequently on the last syllable of words). The use of the last mentioned symbol seems to reflect slightly different spelling conventions; it is used rather consistently by Egede on the last syllable of indicative forms in /-puq, -vuq/, where Top just writes *-pok, -vok*; Top, on the other hand, uses this accent mark quite often on the last syllable of other forms in his verb paradigms.

There is no phonemic stress accent in Greenlandic, whereas there is an intonational pitch contour on the last syllables of each word, as well as perceptible differences in inherent weight or prominence of the individual syllables (due to their different segmental composition, as shown in various of Kleinschmidt's writings). Since the pitch on the last few syllables may shift from one syllable to another when suffixes are added, and since the pitch contour in itself depends on the position of the word within a sentence, the perceived prosodic pattern is very variable and confusing, and it is no wonder that Egede and Top did not arrive at a consistent use of accentual marks. (The use of such marks was taken over by Paul Egede and later scholars but without much improvement until Kleinschmidt used such marks to indicate *quantity* in a consistent way.)

Concluding remarks on orthography

In general, the spelling in Top's manuscript is by far superior to that of Egede's; for one thing, some far-fetched spellings stemming from the 17th century word lists or perhaps from oral second-hand information, were improved on by Top (one case in point being E Sackanäch - T Serkenek, cf. MWG spelling: *seqineq*; to take another example, E 194 Karlusa for /qarsursaq/ has an erroneous *l* stemming from Olearius; a somewhat improved spelling is found in T 919

Karrusak, but neither of the two succeeded in getting rid of the orthographical influence from the old source). Later in the 18th century further corrections and other improvements were made by Paul Egede, but more than once, a mistake was carried over mechanically from one author to the next, in some cases all the way from Hans Egede to Fabricius, as in Hans Egede Kamelór-, Top and Paul Egede Kamerlorpok, Fabr. Kamerlörpok, cf. MWG *qimerloorpoq* (corroborated by comparative evidence).

Altogether, earlier scholars within the field of Greenlandic studies exhibited an implicit but unbroken tradition of loyalty toward their predecessors' ways of presenting the Greenlandic language; this holds for grammar with respect to such details as the choice of illustrative words for inflectional paradigms but it certainly also holds with respect to orthography, with the unfortunate result that ill-conceived or obsolete spellings have often been retained for a very long time. This is also a challenge to modern research. Written forms from the 18th and 19th centuries must be used with much caution as evidence of Greenlandic pronunciation at that time, since there is a strong orthographical tradition behind most spelling forms, a tradition that may often go back to Egede's first orthographical attempts shortly after 1721 (some of which are preserved, others of course lost), and in some instances goes even further back in time.

It is therefore of interest to have access to the earliest attempts at systematic treatment of the Greenlandic language, both as evidence of the language at that time and as a reference material for the interpretation of later sources. The obvious superiority of the later works by Paul Egede and Fabricius thus does not render a careful examination of the attempts from the first years of colonization superfluous.

The Present Edition of Egede's and Top's Early Work

The texts published here (for the first time) include Egede's word list from 1722, Egede's word list in the 1725 version together with his grammatical sketch of that year, and finally Top's more elaborate grammar and word lists from 1727.

The 1722 list exists in at least four copies, each of which contains obvious copying mistakes not shared by all the other manuscripts. The manuscript referred to as "A" above has a slightly greater number of entries than the others, some words occurring more than once on the list (i.e., this ms. may reflect a stage prior to some additional editing process of weeding out such material on the list as it appears in other mss). In several cases ms. "A" (Ny kgl. Saml. 1294b, Section "8") has less corrupt spellings of the Greenlandic words than most of the other mss. In the present edition we follow "A", except that spellings from another good ms., "D", are occasionally substituted in case they make more sense and are obviously closer to the source (in such cases it is explicitly indicated in a footnote what alteration was made, except if it is purely a matter

of disambiguating readings in "A", e.g. such that involve an expected *t* looking more like *l*).

Egede's work of 1725 is published here from the only extant manuscript (Ledreborg 339, 4^{to}). Only sections (4) "Dictionarium" and (6) "Formula Conjugandi..." are included from this ms.

Top's treatise of 1727 exists in two manuscripts, neither of which has obvious priority over the other. The "Norwegian" ms. (formerly in the Artillery Museum in Oslo) was copied by the late professor Ole Solberg with a publication like the present one in mind, and we have chosen to publish that copy (rather than the ms. Ledreborg 338, 4^o still extant in the Royal Library in Copenhagen). Obvious mistakes in that version have been corrected in a number of instances, however. A better reading in Ledreborg 338 has been substituted in such cases when appropriate (when necessary, that ms. is referred to as "338", whereas "ms." refers to the text in Soelbergs copy; however, in view of the loss of the old "Norwegian" ms. we refrain from bothering the reader with an apparatus of variant readings if it is a matter of trivial errors in the text as it appears in the copy available to us, even though most of these errors may be of old provenance). As for the paradigms in Top, we have made a rearrangement at the end of the paradigm for *Modus Imperativus: Præsens (Verbum Compositum, Tertia Persona)*, the form with 3.p.sg./pl. subject and 3.p.sg. object having been moved from a (logical but inconsistent) placement between those with 2.p.sg. and 1.p.pl. object to the place after all forms with 1.p. and 2.p. object so as to have the 6th conjugation aligned with the other conjugations in the chart.

The charts of conjugations could not be printed here in toto, so we had to rearrange them section by section with the first three conjugations first, followed by the last two conjugations. This necessitated some slight editing with regard to the placement of headings (with or without repetition), and it was impossible to be quite consistent on the arrangement of the various parts of the morphology. Hopefully, the text is not too difficult to use as it stands here. The later inserts in the "Norwegian" ms. are not included here since in our view they are more relevant in the context of a separate study of Greenlandic grammar writing after 1727 (over Hans Egede 1739 to Paul Egede 1760).

Throughout the texts edited here we have permitted ourselves a slight standardization in the use of punctuation and capital letters (plus correction of some quite trivial copyist's errors in the Danish or Latin text) to facilitate reading.

NOGLE GRØNLANDSKE VOCABULA

H. Egede 1722

- Nujá - Himmelen
 Nuná - Jorden
 Sakanàch - Soelen
 Sakanapòch - Soelskin
 Tága - Skygge
 Tagepòch - Soelen gaar ned
 Aningán - Maanen
 Nuiðòch - Soelen gaar op
 Ublureisítz - Stierne
 10. Kavòch - Det er dag
 Kamakaú - Det er Mørck
 Ignàch - Ild
 Kiakául(!)¹ - Er Kaald frøssen
 Kissakàu - Er varmt
 Iggá - Røg
 Kolèch - En Lampe
 Aúma - Kull
 Aksá - Asche
 Allaknàk - Klar luft
 20. Annóæ - Vind
 Imàk - Vand
 Samàk - Strøm
 Kakaèt - Skiær, bierge, homper
 Nakscitsiàx - slet Marck
 Skielúksa - Reign
 Apòn - Snee
 Gúte - Draabe
 Kése - Iiss
 Ipsouúch - Jord
 30. Sikàk - Muld
 Siokáit - Sand
 Igvít - Gres
 Ignàch - Ertz=Metall
 Suvich - Jern²
 Akerløch - Tin
 Ujáäch - Steen
 Ukusisách - Talg=steen
 Sokéit - Røed
 Pfilloch - Blade, löfv
 40. Opích - Stock, Kiep
 Kesùch - afhugge-træ
 Apollätuch - Blomster
 Êmantuch - En Fugel
 Akasich - En Ryppe
 Tulluàch - En Rafn
 Neptulàch - En Örn
 Kachletóng - En And
 Meveteàch - En Eeder fugl
 Mécke - En Hund
 50. Túktu - Et Rins dyr
 Tuctu=amiàg - Reen schind
 Tuvàch - En=horn
 Ukallíck - En Harre
 Káka - Refv
 Úgna - Fische
 Pomìch - Hvalfisch
 Sakòch - Hvalfischbarder
 Ukèt - Lax
 Ekaluít - Sild
 60. Oket. Ovàch - Torsch
 Netäenàch - Helle flönder
 eller qvette
 Aulisaúthz - fische Snöre
 Pusa - Kobbé
 Óksoch - Kobbespæck
 Sullupaukèt - Rødfisch
 Sapáne - Perler
 Kalálæ - En mennische
 En Grønlænder
 Kablunàch - En fremmed Mand
 70. Anguta - Fader
 Agná - Moder
 Nagluròch - En frugtsommelig
 qvinde

- Agnaköechschit - gamle Qvinde
 Niánga - En Søn
 Nullia - En Daatter
 Angutit - En gift Mand
 Agnèt - En Kone
 Nukachpiá³ - Ung Karl
 Illoritiäch - En halfvoxen dreng
80. Niviackseith - En Pige
 Niackoà - Hofvet
 Niüek - Födder
 Tussiapòch - at Halte
 Tokorèch - Half
 Tuvich - Axsel
 Iggerà - Strube
 Sickæ - Bröst
 Naisàch - Bug
 Kallithiá - Nafvel
90. Tallich - Arm
 Akseith⁴ - Haand
 Tallichpiá - Höyre haand
 Saumia - Venstre haand
 Nullòck - Rompe
 Kanàch - Been=schinchel
 Kucktukáck - Laar
 Appapòch - at Løbe
 Pisupòch - at gaae Sagte
 Piglepòch - at Springe
100. Tuckkapèt - at stampe
 med Foeden
 Nutkiétka - Hofvet Haar
 Siuta - Øre
 Kinág - Ansigt
 Isicà - Øye
 Kingoà - Næsse
 Kanerà - Mund
 Ockat - Tunge
 Kiutich - Tand
 Itumà - flad Haand
110. Kapsura - Loeffe
 Tikach - finger
 Illachpoch - at Lee
 Ojáppoà - at Spytt
 Amiag - Huued
 Kää [ɔ: neqaa?] - Nøget
 Legeme
- Akayora - Indvolle
 Aúck - Blod
 Ausopoà - at Fische
 Karlusc - Angel
120. Pusenuch - En Kobbe Harpun
 Pesíkse⁵ - Bue
 Kacksùth - En Piil
 usùth - En Gryde, Kiedel
 Pòotàch - En Træ back
125. Kayutìch, Kalluck - En Øsse
 Aluxìch - en Skee
 Mamàd - Mad
 Kassilikaun⁶ - Er medt
130. Kallikàue mamauch - Er
 Hungrig, vil have Mad
 Éungasòch - Et bæger, Støb
 Isiautach - En Stoel
 Emosath - at driche
 Annoàck - En Skiorte
 Mekemich - Sye naall
 Mecksotoch - at Sye
 Téker - En Syring
 Karlíck - Buxer
 Alexeníck - Hoesser
140. Akatich - Vanter
 Kapitick - Skind Kiøle
 Nessàch - Hufve eller Hette
 Aluenaràck - Traa. Toug
 Isiámack - Skoe
 Kamìch⁷ - Støfler
 Uglimáu - Øxe
 Keibloréith - En Naver
 Seililiach - Et bord
 Iglun - Et Huus
150. Analúck - Gaae ud
 Isalúck - Gaae ind
 Matokàu migla - luch døren
 Piúta - Nøgel
 Igglassein - Vindue
 Pupelich - En Sperre, legte
 Kautack - En Hammer
 Pillareith - Spiger
 Ithlame mouth - at giemme udj
 Kiste
 Ithlamick - En Kiste

160. Ingeling - En Knif
 Sillith - En Hvettesteen
 Kepích - En Seng
 Sinipa⁸ - at Sofve
 Kakogtoních - det er Hvidt
 Páo - det er Sort
 Aglatæ - er Rødt
 Tunioktoisiach - blaatt
 Meintemich - det er Stribet
 Turacktòch - Et Speil
170. Neppatack - En tønde
 Mánitau - En Hafve
 Kalúse - En Skipper
 Éruchtøerock - En Bog
 Sullüch - En Pen
 Kollàch - En lögte
 Tokosòch - At Døe
 Avagtapà⁹ - Slaa i Hiel
 [cf. 293]
 Auleith - En borse
 Kapsenìch - Hvor mange
180. Kangíla - det er borte
 Kamelórle - Lad mig see det
 vótkie - bie lidet
 Néptuamelüch - gif meere Hid
 Tomáse - Alt sammen
 Angekàu - er Stort
 Mickekàu - er lidet
 Athleních - et andet
 Nami pinnéla - Du schal iche
 stiele
 Maveith - Er det tilladt
190. Terriapòch - at Nysse
 Eisica - Hand er bange
 Su; námj - Ieg veed iche
 hvad det er
 Suná - Hvad er det
 Naige - at Springe
 Kiapá - at bære
 Akillingela - hand har staalet det
 Pyatich - hand Raaber paa dig
 Kakéith - Kom hid
200. Kutkiumich - Det duer iche
 úma píá - Det hører ham til
- Kína blit - Hvad heeder du
 Raré - det er got, schiönt
 Cináme - Hvad heeder det
 Ciá piá - Hvem hører det til
 Sumick kiksa - Hvad vil du
 have der for
 Siomákia - Hvad gaf du for det
 Aja mápa - fare hiem, bort
 [cf.219]
 Senoà - Hand har giort det
210. Anamik - at blæsse
 Eiksatapeit - Klappe
 Nelleorà - Ieg forstaar iche
 Pyá - Hand har faaet det
 Aluktopòch - at Sliche
 Anatosopòch - at Sucke, Aande
 Cunichsopoch - at Luchte
 Ingmepotik - at Siunge
 [cf. 290]
 Tynyelth - at give, eller
 levere en noget
 Ayjápama - Gaae bort [cf.208]
220. Mateisoa - Klæde af
 Nekuepòch - Staae op [cf. 295]
 Ignàch - at ligge sig ned
 Nibliaòch - at Raabe
 Tomoapatit - at bygge
 Súra - hvad siger du
 Annanakàu - Det giør ondt
 Anoága }
 Atikilliga } - Klæde sig udj
- Pissokágma - at Knibe
230. Paglipa - at schiære
 Pekoá - hand bad mig [cf.269]
 Nuna nutch - hand er død og
 begravet
 Kiüch - er Svedt
 Piglaelth - Maae Jeg have det
 Nau - hvor er hand
 Immaápoch - ligger Siug
 Nekupòch - det faldt need
 Akkilleréith - gif mig det
 Pinelà - hand har taget det
240. Pitlekánga - hand giør mig ondt

- (Ippecsack¹⁰ - igaar, Dags)
 Pissiarága - Bytte eller Tusche
 Tokoakaut - Hand Saae det
 Kajat pallipauth - Skibet
 kommer under land
 Aìck - Der har du det
 Aípale - Det er iche det,
 det er et andet
 Kajomìth - flytte dig hid
 Sakiomìth - flytte dig fra mig
 Aulaelth - Gaee fra mig
250. Ulikakau - er fuld af Vand
 Nüngepòch - er Tomt
 Kaisuth - flye mig det igien
 Akesimekági - gaee efter det
 Ajaksopa v: Ukallutáile -
 hand har sagt og fortelt mig
 det
 Immere Káuë - er törstig
 Ap - Ja
 Najmi - Nej
 uánga - Jeg
260. Iblj - du
 uná - hand
 Anagnàch - Aander
 Napujoch - Af bryder
 Keijapoà - afklipper
 ulaktopòch - aftoer
 Tuniachpalt - bærer
 Pattagpamà - bascher
 Matuà - bedecker
 Peckoà - hand bad mig [cf.231]
270. Seiokáva - Befver
 Kissapotit - Bespytter
 Killachsopeit - Binder Een
 Sulluapòch - at Blæsse
- Aksaaramit - bort driver
 Tiglianopòtit - bort-tager
 Perloch; Perloà - Drager af
 Kamillapòch - Drager Skoe af
 Immachpoch - Dricker
280. Ajaktapeith - Driver hen
 ulipisapà - Elscher
 Kasikáu - er trætt
 Agnisiumapòch - föder
 til Verden
 Nukseichpánga - Glypper
 Illajutik - Kiemmer
 Ajopotit¹¹ - Jeg Kand iche
 Konichtopotich - Kysser
 Killurapateich - løser op
 Ignepòch - Sætter sig Need
290. Imnapotich - Siunger [cf. 217]
 Kiblopà - af schiærer
 Aglapa - Skrivers
 Avagtapeit - Slaar i hiel
 [cf. 177]
 Kikáchpoch - Staar op rett
 Nekuepoch - Staar op
 [cf. 221]
 Ukallopotit - holder Samtalle
 Ayrasakava - Varmer mig
 Tausí - Een
 Maglun - to
300. Pingsenich - tre
 Sissemath - fire
 Tellimat - fem
 Abomich - Sex
 Arlech - Siuf
 Pingjuet¹² - 8^{te}
 Sissimen - Nj
 Tallimen - thi

Notes: ¹sic A: other mss -ne or ue. ²sic D; A: Suvieh - vin (!). ³sic D; A: Nukachpú. ⁴A: Akscíth. ⁵sic D; A: Pesíksc. ⁶sic D; A: Kassikilikaun. ⁷two strokes on ì. ⁸sic D; A: Símpa. ⁹sic D; Aragtapà. ¹⁰sic D; A: Ippeisach. ¹¹sic D; A: Ajapotit. ¹²sic D; A: Pnigjuet.

DICTIONARIUM

H. Egede 1725

Nomina

Cap. I de Deo.

Gud: Gud.

Gud-fader: Gud Anguttá.

Guds Søn: Gudib Niánga.

Gud, dend hellig Aand:

Gudib Anarsáh i e: Guds Aande.

Mand har ellers intet ord at
udsige Et aandeligt Væsen.

5. Skaberen: Senarsoc.

Skabning v: gierning: Senách.

Herren: Nallegársuach.

Cap. 2^{dum} De Mundo.

Himmel: Killàch.

Jorden: Nuna.

10. Soelen: Sackanàch.

Soelskin: Sachanacpòc.

Soelen gaaer ned: Sakanach
tarripòch.

Soelen gaaer op: Nuiòch.

Maane: Kaumèt.

15. Stierne: Ulloiàch.

Lys v. dag: Kavòch.

Mörcket: Tääck¹

Natt: Unnuàch.

Cap. 3^{tium} de Igne.

Ild: Ignàch.

20. Gnist: Ignitsét.

Ildsteen: Ignectaút.

En Lampe: Kollèch.

Rög: Igga v: Issèch.

Udslucht Kull: Auma.

25. Aske: Ácksa.

Cap. 4^{tum} de Aere.

Luft: Silla.

Skyer: Nùja.

Klar Luft: Állacknàch.

Vind: Annoé.

Cap. 5^{tum} de Aqua.

30. Vand: Imàck.

Bech: Koveítsiach.

Elfv: Kock.

Hafv: Imach tarajòch.

Ström: Sarbàch.

35. Bølge: malich v: Ingulich.

Floed: uglipòch, i e: Er floed.

Fiere: Dinipòch, i e: Er fiere.

En Viig: Kangertlück.

Øe: Kickertàch.

40. Sund: Túnnua.

Skier: Ickarlòch.

Cap. 6^{tum} Nubes.

Skyer: Nùja.

Damp v: Taage: Pyòch.

Regn: Skiellüch.

45. Det Regner: Skiellupòch.

Hagell: Netackornèt.

Snee: Aput v: Kanìch.

Sterk frost: Írse.

Draabe: Gute.

50. Iis: Sarmèck v: Sícck.

Torden: Kállach.

Cap. 7^{mum} de Terra.

Jord v: Muld: Ipsouh.

Bierge: Kackársuach.

Höye: Kackàt.

55. Slet Marck: Nachseitsiach.

Eng v: Gress: Igvit.

Sand: Siokaít.

Mosse: Orýt.

Ertz, metal: Ignach.

60. Steene: Ujáckèt.

Blye eller Tin: ackerlòch.

Jern: Sauvich.

Kaaber v: Messing: Kangisàch.

Vette steen: Silith.

65. Talgsteen: Ukusisàch.

Skiell Muschell: Uillòch.

Krag Sölv: Kiblekujàch.

Cap. 8^{tavum} Arbores et

Terræ fructus.

Træ v: skofv: Opich.

Roed: Socléit.

70. blade v: löfv: Pillòch.

afhuggen Træ v: Stoch:

Kesück.

Harpix: Kutsòch.

Enebærtræ: avallakajärset.

L yng: Paunakursih.

75. Blaa bær: Kiutarngèt.

Kræche Bær: Pognèch.

Tyete Bær: Kingurnèt.

Multe Bær: Oksornéh.

Qvaun: Qvaun.

Cap. 9^{mum} Animalia.

80. Et diur: Nersüt.

Reene diur: Túcktu.

Biörn: Nennòch.

Refv: Kakaká.

Harre: Ukallìch.

85. Enhörn: Tuàch.

En Hund: Kimmèch.

Cap. 10^{mum} de Avibus.

Fugell: Tíngmiàch.

Vinger: Sulluit.

Eg: Ménnich.

90. Unge: Piaràch.

Rype: Akeírsit.

Rafvn: Tulluàch.

Ørn: Nechtóarlich.

Falche: Kicksoiársuach.

95. Gaas: Nerlèch.

Anden: Kachletòng.

Maage: Naviat.

Teiste: Sarbàch.

Ederfugell: Mévetèch.

100. Orm v: Mach: Koperloch.

Loppe: Pillectach.

Luus: Komàch.

Myg: Ippergèt.

Cap. 11 de Piscibus.

Fisk: Nechpia, aulisáuget.

105. Valfisk: Arbàch.

Valfiskbarder: Sokàch.

Lax: Ekalùc.

Torsk: Ovàch, Sáolich.

Ulcke: Kanaisòch.

110. Flyndre: Okóetach.

Qvete: Netaenàch.

Kaabe: Púsa.

Rödfisk: Sullupaúket.

Rogn-Kald: Nepiset.

115. Steen biid: Kiutilìch.

Cap. 12 Homo et membra
hominis.

Et M[enni]ske: Innùch.

Et lidet Barn: Mecklitunguch.

v: Nalluvianguach.

Ung Person: Innursutvéisiack.

Gl. Mand: Utockàch.

120. Pigebarn: Niviachsàch.

Pige: Niviachséisia.

Qvinde: Agnah, Kóna.

- Gl. Qvinde: Agnakoechséisia.
- Membra hominis.
- Hofvet: Niackoà.
125. Fodder: Niùch.
Hals: Kongesiá.
Achsell v: Skulder: Tuvich.
Strube: Iggerá.
Nache: Tunnusoá.
130. Bryst: Ecksárroá.
Ryg: Kullég.
Bröst: Iviénga.
Bröst-Vorter: milloæ.
Bug: Naisàch.
135. Nafvell: Kallitziá.
Bludsell: Usuá.
Arm: Tallich.
Albue: Ickusiá.
Siide: Tullimáut.
140. Haand: Akséit.
Höyre haand: Tallicpiá.
Venstre haand: Saúmia.
Hofter: Síbbia.
Rumpe: Nullòch.
145. Been v: Skinchell: Kanáh.
Laar: Oppetich.
Knæ: Sæckoæ.
Anchler: Tinumusoá.
Hæll: Kimmiá.
150. Foedsoele: Attugne.
Foedblad: Isageí.
Tæer: Ingoéi.
Stor Taae: Puttoá.
Under hælen: Magnéi.
155. Hofvet haar: Nutkiétka.
Øre: Siutá.
Ansicht: Kinág.
Pande: Kavoæ.
Øye: Irsich.
160. Øyesteen: Kimmerá.
Øyen laage: Isanamiá.
Øyen bryne: Kúbluæ.
Næse: Kingá.
Mund: Kanerá.
165. Kinder: Ulluæ.
Hage: Tobluæ.
Læber: Karlòch.
Tunge: Ocká.
Tand: Kiutich.
170. Næfve: Erechpéi.
Flad haand: Itumá.
Lofve: Kapsurá.
Finger: Akséit. Tickará.
Leed: Naukusiká.
175. Nægell: Kuckìch.
Legeme: Timá.
Hud: Amiag.
Kiöd: Neká.
Been: Saungá.
180. Indvolle: Inneloæ.
Hierne: Karachsá.
Hierte: Umattá.
Bug: Naisàch.
Mafve: Na.
185. Læfver: Tinnoá.
Blære: Avactàch.
M[enni]sk[e]-skarn: Annàch.
Pis: Kòch.
Blod: Aúck.
190. Rygbeen: Kuipickaká.
Rifvbeen: Tullimeisicá.
Siælen: Tagnèch.
- Cap. 13.
De Variis Suppellecilibus
et vestibus.
- Fiske Redskab: aulisaút.
Angell: Karlusa.
195. Garn: Kachsutìch.
Baad: umiàch.
Bue: Pesíkse.
Piil: Kachsùth.
Börse: Aulemìch.
200. Gryde: Usùt.
Blich Kiedel: Kiblitòch.
Øse: Kaijutich.
Træ bach: Pogetàch.

- Skie: Allupich.
 205. Tõnde: Neppatàch.
 Stoell v: Bench: Isiatàch.
 Kande: Emungesòch.
 Glas: Kaumersòch.
 Keijutich: Sax.
 210. Sye-Naal: Meckùt.
 Knappe-Naall: Kuckelich.
 Sye Ring: Teckeriàk.
 Kiortell: Annoách.
 En Skind Kiortell: Kappitèch.
 215. Buxer: Kárlích.
 Knapper: Nautich.
 Hoesser: Alexenich.
 Handsker: Ackatich.
 Hufve: Nessách.
 220. Traad: Ackluenaràch.
 Skoe: Isiamach.
 Stöfler: Kamìch.

Cap. 14 De partibus Domus.

- Boelig, Platz: Inná.
 Huus: Igloé.
 225. Telt: Tuppèch.
 Dör: Mattuá.
 Nögell: Mattuachsáut.
 Gulf: Nettàch.
 Vindue: Iggelàch.
 230. Loft: Kalliáh.
 Sper: Pupelich.
 Øxe: uglimaut.
 Nafver, Bor: Keibloràch.
 Ketula.
 Sag: Plechtùt.
 235. Bord: Seililiàch.
 Ofven: Kirsarbiáh.

Cap. 15 Faber ferrarius.

- Smed: Sabbioch.
 Blæsebælg: Sabbichsáh.
 Hammer: Kautàch.
 240. Spiger: Kikiàch.

Fiil: ajomìch.
 Iern: Sauvich.

Cap. 16 De Itinere et Navigatione.

- Vey: Ackusinàh.
 Reyse: Kammoòch.
 245. Staf: Ajaúpiá.
 Umiach: En Baad.
 Kajáh: liden Baad.
 Skib: Umiachsuaach.
 Seigl: Dingerlaút.
 250. Master: Napparaút.
 Aarer: Pautich. Eputá.
 Styre: Akkota.
 Tofv: Aklunàch.
 255. Ræ: Sennerúta.
 Flag: Arbolisá.

Cap. 17 Scriptoria.

- Bog: Eructoerach v:
 Machpersèch agleckèt: Skrift.
 Pen: Sulùch.
 260. Tungemaal: Okàse.

Cap. 18 Consangvinetas.

- Slechtskab: Illoe.
 Fader: Attáta v: angútta.
 Moeder: Agnah v: Okoóch.
 Fruchtsommelig Qvinde:
 Nartusòch.
 265. Sön: Nianga. Ernerá.
 Datter: Panniá.
 Fader broeder: Aká.
 Broder: Eldste: Angejuvá.
 Yngste: Nuka.
 270. Söster: Nöyá.
 Söskind: Kattangeí.
 Börn: Kittongei.
 Forældre: Angejokait.
 Liide barn: Nalluviánguach.
 275. Herre: Nallegach.
 Tiener: Kibgá.

Cap. 19 Mercaturæ varia.

- Kiöbmandskab: Neokitichsàch.
 Taractòch: Speill.
 Perler: Sappáne.
 280. Kiste: Itlabich.
 Kaarde Klinge: Pennamich.
 Knifv: Ingelich, Sauìch.
 En skaall: Pogetach.
 Et skafve Iern: uglemìch.
 285. Puppetye: Piusemich.
 Et m[enni]ske billede:
 Innuerach.
 Et Malet Billede: Assfliach.

Nomina Adjectiva

- En anden: Aipá.
 altformeget: Káit.
 290. alle og Enhver: Tomarmic.
 Brodsk: Sernekaú.
 Bliid: Takpeisòch.
 Bludferdig: Iktotòch.
 Bedrøfvæt: Alliusatòch.
 295. Dum Taus: Okaisòch.
 Døfv: Tussiliactòch.
 Elendig: Piará.
 Fiendsk: Kigagnakau.
 Fremmet: Kubluniách.
 300. Feed: Poellekaú.
 Faae: Ickekaú.
 Fuld: ullikartòch.
 Fruchtsommelìg: Nartusòch.
 Forstandìg: Sillakactòch.
 305. Gammell: Innokoakau.
 Glad: Tappactòch.
 Hviid: Kakoctut.
 Høye: Teckekaú.
 Halt: Sebbiitsoch.
 310. Haard: Mágnaars.
 heslig: Pinneitsórsuach.
 Hungrig: Kalikaú.
 halfv-deelen: Ilá.
 Hvor stor: Kannocho angitisòch.

315. Hæs: Kagnamasòch.
 Hastig: Tueviokau.
 Hvas-ufefv: Manneekáu.
 Hvordan: Kannoctòch.
 hvor mange: Kapsenic.
 320. Hvas skarp: Ippicpòch.
 Hvor som helst: Sumé.
 Iefv slet: Mennipòch.
 Idelig: Ipsaliòch.
 Klar: Kaumersòch.
 325. Krum, bøyet: Nivingarsòch.
 Karrig: Erligtóngoach.
 Kort: Neakaú.
 Konstìg: Angekoch.
 Kloeg: Sillackactòch.
 330. Lad: Tigàch.
 Langsom: Tùevekau.
 Lang: Teckekau.
 Lang der fra: ungesekaú.
 liden: Mickersúnguach.
 335. let: Okichpòc.
 Løgnagtìg: Seiglotórsuach.
 Mager: Sellokaú.
 Mett: Kassilekaú.
 Mild: Samivòch.
 340. Nye: Nutéisiach.
 Nær Ved: Sanniané.
 Nogle: Illef.
 Ofven till: Pované.
 Ofverflødìg: amarlekau.
 345. Som er magen til: Illuctùt.
 Raadt: Okangisòch.
 Rund gafve mild: Erlitóngilàch.
 Riig: Pissæckichsórsuach.
 Rød: Aupallátuch.
 350. Saa mange: Imanenich.
 Salt: tariòch.
 Snefver, Trang: Tettopá.
 Skaldet: Nya Kangisòch.
 Sterch: Nekoakaú.
 355. Slibrig: Koassekaú.
 Sød: Tungasungakaú.
 uhvass: Ipkekau.
 Saa stor: taima angitisòch.

- Skarp, hvass: Ippechkau.
 360. Skiön: pingekaú.
 Saadan: Emaitòch.
 Skalchagtig: Akpalínguach.
 unársuach.
 Trett: Kassekau.
 365. Tör: Pennakau.
 Tung Svær: Okimaakau.
 Tom: Nungutòch.
 Tynd Smaæll: Saakaú.
 Törstig: Immerekaú.
 370. Ublue: Iktongilàch.
 Ung: Innusutòch.
 Vettig: Sillackactòch.
 uvittig: Sillackángilach.
 Vred fortörnet: Ningaetòch.
 375. Vaad: Kussikau.

Adverbia.

- Ja: Ap. illam.
 Ney: Nágge.
 Ja Saa: Sóngong.

Pronomina.

- Ieg: uanga.
 380. Du: Ibbli.
 hand: Una, ubba: taúna.
 Vi: uagut.
 I: Illípse.
 de, dem: Ócko, taúko.
 385. det: Mackó.
 Noget: Illeí.

Nummeralia.

1. Attause.
 2. Marluc.
 3. Pingasut.
 390. 4. Sissimat.
 5. Tellimath.
 6. Arbonèt.

7. Arléch v: arbonec marluc.
 8. Arbonet, pingasut.
 395. 9. Kollinilloèt.
 10. Kollith.
 11. Arkangèt.
 12. Arkanget marluc.
 13. Arkanget, pingasut.
 400. 14. Arkanget, sissimat.
 15. Arkanget tellimat.
 16. Arbasanget.
 17. Arb[asanget] marluc.
 18. Arb[asanget] pingasut.
 405. 19. Arb[asanget] sissimat.
 20. Arbasanget tellimat.
 21. Uгна.

Verba.

A.

- Aabner: Matuerpoc NB. 3^{ia} Pers.
 Aander: Anaksatopòch.
 410. Achter: Nallecpòch.
 Adlyder: Inertuppoch.
 Æder: Nörriòch.
 Ældes: Innokoéllapòch.
 Afbrender: Opá.
 415. Afbryder: Nappuá.
 Affiiler: Piglagtopá.
 Afhugger: Kippuá.
 Killiactopoch: af Kratzer.
 Afskiller: Auvigapòch.
 420. Antender: Ekickakpá.
 Arbeyder: Senoá.
 Attraaer: Piomòch.

B.

- Bæfver: Seiucpòc.
 Bærer: Tiguracpòch.
 425. Bange Være: Eisikánga.
 Bær ud: Annicpá.
 Bancher: Kaupòch.
 Bedecher: Mattuá.
 Beder v: befaller: Ineppá.

430. Beder inderlig: Tuchsiapå.
 Bedrøfver En: Aliusapá.
 Bekommer: Pyá.
 Beleer En: Iglutigá.
 Berømmer: Osoúropòch.
435. Beseer: Irsigá.
 Beskiermer: Sarniá.
 Beskylder: Passuá.
 Besøger: Tickerápòch.
 Bespytter: Kissapòch.
440. Betaler: Ackillerpòch.
 Biider: Kæecká.
 Bier efter: Utáckya.
 Binder: Killarchsopòch.
 Blæser: Sulluapòch.
445. Bliider, gör Mild: imangeçpòch.
 Blifver feed: Puellapòch.
 Blifver Varm: Kirsalapòch.
 Blifver Kaald: Kiaglachpòch.
 Blifver Vreed: Ningapòch.
450. Blöder: Meitsapoch.
 Bluis ved: Iktópoch.
 Böyer: Niuctipòch.
 Bortgaar: Aulapoch.
 Brænder: Opá.
455. Bruger: Attopá.
 Bryder af: Nappuá.
 Bryder ned: Perpá.
 Bytter: Tausorpá.

C.

Circkler: Kapiropoá.

D.

460. Dagis: Kaulapòch.
 Dantzer: Ketichpòch.
 Dier: Mellupòch.
 Døer: Tokolechpòc.
 Drage aanden: anasatòch.
465. Drage fra: Kimacpá. aulapoch.
 Drage skoe af: Kamillápòch.
 Dræber: Tockopá.
 Dricher: Imacpòch.

Drifver hen: Ajactapòch.

470. Drømmer: Sinitopòch.
 Dryber: Gussillepòch.

E.

- Efterfølger: Melicpá.
 Eyer: Piá.
 Elsker: Neglipòch.
475. Elsker igjen: Ackingoepà.
 Ender: Navopòch.
 Er bange: Eisiká.
 Er glad: Tappacpòch.
 Er god for: Aktungila.
480. Er heed: Onakau.
 Er hviid: Kakocpòch.
 Er hofven: Pullacpòch.
 Er iche tilstede: Maningilá.
 Er Kraftisløs: Nuka Kángilach
485. Er Karsk: Tokongilàchpòch.
 Er Siug: Nepachsimaròch.
 Er skiden: Ipperchpòc.
 Er skinnende; Kiblaripoch.
 Er stolt: Makitavòch.
490. Er Tilbage: Unicpòch.
 Er Tilstede: Manepòch.
 Er Tych: Ipsokau.
 Er Tom: Nungupòch.
 Er Viis: Sillakapòch.
495. Er ude: Sillamépòch.
 Er ung: Innursutòch.

F.

- Faaer: Pyá.
 Faaer Mad: Mamatopòch.
 Fare med giecherie: mittápoch.
 Farer Vild: Tamapòch.
 Fæster: Ivertippá.
 Falder: Orloòch.
 Falder Ned: Neckapòch.
 Farfver: aglepoch.
505. Fiiler: ajupòch.
 Fisker: aulisarpòch. amoapoch.
 Flyder: Puctavòch.

- Flyer: Kimacpá.
 510. Flyfver: Tingóoch.
 Föder til Verden: Ernyòch.
 Fölger med: Aipará.
 Föler: Missigá.
 Forderfver: asserolecpá.
 515. Forærer: Tynia.
 NB. uden betaling:
 ackekangisòch.
 Forkynder: Okariactopòch.
 Forloerer: Tamapòch.
 Forlengis efter: Nerriopòch.
 520. Fornemmer: Taucsachpá.
 Forseer mig: Tamakaunga.
 Forskrecher: Tupecsarpá.
 Forskrechis: Annilapòch.
 Forsøger: Actopòch.
 525. Forteller: Okalupoc.
 Fortörner En: Ningachsapoá.
 Fortörnis paa: Kingagnakáu.
 Fortryder: Pekitsimioðch.
 Forvarer: Tokoppá.
 530. Fratager: Appá.
 Fritter: Aperchsopá.
- G.
- Gaar: Pissupòch.
 Gaar bort: aulapòch.
 Gaar forbj: Kangipoch.
 535. Gaar ind: Isarpoch.
 Gaar i skiull: taripoch.
 Giemmer: Manopá.
 Gientager: Utectipá.
 Gietter: Ekoppará.
 540. Gifver: Tyniá.
 Gifver agt paa: Nallacpòch.
 Gifver glantz: Kiblaripòch.
 Gifver liud fra Sig: Syanapòch.
 Gifver Nafvn: Aitsapòch.
 545. Giör: Senoá.
 Giör skade: Petleká.
 Giör Ende paa: Navòch.
 Giör hvatz: Epikcsapá.

- Giör sit behov: Annolapòch.
 550. Giesper: ekichsapòch.
 Glantz: Kiblaripòch.
 Glatter: Manichsarpá.
 Glædis: Saimapòch.
 Glemmer: puipòch.
 555. Gnafver: Mangipòch.
 Gnider: aggiapoch.
 Græder: Kiavòch.
 Griner: Sickongapòch.

H.

- Hædrer: Nallacpòch.
 560. Hafver i Eye: Pekarpòch.
 Hafver lyst till: Ecklinakaúna.
 Halter: Sibbipòch.
 Hendrifver: Ajactopòch.
 Henger op: Inniòch.
 565. Henter till: Aviá.
 Hielper: Killoá.
 Holder op: Sorapòch.
 Hopper: Naingilapòch.
 Hörer: Tussachpá.
 570. Hoester: Kuessopòch.
 Hugger af: Kippuá.
 Hungrer: Kalekaupòch.
 Huesvaler: Imangechpòch.

I.

- Igientager: Utertipá.
 575. Ihielslaer: Tockopá.
 Indlucher: Issertipá.
 I Svöber: Imupòch.

K.

- Kiædis ved: Erkeiasupòch.
 Kalder: Tocklecpá.
 580. Kalder ind: Isserkoá.
 Kand: Ajungilach.
 Kand iche: Ajopòch.
 Kaster bort: egippá.
 Kiemmer: Illajupòch.

585. Kiender: Iliserá.
 Kiöber: Niverriactopòch.
 Klaaer: Kumichpòch.
 Klöfver: Koppuá².
 Klyfver op: Maijuapòch.
 590. Knytter: Kellersopá.
 Koger: Kolacpaluchpòch.
 Igavoch.
 Kommer: agacpòch.
 Kommer for liuset: Nuioch.
 595. Kommer igien: tickipòch.
 Kommer tilbage: Utechpòc.
 Kiedis ved: Eckeísapoch.
 Kratzer: Killiactopòch.
 Kysser: Kunichpoch.
 600. v: i.e. luchter. NB. Thi
 naar Grönl. kysse, da
 stiche de næsene tilsammen.

L.

- Laaner: Attopá.
 Lader af: Sorapòch.
 Lad See: Attagóg.
 Lader Som: Mittapòch.
 605. Læger: kaitsapòch.
 Ujarpoch: leeder efter.
 Leer: Iglapòch.
 Lærer: Ajakorsopá.
 Legger hen: Elyá.
 610. Legger mig ned: Innachpòch.
 Lengis efter: Nerriopoch.
 Licher: alluctapòch.
 Ligger: Innapongá.
 Liufver: Seilokau.
 615. Löber: akpapòch.
 Löber omkring: Kavipoch.
 Löber bort: Kimavòch.
 Löfter: Kivichpá.
 Löser op: Killerutapá.
 620. Lucher till: Matuá.
 Lucher op: Mattuacpá.
 Lyder till: Nallacpòch.

M.

- Mangler: pekángila.
 Meener: Isumavòch.
 625. Missiá: Mindis.
 Mindsker: Michliopòch.
 Mishager: Narroàh.
 Mister: Tamapòch.
 Möder: Parlapòch.
 630. Mörckner: Taapòch.
 Mumler: Katemaapòch.

N.

- Naaer: Innungilá.
 Næfvner: aitseipòch.
 Nedkaster: Neckactipá.
 635. Nedsjuncher: Kiviðch.
 Nyser: Tarriopòch.

O.

- Obne: Mattuerpá.
 Ofverflytter: Usiachpá.
 Ofver Vinder En: Actungilá.
 640. Opfylder: uglikarpòch.
 Opkaster af Mafven:
 Nörriacpòh.
 Oplófter: Kanactapòch.
 Oplöser: Killaruksapòch.
 Oplucher: Matuachpá.
 645. Optender: Ekickpá.
 Op Vogner: Eterchpòch.
 Op Væcher: Tupachpá.
 Op Voxer: agliðch.

P.

- Paakalder: Taucsachpá.
 650. Tocalepa.
 Paa öser: Koyá.
 Patter: Melluppòch.
 Piber: Karlupòch.
 Pisser: Koyðch.

655. Pleyer: Pisserau.
Priiser: Osouga.
Pryder: Pinerchsapá.

Q.

- Qvæder: Ingecpòch.
Qvælder: unnulecpòch.

R.

660. Raaber: Nibbliavòch.
Raaber på En: Toclecpá.
Rammer: Erckoppá.
Reddis: Tuppacpòch.
Reyser mig op: Nekuepòch.
665. Rifver ned: Perloa.
Rifver i Støcher: asserocpòch.
Roer paa En baad: Epupòch.

S.

- Samler: Ekittapòch.
Samtycher: angechpòch.
670. Seer: Teckoá.
Seigler: Tichsiapòch.
Setter mig ned: Inipoá.
Siger: Okalupòch.
Siuder: Kallapoluchpoch.
675. Siunger: Imnachpòch.
Skader: Petleká.
Skinner: Kiblaripòch.
Skiuder: Egichpoch. v:
auleviðch.
680. Skiuler: Issarctoppá.
Skraber af: Killiactopá.
Skrechis: Tuppakau.
Skrifver: Aglechpòch.
Slaer: Tiglupá.
685. Slaer feill: Tamapòch.
Slaer ihiell: Tokoppá.
Slais: Pápòch.
Slucher ud: Kamichpòch.
Smager: Oktopòch.

690. Smiiler: Kungajupòch.
Snacher: Okaluppòch.
Snapper, stielér: Tiglipoch.
Sneer: Kanichpoch.
Sofver: Sinipaapòch.

695. Söger efter: Ujarcpòch.
Sörger: Alliusapòch.
Spiiser: Mamatopòch.
Spörger: Apperchsopòch.
Spytter: Kissachpòch.

700. Springer op: Mesiksá.
Springer ned: Pigläch.
Springer ofver: Akimochpá.
Spyer: Nörriachpòch.
Staar: Kikakpòch.

705. Staar oben: Mapersimavòch.
Staaer op: Nekuepòch.
Staar stille: unigiðch.
Stammer: Iptorecpòch.
Strecher: Teitsecpá.

710. Sticher: Kappuá.
Stieler: Tiglipòch.
Stiller tilfredtz: Imangechpòch.
Styrer: Ackopòch.
Syer: Mechsopòch.

715. Syncher ned: Kiviá.

T.

- Tencher paa: Ekarsapòch.
Tager fra En: Arksapá.
Tager ofver haand: angilecká.
Taler: Okallopòch.

720. Teller: Kissipòch.
Tier: Nepangipòch.
Tøer: Eructopòch.
Tordner: Kallecpòch.
Tørrer: Pennerchsapá.

725. Tör, drister mig til:
Sappingilangá.
Tör iche: Saperpòch.
Trettis: Kassikau.
Troer: Oppecpòch.
Trygler: Tuksiapòch.

730. Tygger: Tamoavoch.

V.

Vaad være: Kausecpòch.

Vaager: Erkommavòch.

Vogner op: Etechpoch.

Væcher op: Etersapá.

735. Vemmis: Maviapòch.

Varmer: Keiersapòch.

Udfritter: Apersopòch.

Udgaar: Anniòch.

Udlader: Annipá.

740. Veed iche af: Nelloá.

Arreysidòch.

Vill Endelig hafve: Piomoòch.

Vill iche: Piomangilá.

Vill iche Være med:

Aiparamangilac.

745. Vill lade mit Vand:

Koerramooch.

Viiser: Ajekarsopá.

Vorder aften: Unnulecpòch.

Vorder g[amme]l:

Uttokarsuangopòch.

Vorder større: Aglilecpoch.

750. Vorder lefvendis: Umapòch.

Vorder heed: Kirsalecpòch.

Vorder döfv:

Tussileitsungopòch.

Vorder til pass: Kaitsapòch.

Voxer: Aglakau.

755. Vrænger efter En: Irchsupá.

Y.

Yncher: Umasarpòch.

Appendix:

Formulæ Qvædam loqvendj.

Bie lidet: Vótkie.

Hvor er h[and]: Nau.

Gifv mig det hid: Kaisùt.

760. Der har du det: Aích.

Jeg har ikke faaet det:
pingilangá.

Er det tilladt, maae Ieg: Mareít.

Det er i stöcher: Alícktoníh.

Hvad er det?: Súna?

765. Jeg veed iche hvad det er:

Sunamé.

Kom hid: Kackeít.

Gaae bort: Aulareít.

Set dig ned: Initit.

Staae op: Nekuettit.

770. Hvem Hører det til: Kia piá.

Hvad heeder: Kina Ibbli.

Hvad heeder h[and]: Kiná.

Jeg Veed iche hvad h[and]
heeder: Kinamé.

Hvad Vill du hafve derfor:

Sumic Kíchsa.

775. Hvad gaf du derfor: Siamakiá.

Hvem har giort det?: Kia Senoá?

Kamelórloa: Lad mig See
det först.

- Gífv mig det: Tynieíth.
Maa Ieg hafve det: Piglaeít.
780. flöt dig hid: Kaijomít?
flött dig bort: Sackiomít.
hendt det hid: Agiuch.
fortell noget: Okaluctuaréit.
See her: Areít.
785. Lad det Være: Tamaile.
Saaledis bruger Vi
v: er Vor maneer: Taima
pisserágut.
Gaae af liuset: Tarutareit.
Er du iche bange for ham?:
Eichsingiliuch?
Hvad skall det til?: Suchsàch?
790. Dog: Voitsàch.
I gaar: Epeisàch.
Det hører mig iche til: Piingila.
Er det iche sant: Illá.
Spør ham der om: Attiúle.
795. Lad ham kom hid: Okaile.
Skynder Eder: Assiorúse.
Lad høre, hvorledis Var det?:
Kánnòch?
Hvor Vill du gaae hen?: Susulth.
Had feiler ham?: Sulleká.
800. Hvem hos?: Kimit?
Skynd dig: Ackonít.
I Morgen: Akkagó.
Jeg har iche Seet dig för:
Teckongokágít.
Ret lige nu: Térsa.
805. Naar Vinden stillis:
Annoe Niptapèt.
Du sagde det jo?: Usíma.
Ieg kiender dig: Iliserait.
Naar Ieg har gjort det ferdig:
Innorókkó.
Har du faaet Mad: Mama topeít.
810. Ieg har iche faaet mad:
Mamatungilangá.
Har du iche Seet mig för?:
Teckóngiochpingá.
Du sloeg feill: Tamakautít.
- Tag det med dig: Nechsalieít.
Forsøg: Attagó.
815. En anden dag: Kaupèt.
Siig det: Okáreit.
Beed ham derom: Innersuch.
Naar det blifver got Veir:
Kassapèt.
See! hvorledis h[an]d bær sig ad:
Tagisungæ.
820. Er det Saa?: Aeít.
Nest forleeden: Ipsach.
Det er lenge Siden: Itsàch.
Der de Vare bortfarne:
Aulameté.
Hör till: Aittá.
825. Skal dog gaae ind: Isarloein.
I hans Rum eller platz: Inná.
Det er lige som: Sorlo.
Naar det formeeris: Angikanget.
Naar det formindskis:
Mickekanget.
830. En Part, Somme: Illeí.
Ieg roeser dig at Være smuch:
Pingerágít.
Ieg har gjort Ende derpaa:
Nauacká.
Har du gjort det?: Senoiuch?
Hörer du iche?: Tussilikaít.
835. Giör det: Senaú!
Lad os gaae hiem igien:
Angerlata!
Hvad sagde hand?: Suaóg?
Hvor da: Suá.
Det sagde Ieg dig för:
Ima pioloppoit.
840. Tie stille: Nepangarít.
Hvorfra: Kickúd?
Hvort hen: Suckúd
Mens hand sofv: Sinipárame.
Ders[om] du æder det, da faaer
du ont der af: Nörriócko
umenic pekennoátit.
845. Jeg skal slae dig: Tiglissoágít.

- Det var paa saadan störrelse:
 Taima attichsöch.
 Ieg lyfver for dig: Seiglokitpogit.
 Förste gang: Singúrlamic.
 Anden gang: Kingúrlamic.
850. Hand bad dig derom:
 Tuchsiaçpátit.
 Maae Ieg sidde ned: Ingerlaéit.
 See hvilchen en Modvillig
 Compag[?]:
 Inerchtissaunisoch
 tauto kánna.
 Hand lyder dig iche ad:
 Inerctissangnilatit.
 Det er ingen Konst at giöre:
 ajornaingilach.
855. Det kommer dig iche Veed:
 Pinnichkaláppoit.
 Gaee ud: Anneít.
 Hvorledis bar h[an]d sig ad?:
 Kannoch illélluo?
 Vill du gaee hen efter det?:
 agiuch eit.
 Vill du gaee med mig?:
 Aipar Angeít.
860. Lad os gaee ud: Sillámut písá.
 Ieg troer hand maae Være inde:
 Komenékokau.
 Hand Ærer dig: Nallacpátit.
 fordi de Vare trette:
 Kassokangamic.
 uforstaaelig: Nellonekau.
865. Lad mig giöre det först:
 Senelorlogæ.
 Hand er alt kommen hid:
 Måve pyöch.
 Betalt mig det: ackillikít.
 Lad det iche falde ned:
 Nekatsaunugó.
- En Tyfv: Tiglikæjuctunguäch.
 870. Kand du iche, da tag det hid:
 Ajoróko Kakiüch.
 Hand Selfv?: Nangminèch.
 Har ingen Klæder paa:
 Tamma Kangilach.
 Jeg meente, det Var Saa:
 Usiübbá.
 Og Iust var det Saa: Suna ubba.
875. Vi kom for silde: Kingochpogut.
 Hvad har du Kiöbt?:
 Sunicpissivit?
 Hvem er h[an]d?: Kikunépa?
 Med dend: Matumingá.
 Paa dend sted: Tarsané.
880. Hvis du skal Være der:
 Tersaneçoátit.
 Ieg troer dig: Operrakágít.
 Ieg Ville noch hafve det:
 Piomalloappóngá.
 Hand er Verre end et bæst:
 Nersutinic Sorejuvòch.
 Ieg fatter det Vell:
 Nellonginnapécka.
885. Lad See du skynder dig:
 Attauta tuoviórlotit.
 Hand gaar af Veyen v: tager
 ilde afsted: Sennimut
 Sáapoch.
 Du er Herre ofver dem:
 Ockonut Nallegáotit.
 Det er iche at lee ad:
 Tipsinefngilach.
 Det er mig iche behageligt:
 Piominefngilach.
890. En sted hvor Mange folch boe:
 Innuihochsuit.

Notes: ¹ ms. -au, later erased. ² Koappuá?

FORMULA CONJUGANDI ETC.

H. Egede 1725

Ex. grat. Verbum neglipunga v: neglissaraúnga
MODUS INDICATIVUS
Præsens

Jeg Elsker:	Neglígpunga	vel:	Neglissaraúnga	Idem
Du Elsker:	Neglipotít	v:	Neglissaraútit.	
Hand Elsker:	Negligpòch	v:	Neglissaraú.	
Vi mange Elsker:	Negligpogut	v:	Neglissarágut.	
Vi tu Elsker (Dual.)	Negligpoguk	v:	Neglissaraukuk.	
I mange Elsker:	Negligpose	v:	Neglissarause.	
I to Elsker (Dualis)	Negligpotik	v:	Neglissarautik.	
De Elsker:	Negliput	v:	Neglissaráut.	
De to Elsker (Dual.)	Negligpuk	v:	Neglissaruk.	

Ita, Verbum negativum: Neglingilánga, Jeg elsker iche. Neglingilánga, neglingilatit, neglingilach, neglingilagut, neglingilaguk, neglingilase, neglingilatik, neglingilet, neglingilek.

NB. Promina vel Particulæ Suffixæ, forarsager atter en Nye forandring udi flectionen. Ex. grat. Infra: Negligpagit Jeg Elsker dig, negligparma Du Elsker Mig.

Dog er Viidere at Mercke, at endskiönt Verba flecteris uden Particler, Som af ofvenmelte Seis, Saa maae dog undertiden Visse Personer, baade in Singulari og Plur. forklarís Ved disse à parte tilleggende Particler og Pronomina sc. uanga: Jeg, Iblit: Du, Oma, una, v. tauna: Hand, hun, dend, uagut: Vi, in Duali: uaguk: Vi to, Illipse: I, Illiptik: I to, Ocko v. Taúko: De Dennem.

Ex. gr. Infra:

Neglipáuse Jeg Elsker Eder, uagut neglipáuse Vi Elsker Eder.

item: Tauna negligpánga hand elsker mig, ocko negligpánga de Elsker mig. dog forstaaís dette ogsaa for Sig Selv, ud af Talens, og de foregaaende Tings, Connection, uden Particlers tilleg Ex gr. Gud negligpátigut: Gud hand elsker os. Item Innuít negligpatigut: M[enni]skene de Elsker os. etc.

Modus Flectendi. seq:

Jeg Elsker dig:	Negligpagit, v:	negligpaukit	v:	neglissarágit.
Jeg elsker ham:	Negligpara		v:	neglissarága.
Jeg elsker Eder:	Negligpávse.		v:	neglissarávse.
Jeg elsker Eder to:	Negligpautik.		v:	neglissaráutik.
Jeg Elsker dem:	Negligpácka.		v:	neglissaracka.
Jeg Elsker de tu:	negligpecka.		v:	neglissaráíka.
Du Elsker mig:	Negligparma.		v:	neglissarágma.
Du - ham:	Negligpèt.		v:	neglissarèt.
Du - os: sc. Ibblit	Negligpavgit.		v:	neglissaravgit.
Du - os tu. -	negligpavgituk.		v:	neglissaravgituk.
Du - dem:	Negligpatit.		v:	neglissaráutit sc. Taukoa.
Du - dem to:	Neglipatik		v:	neglissarautik sc. tauko.
Hand elsker mig:	Negligpánga		v:	neglissaránga.
hand - dig:	negligpátit		v:	neglissarátit.
hand - ham:	negligpá		v:	neglissará.
hand - os:	Negligpátigut		v:	neglissarátigut.
hand - os tu:	negligpátiguk		v:	neglissarátiguk.
hand - Eder:	Negligpáse		v:	neglissaráse.
hand - Eder tu:	negligpatik		v:	neglissarátik.
hand - dem:	negligpeí		v:	neglissaréi.
hand - de tu:	negligpèk		v:	neglissarek.
Vi Elsker dig:	Negligpávtigit		v:	neglissaravgit.
- - ham:	negligparput		v:	neglissaráput.
- - Eder:	negligpause		v:	neglissarávse.
- - Eder to:	negligpavtik		v:	neglissaravgit.
- - dem:	Taukoa negligparput		v:	neglissaráput.
- - de tu:	- negligparpuk		v:	neglissarápuk.
I Elsker mig:	Negligpáusinga		v:	neglissarápsinga.
- - ham:	Neglipausi-una		v:	neglissaravsiuna.
- - os:	Negligpáusigut		v:	neglissaravsigut.
- - os tu:	negli[g]pávsiguk		v:	neglissaravsiguk.
- - dem:	Negli[g]pavsi-ocko		v:	neglissarapsi ocko.
- - de tu:	-			
De elsker mig:	Tauko v: ócko	negligpánga	v:	neglissaránga.
- - Dig:	-	negligpátit	v:	neglissarátit.
- - ham:	-	Negligpaét	v:	neglissaráét.
- - os:	-	Negligpátigut	v:	neglissarátigut.
- - os tu:	-	negligpátiguk	v:	neglissarátiguk.
- - Eder:	-	negligpáse	v:	neglissaráse.
- - Eder tu:	-	negligpatik	v:	neglissarátik.
- - Dem:	-	negligpeít	v:	neglissaréít.
- - De to:	-	negligpeíck	v:	neglissaréíck.

Ita Verbum negativum:

Neglingilagít, neglingílará, neglingílaúse, neglingílautik, neglingílácka, neglingílécka.

Sic in cæteris.

Præterium

Jeg hafver Elsket.	v: Elskede	:	Negligtunga.
Du	*	:	Negligtotit.
hand	*	:	Negligtuácpòc v: negligtok.
Vi	*	:	Negligtogut.
Vi tu	*	:	Negligtoguk.
I	*	:	Negligtose.
I tu	*	:	Negligtotit.
De	*	:	Negligtuacput v: negligtut.
de to	*	:	negligtuacpuk v: negligtuk.

NB: Suffixa er Vell her de Samme Som in Præsenti, dog flecteris Saaledis:

Jeg har Elsket	Dig:	Negligtuácpagit	v: négligkivkit.
	ham:	Negligtuácpa	v: negligkíga.
	Eder:	Negligtuácpávse	v: negligkígvse.
	Eder to:	Negligtuácpavtik	v: negligkívtik.
	Dem:	Neglituácpácka	v: negligkívka.
Du har Elsket	De to:	Negligtuácpécka	v: negligkícka.
	mig:	Negligtuárcpagma	v: negligkagma.
Du har Elsket	ham:	Negligtuárcpèt	v: Negligkèt.
	os:	Negligtuárcpávtigut	v: negligkívtigut.
	os tu:	Negligtuárcpávtiguk	v: negligkívtiguk.
	Dem:	Negligtuácpátit	v: negligkitit.
	De tu	negligtuácpátik	v: negligkikit.
Hand hafver Elsket	mig:	Neglituárcpánga	v: negligkánga.
	dig:	Negligtuácpátit	v: negligkátit.
	os:	Negligtuácpátigut	v: negligkátigut.
	os tu:	Neglituácpátiguk	v: negligkátiguk.
	Eder:	Negligtuárcpáse	v: negligkáse.
	Eder to:	Negligtuácpatik	v: negligkátik.
	Dem:	Negligtuárcpeí	v: negligkeí.
	De to:	negligtuárcpék	v: negligkík.
Vi har elsket	dig:	Negligtuácpávtigut	v: negligkívtigut.
	ham:	Negligtuárcpáput	v: negligkiput.
	Eder sc. uagut	Neglituárcpáuse	v: negligkígvse.

-	Eder to:	Negligtuacpavtik	v: negligivtik.
-	Dem: Taukoa,	negligtuacpacput	v: negligiput.
-	De to: -	negligtuacpapuk	v: negligipuk.
I har elsket	mig:	Negligtuacpávsinga	v: negligívsinga.
-	ham:	Negligtuacpausiuna	v: negligívsíuna.
-	os:	Negligtuacpávsigut	v: negligívsigut.
-	os to:	Negligtuacpavsiguk	v: negligívsiguk.
-	Dem:	Negligtuacpavsi ocko	v: negligívsí ocko.
-	De to:	Neglituacpausi ocko	
De har elsket	mig: Tauko	negligtuacpánga	v: negligkánga.
-	dig: -	negligtuacpátit	v: negligátit.
-	ham: -	negligtuacpaét	v: negligaét.
-	os: -	negligtuacpatigut	v: negligátigut.
-	os tu: -	negligtuacpátiguk	v: negligkatiguk.
-	Eder: -	negligtuacpáse	v: negligkáse.
-	Eder to: -	negligtuacpatik	v: negligkatik.
-	Dem: -	Negligtuacpéit	v: negligkéit.

NB: udj denne Tempore har Jeg vel observerit Annommala udj nogle Verbis, men Kand endnu her om intet Vist melde, eftersom mig mangler den rette Grund der udj.

Verbum Negativum flecteris och ut Supra: sc. Neglingitsúnga, neglingitsotit, neglingitsoch etc.

Sic in Suffixis sc. Neglingituacpágit v: negligikivkit. Neglingituácpara v: negligickigá etc.

Futurum

Jeg skall Elske:	Neglissoúnga.	Item: Jeg	Vil	Elske: Negligomápunga.
Du -	Neglissoótit.	Du	Vil -	Negligomapotit.
hand -	Neglissooch.	hand	-	negligomapoch.
Vi	Neglissogut.	Vi	-	negligomápogut.
Vi tu	neglissoguk.	Vi to	-	negligomapoguk.
I	Neglissuse.	I	-	negligomapose.
I to	Negligsutik.	I to	-	negligomapotik.
De	neglissaput.	de	-	Negligomaput.
de to	neglissapuk.	de to	-	negligomapuk.

Ita Verbum Negativum.

Negligsingilánga: Jeg skall iche Elske.

Negligomangilánga: Jeg vil iche Elske.

Suffixa er her de samme som in Præsenti, sc. Neglissoágit: Jeg skall Elske dig, neglissoará: Jeg skal Elske ham. Sic in cæteris.

IMPERATIVUS MODUS

Præsens

Elsk Du:	Negliniareit	v. negligt.	
Lad ham elske:	Neglile.		
Elsker I:	Negliniaritse	v. negligitse.	Lad os Elske:
- I tu:	neglilitik.		Negligictá.
Lad dem Elske:	Negliglit.	Dual.: negligik.	

Cum Suffixis seq:

Negativum

Elsk	du	mig:	Neglingá.	Neglingnanga.	
-	-	ham:	Negligúk.	Neglighago.	
		os:	Negligtigut.	Neglighata.	
		os tu:	- uk.	- nuk.	
		Dem:	Neglikit.	Neglighagit.	
		De tu:	- kik.	neglighagik.	
Elsk	I	mig:	Negligsingá.	Neglingnangá.	
		ham:	Neglissiguk.	Neglingnasiuk.	
		os:	Neglissigut.	Neglingnátigut.	
		os tu:	- uk.	- uk.	
-		Dem:	Negligsikit.	Neglingnasigik.	
Lad ham elske		mig:	Neglinglinga.	Taúna,	Neglingnangá.
-		dig:	Negliglisit	-	Neglingnatit.
		os:	Negliglissigut.		Neglingnatigut.
		os tu:	- uk.		- uk.
		Eder:	Negliglise.		Neglingnase.
		Eder to:	- tik.		- tik.
		Dem:	Negligligit.		Neglingnagit.
		De to:	- gik.		- gik.
Lad	dem	elske	mig: Ocko,	Negliglinga.	Neglingnangá.
-	-	-	dig:	Negliglisit.	Neglingnatit.
-	-	-	os:	Negliglissigut.	Neglingnátigut.
-	-	-	os tu:	- uk.	- uk.
-	-	-	Eder:	Negliglise	Neglingnase.
-	-	-	Eder tu:	Negliglitik.	- tik.
-	-	-	Dem:	negliglisigit	v: gik. Neglingnatigit v: gik.

MODUS INTERROGATIVUS

Præsens

Elsker	Jeg?	Negligpungá?	
	Du	Neglipit?	Sic Verbum
	hand	Neglipa.	Negativum.
	Vi	Negligpogut.	
	Vi tu	- uk.	
	I	Negligpise?	
	I tu	negligpitik.	
	De	Negligpaít.	
	De to	negligpaík.	

Negat.

Elsker	du mig:	Negligpingá?	Neglingilingá?
	hand mig:	negligpangá.	neglingilangá.
	I mig:	negligpisingá.	Neglingilásinga?
	I tu mig:	negligpftinga.	- tinga.
	de mig: ocko	Negligpanga.	ocko neglingilangá.
	de to mig: -	negligpaingá.	- - lainga.

Elsker	Jeg dig?	Negligpagit.	Elsker	Jeg ham:	Negligpara?
	Hand dig:	negligpatit.		- du ham:	Negligpíguk.
	Vi dig:	negligpautigit.		- hand ham:	Negligpaú.
	Vi tu dig:	negligpautikit.		- Vi ham:	negligparput.
	de dig: ocko	neglipatit.		Vi to ham:	- puk.
	de to dig: ocko	negligpatik.		I ham:	negligpisiuk.
				I to ham:	negligpicko.
				de ham:	negligparsuk.
				de to ham:	pecko.

Elsker	du os:	Negligpévtigut?	
	hand os:	Negligpatigut.	Sic Verbum negat.
	I os:	Negligpísigut.	
	de os: ocko	negligpatigut.	

Præteritum et Futurum respondet Indicativo.

MODUS CONJUNCTIVUS

Modus Conjunctivus, Som beskrifvis med de Particler: fordj, ders[om], der, naar etc. indfører atter en nye forandring udj flectionen. Ex. grat:

Præsens

Fordi	Jeg	Elsker:	Negligkángama.	Sic	Verbum Negat.
	du	-	negligkángoit.	sc.	Negligínnama.
	hand	-	negligkangame.		neglinginnauit.
	Vi	-	neglikangeuta.		negliginname.
	Vi to	-	"		etc.
	I	-	neglikangeuse.		
	de	-	neglikangamic v: meta.		

Cum Pronomin: Suffixis.

Fordj Jeg elsker	dig:	Negligkángaukit	v: negligkaukit
	ham:	Negligkangócko.	
	Dem:	Negligkangeuse.	
	de to:	Negligkaukit.	
Fordj du elsker	mig:	Negligkagma.	
	ham:	Negligkaúko.	
	os:	Negligkangeutigut	v: negligkaütigit
	os tu:	" uk	" uk
	Dem:	Negligkaukit.	
	De to:	" kik.	
Fordj hand elsker	mig:	Negligkáminga.	
	dig:	Negligkangatit	v: negligmatit.
	ham:	Negligkamiuk.	
	os:	Negligkamisigut,	v: negligkangátigit.
	os tu:	" uk,	negligmetigit
	Eder:	Negligkamise.	
	Eder tu:	" tik.	
	Dem:	Negligkamigit,	v: negligkangamigit.
	de to:	" gik.	"
Fordj Vi elsker	dig:	Negligkautigit.	v: negligkangeutigkit.
	ham:	Negligkangeutigo	v: negligkautigo.
	Eder:	Negligkangeuse.	v: negligkause.
	Eder to:	" tik.	
	dem:	Negligkautigit.	v: negligkangeütigit.
	de to:	" gik.	
Fordj I elsker	mig:	Negligkangeüsinga.	v: negligkaütinga.
	ham:	negligkangeusiguk.	v: negligkaüsiuk.
	os:	negligkangeusigut.	v: negligkaugsigut.
	os tu:	" uk	
	Dem:	negligkangeusigit.	v: negligkausigit.
	De to:	" gik.	

Fordj de elsker	mig:	Tauko	Negligkáminga.	
	dig:	-	Negligkangatit	v: negligmatit.
	ham:	-	Negligkamiuk	v: negligkangámiuk.
	os:	-	-	guk.
	os tu:	-	Negligkamisigut.	
	Eder:	-	negligkamise.	
	Dem:			
	de to:		negligkamigit.	v: negligkangamigit.

Dersom	Jeg	elsker	:	Negligkoma	
	du	-	:	Negligkoit	Sic Verbum Negativum.
	hand	-	:	Negligkone	
	Vi	-	:	Negligkuta	
	Vi tu	-	:	-	tik
	I	-	:	Negligkuse	
	I to	-	:	-	tik
	de	-	:	Negligkonic	
	de to	-	:	-	mic

Naar	Jeg	elsker	:	Neglissarangoma.
	Du	-	:	Neglissarángoit.
	hand	-	:	Neglissaragne
	Vi	-	:	Neglissarángeuta
	I	-	:	Neglissarángeuse
	de	-	:	Neglissaraneta.

Der	Jeg	elsker	:	Negligama.
	du	-	:	Negligoit.
	hand	-	:	Negligame.
	Vi	-	:	Negligauta
	I	-	:	negligávse.
	de	-	:	negligmeta.

NB. Suffixa udj disse er Vell de Samme Som udi det forrige til Endeeles, men iche i alt, hvilcket Jeg omstendelig endnu iche kand Demonstrere, efters[om] denne Modus er af stor Vanskelighed, og Vi endnu iche har fuldkommen Grund derudj.

Futurum Coniunctivi lyder Saaledis

At	Jeg	skulle	Elske:	Negligkullunga.
At	du	skulle	Elske:	Negligkullutit.
	hand	skulle	Elske:	Negli[g]kullugo.
	Vi	skulle	Elske:	Negligkulluta.
	I	skulle	Elske:	Negligkulluse.
	de	skulle	Elske:	Negligkullugit.

MODUS DUBITATIVUS

Denne Modus beskrifvis udj Enden af ordet med det Ord Kókáu. Ex grat:

a) Hand er uden tvivl inde: Kámane, Kókau.

b) Kandskie hand Elsker: néglissa-kókau.

MODUS OPTATIVUS

Ex. grat: Sillan! negligúminach: O! at Jeg kunde Elske.

Sillan! una piúminak: O! at Jeg Eyede det.

INFINITIVUS

Infinitivus Modus er iche udj Sproget, uden Naar 2^{de} Verba kommer tilsammen. Og da lyder det Saaledis.

Jeg kand Elske: Negligneck ajungilangá.

Jeg kand giöre: Senaneng-ajungilanga.

PARTICIPIUM

Som Elsker: Negligtoc. item Neglingisok, Negat[ivum].

Verba Passiva kand Jeg iche till Visse forstaae at Sproget hafver, Thi naar et ord har faldet Som har Passive bemerckelse i Voris Sprog, da udföris de Active ved andre ord. Allene det ord aitserpá: hand kalte ham, udföris vel Passive, aitsisovok: hand skall kaldis. Dog veed Jeg icke om det iche bekvemmeligere lyder: hand skall heede. Item: Tockolecpoc, hand döer. Passive: tokovock, hand er död.

De Nomine

Nomen Substantivum liider ingen forandring uden in Casu Genetivo. Da udsigis dend med B,P, Item M; ex. grat. Gudib Nianga: Guds Sön. Killab Senarsoc: Himmelens Skaber. Koem acka: Elfvens Nafvn. Koeck heeder ellers en Elfv. etc.

Numeri ere 3^{de} ligesom in Verbis

Sing:	Dual:	Pluralis.
Innug. Et M[enni]ske.	Innuk To Msker.	Innuít Mange Msker.
Igløe 1. huus.	Igluk 2 huuse	Igluit Mange
Itlerbik 1 Kiste.	Itlerbeick.	Itlerbeit Mange

Nomina cum Suffixis Pronominum

			Nuna: Et Land.
Mit	Huus	: Ilográ	Mit Land : Nunagá.
dit	-	: Iglut.	dit - : Nunèt.
hans	-	: Igloa.	hans - : Nuná.
Voris	-	: Iglogut.	Voris - : Núnauugt.
Eders	-	: Iglurse.	Eders - : Núnarse.
deris	-	: Igloaét.	deris - : Nunaét.

Præpositione addita Sic effert[ur]:

Núnanne: Paa mit Land, Núnagne: paa dit Land, Nunáne: Paa hans Land, Nunaugtine: paa Voris Land, Nunausine: paa Eders Land, Nunáne: paa deris Land.

Nomen Adjectivum

Nomina Adjectiva Endis gemeenligen paa Kau og lak v: ak, Ex. grat: angekau: stor, pingakau: er deylig, Ajungilak: Smuch herlig. Erligtongilak: er gafvemild. Ogsaa paa Sok og tok, men da er det Participium. Er Omnis Generis, Ex. grat: Angut angekau: En stor Mand, agnah angekau: en stor Qvinde.

Exempl. Gradus Comparisonis

Angekau: stor, angekitja: noget lit større v: angecká: større, Angekaik v: ange-sórsuak: allerstørst. Item: Mickekau: liden, Mickekitja: lidet mindre, v: Mic-keká: noget mindre, Mickekáik v: mickekingnak: Mindst.
Flecteris liges[om] et andet Verbum personale. Ex. grat: Angekaunga: Jeg er stor, angekautit: Du er stor, Angekau: hand er stor, Angekaugut: Vi -, ange-kause: I er stor. angekaut: de er stor. Sic in cæteris grad[ibus].

Der Var Vell ydermeere at Erindre om Grønlændernis Sprog, men saas[om] Mand endnu iche har fuldkommen Grund der udj, og Veed alle Ordenes og deris forandringer, da faaer det beroe indtill mand kommer i den Erfaring, at mand

kand Være Mægtig at componere en Grönlands Grammaticam. Imidlertid maae forfattede tiene til En BeViis og Pröfve, at Grönlændernis Sprog er dog iche saa meget uartigt og Indispos[it] ihvor uartige de end Selfv ere udi skick og Sæder.

TOP's RELATION

Relation om Grönlændernis brugelige sprog, Flectioner og Ords forandringer, saa vidt mand herudaf indtil Aar 1727 efter megen og lang grandskning nogenlunde til sikkerhed hafde begreben

forfattet og sammenskrevet af Coloniens Præst

Albert Top

Grönlændernis Characterer, hvilke mand dog vil tænke nogensinde har været i brug, hvorved deris sprog og udtale, som det sig burde, kunde föris i pennen og skrivis, veed mand til denne tid slet intet af at sige, tj ingen af alle landsens folk og indbyggere, paa denne tid enten har böger selv, eller til det ringeste veed, hvad skrift og bogstaver er og betyder.

I saadan mangel har mand da været aarsaget at benötte sig af, og bruge de latiinske bogstaver, saavidt at disse formaar at kunde paa nogen maade giöre os Grönlændernis usædvanlige og sær vanskelige tale og tungis liud exprimeret og beholden; icke dismindre er det dend bare sandhed, at mange af Grönlændernis ord efter deris rette udsigelse aldrig tilfulde kand skrivis af os, ja end neppelig giöris udtalte Grönländerne til forstaaelse, særligen, om mand med fremmede haver at giöre, hvilke icke, som vore Naboer ere bevandte med os, og selv nogenlunde af meeningen kand höre og slutte, hvad mand vil siige, saadant forvolder deels mange Gutturalia, hvilke mand hörer og fornemmer i dette Sprog brugis, deels adskillige dobbeltlydende Consonanter, hvilke mand og icke alle ret kiender, eller har vished om, endeligen og tilskriver ieg Vocalerne, som ere os u-bekiendte, at foraarsage dend störste vanskelighed baade i at skrive og udtale dette sprog rettelig, tj i det mand icke veed, ej heller letteligen kand udgrunde deris visse tal, brug, liud og omskiftelser endnu som i dend förste tiid, förend saadant med Tiden herefter af lang erfaringhed maatte forstaas, og end af skarpsindige hoveder blive udfunden, da holdis mand endnu u-visse i det gandske, hvilket og sandelig giör, at mand ofte maa tvivle i de ting, som mand ellers fornuftelig kunde slutte.

De Verbo.

Eftersom at Grönlændernis gandske Sprog og Udtale, moxen alle deris 'Ords Parter dependerer af Verbo, og enten med verbo bliver componeret til een fuldkommen Meening, eller og udj mange maader følger Verborum bevægelser, hvilke og ickun med liden forskiel admitterer samme Suffixa, som Verbis uden Forandring alle tiider bliver tillagde, da vil ieg først og fornemmelig giøre Verbum erindret, og anføre alt hvad mand til nogenlunde sikkerhed herom indtil nu har kundet udfinde.

Grönlændernis Hoved Conjugationer har mand befunden at være 6, hvorefter og alle andre Verba af liige Literis characteristicis uden forandring flecteris.

Dend første Conjugation ender Tertiam Personam singularem in *kpok* (nam tertiam personam singularem radicem verbi agnoscimus) saasom *Ermikpok* ∴ hand toer sig i ansigtet. *Innusukpok* ∴ hand er blot ung; et ungt menniske.

Dend anden Conjugation endis stedse paa *rpok*, ut *Méttarpok* ∴ hand affører sig, hand afklæder sig. *Aúarpok* ∴ hand støder sig.

Den tredie Conjugation endis iliigemaade paa *pok*, men har een vocal stedse foran, hvor og Accenten falder, ut *Egípok* ∴ hand skyder eller bortkaster. *Epúpok* ∴ hand roer med een Aare i stor baad; icke dismindre siunis og dette ey gandske uriimeligt, hvilket dog gör gandske intet til sagen, eller fører ringeste forandring med sig, at verba 3^{tie} conjugationis geminerer *p* in *pok*, saa at der liigesaa let og ret kand skrivas og talis *Egíppok*, *Epúppok*, som mand udelukker dend eene *p* ut *Egipok*, *Epupok*, dette lader ieg dog efterkommerne bedre skionne om, og udvælge med tiden, naar større erfaringhed faas om sproget, hvilket af begge de vil.

Dend fierde Conjugation gör tertiam personam singularem in *ok* puro v. *vok* præcendente vocali, ut *Pyok* ∴ hand farer hen. *Tettamávok* ∴ hand udretter og gör hvad hannem er befalet.

Dend femte Conjugation endis stedse enten paa *gau*, *kau* eller *rau* med een vocal foran saasom *Irsigau* ∴ hand seer stift paa, stirrer. *Persekau*, det er sterk sneefog, *Pisarau* hand pleyer, har for maneer.

Dend 6^{te} Conjugation eller Verbum negativum endis stedse in *ilak*, tj som alle de Verba, hvilke flecteris efter de 5 første Conjugationer, gemeenligen ere Positiva, v. som ieg har kaldet dennem Affirmativa, hvorved mand bekræfter een ting, og Grönlænderne nu icke har eller bruger nogen separat particul at benegte een ting med, uden det eenigste ord og Adverbium *Nagga* ∴ Ney, da forandris alle verba Affirmativa til Negativa i deris bemærkelse, hvor da forandringen skeer udj ordet selv, som ieg og herefter har viist og forklaret, hvorledes at samme omskiftelse skeer; disse samme Negativa følger da een anden sin egen formam, hvilken udj mange ting differerer fra de 5 første Conjugationer, og saaledis gör os dend 6^{te}, ut *Ermikpok* ∴ hand toer sig i ansigtet, *Ermíngilak*, *Méttarpok*, *Mettengilak*. *Egipok*, *Egingilak*. *Pyok*, *Pingilak*. *Irsigau*, *Irsingilak*.

Fremdeelis for at indeholde megen ufuldkommen forklaring, og mange uvisse ord om Verbis deris Modis, Temporibus, Numeris, Personis, Suffixis og andet saadant dismeere, da har ieg alleene flecteret et Schema til hver Conjugation udj sær, hvorudaf lettelig sees alt hvad som for denne tid viidis om Verbo, og ellers vidtløftig maatte fremsettsis.

Paradigmata Conjugationum Gronicarum

MODUS INDICATIVUS

Præsens

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma} - in <i>kpok</i>	2 ^{da} - in <i>rpok</i>	3 ^{tia} in <i>pok</i> antecedente vocali
Hand toer sig			
i ansigtet	Érmikpok	Méttarpok	Egípok
Du - dig	Ermíkpotit	Mettárpotit	Egípotit
Jeg - mig	Ermíkpunga	Mettárpunga	Egípunga
Vi - os	Ermíkpogut	Mettárpogut	Egípogut
Vi tu - os tu	Ermíkpoguk	Mettárpoguk	Egípoguk
J - Eder	Ermíkpose	Mettárpase	Egípose
J tu - Eder tu	Ermíkpotik	Mettárpotik	Egípotik
De - sig	Érmikput	Méttarput	Egípút
De tu - sig tu	Ermíkput	Mettarput	Egípuk

4 ^{ta} in <i>ok</i> v. <i>vok. puro</i>	5 ^{ta} in <i>gau</i> , <i>kau, rau</i>	Verbum Negativum seu 6 ^{ta} - in <i>ilak</i>
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		Han toer sig ikke	
Pýok	Irsigau	i ansigtet	Ermíngilak
Pýotit	Irsigáutit	Du - dig	Ermíngilatit
Pýunga	Irsigáunga	Jeg - mig	Ermíngilanga
Pýogut	Irsigáugut	Vi - os	Ermíngilagut
Pýoguk	Irsigáuguk	Vi tu - Os tu	Ermíngilaguk
Pýose	Irsigáuse	J - eder	Ermíngilase
Pýótik	Irsigáutik	J tu - Eder tu	Ermíngilatik
Pýput	Irsigáut ³⁾	De - sig	Ermíngilet
Pýpuk	Irsigáuk	De tu - sig tu	Ermíngilek

Verbum Compositum adhibitis Suffixis

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma} - in <i>kpok</i>	2 ^{da} - in <i>rpok</i>	3 ^{ia} in <i>pok</i> antecedente vocali
Du toer mig	Ermikpárma	Mettarp-arma	Egipárma
Hand } de* } mig De tu }	Ermikpánga	-ánga	Egipánga
[* sic 338; ms. du]			
J toer mig	Ermikpáusinga	Mettarp-áusinga	Egipáusinga
J tu - mig	Ermikpautínga	-áutínga	Egipautínga
Jeg toer dig	Ermikpáukit	Mettarp-áukit	Egipáukit
Hand } De } dig De tu }	Ermikpátit	-átit	Egipátit
Vi - dig	Ermikpáutigit	-áutigit	Egipáutigit
Vi tu - dig	Ermikpautikít	-áutikít	Egipautikít
Jeg toer ham	Ermikpara	Mettarp-ara	Egipara
Du - ham	Ermikpèt	-èt	Egipèt
Hand - ham	Ermikpà	-à	Egipà
Vi - ham	Ermikpárput	-árput	Egipárput
Vi tu - ham	Ermikparpuk	-árpuk	Egiparpuk
J - ham	Ermikpárse	-árse	Egipárse
J tu - ham	Ermikpártik	-ártik	Egipártik
De - ham	Ermikpàt	-àt	Egipàt
De tu - ham	Ermikpàk	-àk	Egipàk
Du } J* } toer os J tu }	Ermikpáutigut	Mettarp-áutigut	Egipáutigut
[*J read:			
Hand } De } toer os De tu }	Ermikpátigut	-átigut	Egipátigut
Du } J } toer os tu J tu }	Ermikpáutiguk	Mettarp-áutiguk	Egipáutiguk
Hand } De } toer os tu De tu }	Ermikpátiguk	-átiguk	Egipátiguk
Jeg } Vi } toer Eder Vi tu }	Ermikpáuse	Mettarp-áuse	Egipáuse

Hand	} toer Eder	Ermikpáse	-áse	Egipáse
De tu				
Jeg	} - Eder tu	Ermikpáutik	Mettarp-áutik	Egipáutik
Vi tu				
Hand	} - Eder tu	Ermikpátik	-átik	Egipátik
De tu				
Jeg toer dem	}	Ermikpákka	Mettarp-ákka	Egipákka
- de tu				
Du - dem		Ermikpatit	-átit	Egipatit
- De tu		Ermikpakit	-ákit	Egipakit
Hand - dem		Ermikpèi	-èi	Egipèi
- De tu		Ermikpèk	-èk	Egipèk
Vi toer dem		Ermikpáuuu	-áuuu	Egipáuuu
- De tu		Ermikpákput	-ákput	Egipákput
Vi tu - dem	}	Ermikpáuuk	-áuuk	Egipáuuk
- de tu				
J - dem		Ermikpase	-áse	Egipáse
- De tu		Ermikpákse	-ákse	Egipákse
i tu - Dem	}	Ermikpatik	-átik	Egipatik
- De tu				
De - dem		Ermikpèit	-èit	Egipèit
- - De tu		Ermikpakit	-ákit	Egipakit
De tu - Dem	}	Ermikpakik	-akik	Egipakik
- De tu				

[Conjugatio]

4^{ta} - in *ok v.*
vok puro

5^{ta} - in *gau, kau,*
rau

Verbum negativum seu 6^{ta} - in *ilak*

Pyárma	Irsigárma	Du toer icke mig	Ermíngilárma
Pyánga	Irsigánga	Hand } de* } - mig De tu }	Ermíngilánga
[* sic 338; ms. du]			
Pyáusinga	Irsigáusinga	J toer icke mig	Ermíngiláusinga
Pyautínga	Irsigautínga	J tu - mig	Ermíngilautínga
Pyáukit	Irsigáukit	Jeg toer icke dig	Ermíngiláukit
Pyátit	Irsigátit	Hand } De } - mig De tu }	Ermíngilátit
Pyáutigít	Irsigáutigít	Vi - dig	Ermíngiláutigít

Pyáutikit	Irsigáutikit	Vi tu - dig	Ermingiláutikit	
Pyára	Irsigára	Jeg toer icke ham	Ermingilára	
Pyèt	Irsigàt	Du - ham	Ermingilèt	
Pyà	Irsigà	hand - ham	Ermingilà	
Pyárput	Irsigárput	Vi - ham	Ermingilárput	
Pyárpuk	Irsigárpuk	Vi tu - ham	Ermingilárpuk	
Pyárse	Irsigárse	J - ham	Ermingilárse	
Pyártik	Irsigártik	J tu - ham	Ermingilártik	
Pyàt	Irsigàt	De - ham	Ermingilàt	
Pyàk	Irsigàk	De tu - ham	Ermingilàk	
Pyáutigut	Irsigáutigut	Du	} toer icke os	Ermingiláutigut
		J		
		J tu		
Pyátigut	Irsigátigut	Hand	} toer icke os	Ermingilátigut
		De		
		De tu		
Pyáutiguk	Irsigáutiguk	Du	} toer ikke os tu	Ermingiláutiguk
		J		
		J tu		
Pyátiguk	Irsigátiguk	Hand	} toer (!) os tu	Ermingilátiguk
		De		
		De tu		
Pyáuse	Irsigáuse	Jeg	} toer icke eder	Ermingiláuse
		De		
		De tu		
Pyáse	Irsigáse	Hand	} toer icke Eder	Ermingiláse
		De		
		De tu		
Pyáutik	Irsigáutik	Jeg	} - Eder tu	Ermingiláutik
		Vi		
		Vi tu		
Pyátik	Irsigátik	Hand	} - Eder tu	Ermingilátik
		De		
		De tu		
Pyákka	Irsigâika	Jeg toer icke dem	Ermingilákka	
		- de tu		
Pýatit	Irsigâtít	Du - dem	Ermingilatit	
Pyakit	Irsigakit	- De tu	Ermingilakit	
Pyèi	Irsigèi	Hand - dem	Ermingilèi	
Pypek*	Irsigâik	- de tu	Ermingilèk	
*(Ms. <i>Pyep</i> and note:) NB. Hic asummitur p contra analogiam				
Pyauut	Irsigáuut	Vi - dem	Ermingiláuut	
Pyákput	Irsigákput	Vi - de tu	Ermingilákput	

Pyáuuk	Irsigáuuk	Vi tu -	dem	}	Ermíngiláuuk
			de tu		
Pyáse	Irsigáse	J -	dem		Ermíngilase
Pyákse	Irsigákse	-	De tu		Ermíngilákse
Pyatik	Irsigátik	J tu -	Dem	}	Ermíngilatik
			de tu		
Pyèit	Irsigèit	De -	dem		Ermíngilèit
Pyákit	Irsigákit	-	de tu		Ermíngilákit
Pyakik	Irsigákik	De tu -	dem	}	Ermíngilakik
			de tu		

NB. I stæden for *Præterito Imperfecto*, hvor denne *Tempus* giøris fornøden at udsiigis, bruger mand sickerlig *Præsens*, som og inbefatter samme bemærkelse, saaledis betegner mig gandske ret *Ermikpok* baade, at han nu toer sig i ansigtet, saavel som og toede sig tilforne, *Ermikparma*, *Ermikpánga* baade Du v hand, de, de tu toer mig, saa og toede mig i ansigtet.

Præteritum Perfectum

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Hand haver toet			
sig i ansigtet	Érmiksok	Méttartok	Egítok
Du - dig -	Ermíksotit	Mettártotit	Egítotit
Jeg - mig -	Ermíksunga	Mettártunga	Egítunga
Vi - Os -	Ermiksogut	Mettártogut	Egítogut
Vi tu - Os tu -	Ermíksoguk	Mettártoguk	Egítoguk
J - Eder -	Ermíksose	Mettártose	Egítose
J tu - Eder tu -	Ermiksotik	Mettártotik	Egítotik
De - sig -	Érmiksut	Mettártut	Egítut
De tu - sig tu -	Érmiksuk	Méttartuk	Egítuk
4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum seu	6 ^{ta}
		Han haver icke toet	
Pirsok	Irsigírsok	sig i ansigtet	Ermíngítsok
Pirsotit	Irsigírsotit	Du - dig -	Ermíngítsotit
Pírsunga	Irsigírsunga	Jeg - mig -	Ermíngítsunga
Pírsogut	Irsigírsogut	Vi - os -	Ermíngítsogut
Pírsoguk	Irsigírsoguk	Vi tu - os tu -	Ermíngítsoguk
Pírsose	Irsigírsose	J - Eder -	Ermíngítsose
Pírsotik	Irsigírsotik	J tu - Eder tu -	Ermíngítsotik
Pírsut	Irsigírsut	de - sig -	Ermíngítsut
Pírsuk	Irsigírsuk	De tu - sig tu -	Ermíngítsuk

Verbum Compositum

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ta}
Du haver toet mig i ansigtet Hand/de/De tu - mig - J - mig - J tu - mig - Jeg haver toet dig Hand/De/De tu - dig - Vi - dig - Vi tu - dig Jeg haver toet ham Du - ham Hand - ham Vi - ham Vi tu - ham J - ham J tu - ham De - ham De tu - ham Du/J/J tu haver toet os Hand/De/De tu - os Du/J/J tu - os tu Hand/De/De tu - os tu Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - Eder Hand/De/De tu - Eder Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - Eder tu Hand/De/De tu - Eder tu Jeg haver toet Dem/De tu Du - Dem - De tu Hand - dem - De tu Vi - dem - De tu	Ermikingma Ermikánga Ermikívsinga Ermikívtínga Ermikívkit Ermikátit Ermikívtigit Ermikívtikit Ermíkiga Ermikít Ermikà Ermikíput Ermikípuk Ermikífkse Ermikíksik Ermikàt Ermikàk Ermikívtigit Ermikátigit Ermikívtiguk Ermikátiguk Ermikívse Ermikáse Ermikívtik Ermikátik Ermikífkka Ermikítit Ermikíkit Ermikèi Ermikík Ermikívut Ermikíkput	Mettar-ingma -ánga -ívsinga -ivtinga Mettar-ivkit -átit -ívtigit -ívtikit Mettár-iga -ít -à -íput -ípuk -ífkse -íksik -àt -àk Mettar-ívtigit -átigit Mettar- ívtiguk -átiguk Mettar-ívse -áse Mettar-ívtík -átik Mettar-ífkka -ítit -íkit -èi -ík -ívut -íkput	Egikíngma Egikánga Egikívsinga Egikívtínga Egikívkit Egikátit Egikívtigit Egikívtikit Egíkiga Egikít Egikà Egikíput Egikípuk Egikífkse Egikíksik Egikàt Egikàk Egikívtigit Egikátigit Egikívtiguk Egikátiguk Egikívse Egikáse Egikívtik Egikátik Egikífkka Egikítit Egikíkit Egikèi Egikík Egikívut Egikíkput

Vi tu - Dem/De tu	Ermikivuk	-fvuk	Egikfvuk
J - dem	Ermikise	-ise	Egikise
- De tu	Ermikikse	-ikse	Egikikse
J tu - Dem/De tu	Ermikitik	-itik	Egikitik
De - dem	Ermikèit	-èit	Egikèit
- De tu	Ermikikit	-ikit	Egikikit
De tu - Dem/De tu	Ermikikik	-ikik	Egikikik

4 ^{1a}	5 ^{1a}	Verbum negativum	seu 6 ^{1a}
		Du haver icke toet mig	
Pigíngma	Irsigigíngma	i ansigtet	Ermingikíngma
Pigánga	Irsigigánga	Hand/De/De tu - mig -	Ermingikánga
Pigívsinga	Irsigigívsinga	J - mig -	Ermingikívsinga
Pigívtínga	Irsigigívtínga	J tu - mig -	Ermingikívtínga
Pigífvkit	Irsigigífvkit	Jeg haver icke toet dig -	Ermingikífvkit
Pigátit	Irsigátit	Hand/De/De tu - dig -	Ermingikátit
Pigívtigit	Irsigívtigit	Vi - dig -	Ermingikívtigit
Pigívtikit	Irsigívtikit	Vi tu - dig -	Ermingikívtikit
Pigíga	Irsigíga	Jeg haver icke toet ham	Ermingikíga
Pigit	Irsigigit	De - ham	Ermingikit
Pigà	Irsigigà	Hand - ham	Ermingikà
Pigíput	Irsigigíput	Vi - ham	Ermingikíput
Pigípuk	Irsigigípuk	Vi tu - ham	Ermingikípuk
Pigíkse	Irsigigíkse	J - ham	Ermingikíkse
Pigíksik	Irsigigíksik	J tu - ham	Ermingikíksik
	[ms. -se]		
Pigàt	Irsigigàt	De - ham	Ermingikàt
Pigàk	Irsigigàk	De tu - ham	Ermingikàk
Pigívtigit	Irsigigívtigit	Du/J/J tu haver icke toet os	Ermingikívtigit
Pigátigit	Irsigigátigit	hand/De/De tu - os	Ermingikátigit
Pigívtiguk	Irsigigívtiguk	Du/J/J tu - os tu	Ermingikívtiguk
Pigátiguk	Irsigigátiguk	Hand/De/De tu - os tu	Ermingikátiguk
Pigífvse	Irsigigífvse	Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - eder	Ermingikífvse
Pigáse	Irsigigáse	Hand/De/De tu - eder	Ermingikáse
Pigívtik	Irsigigívtik	Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - eder tu	Ermingikívtik
Pigátik	Irsigigátik	Hand/De/De tu - Eder tu	Ermingikátik
		Jeg haver icke toet Dem/	
Pigíkka	Irsigigíkka	De tu	Ermingikíkka
Pigítit	Irsigigítit	Du - dem	Ermingikítit
Pigikit	Irsigigikit	- De tu	Ermingikikit
Pigèi	Irsigigèi	hand - dem	Ermingikèi
Pigik	Irsigigik	- De tu	Ermingikik
Pigífvut	Irsigigífvut	Vi - dem	Ermingikífvut
Pigífkput	Irsigigífkput	- de tu	Ermingikífkput
Pigífvuk	Irsigigífvuk	Vi tu - dem/De tu	Ermingikífvuk

Pigfse	Irsigfise	J - dem	Ermingfise
Pigfkse	Irsigfikse	- De tu	Ermingikikse
Pigfistik	Irsigfistik	J tu - Dem/De tu	Ermingikistik
Pigfelt	Irsigfelt	De - dem	Ermingikelt
Pigfikit	Irsigfikit	- De tu	Ermingikikit
Pigfikik	Irsigfikik	De tu - Dem/de tu	Ermingikikik

Om *Præterito Perfecto* er i synderlighed følgende stykker at agte sc.

1. At *Præteritum* uden ald tvivl har sin oprindelse, og deriveris af *Præsenti*, hvilket kand skee, og skeer paa efterskrevne maade: Verba 1^{mæ} et 2^{dæ} Conjugationis omskifter alleene ultimum *pok* præsentis, nogle til *tok*, andre til *sok*, saasom *Ermikpok* in præterito *Ermiksok*, derimod haver *Neglikpok* ∴ hand elsker in præterito *Negliktok*. *Kiblerpok* ∴ det skinner, glandtser - in præterito *Kiblertok*. *Kangerpok* ∴ gaar een bugt om, har derimod in præter. *Kangersok* og saa fremdelis; dog har mand endnu icke kundet ramme paa nogen vished i at udsige disse præterita sickerligen, naarsomhelst de skal endis enten paa *tok* v. *sok*, hvilket dog icke dismindre giordis høylig fornøden at have ret kundskab om, eftersom mange andre composita indrettis efter *Præteritum*, og enten beholder t eller s, ligesom præteritum endis enten paa *tok* eller *sok*, e.gr. *Ermiksipok* ∴ hand bliver toet i ansigtet, *Ermiksorpok* ∴ hand toer sig flittelig, og andre, her beholdis s paa begge stæder, alleene fordi at verbum primitivum *Ermikpok* haver in præterito *Ermiksok*, derimod siger mand icke *Negliksipok*, *Negliksorpok*, men *Negliktipok* ∴ hand bliver elsket, *Negliktárpok* ∴ hand elsker flittelig, fordi at verbum primitivum *Neglikpok* ender præteritum paa *tok*. - Verba tertie Conjugationis forandrer *pok* præsentis nogle til *tok*, andre til *tsok* ∴ ut *Ípok* hand er, er tilstæde, *Eperpok* ∴ hand roer med een aare, in præter. *Ítok*, *Eputok*. Herimod haver *Taripok* ∴ det skygger v. dimmis, *Tikkítpok* ∴ hand kommer til in præter. *Tarítok*, *Tikkítok*, herom har mand og icke større kundskab end om de første, naar præteritum enten skal endis paa *tok* eller *tsok*. - Verba 4^{te} Conjugationis formerer præteritum, i at omskifte *ok* v. *vok* Præsenti til *rsok* in præterito, dog saaledis at og dend nestforegaaende vocal for *ok* v. *vok* in præsentu muteris tilliige sc. *a* til *e*, *o* til *u*, *y* til *i*, ut *Tamóavok* hand tygger in præter. *Tamoersok*, *Seglovok* ∴ hand lyver, taler lögnagtig in præterito *Seglursok*, *Nuyok* ∴ skinner frem, kommer for, in præterito *Nuirskok*. NB icke dismindre haver mand dog undertiden, skiönt gandske sielden, at nogle faae verba viiger fra denne regul, saasom *Tettamávok* ∴ udrette, hvad mand er sagt og befalet, in præter. *Tettamarsok*, *Pavok* ∴ hand slast [slaaes] *Parsok*, *Kavok* ∴ det er lius dag, morgen in præter. *Kauriskok*. - Verba 5^{te} Conjugationis formerer alle paa een maade deris præterita, alleene i at omskifte *au* Præsenti til *irskok* in præter., ut *Angekau* ∴ Er stor *Angekiskok*, *Arsigau* ∴ ligner, er liig, *Arsigiskok*, *Operrau* ∴ troer, in præter. *Operriskok*. Verbum negativum formerer præteritum i at omskifte *lak* præsentis til *tsok* in præter., ut *Ajungilak* ∴ er duelig, item formaar, *Ajungitsok*. *Puellengilak* ∴ Er icke tyck, feed, *Puellengitsok*.

2. Naar Præterita antage Suffixa, da efter enhver conjugations lejlighed er denne forandring at agte: Præterita 1^{mæ} et 2^{dæ} Conjugationis bortkaster altid dend sidste stavelse *tok* v. *sok* ligesom Præteritum endis, og den nest forre-gaaende Consonant v. Character Conjugationis *k* primæ et *r* secundæ antager Suffixa Præteriti, hvilke ere anderledis, eller og med andre Vocaler annecteris Præterito, end som oven er viist. Præsenti eller Futuro, som følger efter, hvilket og klarligt under dend anden Conjugations Schemate kand eragtis, hvor de alle een efter hinanden ere anførte. - Præterita tertix Conjugationis bortkaster ilige maade dend sidste stavelse *tok* v. *tsok* og i dend stæd gemeenligen laaner *k*, som antager Suffixa. - Præterita 4^{te} et 5^{te} Conjugationum in *rsok* mister paa samme maade dend sidste stavelse, og i den stæd¹ antager *g*, som stedse bliver Suffixis forelagt. - Verbum negativum følger samme maade som verba 3^{tiæ} Conjugationis, bortkastende alle tider *tsok*, i hvis stæd *k* bliver laandt, at imodtage Suffixa, hvilket alt af ovenstaaende forma præteriti lettelig sees.

Futurum

Conjugatio	1 ^{mæ}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tiæ}
Hand skal toe sig	Ermisavok	Metteisavok	Egisavok
Du - dig	Ermisaüotit	Metteisaüotit	Egisäüotit
Jeg - mig	Ermisaünga	Metteisaünga	Egisäünga
Vi - os	Ermisaügut	Metteisaügut	Egisäügut
Vi tu - Os tu	Ermisaüguk	Metteisaüguk	Egisäüguk
J - Eder	Ermisaüose	Metteisaüose	Egisäüose
J tu - Eder tu	Ermisaüotik	Metteisaüotik	Egisäüotik
De - sig	Ermisaput	Metteisaput	Egisaput
De tu - sig tu	Ermisapuk	Metteisapuk	Egisapuk

[Conjugatio]

4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum seu 6 ^{ta}
Pisavok	Irsigisavok	Hand skal icke toe sig Ermisengilak
Pisaüotit	Irsigisaüotit	Du - dig Ermisengilatit
Pisaünga	Irsigisaünga	Jeg - mig Ermisengilanga
Pisaügut	Irsigisaügut	Vi - Os Ermisengilagut
Pisaüguk	Irsigisaüguk	Vi tu - Os tu Ermisengilaguk
Pisaüose	Irsigisaüose	J - Eder Ermisengilase
Pisaüotik	Irsigisaüotik	J tu - Eder tu Ermisengilatik
Pisaput	Irsigisaput	De - sig Ermisengilet
Pisapuk	Irsigisapuk	De tu - sig tu Ermisengilek

Verbum Compositum

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ia}
Du skal toe mig	Ermisauárma	Metteisau-árma	Egisauárma
Hand/De/De tu - mig	Ermisauánga	-ánga	Egisauánga
J - mig	Ermisauáusinga	-áusinga	Egisauáusinga
J tu - mig	Ermisauautínga	-autínga	Egisauautínga
Jeg skal toe dig	Ermisauaúkit	Metteisau-aúkit	Egisauaúkit
Hand/De/De tu - dig	Ermisauátit	-átit	Egisauátit
Vi - dig	Ermisauautígit	-autígit	Egisauautígit
Vi tu - dig	Ermisauautíkit	-autíkit	Egisauautíkit
4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum seu 6 ^{ta}	
Pisauárma	Irsigisauárma	Du skal icke toe mig	Ermisengilárma
Pisauánga	Irsigisauánga	Hand/De/De tu - mig	Ermisengilánga
Pisauáusinga	Irsigisauáusinga	J - mig	Ermisengiláusinga
Pisauautínga	Irsigisauautínga	J tu - mig	Ermisengilautínga
Pisauaúkit	Irsigisauaúkit	Jeg skal icke toe dig	Ermisengilaúkit
Pisauátit	Irsigisauátit	Hand/De/De tu - dig	Ermisengilátit
Pisauautígit	Irsigisauautígit	Vi - dig	Ermisengilaútit
Pisauautíkit	Irsigisauautíkit	Vi tu - dig	Ermisengilaútit

Om Futuro mærkis følgende stycker, sc.

1. At Futurum bliver retteligen formeret af præsenti paa efterskrevne maade: Verba 1^{ma}, 2^{da}, 3^{ia} et 4^{ta} Conjugationis omskifter altid uden forskield ultimum *kpok*, *rpok*, *ok* v. *vok* præsentis til *savok*, og forandrer dend nest forregaaende vocal, som bliver igien, og *savok* skal foreleggis, nemlig. *a* til *ei*, *o* v. *u*. til *y*, *e* v. *y* til *i*. Men er vocalen, som bliver igien in præsenti. *i*, da forandris dend icke i Futuro; ti Futurum skal endeligen have enten *i* eller og *y* nest for *savok*: ut *Akpakpok* ∴ gaar stærkelig, hastig, in Futuro *Akpeisavok*, *Aularpok* ∴ gaar v. farer bort, *Auléisavok*. *Navok* ∴ er færdig, til ende giort, *Néisavok*. *Nekoovok* ∴ er stærk, *Nekoysavok*. *Epupok* ∴ roer med aare, *Epysavok*. *Aglékpok* ∴ stræger, skriver, *Aglisavok*. *Aglérpok* ∴ holder sig fra at æde nogenslags vis mad, *Aglisavok*. *Pilluyok* ∴ klicker med een borse v. bue, *Pilluisavok*. *Ullipok* ∴ det floer, *Ullisavok*. - Verba 5^{ta} Conjugationis formerer sine futura alleene ved at omskifte *au* Præsentis til *isavok* in futuro, ut *Perrau* ∴ holder oppe, forsørger, *Perrisavok*. *Aursarbigau* ∴ daler ned, *Aursabigisavok* etc. - Verbum negativum formerer futurum à Verbo affirmativo, *savok* in *sengilak* mutato, ut *Ajorpok* ∴ duer icke, er udelig, in futuro *Ajysavok* inde futurum negativum *Ajysengilak* etc.

2. Antager Futura de selvsamme Suffixa, som Præsens udsiigis med, efter dend maade, som oven er viist, sc. naar *ok* in affirmativis et ultimum *ak* in negativis stedse bliver bortkastet, ut *Ermisavok* ɔ: hand skal icke toe sig, *Ermisauase* hand skal toe Eder, *Ermisengilak* hand skal icke toe sig, *Ermisengilase* ɔ: hand skal icke toe Eder etc.

MODUS INTERROGATIVUS

Naar Grönlænderne bruger at spørge om noget, da betiener de sig vel af de samme Udtaler og talemaader, som oven udi Indicativo ere anførte, de fleeste forstaaet, dog undtagis disse efterskrevne, som saaledis stedse lyder.

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}	4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}
Toer du dig?	Ermikpît?	Mettarpît?	Egipît?	Pyvît?	Irsigâît?
- hand sig?	Ermikpâ?	Mettarpâ?	Egipâ?	Pyâ?	Irsigâ?
- I Eder?	Ermikpisê?	Mettarpisê?	Egipisê?	Pyvisê?	Irsigaisê?
- I tu Eder tu?	Ermikpîsik?	Mettarpîsik?	Egipîsik?	Pyvisîk?	Irsigaisîk?
- De sig?	Ermikpâît?	Mettarpâît?	Egipâît?	Pypâît?	Irsigâît?
- De tu sig?	Ermikpâik?	Mettarpâik?	Egipâik?	Pypâik?	Irsigâik?

Verbum Composit.

Toer du mig?	Ermikpingà?	Mettarpingà?	Egipingà?	Pyvingà?	Irsigaingà?	
- I mig?	Ermikpisingà?		-isingà?	Episingà?	Pyvisingà?	Irsigaisingà?
- I tu mig?	Ermikpitingà?		-itingà?	Egipitingà?	Pyvitingà?	Irsigaitingà?
Toer ieg dig?	Ermikpagit?		-agit?	Epigagit?	Pyagit?	Irsigâgit?
- du ham?	Ermikpiùk?		-iúk?	Egipiùk?	Pyviùk?	Irsigajuk?
- hand ham?	Ermikpaùk?		-aùk?	Egipaùk?	Pyâuk?	Irsigaùk?
- I ham?	Ermikpisiùk?		-isiuk?	Egipisiùk?	Pyvisiuk?	Irsigaisiùk?
- I tu ham?	Ermikpikkò?		-ikkò?	Egipikkò?	Pyvikkò?	Irsigaikkò?
- De ham?	Ermikparsùk?		-arsùk?	Egiparsùk?	Pyarsùk?	Irsigairsùk?
De tu ham?	Ermikpekkò?		-ekkkò?	Egipekkò?	Pyekkkò?	Irsigaiekkò?
Toer du/I os?	Ermikpisigùt?		-isigùt?	Egipisigùt?	Pyvisigùt?	Irsigaisigùt?
- Du/I os tu?	Ermikpisigùk?		-isigùk?	Egipisigùk?	Pyvisigùk?	Irsigaisigùk?
- Du dem?	Ermikpigìt?	Mettarpigìt?	Egipigìt?	Pyvigìt?	Irsigaigìt?	
- hand dem?	Ermikpagit?		-agit?	Epigagit?	Pyagit?	Irsigâgit?
- I dem?	Ermikpisigìk?		-isigìk?	Egipisigìk?	Pyvisigìk?	Irsigaisigìk?
- I tu dem?	Ermikpisikìk?		-ikìk?	Egipikìk?	Pyvikìk?	Irsigaikìk?
- De dem?	Ermikpatigìk?		-atigìk?	Egipatigìk?	Pyatigìk?	Irsigatigìk?
Toer du de						
tu?	Ermikpigik?		- igìk?	Egipigik?	Pyavigik?	Irsigaigik?
- hand de tu?	Ermikpagìk?		-agìk?	Egipagìk?	Pyagìk?	Irsigâgìk?

Verbum Negativum seu 6^{ta} viiger aldeelis icke fra Indicativo uden alleene i efterskrevne faae talemaader, saaledis indrettis ogsaa futurum, men Præteritum bliver i alle ting udtalt som udi Indicativo, og liider ingen forandring. De Personer og talemaader, som udi een spørgende meening forandris, og viiger fra Indicativo, ere efterskrevne:

Toer du icke ham?	Ermingilajük?
- hand - ham?	Ermingilaük?
- I - ham?	Ermingilasiük?
- I tu - ham?	Ermingilikkö?
- De - ham?	Ermingilarsük?
- De tu - ham?	Ermingilekkö?
Toer hand icke dem?	Ermingilaglt?
- De - Dem	Ermingilatiglk?
- hand - de tu	Ermingilaglk?

Om denne Modo eller maade iblant Grönlænderne at spørge paa, er i synderlighed følgende stycker at iagttage.

1. At Schema 4^{te} Conjugationis in *ok* puro, hvorefter alle andre verba ejusdem Conjugationis indrettis og skicker sig, laaner stedse *v* til at skille de 2^{de} sammenløbende blöde vocaler, *y* Radicis et *i* Suffixi, alt efter ovenanførte maade, saaledis siger mand *Nuyvit?* à verbo *Nuyok* kommer frem, og icke *Nuyit?* kommer du frem? *Nennyvisiuk?* à verbo *Nennyok* finder, og icke *Nennyisiuk* *o*: finder *v*. fandt I det? Herimod beholder terminata in *vok* ejusdem Conjugationis sin egen *v*. radicale ut *Kakovok*, kalder paa, *Kakovisinga?* kalder I paa mig?

2. Liider Præteritum perfectum ingen forandring i denne Modo, men aldeelis bliver udtalt som i Indicativo, men dog bliver anderledis Modo Interrogandi pronuncieret.

3. Futurum kommer aldeelis udi sin orden overeens med Præsenti, og ligeledes bliver udtalt, naar ickun disse stavelser *Ermisau*, *Metteisau*, *Egisau*, *Pisau*, *Irsigisau* stedse og uden forandring bliver bestaaende; saaledis siger ieg *Ermisauit?* skal du toe? *Ermisauisinga?* skal I toe mig?. Og saa fremdeelis, hvor da ultimum *u* in *au* lyder nesten som *v* ante *i*.

MODUS IMPERATIVUS

Denne Modus er og befindis dend allervanskeligste iblant alle Grönlændernis Ord og Udtaler, saa mange mand endnu veed af at siige, og ey uden efter lang efterforskning omsider saa vidt er samlet, som efterskrevne udviiser. Men som mand med een og den samme taler byder, beder og tilstæder noget at skal eller maa skee, alt eftersom dansken det første og sidste verbo hosföyet forklarer, da

har ieg ingen forskiel vildet agte, eller kundet giøre imellem Imperativum og Modum Permisivum, men alle Personer tilliige efter orden anført, som følger.

Præsens

Prima Persona hvorved jeg ansøger om noget, søger tilladelse hos andre at maa giøre noget.

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Lad mig toe mig	Ermíglanga	Mettárlanga	Egillanga
- os - os	Ermíglata	Mettárlata	Egíllata
- os tu - os tu	Ermíglanuk	Mettárlanuk	Egíllanuk
4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum	seu 6 ^{ta}
Píllanga	Irsigúllanga	Lad mig icke toe mig	Ermínnanga
Píllata	Irsigúllata	- os - os	{ Erminnata
			{ Ermigata
Píllanuk	Irsigúllanuk	- os tu - os tu	{ Erminnanuk
			{ Ermiganuk

NB. Herimod, naar tu eller fleere taler sig noget imellem, og een tilskynder anden at begynde eller giøre noget, da liuder udtalen saaledis

Lader os toe os	Ermíkxa	Mettárta	Egíta
Lader os tu toe os tu	Ermígluk	Mettárluk	Egílluk
Písa	Irsígíta		
Pílluk	Irsígílluk		

[Verbum negativum:]

NB. Her brugis een og dend samme udtale, enten mand taler sig selv noget imellem, eller og søger tilladelse hos andre at maa giøre noget, og derfor icke som Affirmativa admitterer nogen forandring.

Secunda Persona hvorved ieg befaler noget, som strax skal giøris

Toe du dig	Ermígt	Mettarit	Egítít
- J Eder	Ermígtse	Mettarítse	Egítítse
- J tu Eder tu	Ermígtík	Mettarítík	Egítítík
Pít	Irsígt	Toe du dig icke	Ermínnék

Pisítse	Irsigútítse	- I Eder -	{ Erminnase Ermígase
Pisítik	Irsigútítik	- J tu Eder tu -	{ Erminnatik Ermigatik

Tertia Persona hvorved ieg baade kand befale noget som skal giøres, saavelsom tilstæde een anden at maa giøre noget.

Lad ham toe sig	Ermígle	Mettárle	Egílle
- De - sig	Ermíglit	Mettarlít	Egíllit
- De tu - sig tu	Ermíglik	Mettarlík	Egíllik

Pílle	Irsigúlle	Lad ham icke toe sig	{ Erminnane Ermígane
Píllit	Irsigúllit	- De - sig	Erminnatik
Píllik	Irsigúllik	- De tu - sig tu	Ermigatik

Verbum Compositum

Prima Persona

Lad mig toe Dig	Ermíglagit	Mettár-lagit	Egíllagit
- - - ham	Ermíglago	-lago	Egíllago
- Mig/os/os/tu - Eder	Ermíglause	-lause	Egíllaúse
- Mig/os/os tu - eder tu	Ermíglautik	Mettár- lautik	Egíllautik
- Mig - dem	Ermíglákka	-lakka	Egíllákka
Lad os toe dig	Ermíglautigit	Mettar - laútigit	Egíllautigit
- - - ham	Ermíglárput	-lárput	Egíllárput
- - - Dem	Ermígláuut	-lauut	Egílláuut
- - - De tu	Ermíglákput	-lákput	Egíllákput

Lad os tu toe dig	Ermíglautíkit	Mettar- láutíkit	Egíllautíkit
- ham	Ermíglárpuk	-lárpuk	Egíllárpuk
- Dem/De tu	Ermígláuuk	-lauuk	Egílláuuk

Píllagit	Irsigúllagit	Lad mig icke toe dig	Erminnáukit
Píllago	Irsigúllago	- - - ham	Erminnago
Píllaúse	Irsigullaúse	- Mig/os/os tu - Eder	Erminnáuse
Píllautik	Irsigullautik	- Mig/os/os tu - eder tu	Erminnáutik
Píllákka	Irsigullákka	- mig - Dem/De tu	Erminákka
Píllaútigít	Irsigullautigit	Lad os icke toe dig	Erminnaútigít
Píllárput	Irsigullárput	- ham	{ Erminnátigo Ermigátigo

Pilláúut	Irsigulláúut	- Dem	{ Erminnátigik
Pillákput	Irsigullákput	- De tu	{ Ermigátigik
Pilláutikit	Irsigulláutikit	Lad os tu icke toe dig	Erminnátutikit
Pillárpuk	Irsigullárpuk	- ham	Erminnékko
Pilláúuk	Irsigulláúuk	{ Dem	Erminnáuuk
		{ De tu	

NB. Herimod, som oven er meldt, naar mand taler sig selv noget imellem, da liuder udtalen saaledis

Lader os toe ham	Ermfktigo	Mettár-tigo	Egítigo
- Dem/De tu	Ermfktigik	-tigik	Egítigik
Lader os tu toe ham	Ermfkko	Mettárfkko	Egíkkko
- Dem/De tu	Ermikik	-ikik	Egíkkik

Pfsigo	Irsigútigo
Pfsigik	Irsigutigik
Pfkko	Irsigúkkko
Pfikik	Irsigukik

[Verbum negativum:]

Her er iliige maade, som oven er meldt, ingen forandring i Udtalen at agte, enten mand taler sig selv noget imellem, eller hos andre søger tilladelse at maa gjøre noget.

Secunda Persona

Toe du mig	Ermínga	Mette-nga	Egínga
- ham	Ermigùk	Mettar-uk	Egírsuk
- Du/J/Ju tu os	Ermfksigut	Mettár-tigut	Egítigut
- Du/J/J tu os tu	Ermfksiguk	Mettar-tiguk	Egítiguk
- du dem	Ermikìt	Mette-kìt	Egikìt
- De tu	Ermikìk	Mette-kìk	Egikìk
Toer J mig	Ermfksinga	Mettár-singa	Egítsinga
- ham	Ermfksiuk	Mettár-siuk	Egítsiuk
- Dem/De tu	Ermfksigik	Mettar-sigik	Egítsigik
Toer J tu mig	Ermiksínga	Mettar-tínga	Egítínga
- ham	Ermfkko	Metté-kko	Egíkkko
- Dem/De tu	Ermikik	Mette-kìk	Egikìk

Pínga	Irsigúnga	Toe du icke mig	Erminnanga
Piùk	Irsigùk	- - - ham	Erminnago
Pfsigut	Irsigútigut	- Du/J tu - os	{ Erminnétigut
			{ Ermigatigut

Pfsiguk	Irsigútiguk	- J tu - os tu	{	Erminnétiguk
				Ermigatiguk
Pígt	Irsigugt	Toe du icke dem		Ermínnagit
Píglk	Irsiguglk	- - - De tu		Ermínnagik
Pfsinga	Irsigúsinga	Toer J mig icke		Ermínnésinga
Pfsiuk	Irsigúsiuk	- - ham -		Ermínnésiuk
Pfsigik	Irsigúsíglk	- - Dem/De tu -		Ermínnésigik
Pfsinga	Irsigutfsinga	Toer J tu icke mig		Ermínnetinga
Pfkko	Irsigúkkko	- - - - ham		Ermínnékkko
Píklk	Irsiguklk	- - - - Dem/De tu		Ermínnéklk

Tertia Persona

Lad ham/dem/dem tu toe mig	Ermíglínga	Mettar-linga	Egíllínga
- díg	Ermíglísít	-lísít	Egíllísít
- os	Ermíglífsígut	-lífsígut	Egíllífsígut
- os tu	Ermíglífsíguk	-lífsíguk	Egíllífsíguk
- Eder	Ermíglíse	-líse	Egíllíse
- Eder tu	Ermíglísík	-lísík	Egíllísík
- hand - ham	Ermíglíuik	-líuik	Egíllíuik
- De - ham	Ermíglírsuk	-lírsuk	Egíllírsuk
- De tu - ham	Ermíglíkkko	-líkkko	Egíllíkkko
- hand - dem	Ermíglígít	-lígít	Egíllígít
- - - De tu	Ermíglígík	-lígík	Egíllígík
De - dem/de tu	Ermíglífsígik	-lífsígik	Egíllífsígik
De tu - Dem/de tu	Ermíglíkík	-líkík	Egíllíkík

Píllínga	Irsigúllínga	Lad ham/dem/de tu icke toe mig	Ermínnanga
Píllísít	Irsigúllísít	- - - - dig	{ Ermínnatít
			{ Ermígatít
Píllísígut	Irsigullísigut	- - - - os	{ Ermínnata
			{ Ermígata
Píllísíguk	Irsigullísiguk	- - - - os tu	{ Ermínnanuk
			{ Ermíganuk
Píllíse	Irsigúllíse	- - - Eder	{ Ermínnase
			{ Ermígase
Píllísík	Irsigúllísík	- - - Eder tu	{ Ermínnatík
			{ Ermígatík
Píllíuik	Irsigúllíuik	- - - ham	Ermínnago
Píllírsuk	Irsigullírsuk		
Píllíkkko	Irsigullíkkko		
Píllígít	Irsigullígít	- - - dem	Ermínnagít
Píllígík	Irsigullígík	- - - de tu	Ermínnagík
Píllífsígik	Irsigullífsígik		
Píllíkík	Irsigullíkík		

Futurum

Seu alia ejusdem significationis forma, tempori futuro respondens

Prima persona hvorved ieg søger tilladelse og frihed at maa gjøre noget

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Lad mig 3: herefter, siden, en eller anden gang toe, eller toe mig	Ermináunga	Mettarnáunga	Egináunga
Lad os toe os	Ermináugut	Mettarnáugut	Egináugut
- os tu - os tu	Erminauguk	Mettarnauguk	Eginauguk
4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum seu 6 ^{ta}	
		Lad mig icke toe	
Pináunga	Irsigináunga	mig sc. herefter	Ermigiárunanga
Pináugut	Irsig[i]náugut	- os - os	Ermigiárúnata
Pináuguk	Irsiginauguk	- os tu - os tu	Ermigiárúnanuk

NB. Herimod naar tre eller fleere taler sig selv saadant imellem, da udføres talen anderledes sc.

Lader os toe os sc. herefter	Ermíkisa	Méttarisa	Egíkisa
Lader os toe os tu sc. herefter	Ermíkiluk	Méttariluk	Egíkiluk
Pígisa	Irsigígisa		
Pígíluk	Irsigígíluk		

[Verbum negativum:]

NB. Her er det samme i futuro at observere, som ovenpaa denne stæd om Præsenti er gjort erindret.

Secunda Persona hvorved Jeg befaller noget, enten at giöris eller Ladis.

. Toe Du Dig sc.

herefter Siden een gang	Erminna	Mettérna	Eginna
I - Eder	Ermíkise	Méttarise	Egíkise
I tu - Eder tu	Ermíkisik	Mettarisik	Egíkisik
Pinna	Irsiginna	Toe Du icke Dig sc. herefter	Ermigiárunek

Pígise	Irsigfgise	I - Eder	Ermigiarúnase
Pígisik	Irsigigfsik	I tu - Eder tu	Ermigiarunatik

Tertia Persona, hvorved Jeg baade byder, beder og tilstæder noget.

Lad ham toe sig			
sc. herefter	Ermfkile	Mettárule	Egfkile
De - sig	Ermikillt	Mettarillt	Egikillt
De tu - sig	Ermikillk	Mettarillk	Egikillk

		Lad ham icke toe	
Pígile	Irsigfgile	sig sc. herefter	Ermigiárunane
Pígillt	Irsigillt	{ De }	{ Sig }
Pígillk	Irsigigillk	{ De tu }	{ Sig - tu }

Verbum Composit.

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ta}
------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Prima Persona

Lad mig toe dig			
sc. herefter v.			
een anden sinde	Erminåigit	Mettarnåigit	Eginåigit
- ham	Erminåigo	-nåigo	Eginåigo
mig	} - Eder	} -nåuse	} Eginåuse
os			
os tu			
mig	} - Eder tu	} -nåutik	} Eginåutik
os			
os tu			
meg - Dem	} Erminåika	} -nåika	} Eginåika
De tu			
Lad os toe Dig			
sc. herefter	Erminåutigit	-nåutigit	Eginåutigit
- ham	Erminárput	-nárput	Eginárput
- Dem	Ermináuut	-náuut	Egináuut
- De tu	Erminákput	-nákput	Eginákput
Lad os tu toe dig			
sc. herefter	Erminåutikit	-nåutikit	Eginåutikit
- ham	Erminárpuk	-nárpuk	Eginárpuk
- Dem			
- De tu	Ermináuuk	-náuuk	Egináuuk

NB. Herimod naar man taler sig selv saadant i mellem, og een tilskynder andre at giøre noget, da bliver udtalen denne sc:

Lader Os toe ham

o: herefter	Ermikftigo	Mettar-ftigo	Egikftigo
- { Dem	Ermikitigik	-ftigik	Egikftigik
- { De tu			

Lader Os tu toe ham

o: herefter	Ermikfkkko	-fkkko	Egikfkkko
- { Dem	Ermikiklk	-iklk	Egikiklk
- { De tu			

Secunda Persona

Toe Du o: Toe

skal Du

mig o: herefter	Ermikfinga	Mettar-finga	Egikfinga
- ham	Ermikiuk	-iuk	Egikiuk

- Du	} Os	Ermikfsigut	-fsigut	Egikfsigut
- J				
- J tu				

- Du	} Os tu	Ermikfsiguk	-fsiguk	Egikfsiguk
- J				
- J tu				

Du - Dem	Ermikiglt	-iglt	Egikiglt
- De tu	Ermikiglk	-iglk	Egikiglk

Toe skal J meg

o: herefter	Ermikfsinga	-fsinga	Egikfsinga
- ham	Ermikfsiuk	-fsiuk	Egikfsiuk

- Dem	} Ermikfsigik	-fsigik	Egikfsigik
- De tu			

Toe skal J to meg

o: herefter	Ermikfsinga	-fsinga	Egikfsinga
- ham	Ermikfkkko	-fkkko	Egikfkkko

- Dem	} Ermikiklk	-iklk	Egikiklk
- De tu			

Tertia Persona

Lad { ham	} toe meg	Ermikflinga	Mettar-flinga	Egikflinga
- dem				
- de tu				
- Deg	Ermikflisit	-flisit	Egikflisit	

- Os	Ermikilísigut	-ilísigut	Egikilísigut		
- Os tu	Ermikilísiguk	-ilísiguk	Egikilísiguk		
- Eder	Ermikilíse	-ílise	Egikilíse		
- Eder tu	Ermískilisik	-ílísik	Egikilísik		
- hand - ham	Ermíkiliuk	-íliuk	Egikíliuk		
- De - ham	Ermikilírsuk	-ilírsuk	Egikilírsuk		
- De tu - ham	Ermikilíkkko	-ilíkkko	Egikilíkkko		
- hand - Dem	Ermikilígít	-ilígít	Egikilígít		
- - - De tu	Ermikilígik	-ilígik	Egikilígik		
- De - <table><tr><td>Dem</td></tr><tr><td>De tu</td></tr></table>	Dem	De tu	Ermikilísigik	-ilísigik	Egikilísigik
Dem					
De tu					
- De tu - <table><tr><td>Dem</td></tr><tr><td>De tu</td></tr></table>	Dem	De tu	Ermikilíkik	-ilíkik	Egikilíkik
Dem					
De tu					

Conjugatio 4^{ta}5^{ta}Verbum negativum seu 6^{ta}

Prima Persona

Pináigít	Irsigináigít	Lad mig icke her-	Ermigiarunáukít
Pináigo	Irsigináigo	efter toe dig	Ermigiarunago
		- ham	
		- Mig	
Pináuse	Irsigináuse	- os	- Eder Ermigiarunáuse
		- Os tu	
		- Mig	
Pináutik	Irsigináutik	- Os	- Eder tu Ermigiarunáutik
		- Os tu	
		- Mig -	- Dem
Pináika	Irsigináika		De tu Ermigiarunákka
Pináutigít	Irsigináutigít	Lad Os icke toe	Ermigiarunáutigít
		dig o: herefter	
Pinárput	Irsiginárput	- ham	Ermigiarunago
Pináuuut	Irsigináuuut	- Dem	
Pinákput	Irsiginákput	- De tu	Ermigiarunagik
Pináutikít	Irsigináutikít	Lad os tu icke	Ermigiarunáutikít
		toe Dig o: herefter	
Pinárpuk	Irsiginárpuk	- ham	Ermigiarunékkko
Pináuuuk	Irsigináuuuk	- Dem	
		- De tu	Ermigiarunáuuuk

NB. Herimod naar man taler sig selv saadant i mellem, og een tilskynder andre at giøre noget, da bliver udtalen denne sc:

Pigísigo	Irsigítigo	[- Os - ham]
Pigísigik	Irsigítigik	[- Os - Dem/De tu]

Pigfkko	Irsigigfkko	[- Os tu - ham]
Pigikik	Irsigigikik	[Os tu - Dem/De tu]

[Verbum negativum:]

Her er i ligemaade gandske ingen forskiel at agte, enten man taler seg selv noget imellem, som man icke vil giøre, eller spørger nogen anden om frihed og tilladelse der till.

Secunda Persona

		Toe Du icke v. Toe		
Pigínga	Irsigigínga	skal Du icke mig o: herefter	Ermigiárunga	
Pigiuk	Irsigigiuk	- ham	Ermigiarúnago	
		Du		
Pigísigut	Irsigigísigut	- J	} Os	Ermigiarunétigut
		J tu		
		Du		
Pigísiguk	Irsigigísiguk	- J	} Os tu	Ermigiarunétiguk
		J tu		
Pigígt	Irsigigígt	De - Dem		Ermigiarunagít
Pigígik	Irsigigígik	- - De tu		Ermigiarunagik
		Toe skal I icke mig		
Pigísinga	Irsigigísinga	o: herefter		Ermigiarunésinga
Pigísiuk	Irsigigísiuk	- ham		Ermigiarunésiuk
		- Dem	}	Ermigiarunésigik
Pigísigik	Irsigigísigik	- De tu		
		Toe skal J tu icke		
Pigísinga	Irsigigísinga	mig o: herefter		Ermigiarunetínga
Pigíkkko	Irsigigíkkko	- ham		Ermigiarunékkko
		- Dem	}	Ermigiarunekik
Pigíkik	Irsigigíkik	- De tu		

Tertia Persona

		Lad ham/dem/de [tu] icke toe	
Pigílinga	Irsigigílinga	mig o: herefter	Ermigiárunga
Pigílisit	Irsigigílisit	- Deg	Ermigiarúnatit
Pigílsigut	Irsigigílsigut	- Os	Ermigiarúnata
Pigílsiguk	Irsigigílsiguk	- Os tu	Ermigiarúnanuk
Pigílise	Irsigigílise	- Eder	Ermigiarúnase
Pigílisik	Irsigigílisik	- Eder tu	Ermigiarúnatik
Pigíliuk	Irsigigíliuk	- ham	Ermigiarúnago
Pigílsruk	Irsigigílsruk		
Pigíllkko	Irsigigíllkko		

Pigiligt	Irsigiligt	- Dem	Ermigiarúnagit
Pigiligik	Irsigiligik	- De tu	Ermigiarunagik
Pigilisigik	Irsigilisigik		
Pigilikik	Irsigilikik		

Ovenanførte flection v. Modus Imperativus er, hvad de 5 første Conjugationer vedkommer, noksom at forlade sig til, uden mange vildelser; derimod tegnis til efterretning om verbo negativo eller den 6^{te} Conjugation, hvilken ieg og i Parallele har anført, at skiönt verbum negativum aldeelis saa liuder, og af Grønlænderne brugis, som oven er viist baade om dend nærværende og tilkommende tid, hvad enten mand alvorligen forbyder, befaler, eller ogsaa tilstæder noget, som skal og maa skee, saa kand ieg dog icke forvisse, at samme flection aldeelis for vildelser er befriet, særdeelis verbum compositum, hvilket med tiden, naar bedre erfarenhed faas om sproget, maa corrigeris og rettis. Herimod haver dog Grønlænderne een anden udtale, som mand sickerlig bruger i een negtende meening, og aldeelis kommer overeens og flecteris efter dend 3^{die} Conjugation, som jeg med følgende faae exemplar vil viise sc.

Lad mig icke ɔ:

Nu, toe mig	Ermingíllanga	Mettengíllanga	Egingíllanga
Icke herefter	Erminginnaunga	Mettenginnaunga	Eginginnaunga
Lad os icke toe			
os ɔ: nu	Ermingíllata	Mettengíllata	Egingíllata
Icke herefter	Erminginnáugut	Mettenginnáugut	Eginginnáugut
Lad os tu icke			
toe os tu ɔ: Nu	Ermingíllanuk	Mettengíllanuk	Egingíllanuk
Icke herefter	Erminginnauguk	Mettenginnauguk	Eginginnáuguk [ms.-t]

Pingíllanga	Irsigingíllanga
Pinginnaunga	Irsiginnaunga
Pingíllata	Irsigingíllata
Pinginnaugut	Irsiginginnáugut
Pingíllanuk	Irsigingíllanuk
Pinginnauguk	Irsiginginnáuguk

NB. Paa denne maade kand ieg og sickerligen flectere verbum negativum i alle sine personer, hvad enter der kommer suffixa til eller icke.

Modus Coniunctivus

sc. Naar som helst at bemerkelsen bliver denne, Der, da, fordi, efterdi Jeg, Du, hand etc. gör eller gjorde det og det, da bliver udtalen som følger:

Præsens et Præteritum

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Der, da, fordi, efterdi ieg toer, toede, v.haver			
toet mig	Ermikama	Mettar-ama	Eginnama
Du - dig	Ermikauit	-auit	Eginnauit
Hand - sig	Ermikame	-ame	Eginname
	Ermigmet	-met	Egimet
Vi - os	Ermikáuta	-auta	Eginnáuta
Vi tu - os tu	Ermikaúnuk	-aúnuk	Eginnauunuk
J - Eder	Ermikause	-ause	Eginnause
J tu - Eder tu	Ermikaútik	-átik	Eginnáutik
De/De tu - sig	Ermíkamik	-amik	Eginnamik
De - sig	Ermígmata	Mettarmata	Egimeta
De tu - sig	Ermígmanik	-manik	Egimanik

Verbum Compositum

Der, da, fordi, efterdi
du toer, toede, v.

haver toet mig	Ermikágma	Mettar-agma	Eginnágma
J - mig	Ermikaúsinga	-áusinga	Eginnáusinga
J tu - mig	Ermikautínga	-autínga	Eginnautínga
Jeg - dig	Ermikáukit	Mettar-aúkit	Eginnáukit
Vi - dig	Ermikaútigít	-áutigít	Eginnáutigít
Vi tu - dig	Ermikaútitik	-áutitik	Eginnáutitik
Jeg/du - ham	Ermikaúko	Mettar-aúko	Eginnáuko
Vi - ham	Ermikaútigo	-aútigo	Eginnáutigo
Vi tu - ham	Ermikautíkkko	-autíkkko	Eginnautíkkko
J - ham	Ermikáusiuk	-áusiuk	Eginnáusiuk
J tu - ham	Ermikautíkkko	-autíkkko	Eginnautíkkko
Du/J/J tu - Os	Ermikáutigut	Mettar- autigut	Eginnáutigut
Du/J/J tu - Os tu	Ermikaútiguk	-aútiguk	Eginnáutiguk
Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - Eder	Ermikaúse	-aúse	Eginnáuse
Jeg/Vi/vi tu - Eder tu	Ermikaútik	-átik	Eginnáutik
Hand/De/De tu - mig	Ermikámínga	-amínga	Eginnámínga
- - dig	Ermikámísit	-ámísit	Eginnámísit
- - os	Ermikámísigut	-amísigut	Eginnámísigut
- - os tu	Ermikámísiguk	-amísiguk	Eginnámísiguk
- - Eder	Ermíkamise	-amise	Eginnámise
- - Eder tu	Ermikamisik	-ámisik	Eginnámisik
hand - ham	Ermikámiuk	-ámiuk	Eginnámiuk
De - ham	Ermikámírsuk	-amírsuk	Eginnámírsuk
De tu - ham	Ermikámíkkko	-amíkkko	Eginnámíkkko

hand - dem	Ermikamigt	-amigt	Eginnámigt
- de tu	Ermikamigk	-amíglk	Eginnamíglk
De - dem/de tu	Ermikamísigik	-amísigik	Eginnamísigik
De tu - Dem/de tu	Ermikamikik	-amikik	Eginnamikik

Alia Tertiæ Personæ Forma

Der, da etc. - hand/

De/De tu toer v.

toede mig	Ermígmanga	Mettár-manga	Egímanga
- - dig	Ermígmátit	‘mátit	Egímátit
- - os	Ermígmátigut	-mátigut	Egímátigut
- - os tu	Ermígmátiguk	-mátiguk	Egímátiguk
- - Eder	Ermígmase	‘mase	Egímase
- - Eder tu	Ermígmátik	‘mátik	Egímátik
hand - ham	Ermígmago	‘mago	Egímago
De - ham	Ermígmarsuk	-mársuk	Egímársuk
De tu - ham	Ermígmákko	-mákko	Egímákko
hand- dem	Ermígmagt	-magt	Egímagt
- - De tu	Ermígmáglk	-máglk	Egímaglkk
De - dem/de tu	Ermígmátigik	-mátigik	Egímátigik
De tu - dem/de tu	Ermígmakik	-makik	Egímakikk

[Conjugatio]

4^{ta}5^{ta}Verbum negativum seu 6^{ta}

Pífgama	Irsigángama	Der, da, fordi,	Ermíngínnama
Pífgauit	Irsigangauit	efterdi ieg icke	Ermíngínnauit
Pígame	Irsigangame	toer, toede v. har	{ Ermíngínname Ermíngimet
Pímet	Irsiganget	Han - sig	
Pígáuta	Irsigángáuta	Vi - os	Ermíngínnáuta
Pígáunuk	Irsigángáunuk	Vi tu - Os tu	Ermíngínnáunuk
Pígaúse	Irsigángáuse	J - Eder	Ermíngínnáuse
Pígaútik	Irsigángáutik	J tu - Eder tu	Ermíngínnáutik
Pígamik	Irsigangamik	De/De tu - sig	Ermíngínnamik
Pímeta	Irsigangeta	De - sig	Ermíngímeta
Pímanik	Irsigangetanik	De tu - sig	Ermíngímanik

Verbum Compositum

		Der, da, fordi, efterdi du ikke toer v. haver	
Pigáigma	Irsigángagma	toet meg	Erminginnágma
Pigáusinga	Irsigangáusinga	I - Meg	Erminginnáusinga
Pigautínga	Irsigangáutinga	I tu - mcg	Erminginnautínga
Pigáukit	Irsigangáukit	Jeg - Dig	Erminginnáukit
Pigautigit	Irsigangáutigit	Vi - Dig	Erminginnáutigit
Pigautikit	Irsigangáutikit	Vi tu - Dig	Erminginnautikit
Pigáuko	Irsigangáuko	Jeg/du - ham	Erminginnáuko
Pigáutigo	Irsigangáutigo	Vi - ham	Erminginnautigo
Pigautíkko	Irsigangautíkko	Vi tu - ham	Erminginnautíkko
Pigáusiuk	Irsigangáusiuk	J - ham	Erminginnáusiuk
Pigautíkko	Irsigangautíkko	J tu - ham	Erminginnautíkko
Pigáutigut	Irsigangáutigut	Du/J/J tu - Os	Erminginnáutigut
Pigáutiguk	Irsigangáutiguk	Du/J/J tu - Os tu	Erminginnáutiguk
Pigáuse	Irsigangáuse	Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - Eder	Erminginnáuse
Pigáutik	Irsigangáutik	Jeg/Vi/Vi tu - Eder tu	Erminginnautik
Pigámínga	Irsingangámínga	Hand, De/De tu - mig	Erminginnámínga
Pigámisit	Irsigangámisit	- - dig	Erminginnámisit
Pigámisigut	Irsingangamisigut	- - Os	Erminginnámisigut
Pigámisiguk	Irsingangámisiguk	- - Os tu	Erminginnámisiguk
Pigámise	Irsigangámise	- - Eder	Erminginnámise
Pigámisik	Irsigangámisik	- - Eder tu	Erminginnámisik
Pigámiuk	Irsigangámiuk	hand - ham	Erminginnámiuk
Pigámírsuk	Irsigangamírsuk	De - ham	Erminginnamírsuk
Pigamíkko	Irsigangamíkko	De to - ham	Erminginnamíkko
Pigamigit	Irsigangámigit	hand - Dem	Erminginnámigit
Pigamigik	Irsigangamigik	- De tu	Erminginnamigik
Pigámisigik	Irsigangámisigik	De - Dem/De tu	Erminginnámisigik
Pigamikik	Irsigangamikik	De tu - Dem/De tu	Erminginnamikik

Alia Tertiæ Personæ Forma

		Der hand/De/ De tu icke toer, v. toede mig	
Pímanga	Irsigangánga	- - Dig	Ermingímganga
Pímatit	Irsigangatit	- - os	Ermingímatit
Pímátigut	Irsigangátigut	- - os tu	Ermingímatigut
Pímatiguk	Irsigangátiguk	- eder	Ermingímatiguk
Pímase	Irsigangase	- eder tu	Ermingímatik
Pímatik	Irsigángatik	hand - ham	Ermingímago
Pímago	Irsigángago	De - ham	Ermingímársuk
Pímársuk	Irsigángarsuk	De tu - ham	Ermingímákko
Pímákko	Irsigangákko		

Pimagit	Irsigångagit	hand - Dem	Ermimgimagit
Pimagik	Irsigangagik	- - De tu	Ermimgimagik
Pimátigik	Irsigangátigik	De - Dem/De tu	Ermimgimátigik
Pimakik	Irsigangakik	De tu - Dem/De tu	Ermimgimakik

Tertia persona tam simplicis quam Compositi, hvilken udföris paa tvende maader, som oven er viist, brugis dog med denne forskiel, sc. at naar dend første tale-maade *Ermikame*, in singulari, *Ermikamik* in Duali et Plurali skal udsiigis, da bliver ickun een Actus, eller Agens erindret, men brugis dend sidste udtale *Ermigmat* in singul., *Ermigmanik* in Duali et *Ermigmata* in Plurali, da inbefatter meeningen 2^{de} Actus vel Agentes, ex. gr. *Ermikame pinnersyok*, *Ermikamik pinnersiput* - puk ɔ: fordi hand, de, de tu toer sig i ansigtet, smykker de sig; men siger ieg *Ermigmat*, *Ermigmanik*, *Ermigmata pinnersyok*, da bliver meeningen denne: fordi hand, de tu, de mange toer sig i ansigtet, da smykker hand (en anden) sig og i liigemaade; saaledes siger mand: *Angeluktárame Ningekpok* ɔ: hand er fortørnet og vred, fordi hand (selv) ey hafde faaet noget; men derimod-*Angeluktormet Ningaupa* ɔ: hand er vred og fortørnet paa ham (een anden) fordi hand intet hafde faaet. Dette samme er og nøye at observere om Verbo Composito; saa siger ieg *Neglikamínga tuniánga* og icke *negligmanga tuniánga*, fordi hand elsker mig, giver hand meg (ɔ: dend samme som elsker mig), men vil ieg herimod sige: fordi hand elsker, da skal ieg elske ham igien, da taler ieg saaledis: *negligmanga neglisagyara* og saa fremdelis. Herimod kand ieg bruge alle de andre Personer uden forskiel i begge bemærkelser, saa at ieg baade siger: *Ermikauit*, *Neglisauautigit* ɔ: fordi du toer dig, da skal vi elske dig; saa og *Ermikauit*, *tikkeréisauotit* ɔ: fordi du toer dig, skal du rejse paa besög; *Mettaráuta inneisaugut* ɔ: eftersom vi klæder os af, skal vi legge os ned; *Mettarauta*, *kirsik-serit* ɔ: gör varmt, efterdi vi klæder os af.

Futurum

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ta}
Der, da, fordi, efterdi			
Jeg skal toe mig	Ermiságama	Metteiságama	Egitságama
Du - dig	Ermisagáuit	-auit	Egitsagauit
hand - sig	{ Ermisagame Ermisamet	{ -ame -met	{ Egitsagame Egitsamet
Vi - os	Ermisagáuta	-áuta	Egitsagáuta
Vi tu - os tu	Ermisagáunuk	-áunuk	Egitsagáunuk
J - Eder	Ermisagáuse	-áuse	Egitsagáuse
J tu - Eder tu	Ermisagautik	-áutik	Egitsagautik
De/De tu - sig	Ermiságamik	-amik	Egitságamik
De - sig	Ermisameta	-meta	Egitsámeta
De tu - sig	Ermisámanik	-manik	Egitsamanik

[Conjugatio]

4^{ta}5^{ta}Verbum Negativum seu 6^{ta}

Piságama	Irsigiságama	Fordi etc.	
Pisagáuit	Irsigisagáuit	Jeg icke skal toe mig	Ermisenginnama
		du - deg	Ermisenginnáuit
{ Pisagame	{ Irsigisagame		Ermisenginname
{ Pisamet	{ Irsigisamet	hand - sig	Ermisengimet
Pisagáuta	Irsigisagaúta	Vi - Os	Ermisenginnáuta
Pisagáunuk	Irsigisagaúnuk	Vi tu - Os tu	Ermisenginnaúnuk
Pisagáuse	Irsigisagaúse	J - Eder	Ermisenginnáuse
Pisagáutik	Irsigigáutik	J tu - Eder tu	Ermisenginnaútik
Piságamik	Irsigiságamik	De/De tu - sig	Ermisenginnamik
Pisámeta	Irsigisámeta	De - sig	Ermisengimeta
Pisamanik	Irsigisamanik	De tu - sig	Ermisengimanik

NB. Futurum antager selvsamme Suffixa, som Præsens og i intet skiller af alt, som tilforne om Præsenti er anført, hvorfore ieg og paa denne stød efterlader at tegne meere herom, eller udkaste Compositum.

Iblandt andre Grönlændernis brugelige ord og udtaler hörer mand ogsaa denne, hvilken ieg vel icke veed, hvor ieg sikkerlig kand henføre, dog som det siunis, at dend under ovenanførte, og nestforregaaende flection, vil ieg her, indtil bedre erfarenhed faais, giøre dend samme anførte sc. Tertiam Personam singularem, Dual. et plural vedgaaende som følger:

Præsens et Præteritum

Ermikáne

sing.

Mettaráne

Egikáne

Pigáne

Irsigigáne

Ermingikáne

Ermikatik

Dual et Plural

Mettarátik

Egikátik

Pigatik

Irsigigátik

Ermingikátik

Futurum

Ermisagáne

Metteisagáne

Egisagáne

Pisagáne

Irsigisagáne

Ermisengikáne

Ermisagátik

Metteisagátik

Egisagátik

Pisagátik

Irsigisagátik

Ermisengikátik

Ovenmeldte Flections brug er, naar som helst Pronomen reciprocum skal udförís, saasom at ieg vil tale: min broder sagde, at Tiennerne vilde toe sig (o: ham), da lyder det saaledis: *Nukara kivget ermikáne unnerpok*. Der hand skulde toe ham, løb han bort: *Ermisagáne mersa aularyok*.

Alia Forma Conjunctivi sc.

Naar som helst udi meeningen indbefattis disse Particler: Naar, dend stund, dersom Jeg, Du, hand etc. giør saa eller saa, da bliver udtalen denne:

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Naar, dend stund, dersom ieg toer, toede v. haver toet mig	Ermfkuma	Mettar-uma	Egfkuma
Du - dig	Ermfkuit	-uit	Egfkuit
hand sig	{ Ermikune Ermigpet	-une -pet	Egikune Egipet
Vi - os	Ermikúta	-úta	Egikuta
Vi tu - Os tu	Ermikúnuk	-únuk	Egikunuk
J - Eder	Ermfkuse	-úse	Egikuse
J tu - Eder tu	Ermfkutik	-utik	Egfkutik
De/De tu - sig	Ermfkunik	-unik	Egfkunik
De - sig	Ermfgpeta	-peta	Egfpeta
De tu - sig	Ermfgpanik	-panik	Egfpalik

Verbum Composit.

Naar, dersom etc.

Du toer, toede v.

haver toet mig	Ermikúgma	Mettar-úgma	Egikúgma
I - mig	Ermikúsinga	-úsinga	Egikusinga
I tu - mig	Ermikutínga	-utínga	Egikutínga
Jeg - dig	Ermikuklt	Mettar-úklt	Egikukit
Vi - Dig	Ermikútigit	-útigit	Egikútigit
Vi tu - Dig	Ermikútikit	-utikit	Egikutikit
Jeg/Du - ham	Ermikúko	Mettar-úko	Egikúko
Wi - ham	Ermikútigo	-útigo	Egikútigo
Wi tu - ham	Ermikutfkko	-utfkko	Egikutfkko
J - ham	Ermikúsiuk	-úsiuk	Egikúsiuk
J tu - ham	Ermikutfkko	-utfkko	Egikutfkko
Du/JJ tu - Os	Ermikúttigut	Mettar- úttigut	Egikúttigut
Du/JJ tu - Os tu	Ermikúttiguk	-úttiguk	Egikúttiguk
Jeg/wi/wi tu - Eder	Ermfkuse	Mettár-úse	Egfkuse
Jeg/wi/wi tu - Eder tu	Ermfkutik	-utik	Egfkutik
hand/De/De tu - Mig	Ermikunfnga	Mettar-unfnga	Egikunfnga
- Dig	Ermikúnisit	-únfisit	Egikúnisit
- Os	Ermikunfsigut	-únfsigut	Egikunfsigut
- Os tu	Ermikunfsiguk	-únfsiguk	Egikunfsiguk
- Eder	Ermikunise	-unise	Egikúnise
- Eder tu	Ermikúnisik	-únisik	Egikunisik

hand - ham	Ermikúniuk	-úniuk	Egikuniuk
De - ham	Ermikunfrsuk	-unfrsuk	Egikunirsuk
De tu - ham	Ermikunfkko	-unfkko	Egikunfkko
hand - Dem	Ermikunigit	-unigit	Egikunigit
- - De tu	Ermikunigik	-unigik	Egikunigik
De - { Dem	Ermikunfsigik	-unisigik	Egikunisigik
De tu { De tu			
De tu { Dem	Ermikunikik	-unikik	Egikunikik
De tu { De tu			

[Conjugatio]

4^{ta}5^aVerbum negativum seu 6^a

Piguma	Irsigíguma	Naar, dend stund, dersom ieg icke toer v. haver	Ermingíkuma
Píguit	Irsigíguit	toet mig	Ermingíkuit
{ Pígune	Irsigígune	Du - dig	{ Ermingíkune
Pípet	Irsigípet	hand - sig	Ermingípet
Pígúta	Irsigíguta	Vi - Os	Ermingíkuta
Pígunuk	Irsigígúnuk	Vi tu - Os tu	Ermingíkúnuk
Píguse	Irsigígúse	J - Eder	Ermingíkuse
Pígutik	Irsigígutik	J tu - Eder tu	Ermingíkutik
Pígunik	Irsigígunik	De/De tu - sig	Ermingíkunik
Pípeta	Irsigípeta	De - sig	Ermingípeta
Pípanik	Irsigípanik	De tu - sig	Ermingípanik

Verbum Composit.

		Naar, dersom etc.	
		Du icke toer v.	
Pigúgma	Irsigígúgma	toede Mig	Ermingíkúgma
Pigúsinga	Irsigígúsinga	J - Mig	Ermingíkúsinga
Pigutínga	Irsigígutínga	J tu - Mig	Ermingíkútínga
Pigukít	Irsigígukít	Jeg - Dig	Ermingíkukít
Pigútigit	Irsigígutigit	Wi - Dig	Ermingíkútigit
Pigútikit	Irsigígútikit	Wi tu - Dig	Ermingíkútikit
Pigúko	Irsigígúko	Jeg/Du - ham	Ermingíkuko
Pigútigo	Irsigígútigo	Wi - ham	Ermingíkutigo
Pigútíkkko	Irsigígútíkkko	Wi tu - ham	Ermingíkutíkkko
Pigúsiuk	Irsigígusiuk	J - ham	Ermingíkusiuk
Pigutíkkko	Irsigígutíkkko	J tu - ham	Ermingíkutíkkko
Pigúttigut	Irsigígúttigut	Du/JJ tu - Os	Ermingíkúttigut
Pigúttiguk	Irsigígúttiguk	Du/JJ tu - Os tu	Ermingíkúttiguk

Píguse	Irsigíguse	Jeg/Wi/Wi tu - Eder	Ermingíkuse
Pígutik	Irsigígutik	Jeg/Wi/Wi tu - Eder tu	Ermingíkutik
Pigunínga	Irsigigunínga	Hand/De/De tu - Meg	Ermingikunínga
Pigunisit	Irsigigúnisit	- Dig	Ermingikúnisit
Pigunisigut	Irsigigunísigut	- Os	Ermingikunísigut
Pigunísiguk	Irsigigunisiguk	- Os tu	Ermingikunísiguk
Pigunise	Irsigigúnise	- Eder	Ermingikúnise
Pigunisik	Irsigigúnisik	- Eder tu	Ermingikúnisik
Pigúniuk	Irsigigúniuk	hand - ham	Ermingikúniuk
Pigunirsuk	Irsigigunirsuk	De - ham	Ermingikunírsuk
Piguníkkó	Irsigiguníkkó	De tu - ham	Ermingikuníkkó
Pigunígt	Irsigigunígt	hand - Dem	Ermingikunígt
Pigunígik	Irsigigunígik	hand - De tu	Ermingikunígik
Pigunisigik	Irsigigunisigik	De { Dem De tu	Ermikunisigik
Pigunikík	Irsigigunikík	De { Dem De tu	Ermikunikík

Alia Tertiæ Personæ Forma

[Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ta}]
hand	} - mig	Ermígpanga	Mettárpanga
De			
De tu			
- Dig		Ermígpátit	-pátit
- Os		Ermigpátigut	-pátigut
- Os tu		Ermigpátiguk	-pátiguk
- Eder		Ermígpase	-pase
- Eder tu		Ermígpatic	-patic
hand - ham		Ermígpago	-pago
De - ham		Ermígparsuk	-parsuk
De tu - ham		Ermígpékkó	-pékkó
hand - Dem		Ermígpagit	-pagit
- - De tu		Ermígpagik	-pagik
De - Dem/De tu		Ermigpátigik	-pátigik
De tu - Dem/De tu		Ermigpakík	-pakík

[4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum negativum seu 6 ^{ta}]
Pípanga	Irsigípanga	hand, De, De tu icke - Meg
Pípatit	Irsigípatit	- Dig
Pípátigut	Irsigipátigut	- os
Pípátiguk	Irsigipatiguk	- os tu

Ermingípanga
Ermingípatit
Ermingipátigut
Ermingipátiguk

Pípase	Irsigípase	- eder	Ermingípase
Pípatik	Irsigípatik	- eder tu	Ermingípatik
Pípago	Irsigípago	hand - ham	Ermingípago
Píparsuk	Irsigípársuk	De - ham	Ermingípársuk
Pípékkó	Irsigípékkó	De tu - ham	Ermingípékkó
Pípagit	Irsigípagit	hand - Dem	Ermingípagit
Pípagik	Irsigípagik	- De tu	Ermingípagik
Pípátigik	Irsigípátigik	De - Dem/De tu	Ermingípátigik
Pípakik	Irsigípakik	De tu - Dem/De tu	Ermingípakik

NB. Her er det samme at sige og iagttagte om 3^{ia} Persona Singular. Dual. et Plural. som Jeg til forne under dend förste Forma Conjunctivi haver erindret og anført ex. gr. Saaledis siiger man: *Tikkipet Kittisaunga* ∴ Naar hand kommer til, skal Jeg giöre mig lystig. Men skal meningen blive denne: Naar hand kommer, da skal hand (selv som kommer) giöre seg lystig og glad, da siges: *Tikktikune Kittisavok*, og saaledis fremdeles

Futurum

Conjugat:	1 ^{ia}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{ia}
Naar jeg faar toet, eller skal toe - mig	Ermiságuma	Metteiságuma	Egiságuma
Du - Dig	Ermiságuit	Metteiságúit	Egiságuit
hand sig	{ Ermiságune Ermisapet	{ Metteiságune Metteisapet	{ Egiságune Egisapet
Vi - Os	Ermiságuta	Metteiságúta	Egiságúta
Vi tu - Os tu	Ermiságunuk	Metteisánuk	Egiságunuk
I eder	Ermiságuse	Metteiság-use	Egiságuse
I tu - eder tu	Ermiságutik	-utik	Egiságutik
De/De tu - sig	Ermiságunik	-unik	Egiságunik
De - sig	Ermisápeta	Metteisa peta	Egisápeta
De tu - sig	Ermisapanik	-panik	Egisápanik
4 ^{ia}	5 ^{ia}	Verbum Negativ. seu 6 ^{ia}	
Piságuma	Irsigiságuma	Jeg icke - meg	Ermisengfkuma
Piságuit	Irsigiságuit	Du - Dig	Ermisengikuit
Piságune	Irsigiságune	hand - sig	Ermisengikune
Pisapet	Irsigisapet		Ermisengipet
Piságúta	Irsigiságúta	Vi - os	Ermisengikúta
Piságunuk	Irsigiságunuk	Vi tu - os tu	Ermisengikunuk

Piságuse	Irsigiságuse	I - Eder	Ermisengkuse
Piságutik	Irsigiságutik	I tu - Eder tu	Ermisengikutik
Piságunik	Irsigiságunik	De, De tu - sig	Ermisengfkunik
Pisápeta	Irsigisápeta	De - sig	Ermisengípeta
Pisápanik	Irsigisápanik	De tu - sig	Ermisengípanik

Futurum antager De samme suffixa som Præsens forhen er udført med, og sees i Synderlighed under dend anden Conjugation, dog saaledis, at efterskrevne stavelser stedse bliver bestaaende sc: *Ermisag, Metteisag, Egisag, Pisag, Irsigisag*, hvortil Suffixa föiet, ut: *Ermisagugma, Ermiságusinga, Ermisagutinga, Ermiságukit, Ermisagutigit* etc.

Modus Infinitivus

Eller De Grönlændernis brugelige Flectioner hvorved Infinitivus bliver beskrevet, ere, saa vidt jeg har kundet forstaa, disse efterskrefne.

Præsens ∅: at gjøre utföris saaledis. *Erminnek* ∅: at toe sig i ansigtet, *Mettarne* ∅: at afklæde sig, *Eginnek, Pinnek, Irsiginnek*. Verb. Negativ. *Ermiginnek*. Dog skeer det icke at denne Talemaade brugis, uden med saa skiel der kommer eet Verbum Finitum til ex gr. *Erminnek ajornengilak* ∅: Det er ingen konst at toe sig. *Pinnek ajorpara* ∅: Jeg kand icke naa, eller faa det og saaledis fremdelis; men bliver der nogen Conjunction enden af Ordet tillagt, som og oftesten skeer, da liuder *K* Infinitivi moxen som *r* ut *Kaiklungalo nerrineklo* |:nerrinérlo:| *ajorlunga* ∅: Jeg er hungrig, og kand dog icke æde.

Præteritum Infinitivi At have gjort kommer moxen overeens med Præterito Indicativi uden at föie nogen Particul til, som beskriver Infinitivum ex. gr. *Ermikiga nellungilet*, Du veed det, at jeg haver toet ham. *Métuarát nellungilárput*. Vi vide, at De haver afklædet ham; *Irsigigit tusártunga*. Jeg har hørt, at Du stirrede v. saag stift paa ham. Saaledis siger man og giemenligen efter denne maade at tale paa *Ermiksunga unnérpunga - tunga - nisaúnga* ∅: Jeg siger, haver sagt, skal sige at Jeg haver toet mig. *Ermiksotit unnerpotit*, Du siiger at Du haver toet dig. *Ermiksub unnerpok* ∅: hand siger, at hand haver toet sig. *Ermiksogut - guk unnerpogut - guk* Wi, Wi tu etc. *Ermiksose - sotik unnerpose - potik*. I, I tu etc. *Ermiksumik unnerput - puk* De, De tu siger, at De haver toet sig. Ligeledis bliver og alle andre Præterita Infinitivi udtalte, og gandske intet skiller fra Præterito Indicativi uden allene in tertia Persona singulari hvor *tok* v. *sok* Indicativi, til *tub* v. *sub* Infinitivi bliver forandret, samt og in Tertia Persona Duali og Plural. hvor *sut* v. *suk*, *tut* v. *tuk* Præteriti Indicativi til *Sumik* v. *tumik* Infinitivi iligemaade var der omskiftet. Videre veed man for denne tid endnu icke herom, som jeg kand sikkerligen eller med nogen grund skrive.

Gerundium, som indbefatter dend meening for dend skyld at noget skeer eller gjøres og betegner baade dend forbiegangen og Nærværende tiid, samt og Futurum v. Den tid som skall komme, brugis og udföris paa efterskrefne Maade.

Conjugatio	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{na}
For dend skyld at			
jeg toer mig	Ermíklunga	Mettár-lunga	Egíllunga
Du - Dig	Ermíklutit	-lutit	Egíllutit
hand - sig	Ermíklune	-lune	Egíllune
Wi - Os	Ermíkluta	-luta	Egílluta
Wi tu - Os tu	Ermíklunuk	-lunuk	Egíllunuk
J - Eder	Ermíkluse	-luse	Egílluse
J tu	Eder tu sig	-lutik	Egíllutik
De			
De tu			
	Ermíklutik		

Verbum Composit.

for dend skyld, at			
De, hand, De, De tu			
toer mig	Ermíklunga	Mettár-lunga	Egíllunga
I - mig	Ermíklusínga	-lusínga	Egíllusínga
I tu - mig	Ermíklutínga	-lutínga	Egíllutínga

For dend skyld at			
jeg toer Dig	Ermíklukít	Mettarlukít	Egíllukít
Hand	- Dig	-lutit	Egíllutit
De			
De tu			
Wi - dig	Ermíklütigit	-lütigit	Egíllütigit
Vi tu - Dig	Ermíklutikít	-lutikít	Egíllutikít

For dend skyld at				
Jeg	} toer ham	Ermíklugo	Mettar-lugo	Egíllugo
Du				
Hand				
De				
De tu				
Wi - ham		Ermíklütigo	-lütigo	Egíllütigo
J - ham		Ermíklúsiuk	-lúsiuk	Egíllúsiuk
Wi tu	} ham	Ermíklutikko	-lutíkkko	Egíllutíkkko
J tu				

for den skyld at					
Du	}	toer Os	Ermíkluta	Mettár -luta	Egílluta
hand					
De					
De tu					
J	}	Os	Ermíklutigut	-lutigut	Egíllütigut
J tu					

For dend skyld at

Du	}	toer Os tu	Ermíklunuk	Mettar -lunuk	Egíllunuk
hand					
De					
De tu					
J	}	Os tu	Ermíklutiguk	-lutiguk	Egíllútiguk
J tu					

For den skyld at

Jeg	}	toer Eder	Ermíkluse	Mettar -luse	Egílluse
hand					
Wi					
Wi tu					
De					
De tu					

For den skyld at

Jeg	}	toer eder tu	Ermíklutik	-lutik	Egíllutik
hand					
Wi					
Wi tu					
De					
De tu					

For den skyld at

Jeg	}	toer Dem	Ermíklugit	Mettar -lugit	Egíllugit
Du					
hand					
De					
De tu					
Wi - Dem	}		Ermíklútigik	-lútigik	Egíllútigik
De tu					
J - Dem	}		Ermíklúsigik	-lusigik	Egíllusigik
De tu					
Wi tu	}	Dem	Ermíklukik	-lukik	Egíllukik
J tu					

For dend skyld at

Jeg	}	toer De tu	Ermíklugik	-lugik	Egíllugik
Du					
hand					
De					
De tu					

[Conjugatio]

4^{ia} 5^{ia} Verbum Negativ. seu 6^{ia}

Pýllunga	Irsigállunga	For dend skyld at	
Pýllutit	Irsigállutit	Jeg icke toer Mig	Ermínnanga
Pýllune	Irsigállune	Du - Dig	Érminnek
		hand - sig	Ermínnane

Pýlluta	Irsigálluta	Wi - os	Ermínnata
Pýllunuk	Irsigállunuk	Wi tu - Os tu	Ermínnanuk
Pýlluse	Irsigálluse	J - Eder	Ermínnase
Pýllutik	Irsigállutik	J De De tu { Eder tu sig	Ermínnatik

Verbum Composit.

		For dend skyld at	
		Du, hand, De, De tu	
Pýllunga	Irsigállunga	icke toer mig	Ermínnanga
Pýllusinga	Irsigallusinga	I - mig	Ermínnésinga
Pýllutínga	Irsigallutínga	I tu - mig	Ermínnatínga
Pýllukít	Irsigállutit	Jeg - Dig	Ermínnagit
		Hand	
Pýllutit	Irsigállutit	De	
		De tu	
		} Dig	Ermínnatit
Pýllútigit	Irsigallútigit	Wi - Dig	Ermínnátigit
Pýllutikít	Irsigallutikít	Wi tu - Dig	Ermínnatikít
		Jeg	
		Du	
Pýllago	Irsigállugo	Hand	
		De	
		De tu	
		} toer icke ham	Ermínnago
Pýllútigo	Irsigallútigo	Wi - ham	Ermínnátigo
Pýllúsiuk	Irsigallúsiuk	J - ham	Ermínnésiuk
		Wi tu	
Pýllatíkkko	Irsigallutíkkko	J tu	
		} ham	Ermínnatíkkko
		Du	
Pýlluta	Irsigálluta	hand	
		De	
		De tu	
		} toer icke Os	Ermínnata
		J	
Pýllutigut	Irsigallútigit	J tu	
		} - Os	Ermínnatigit
		Du	
Pýllunuk	Irsigállunuk	hand	
		De	
		De tu	
		} toer icke Os tu	Ermínnanuk
		J	
Pýllútiguk	Irsigállutiguk	J tu	
		} Os tu	Ermínnatiguk
		for dend skyld at	
		Jeg	
		hand	
Pýlluse	Irsigálluse	Vi	
		Vi tu	
		De v. De tu	
		} icke toer Eder	Ermínnase

Pýllutik	Irsigallutik	Jeg	- Eder tu	Ermínnatík
		hand		
		Vi tu		
		De		
Pýllugit	Irsigállugit	De tu	- Dem	Ermínnagit
		Jeg		
		Du		
		hand		
Pýllútigik	Irsigallútigik	De	{ Dem De tu	Erminnatigik
		De tu		
Pýllúsigik	Irsigallúsigik	Wi -	{ Dem De tu	Erminnésigik
		J -		
Pýllukik	Irsigallukik	Wi tu	{ Dem De tu	Erminnakik
		J tu		
Pýllugik	Irsigállugik	Jeg	- De tu	Erminnagit
		Du		
		hand		
		De		
		De tu		

Ovenanföerte Flection v. Gerundium som Jeg haver kaldet dend brugis af Grönlænderne udi adskillige Meeninger, Stundom og for Imperativo, dog saaledis at Verbum, *Pyok* bliver forstaaet derunder ex. gr. *Ermiklugo pyok* idem [ac] *Ermiguk* Toer ham i Ansigtet. *Ermiklasinga pigisinga* idem [ac] *Ermikisinga*, Toe skal I meg herefter. I synderlighed bliver denne Flection 3: Forma til megen Ziirlighed brugt af Grönlænderne naarsomhelst 2^{de} verba Finita kommer tilhobe, som begge skal udsigis, eller og saa mange De være kand; da settis det første Verbum Solut hen, hvad enten Modus er Indicativus, Conjunctivus eller Imperativus i Denne ovenanföerte forma fremsatte, antagende ikken dend particul *lo* til ende, som er Copula, Og. ex. gr. *Uengalekaunga innárnerlo Sápér-lunga* 3: Jeg er söfnig, og dog icke tör hengaa at legge mig. *Tikkisavok momer-lunelo tapparlunilo* 3: Hand skal komme, at siunge og dantze. *Unateisauara, nyeilo Kippyllugit* 3: Jeg skal slaa ham og rive ham haaret af. Herimod, bliver meeningen saaledis, at Jeg vil siige, baade gör Jeg saa og saa, baade eet og andet, det og det, da fremsettis begge Verba efter denne Flection: ex. gr. *Anio-maublutillo nerriomaublutillo* 3: Baade vil Du gaa ud, saa og vil du faa dig mad. *Kaiklutik tamoanerlo ajorlutik* Baade ere De hungrige, og dog icke kand tygge eller faa Mad.

Naar Meeningen indeholder dend particul Imedens v. Imidlertid sc. in Verbis Affirmativis et in Negativis: Imedens man icke gör, som svarer til dend Particul förend man gör noget, da bliver Udtalen denne efterskrefne, som föyer sig gandske efter nestforegaaende Flection sc:

Conjugat.	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Imedens Jeg			
toer v. toede mig	Ermiksillunga	Mettar-tillunga	Egitllunga
Du - Dig	Ermiksillutit	-tillutit	Egitllutit
hand - sig	Ermiksillune	-tillune	Egitllune
Wi - Os	Ermiksilluta	-tilluta	Egitlluta
Wi tu - Os tu	Ermiksillunuk	-tillunuk	Egitllunuk
I eder	Ermiksilluse	-tilluse	Egitlluse
I tu - eder tu	Ermiksillutik	Mettar- tillutik	Egitllutik
De - seg	Ermiksillugit	-tillugit	Egitllugit
De tu - sig	Ermiksillugik	-tillugik	Egitllugik
4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum Negativ. seu 6 ^{ta}	
		Imedens jeg icke v. förend jeg toer	
Pisllunga	Irsigitllunga	mig	Ermiksinnanga
Pisllutit	Irsigitllutit	Du - dig	Ermiksinnatit
Pisllune	Irsigitllune	Hand - sig	Ermiksinnane
Pislluta	Irsigitlluta	Vi - os	Ermiksinnata
Pisllunuk	Irsigitllunuk	Vi to - os tu	Ermiksinnanuk
Pislluse	Irsigitlluse	I - eder	Ermiksinnane
Pisllutik	Irsigitllutik	I tu - eder tu	Ermiksinnatik
Pisllugit	Irsigitllugit	De - sig	Ermiksinnagit
Pisllugik	Irsigitllugik	De tu - sig tu	Ermiksinnagik

NB. Til denne Flection bruges selvsamme suffixa som udi nestforegaaende ere anførte.

Om Participio veed Jig intet tilforladeligt at skrive; thi Præteritum Indicativi hører Man ofte og iideligen at blive participialiter fremsat. Icke dismindre brugis og denne Udtale, som Jeg vil noget nær slutte maa være participium og liude paa følgende maade.

Conjugat.	1 ^{ma}	2 ^{da}	3 ^{tia}
Dend som toer v.			
haver toet	Ermiksirsok	Mettarsirsok	Egitsirsok
De som toer v.			
haver toet	Ermiksirsut	Mettarsirsut	Egitsirsut
De tu som toer			
v. haver toet	Ermiksirsuk	Mettarsirsuk	Egitsirsuk

4 ^{ta}	5 ^{ta}	Verbum Negativum [seu 6 ^{ta}]	
Pisirsok	Irsigisirsok	Den som icke toer v. har toet	Ermisingitsok
Pisirsut	Irsigisirsut	De som icke toer v. haver toet	Ermiksingitsut
Pisirsuk	Irsigisirsuk	De tu som toer v. haver toet	Ermiksingitsuk

Disse Ord, eller Participia Afirmativorum bliver dog gandske anderledis udtalte, end De her findis skrefne; Men jeg formaar icke anderledis med skrift at give liuden tilkiende.

Verbum Passivum.

Endskiönt at Grönlænderne haver mange og adskillige ord og udtaler, som synis at kunde komme overeens med Verbo Passivo, saa befinder mand dog, at saadanne icke ere regularia, hvilke ieg og derfor icke anfører, men det ord, som mand sickerst holder for Verbum Passivum, kommer af et andet, som neden under de Compositione Verborum skal erindris sc. *Pisipok*; tj naar dette indløber i andre ord, da udkommer Passivum eller dend rette Passivi bemerckelse, saalænge at intet suffixum kommer dertil, ex. gr. *Ermiksipunga*, *Ermiksitunga*, *Ermiksisauunga* ∴ ieg toes og giøres toed, ieg er bleven toed, ieg skal toes, og da leggis gemeenligen disse particler til sc. *Uaugnut* ∴ af mig. *Illignut* ∴ af dig. *Omunga* ∴ af ham. *Uaúgtinut* ∴ af os. *Uaugtinuk* ∴ af os tu. *Illipsinut* ∴ af eder, *Illiptinut* ∴ af eder tu. *Okkonúnga* ∴ af dem v. de tu; men dersom samme Passivum antager noget Suffixum, da iföris det denne bemerckelse, ex. gr. *Ermiksipaukit* ∴ ieg giör v. kommer dig til at toes, in præterito *Ermiksikivkit*, in Futuro *Ermiksisauaukit* etc.

Verbum Passivum flecteris i alle modis, Temporibus og Personis som Activum, dog fölger dend 3^{die} Conjugation v. Paradigma *Eglipok*. Dend forskiel, som og herefter er at merke, at nogle Passivi haver *Sipok*, andre *Tipok* til enden, veed ieg ingen synderlig rigtighed for, uden saa er, at Præteritum Indicativi maa giøre noget hertil, tj gemeenligen kand fornemmis, at ligesom et hvert verbum simplex eller Compositum ender Præteritum enten paa *tok* eller *sok*, saa bliver og Passivum endet enten paa *tipok* v. *sipok*, som neden under skal viis, dog finder ieg icke dismindre, at Verba 5^{te} conjugationis in *gau* et *rau* ender Passivum stedse paa *tipok*, ihvorvel at Præteritum Activi uden forandring paa *rsok* bliver udtalt.

De formatione Verborum Compositorum ex duobus et pluribus Verbis simplicibus.

Her er tilforne og først at erindre, at Schema quartæ Conjugationis *Pyok*, er efter min skiönsomhed et grundord moxen til dend gandske Grönländske Idio-

tismum og tale, tj foruden at dette verbum indbefatter adskillige meeninger, ja vel fleere end mand til denne tid endnu har kundet udfinde, og betegner, nu: hand döer, nu: förer hen baade til lands og vands, kommer afstæd, rörer ved, faar, beholder, skiemter, giver stickpiller, spodske og spidsfindige ord, og andre dislige, saa har mand ogsaa fornummet tilliige, at udaf dette enigste ord og Verbo deriveris og kommer uttallige andre, ja alle Grönlænderns Verba auxilia-ria, indtil eenhver particul i sproget moxen med sit særdeelis Verbo af *Pyok* bliver beskreven, Ex. g. *Pisarau* ∴ hand plejer, har saa for skik, *Pigállarpok* ∴ gör först, *Pigártorpok* ∴ kommer til een vis ende at göre noget, *Pekárpok* ∴ begynder nu först etc. Disse og andre dislige Derivata simplicia à *Pyok* brugis icke uden i sin egen simple bemærkelse, men naar nu et andet verbum tillige skal göris udsagt, saasom, ieg begynder nu allerförst at skrive, eller og, ieg plejer, har for maneer at skrive, da bruger ieg icke tu verba til saadan udtale, at ieg skulde sige *Aglekpunga pekarpunga* v. *Aglekpunga pisaráunga*, men begge Verba löber til hobe, og gör et Compositum, som indbefatter begge meeninger, sc. *Aglakárpunga* ∴ ieg begynder nu först at skrive, *Aglagaráunga* ∴ ieg plejer at skrive, hvor da verbum auxiliare stedse söger til enden af det andet verbo, og følger sin egen flection, ligeleedis er det beskaffet, naar trende eller fleere verba simplicia til et Compositum bliver tisammensatte, som for exempel, at ieg vilde sige: han vil, at jeg skal gaae hen til at stæle, dette med et ord heder, *Tigligiartorkoánga*, udj dette eene ord löber tilsammen et verbum Activum, sc. *Tiglikpok* ∴ hand stiel, og 2^{de} verba auxilia, sc. *Pigártorpok* ∴ kommer til at göre, og *Pekovok* ∴ han vil, samt og Suffixum, som regulariter henger ved; Ligeleedis skeer det, naar det 4^{de} Verbum kommer til de trende förste, saasom *Pinnesuakau* ∴ hand gör noget snart, hastigen; Vil ieg nu sige: hand vil, at ieg med hast v. rap haand skal gaae hen til at stæle, da med et ord er ald denne meening udfört, sc. *Tigligiartokunnesuakánga*, hvor da alle de 3 förste verba maa følge det sistis flection, som er lagt til enden.

Men at ieg ickun heel korteligen kand tegne, saa vidt ieg selv veed, hvorledes at denne Composition skeer, da har ieg följende Derivata af *Pyok*, som ieg holder dem for, hosföyet, componerede med de 5 förste Schematis Conjugationum og andre ord, hvorudaf merkis, at disse med forskiel efter eenhver Conjugations Art og leilighed sammenlöber, ut: *Pisipok*, hvilket verbum haver Passivi bemærkelse, sc. er faaet, giort v. bleven fanget. - Verba 1^{me}, 2.^{da} et 3^{ta} Conjugationis iförer sig Passivi bemærkelse, i at omskifte alleene ultimum *pok* simplicis enten til *tipok* v. *sipok*, ligesom præteritum endis enten paa *tok* v. *sok*, ut *Ermikpok* ∴ hand toer sig i ansigtet, in Præterit. *Ermiksok* inde *Ermiksipok* ∴ hand toes, göris toed. *Neglikpok* ∴ hand elsker, in Præt. *Negliktok* inde *Negliktipok* hand elskis. *Mettarpok* - *tok* *Mettartipok*. *Kauserpok* ∴ Dryber, in præt. *Kausersok*, *Kausersipok* ∴ bliver bedryppet. *Egipok* - *tok* *Egitipok*. *Kinipok* ligger i blöd - *iisok* *Kinisipok*. Verba 4^{te} Conjugationis, hvilke stedse ender Præteritum paa *rsok* omskifter uden forandring alle tider ultimum *ok* v. *vok* Præsentis Activi til *sipok* Passivi ut *Pyok* *Pisipok*, men Verba 5^{te} Conjugationis ihvorvel de ender Præteritum mestendeels paa *rsok* tillige, da omskifter de ge-

meenligen ultimum *au* Activi til *itipok* passivi ut *Irsigau*, *Irsigitipok*.

Pissarau ∴ hand pleier, er saaledis vant til at giöre. - Naar dette Verbum bliver Componeret med andre ord, som og forandrer meeningen udj ordene til sin eller saadan bemærkelse, at noget skeer altid efter sædvane, plejer saaledis at gaae til, da af ordets stavelser antager Verba 1^{mæ} et 2^{dæ} Conjugationis ickun *arau* til enden, og i dend stød bortkaster sin egen sidste stavelse *pok*, dog saaledis, at Litera Characteristica primæ Conjugationis som er *k* bliver omskiftet til *g*, men *r* Character 2^{dæ} Conjugationis bliver uforandret og stedse bestaaende, ex. gr. *Ermikpok* ∴ hand toer sig i ansigtet, *Okalukpok* ∴ hand taler, *Nuakpok* ∴ har snue, krime, lyder saaledis, naar de med *Pissarau* bliver componerede: *Ermigarau* ∴ hand plejer at toe sig i ansigtet, *Okalugarau*, *Nuagarau*. *Mëttarpok* ∴ afklæder, *Oktorpok* smager, prøver, forsøger, *Mëttararau* ∴ plejer at afklæde sig, *Oktorarau* ∴ plejer at smage og prøve. Verba tertiæ Conjugationis antager og ickun *arau* à *Pissarau*, hvilket skeer paa liigemaade ved *pok* dend sidste stavelsis bortkastelse, dog bliver litera *t* antagen og forelagt *arau* i Compositionen loco *s*, ut *Egipok* ∴ bortkaster, *Opipok* ∴ hylér, og holder væklager over een død, *Epupok* ∴ Roer med een aare, *Egitarau* ∴ plejer at bortkaste, *Opitarau*, *Epitarau*. Verba 4^{iæ} Conjugationis in *ok* v. *vok* puro antager *sarau* à *Pissarau*, og omskifter dend nestforregaaende vocal *a* til *e*, *o* til *u*, *y* til *i*, ut *Pyok* ∴ farer hen, rører ved etc. *Pissarau*, *Kiavok* ∴ græder, *Kiesarau* ∴ plejer at græde, *Kingülliovok* ∴ kommer sidst v. bagefter, *Kingülliusarau* ∴ plejer at være dend sidste. Verba 5^{iæ} Conjugationis in *gau*, *kau* et *rau* bliver med forandring efter endelserne componerede sc. desinentia in *gau* et *rau* omskifter alleene *au* til *isarau* ut *Irsigau* ∴ seer stift paa, stirrer *Irsigisarau* ∴ plejer at stirre see stift paa, *Arsigau* ∴ ligner, er liig een anden *Arsigisarau* ∴ plejer etc. *Operrau* ∴ Troer *Operrisarau* *Illisarau* ∴ kiende, har kiændemerke paa *Illisarisarau*. Disinentia in *kau* 5^{iæ} Conjugationis bortkaster slet den sidste stavelse *kau*, og i dend sted antager *arau*, dog saaledis at *tl* bliver *arau* forelagde, hvilke der lyder som een bogstav: end og er at merke, om den foregaaende Vocal er *a*, bliver dend omskiftet til *e*, men *e* til *i*, og *o* til *u*, ex gr. *Isugutakau*, fugter, damper, *Isugutelarau* ∴ Plejer at fugte, *Seglokau* ∴ hand liuver, *Seglutlarau*. *Mikkekau* ∴ er liden, *Mikkittlarau*.

Pigállarpok ∴ giör noget först sc. förend mand giör noget andet. - Naar dette Verbum iliigemaade tilsettis andre Ord for at forandre bemærkelsen, da antager Verba 1^{mæ} et 2^{dæ} Conjugationis efterat *pok* dend sidste stavelse först er bortkastet, herudaf *Allarpok* til enden, ut *Ermikpok*, *Ermikallarpok* ∴ hand toer sig först i ansigtet, *Aglekpok* ∴ giör streeger, item skriver *Aglekállarpok*. *Mëttarpok*, *Mëttarállarpok* ∴ klæder sig först af; *Auktorpok* tœr, tiner op. *Auktorallarpok*. Verba 5^{iæ} Conjugationis bliver aldeelis paa samme maade Compone-rede, men laaner dog *k* Character 1^{mæ} Conjugationis, som *Allarpok* forreleggis, ut *Egtpok* *Egikállarpok*, *Annáupok* ∴ redder i yderste nød og fare, *Annaukallarpok*. Verba 4^{iæ} Conjugationis omskifter ultimum *ok* v. *vok* til *Gallarpok*, ut *Augoyok* udbytter, uddeeler, *Augoygallarpok*. *Iggavok* ∴ kaager med brændevæd, item laver mad til, *Iggagállarpok*. Verba 5^{iæ} Conjugationis in *gau* et *rau* omskifter *au* til *igallarpok*, ut *Irsigau*, *Irsigigállarpok*, *Erligau* ∴ vil have v. be-

holde noget selv *Erligtgallarpok*. *Illisarau* ∴ kiender *Illisarígallarpok*, *Operrau*, *Operrígallarpok*. Desinentia in *kau* 5^{te} Conjugationis forandrer allene *au* til *Allarpok*, ut *Ivkékau* ∴ Er sløv, stumpen, *Ivkekallarpok*, *Iligokau* ∴ Er med lyste, *Iligokallarpok*.

Pigartorpok ∴ kommer til een vis ende at giøre noget. - Herudaf antager Verba 1^{me} Conjugationis, naar *pok* tilforne er bortkastet og Litera Characteristica *k* til *g* er omskiftet, disse stavelser *iartórpok* [mss -tár-] ut *Ermikpok*, *Ermigiartorpok* ∴ hand kommer v. gaar hen til at toe sig i ansigtet. *Kivvikpok* ∴ hand løfter, letter, *Kivvigiartorpok*. Ligeleedis har det sig med Verbis 2^{de} Conjugationis, dog bliver litera Characteristica *r* uomskiftelig, ut *Méttarpok*, *Mettariartorpok* ∴ hand gaar hen til at klæde sig af. *Kamíllarpok* ∴ drager skoe af, *Kammillariartorpok*. Verba tertiæ Conjugationis omskifter *pok* til *Artorpok*, dog saa, at *ts* leggis nest for, og lyder som een bogstav, samt og, om den foregaaende Vocal er *o* v. *u* permutteris til *y*, ex. gr. *Egipok*, *Egitsartorpok* ∴ kommer v. gaar hen til at bortkaste, *Epupok* roer, *Epytsartorpok*. *Nektipok*, blæser sterck, *Nektiitsartorpok* ∴ kommer sterck blæst v. storm. Verba 4^{te} Conjugationis in *ok* puro omskifter ultimum *ok* til *gartorpok*, og dend nest foregaaende vocal *y* til *i*, ut *Pyok*, *Pigartorpok*. *Okirsyok*, seer stift paa, stirrer meget, *Okirsigartorpok*. Herimod skeer een langt anden og større forandring med de Verba 4^{te} Conjugationis, som endis paa *vok*, men som ieg til sikkerhed intet kand skrive herom, og ej indtil nu har fattet, hvorleedis at disse med verbo *Pigartorpok* sammenföyis, og det formedelst vocalernis synderlige og underlige lyd og omskiftelser, da vil ieg og, som gettende ickun om ret meening, gandske intet herom anføre. Verba 5^{te} Conjugationis in *gau* et *rau* forandrer *au* til *ígartorpok*, ut *Irsigau*, *Irsigigartorpok*. *Usurau* roser, berømmer *Usurigartorpok*; men verba 5^{te} Conjugationis in *kau* componeris icke saa vidt ieg har forstaaet, til denne Udtale.

Pekovok ∴ hand vil v. tillader sc. een anden at giøre noget. - Dette Verbum bliver saaledis andre primitivis tillagt, at Verba 1^{me} Conjugationis omskifter alleene *pok* til *ovok* uden nogen viidere forandring og permutation af vocalerne, ut *Ermikpok*, *Ermikovok* ∴ hand vil toes. *Nengmakpok* ∴ bær byrde paa ryggen, *Nengmakovok* hand vil bær is paa ryggen. Verba 2^{de} Conjugationis omskifter og ickun ultimum *pok* til *kovok*, dog saa, at Character 2^{de} Conjug. stedse tilliige bliver bestaaende, ut *Méttarpok*, *Méttarkovok* ∴ hand vil afklædis. *Nuennerpok*: er teckelig, *Nuennerkovok* ∴ hand vil være, sigis v. kiendis yndelig, teckelig. Verba 3^{te} Conjugationis omskifter allene *pok* til *kovok*, ut *Egípok*, *Egikovok* ∴ hand vil bortkastis. *Nirromipok* ∴ er myg v. blød som duun, *Nirromikovok*. Verba 4^{te} Conjugationis in *ok* v. *vok* omskifter iliigemaade dend sidste stavelse til *kovok*, dog saa, at dend nest foregaaende vocal *y* v. *i* til *e* bliver omskiftet, ut *Pyok*, *Pekovok*. *Kivyok* ∴ bider, *Kivekovok* vil bidis. Verba 5^{te} Conjugationis in *gau* et *rau* omskifter *au* til *ekovok*, ut *Irsigau*, *Irsigekovok* ∴ hand vil stirris paa. *Arsigau*, *Arsigekovok*. *Operrau*, *Operrrekovok*.

Paa denne og dislige maade har sig og med alle andre Derivata à Verbo *Pyok*, hvilke Primitivis efter eenhver Conjugations lejlighed, skick og natur bliver

tillagde og forandrer meeningen udj dem alle; men de fornemmeste og meest brugelige ord, som giör denne forandring, ere efterskrevne sc.

1. *Pisinnarpok* ∴ som indbefatter den particul Ickun; hand faar ickun hen; saa siger ieg *Ermiksinnarpok* ∴ hand toede sig ickun i ansigtet. *Mettartinnarpok*, *Egitinnarpok*, *Irsigittinnarpok*.

2. *Pingajepok* ∴ som indeholder det ord mestendeelen hartad; saa siger ieg *Ermingajepok* ∴ hand er paa det neste toed. *Mettengajepok*, *Egingajepok*, *Irsingajepok*.

3. *Pisinnávok*, som bemerker, at mand formaar, er mægtig til at giöre noget; saa siger ieg *Ermisinnávok* ∴ hand kand v. formaar selv at toe sig i ansigtet. *Mettersinnávok*, *Egisinnávok*, *Irsisinnávok*.

4. *Pekáu*, som betegner det som er meget og stort, item saare lidet og ringe, ut *Ermekau* ∴ toer sig meget i ansigtet *Mettakau*, *Egekau*, *Irsigekau*.

5. *Pinnesuakau*, som betegner skyndighed i at giöre noget; saaledis sigis: *Ermigesuakau* ∴ hand toer sig med hast udj ansigtet. *Mettaresuakau*, *Eginnesuakau*, *Irsiginnesuakau*.

6. *Pillerpok* ∴ giör iideligen og med iver det samme. *Ermillerpok* ∴ hand toer sig iideligen udj ansigtet. *Méttellerpok*, *Egíllerpok*, *Irsigíllerpok*.

7. *Pínnerpok*, som indeholder den particul Maa skee! *Ermínnerpok* ∴ maa skee hand toer sig. *Mettarnerpok*, *Egínnerpok*, *Irsigínnerpok*.

8. *Pekookau*, som sigis i een uvis meening, naar mand icke er fuldkommen forsikret om een ting, om saaledis er eller icke, saa siger ieg *Ermekookau* Jeg veed icke enten hand toer sig eller icke, kand skee hand toer sig, kand skee og icke. *Mettarkookau*, *Egikookau*, *Irsigekookau*.

9. *Píomavok* ∴ hand vil v. lyster at giöre, saavel som og *Píomápok*, der er udaf samme bemærkelse, dog brugis begge med denne forskiel sc. det første til at forklare dend nærværende tid med, at mand lyster at giöre noget strax; det sidste til at betegne een tid herefter, naar mand vil tage sig noget fore, ut *Ermigómavok* ∴ hand vil toe sig ∴ nu strax. *Ermigómápok* ∴ hand vil toe sig herefter, een anden tiid. *Mettarómavok* *Mettarómápok*, *Egitsomavok* *Egitsómápok*, *Irsigiómavok* *Irsigiómápok*.

10. *Pigálloarpok* ∴ hvilket inbefatter dend particul: Vel, naar dog *Conjunctio Adversativa*: men v. dersom følger i meeningen efter, ut *Ermikalloarpok* ∴ hand toer sig vel i ansigtet. *Mettaralloarpok*, *Egikalloarpok*, *Irsigigálloarpok*.

11. *Pisérpok* ∴ lader af, holder op at giöre. *Ermisérpok* ∴ hand lader af at toe sig. *Mettisérpok*, *Egisérpok*, *Irsigisérpok*.

12. *Pigungnérpok*, hvilket forklarer een gierning, som mand allerede har holt op med, og icke vil ydermeere tage sig fore, ut *Ermigungnérpok*, *Mettarungnérpok*, *Egitsungnérpok*, *Irsigungnérpok*.

13. *Péropok*: Gaar op, har icke meere, dette *Verbum föyis* gemeenligen til *nominibus Substantivis* at beskrive fattelse paa een ting ved ex gr. *Mameropok* ∴ hand har icke meere mad, *Sullueropok* ∴ hand har icke fleere penner i stæden for *Mammad peropok* *Sulluit peroput*.

14. *Pekutinnerpok* ∴ det er tilladt, maaskee, saaledis siger ieg og *Ermigtin-*

nerpok ɔ: det er ham tilladt at toe sig. *Mettartinnerpok*, *Egitsinnerpok*, *Irsigitinnerpok*.

15. *Pekipok* ɔ: Giør noget paa ny, meere, bedre end før, *Ermekípok* ɔ: hand toer sig igien paa ny sc. bedre end før. *Mettarkípok*, *Egekípok*, *Irsigekipok*.

16. *Pinnérrovok* ɔ: giør noget meere end een anden. *Erminnérrovok*, *Mettar-nérrovok*, *Eginnérrovok*, *Irsiginnerrovok*.

17. *Pekarnarovok* ɔ: giør noget mindre, verre og slemmere end een anden, Sic *Ermekarnarovok*, *Mettarkarnarovok*. etc.

18. *Pigyok* ɔ: giør ogsaa. *Ermikyok* ɔ: hand toer sig og. *Mettaryok*, *Egikyok*, *Irsigikyok*.

19. *Piomagínnarpok* ɔ: Vil intet andet bestille end have et og det samme for hænder. *Ermigomagínnarpok* ɔ: hand vil intet andet giøre end toe sig. *Mettaromagínnarpok*, *Egisomagínnarpok*. *Irsigiomagínnarpok*.

20. *Pekusserpok* lader som, simulerer, *Ermekusserpok* ɔ: hand lader som hand toer sig. *Mettakusserpok*, *Egekussarpok* [sic!] *Irsigekusserpok*.

Disse med andre fleere og hartad utallige saadanne verba, moxen et at beskrive eenhver Particul med i særdelighed, saavelsom andre sindets meeninger, hvilke mand endnu ikke haver begreben, men ex usu seenlig og sikrest vil læris, bliver og saaledis andre og alle Primitivis tillagde efter dend maade, som oven er viist.

NB. Til at forandre Verba Affirmativa til Negativa, eller Negativa, naar disse under haanden ere primitiva til Affirmativa, er i synderlighed nøie at observere og iagttage, sc. at *kpok* 1^{mæ} Conjugationis, *rpok* 2^{dæ}, *pok* 3^{tiæ}, *ok* v. *vok* 4^{tiæ}, et *au* 5^{tiæ} omskiftes stedse med *ngilak*, og den næst foregaaende Vocal *A* affirmativi muteres til *e* in Negativo, uden med saa skiæl der findes for *a* een af disse Consonanter *g. k. m. p. r. v.* som giør een stavelse med *a*, eller og at *a* giør een stavelse selv alleene, da bliver *a* uforandret in Negativo, *e. v. y* Affirmativi omskiftes in Negativo til *i*, ligeledes *o* til *u*, ut *Mettarpok* ɔ: hand klæder sig af, *Mettengilak* hand klæder sig ikke ud v. af, *Iggavok* kaager, laver mad til, *Iggangilak*, *Akkárpok* kiælner, lader efter smaae børn, *Akkángilak* *Erkomavok* ligger vaagen, *Erkomángilak*, *Tappárpok* dantzer, *Tappángilak*, *Tikkerárpok* besøger, *Tikkerángilak* (dog hörís *a* affirmativi paa denne sted ligesom at omskiftes til *ei* in Negativo). *Tivavok* dantzer med trommespil, *Tivángilak*, *Pekíngavok* er krum, *Pekingangilak*, *Immérpok* drikker, *Immíngilak*, *Illyok* lægger hen, *Illin-gilak*, *Iktórpok* blues, undseer sig, *Iktungilak*.

De Nomine

Om Nomine og de andre Ordenis Parter veed ieg vel ikke ret meget at skrive til nogen fuld sikkerhed, saasom ieg helst har lagt vind, og meere ej indtil nu har formaaet end at udfritte Verborum beskaffenhed nogenlunde til andris og efterkommere i Landet, deris oplusning og andledning at spørge det samme dis

bedre efter een anden tid; icke dismindre er der dog meget at sige om Nomine, som ieg med efterskrevne, af hvad ieg selv veed, vil viise sc.:

Grönländerne har aldeelis icke, det ieg stedse fornam, nogle adskilte ord v. Separata Adjectiva at beskrive een ting med, men i dend stød bruger alleene Verba, som indbefatter og forklarer nu Positivum, nu Comparativum, nu Superlativum Modum, saasom *Ángivok* ∴ er stor, *Angnerrovok* ∴ er større, *Angnerrokau* ∴ er allerstørst; *Mikkivok* ∴ er liden, *Minérrovok* ∴ er mindre, *Minnerrokau* ∴ er allermindst.

Ellers bruger mand gemeenligen Præteritum Indicativi Activi, som har een synderlig overensstemmelse med Participio, og dog icke er Participium, til at beskrive een ting med, ut *Érngusek auk-pilártok* [sic 338; ms. -pall-] *kakortok*: Et røt og hvidt Kruus, støb, drickekar à Verbo *Aukpilarpok* er rød. *kakkórpok* er hvid; *Innuk*, *Sillakangitsok* ∴ et galt menniske, *Sillakangitsok* à Verbo negativo *Sillakangilak*.

Her er og at merke til ald sikkerhed, at Grönländerne aldeelis icke observerer noget Genus Nominum i deris sprog og udtale, men med een tale beskriver baade een mands og qvindis Person, samt hvad de vil have udsagt; saaledis kand ieg da gandske ret sige *Angut-tekkekau* [sic. 338; ms. -o] ∴ een stor, høy og lang Mand. *Agnak-tekkekau* [-o] ∴ en høy qvinde. *Perlak tekkekau* [-o] ∴ een lang traad, ligeleedis *Sebeítsok Illarsuk* ∴ et halt drengebarn, *Sebeítsok Niviáksiak* ∴ et halt Pigebarn, etc.

Nomina Substantiva hos Grönländerne ere mange og adskillige af adskillige endelser, som ieg og herefter har viist, men Verbalia har mand ickun gandske faae af, saavidt endnu er forstaaet.

Substantiva giver os ickun at betænke 2^{de} stycker sc. numerus et Casus.

Numeri ere 3^{de}: Singularis, Dualis et Pluralis.

Hvad Casus vedkommer, da ere alle liige, Genitivus, Accusativus, og Ablativus alleene undtagen, skiønt ieg dog herhos icke veed reede for nogen Declination udj sær, hvorefter alle Substantiva maatte flecteris. Hvad ieg da indtil nu har observeret om Genitivo, Accussativo og Ablativo er

1. at Genitivus Sing., Dual et Plur. antager gemeenligen literam *b*, efter min hørelse (skiønt andre og Hr. Egede vilde *p*) til enden, naar et andet ord følger efter, som begyndis af een Consonant. Men dersom ordet, som kommer efter, og styrer Genitivum, begyndis af een Vocal, da bliver *b* omskiftet, og hōris som *m* udtalt til enden i Genitivo, ut *Naviab Sulluæ* ∴ Maagens Feire, *Naviæb Sulluæ* ∴ de 2^{de} v. fleere Maagers Feire. *Iglub Torksuk* Huusets indgang, dør-hull, *Naviam Amia* ∴ Maagens skind. *Iglum Aurve* ∴ huusets tag.

2. Accusativus og Ablativus singularis antager altid til enden *mik*, men in Duali et Plurali *nik*, ut *naviamik*, *navienik tunyanga* ∴ hand gav mig een, tu v. fleere Maager. *Naviamik*, *Navienik millórpara* ∴ Jeg kastede ham med een, tu v. fleere Maager, men dersom een Vocal følger efter, da hōris *mik* singularis et *nik* Dualis et Pluralis pronunciered som *ming* og *ning*, ut *Ujarkaming uniorpok* ∴ Hand kastede under hen, ramte icke med stenen, *Naviaming*, *Naviening Itlio-kaunga* ∴ Jeg er med lyste efter een, tu v. fleere Maager.

Endog höris Vocativus gemeenligen at udföris til enden med *a* v. *na*, ut *In-nungà*, hör du menniske! *Innuinà*, hörer J tu v. flere!

Nomina Substantiva, det ieg för skrev, ere adskillige af adskillige endelser, hvilke og formerer baade Dualem og Pluralem paa efterskrevne maade. Men at nogle, besynderligen terminata in *ek* v. *ik*, icke alle følger een maade at formere Dualem og Pluralem paa, dette tilskriver ieg langt fra icke sprogets urigtighed eller irregularitet, men heller vocalernis iidelige permutation, ti disse, som uden tvivl ere mange, og os ubekjendte, giøre visseligen denne forandring, hvilket ieg endnu icke har kundet begribe.

1. De ord, som endis paa *a*, hvad enten der gaar een Consonant for eller icke, formerer Dualem i at omskifte *a* til *ek* et Pluralem til *et*, ut *Navia* ∴ Een Moge, *Naviek* ∴ tu Maager, *Naviet* ∴ 3^{de} v. flere Maager. *Nuia* ∴ Een skye, *Nuiek* ∴ 2^{de} skyer, *Nuiet* ∴ 3^{de} v. flere. *Nünna* ∴ Eet land, *Nunnek*, *Nunnet*. *Akpa* ∴ een Alcke -*pek* - *pet*. Etc. *Kallia* ∴ Eet loft, *Kalleik*, *Kalleit*.

2. De ord, som endis paa *ak*, men har en Consonant tilforne, og Accenten icke i Ultima, disse forandrer *ak* singularis til *ek* Dualis et *et* Pluralis, ut *Innúrsak* ∴ een efterlignelse af et menniske, *Innursek* 2^{de}, *Innurset* 3^{de} v. flere. *Kakak* ∴ field -*kek* -*ket*. *Avatak* ∴ Een blære v. udblæst Kobbeskind -*tek* -*tet*.

Her untags dog 1) Desinentia in *gak*, hvilke omskifter *gak* til *kek* in Duali, et in Plurali til *ket*, ut *Tullugak* ∴ een Ravn, *Tullukek*, *Tulluket*. *Aulisagak* ∴ een fisk -*sakek* *saket*. 2) Desinentia in *rak*, hvor ultimum *ak* alleene in Duali muteris til *kek*, et in plur. til *ket*, ut *Mikkillerak* ∴ lille finger, *Mikillerkek* -*lerket*. *Attáarak* ∴ Een lille Kobbe -*tarkek* -*ket*.

3) De ord som endis på *ak* puro, skiönt icke Accenten falder in Ultimam saavel som og andre, der har een Consonant for *ak*, men tonum tillige in ultima, disse omskifter *ak* singulare til *rsek* Duale et *rset* plural, ut *Ajáupiak* ∴ stødestav, *Ajaupirsek* -*pirset*. *Ajoak* ∴ enn bylde, saar, svuld, *Ajursek* 2^{de}, *Ajurset* 3^{de} v. flere. *Unnuak* ∴ Nat, *Unnursek* -*nurset*. *Arklunàk* ∴ et reeb -*klunersek* -*set*. *Iggalak* ∴ et Vindve, *Iggalersek* -*lerset*. *Annoràk* ∴ een skiorte -*nersek* -*nerset*. Udi de første ord v. Substantivis under denne regul gaar *ak* gandske bort, eller som ieg för skrev, omskiftis til *rsek* v. *rset* og tillige forandrer dend nest foregaaende vocal *a* Singulare til *e* Duale et Plurale, *e* til *i*, *o* til *u*. Udi de sidste omskiftis *ak* singularis til *ersek* Dual. et *erset* Plur., som oven er viist, og kand agtis.

4. De ord, som endis paa *e*, omskifter altid *e* til *ik* in Duali et in Plurali til *it*, ut *Tue* ∴ Axel, skulderblad, *Tuik*, *Tuit*. *Alèrse* ∴ hose, strömper -*sik* -*sit*. *Targne* ∴ Siæl -*nik* -*nit*. Etc. *Aúrve* ∴ tag paa et huus, in Duale *Aúrbek*, in Plur. *Aurpit*.

5) Desinentia in *ek*, *sek*, *lek*, *mek* etc. formant Dualem, jam *ek* servato, jam in *ik* et *eik* mutato et Pluralem in *et*, *it* v. *eit*, ut *Amek* ∴ et skind, *Amik* 2^{de}, *Amit* 3^{de} v. flere. *Killek* ∴ saar -*lek* -*leit*. *Sortlek* ∴ een Roed -*leik* -*leit*. *Metek* ∴ Eder-fugl, -*tek* in Plural. *Merkit*. *Auvek* ∴ Eenhiörning, *Aubek* 2^{de}, *Aurit* 3^{de}, flere. *Arbek* ∴ Hval -*beik* -*berit*. *Ippek* ∴ skarn, smitte, -*pek* in plur. *Erkit*. *Tupek* ∴ telt, -*pek* in plurali *Turket*. *Aketksek* ∴ en Rype -*sik* -*sit*.

Her undtags dog 1) de ord, som endis paa *gek*, hvilke alle og altid formerer

Dualet og Pluralet paa een og efterskrevne maade, sc. omskifter *gek* Sing. til *kek* in Duali, et in Plurali til *ket*, ut *Isigek* ɔ: een taar, item fodeblad, *Isikek* 2^{de}, *Isiket* 3^{de} v. fleere, men om *g* gaar foran, som icke giør een stavelse med *ek*, da bliver *ek* in Duali bestaaende, ut *Attungek* ɔ: Een skoeløse *-tungek -tunget*. 2) De ord, som endis paa *nek* forandris alle og altid *ek* til *ik* in Duali et in Plurali ultimum *k* til *rit*, ut *Marnek* ɔ: Røde v. Vaar i et saar, item Rust, in Dual *Marnik*, in Plural *Marnerit*. *Allarnek* ɔ: Klar dag v. luft *-nik -nerit*. 3) De ord, som endis paa *nek* antecedente Vocali beholder *nek* uomskiftelig in Duali, men i Plurali omskiftis til *ngit*, ut *Ángmanek* ɔ: Næse-bor *-nek* 2^{de} *Ángmárngit* 3^{de} v. fleere. *Arkusinek* Traadden, slagen vei *-sinek, -sirngit*. *Kanek* Mund, *-nek, karngit*. *Uiyúnek* ɔ: knude *-nek -jurngit*.

6) Desinentia in *ik, vik, lik, sik, bik*, etc. invicem discordant, ut subsequentia docent. *Erlovik* ɔ: Lunge, *Erlobik* 2^{de}, *Erlobit* 3^{de} v. fleere. *Ígvik* ɔ: Græs, straae *Ibbek, Irgit. Ipsiauk* ɔ: Een stoel eller noget at sidde paa, *Ipsiauk, Ipsiauit, Sauik* ɔ: Jern, item een Kniv, *Sabbik, Sauit. Ingejulik* ɔ: Dining, Undersøe, *Ingejulek, Ingejulit. Malik* ɔ: bølge som bryder, *Maglek, Maglit. Pilik* ɔ: een riig Knabe, *Piglek, Piglit. Ikusik* ɔ: Albue, *Ikivtik, Ikivtit. Ilerbik* ɔ: Kiste, *Ilerbeik, Ilerbeit. Kamik* ɔ: Skoe, *Kamek, Kaungit*.

7) De ord, som endis paa *o*, hvad enten der gaar een Vocal eller Consonant foran, forandrer altid *o* til *uk* in Duali, men in Plur. til *ut*, saasom *Takto* ɔ: et nyre, *Taktuk, Taktut. Iglo* ɔ: et huus, *Igluk, Iglut. Kiklo* ɔ: fyrstæd, Ildstæd *-luk -lut*.

8) Terminata in *u* et *au* antager alleene *k* til enden in Dual et in Plur. *t*, ut *Epu* ɔ: Skaft, haandgreb *-puk -put. Mattu* ɔ: Dør *-tuk -tut. Kau* ɔ: hoved, pande, *Kauk, Kaut. Iblau* ɔ: Een unge i noget slags firefødt diur, som icke er fremfødt, *Iblauk -laut*.

9) De ord, som endis enten paa *ut* eller *aut* antager alleene in Duali *ik* et in Plural. *it*, saasom *Agiut* ɔ: een fiil, *Agiutik, Agiutit. Aulisaut* ɔ: fiskesnøre, *Aulisautik -sautit*.

10) De ord, som endis paa *uk*, hvad enten der gaar een Consonant for eller icke, ender Dualet altid paa *úk* longum, men Pluralet paa *uit*, ut *Aksagiarsuk* ɔ: Krabbe *-arsúk -ársuit. Innélluk* ɔ: Indvold, tarm *-luk -luit. Apappakukiúk* ɔ: een liden smal og spraglet fisk, som findis i Grønland blant tang, item et daarligt og u-anseeligt menneske *-kiúk -kiuit*.

11) De ord, som endis paa *ok*, iliigemaade uanseet, hvad enten der gaar een Consonant eller Vocal foran, giør Dualet paa *uk* longum, men Pluralet paa *ut*, ex gr. *Kasok* ɔ: Een steen eller slet klippe, som ligger fast i jorden *-súk -sút. Kóok* ɔ: Een Elv, item Urin, *Kúk, Kút*.

Herfra undtages dog terminata in *rok*, hvilke omskifter alleene *ok* singulare til *kuk* Duale et *kut* plurale, ut *Akerok* ɔ: Qvist udi Træ, *Akerkuk, Akerkut. Iserok* ɔ: Een Vinge, *Iserkuk -serkut*.

12) Desinentia in *et, tet, ket* etc. antager in Duali *ik*, et in plur. *it*, men omskifter nestforegaaende *e* til *a* ut *Auet* ɔ: Een lem, ledemod, *Aúatik, Auatit. Attet* ɔ: Een Knap *-tatik -tatit. Aket* ɔ: Een handske, *Akatik, Akatit*.

Fleere Terminationes Nominum hørde ieg icke blandt Grönländerne udi min tiid, ej heller kunde faae udspurt, i hvor meget ieg end lagde mig efter det samme, dog troer ieg gandske vel, at naar mand med tiden faar Copiam Verborum, vil der og andre fleere efterhaanden komme for lyset.

Notes: ¹sic 338; ms.: i stæden for *r*. ²338 has a circumflex accent over *a*.

TOP's WORD LISTS

Herefter har jeg og vildet anføre eendeel af Grönlændernis brugelige, og i daglig tale forekommende, Verba, hvilcke alle, saa vidt jeg veed, ere Primitiva, saavelsom og nogle faa Nomina Substantiva, sampt, Pronomina, Adverbia, og andre Separata inflexibilia, hvilke gemeenligen foreløber og brugis.

NB. De Verba som ere tegnede med eet kors (x [ɔ: *]) foran brugis icke gierne i nogen simpel Bemærkelse, uden saa er der kommer eet suffixum til, ex. gr. Jeg siger aldrig *Illyunga*, *illyotit*, *illyok* etc. Jeg, Du, hand legger hen; men vel *Illyara*, Jeg legger det hen, *Illyet*, Du legger det hen, *Illya* hand etc. Icke dismindre for at viise Radicem, og til hvilken Conjugation disse Verba henhører, og föier jeg efter i Compositionen, har Jeg tillagt Dem samme Endelse, som Schemata Conjugationum udi een simpel bemærckelse udviiser.

Der ere og andre Verba, nogle som antager, andre som aldrig antager suffixa, men brugis allene udi een Enckel bemærchelse, disse har Ieg og tegnet hos, hvorledis at eet hvert brugis for sig enten med *v*. uden Suffixis, som efterskrefne udviiser.

Verba incipientia ab

A.

- Aúlarpok** in Præterit. *aulartok* sine suffixis Gaar v. farer bort.
Aítlerpok in præt. *-lersok*. s. suffix. Gaar efter, farer efter.
***Avyok** cum suffix. idem. NB. Saaledis siger Jig nu icke *Sauiga aítlerpa*,
 men *Sauiga avya* ∴ hand gik efter min kniv. Og lige imode icke:
Sauigmik avyok, men *aítlerpok* ∴ hand hentede kniven.
Ajórpok -tok Duer icke, er til intet. cum suffix. *ajorpara*. Jeg kand icke
 gjøre det.
- 5 **Anersárpok -tok**. Sukker, aander s. suffix.
Allukpok -tok. Slikker, Laber. Cum suffix.
Allúktorpok -tok idem cum suffix.
Annúkpok -tok griner, setter bryner op s. suffix.
Angelúktorpok -tok kommer med uforrettet erinde tilbage, item faar intet
 s. suffix.
- 10 **Ángmarpok -tok**. Staar aaben. Cum suffix. *angmarpara*. Jeg lugte med op.
Anniárpok -tok. Har ondt, finder sig ilde [sic 338; ms.: lide] tilpas s. suffix.
Annérnarpok -tok. Kommer ömmelse af sted, item er haardhændt. s. suffix.
Aitiáurpok -tok. Giesper, gaber. s. suffix.
Árktorpok -tok. Er icke god for, magter icke. Cum suffix.
- 15 ***Aktórpok -tok** cum suffix. kommer ved, rører ved.
Ákkarpok -tok s. suffix. gaar under vandet, dukker under de Amphíbolis
 dicit[ur].
Akkárpok -tok cum suffix. Lader efter, kieler med smaa børn.
Áglorpok -tok s. suffix. de avibus mari acsvetis dicit [ur]. Dukker under.
Aggerpok -sok s. suffix. Kommer, er paa veien at komme.
- 20 **Annyok** s. suffix. gaar ud.
Attérpok -tok s. suffix. Gaar ned ad, kommer ned.
Akárterpok -tok s. suffix. idem.
***Ariúpok** cum suffix. kiædis ved.
Áglyok s. suffix. voxer til, tager til.
- 25 **Aglékpok -tok** cum suffix. Skribler, gör afridsning item skriver.
Áglerpok -tok cum suffix. holder sig fra nogen vis spise.
Asserórpok -tok cum suffix. er fordervet. *asserorpara*. Jeg forderver det.
Attértorpok -tok cum suffix. laaner, tager til laans.
Apérsorpok -tok cum suffix. Spórger, tilspórger.
- 30 ***Arsigau** cum suffix. er liig, Ligner.
Akillérpok -tok cum suffix. Betaler hvad man er skyldig.
Akillyvyok s. suffix. idem.
Akpákpok -tok s. suffix. løber, gaar hastelig frem.
Akpékpok -tok s. suffix. faar alcker paa skytterie.

- 35 **Akpárpok -tok** cum suffix. Giver varsel, varskuer.
 ***Ajokarsorpok** cum suffix. Underviiser.
Ajokarsovyok s. suffix. idem.
Angérlarpok -tok sine suffix. farer hiem v. tilbage igen.
Angérpok -tok. Samtykker, siiger ia till cum suffix. *Angerpara* Jeg gav ham mit Ja-ord dertil.
- 40 **Ánguvok** s. suffix. fanger kobber.
Akúpok -tok cum suffix. styrer.
Akutávok in præterit. *akutaurso*k s. suffix. Er styrer, styremænd.
Agiárpok -tok cum suffix. fiiler, item gnier, gner.
Ársuarpok -tok s. suffix. pynter, pryder sig, tager smukke klæder paa.
- 45 **Asingárpok -tok** v. *Asingavok* s. suffix. Blegner, er bleg.
Attórpok -tok cum suffix. Bruger.
 ***Áttuarpok**. Gaar lige frem, følger liige cum suffix. *Arkosinek attuaruk* følg, gack lige frem ad veien.
 ***Ajéktorpok**. Skuir, skyder fra mig. cum suffix.
Annárpok -tok Giör sit behov, cum suffix.
- 50 **Angulérpok -sok** s. suffix. Er trængt paa Naturens vegne.
 ***Akimórpok** Springer over med begge fødder jefnsidis. cum suffix.
Assávok cum suffix. Elsker, holder af.
Allikpok -tok Er slidt, paltet og reven cum suffix. *Allikpara*. Jeg rev det i stykker.
Auktorpok -tok. Tøer, tiner op, cum suffix.
- 55 **Aukpilárpok -tok** v.
Aukpilekpok -tok er rød s. suffix.
Ajagulekpok -tok. Er stiv, haard.
 ***Auikpok** cum suffix. Skiller fra. Hvilket ord særdelis brugis i dend meening, naar Manden bortkaster og skiller sig af med sin hustru, som ofte skeer blant Grönländerne, at hand icke vil leve i ægteskab med hende, eller og at qvinden forløber og forlader sin Mand, som og icke sielden skeer iblant dennem; da siger jeg *auikpa* o: hand kastede hende bort, skilte sig med hende v. hun forløb ham.
Ángivok s. suffix. Er stoor.
- 60 **Angípok -ítsok**. Er vaad cum suffix. *angipara*. Jeg gjorde ham vaad.
Ajornakau -kirsok s. suffix. Det er vandskeligt.
Angmalórpok -tok s. suffix. er rund, trind.
Akkípok -ítsok s. suffix. er mört, læt at sønderrive v. at arbeide udi.
Árlorpok -tok s. suffix. Seer op over sig, item fryser hiertelig.
- 65 ***Árlobigau** cum suffix. Seer op over sig. *Tingmiak arlobigára*. Jeg saag op efter fuglen.
 ***Annaúpok** cum suffix. redder fra døden, i ytterste nød.
Auiksárpok -tok gaar fra, skiller sig fra hinanden, ut. *auiksarpuk*. De tu ginge fra hinanden. cum suffix. *auiksarpara*. Jeg skiller mig fra ham v. Jeg skilte det fra hint.

- *Aksárpok.** Tager, river anden af haanden med magt, cum suffix.
Aksarpara. Jeg tog som det af haanden med magt.
- Aksaupok -tok** s. suffix. Dragis om noget, som een vil have den anden af haanden.
- 70 **Augórpok -tok** Er splittet, cum suffix. *augorpára.* Jeg splittede, delte v. skar det i lige parter.
- Augovyok** Deeler, skier i lige parter s. suffix.
- Attyvok** Er ikklæd, har klæder paa. cum suffix. *attyara.* Jeg har mig det paaklæd.
- Ákkonarpok** ɔ: Hand fandt at det gjorde sig ondt cum suffix. *akkonárpara.*
 Jeg gjorde at hand ømmede sig, handlede hart med ham.
- 75 **Attítovok** er bred, s. suffix.
- Attikípok -itsok.** Er smal, icke bred s. suffix.
- Amípok -itsok** Er smal, klein s. suffix.
- Aliasukpok -tok** Er bedrøvet, sørgir s. suffix.
- Akópyok** Ligger paa marken at hvile sig. de quadrupedib[us] dicit[ur].
- 80 **Annuvok** Er bunden. cum suffix. *annuara* Jeg binder ham.
- Aksársyok** fryser paa hænderne s. suffix.
- Annílarpok -tok** Bliver forfærdet, forbauset, som af een dyb forundring over noget s. suffix.
- Asiginnarpok -tok.** Er skiødesløs om, skiøtter icke cum suffix.
- Angejórpok -tok,** Dølger underdølger mad, siger nei for man har icke noget at æde, cum suffix.
- 85 **Angejúpok -tok** Dølger, underdølger cum suffix.
- Aulisarpok -tok** fisker med snøre. item bruser v. liuder af stærk brusen i søen cum suffix.
- Arryytsyok** veed icke af een ting, cum suffix. *tikkikuit arryytsyaukit* ɔ: Jeg vidste icke af dig der du kom.
- Anarúpok -tok** Misunder, cum suffix.
- Arsikpok -tok** Sparer, holder i forraad, cum suffix.
- 90 **Allárterpok -tok** Aftørrer, afstryger cum suffix.
- Amoárpok -tok.** Trækker snøre ind naar man fisker cum suffix. *amoarpara ogak* Jeg trækkede een torsk.
- *Aíparau** følger med, er dend anden i Compagnie. cum suffix. *aiparára* hand hafde mig i følge ide[m] Jeg fuldte ham.
- *Ápok -tok** fratager, item Bærer hen, cum suffix. *apara.* Jeg tog fra ham. *arsuk* Bær det hen.
- Arvbsiarpok -tok** staar i veien, er hinderlig. cum suffix.
- 95 ***Allárpok tok** Lader urørt. cum suffix. *allárpara.* Jeg rørte ham icke.
- Állarpok -tok** Er klar luft.
- Akkiárpok -tok.** Bær imellem sig. cum suffix.
- Aursarbigau** Kommer nedover, daler ned, cum suffix.
- Aursárpok -tok** Daler. s. suffix.

- 100 Akkyok Svarer, gör vederlag, betaler lige for liige ex. gr. elsker og elsker igen. slaar og slaar igen cum suffix.
 Ámmuvok Er udtragt cum suffix. *ammuaara*. Jeg tragte det ud v. op.
 Ajálsorpok -tok Taler med forundring over noget v. siger *ajai*, som iblant Grønlænderne er eet forundringsord.
 Amigárpok -tok Er forlidet, strækker icke til cum suffix.
 *Annaulerpok Slaar med stock. cum suffix.
- 105 Akiitsórpok -tok Er skyldig, gieldbunden. cum suffix. *akiitsorpánga*, hand er mig skyldig.
 Akiitsorsyok Kræver skyld cum suffix.
 Aitserpok -sok Kalder op, giver nafn cum suffix.

E.

- Érmikpok -sok Toer sig i ansigtet cum suffix.
 Ersukpok -tok Bær paa skulderen cum suffix.
- 110 *Erkórpok -tok Kommer til maals, item gietter ræt paa noget. cum suffix.
 Etérpok -tok Wogner. s. suffix.
 Eroktorpok -tok Aftoer, renser, tvætter, cum suffix.
 Egípok -tok kaster bort, item skyder, cum suffix.
 Ekársarpok -tok Tæncker, betæncker. cum suffix.
- 115 *Erligau Wil selv have og beholde noget, cum suffix.
 Ernyok föder til Werden. cum suffix. *usitat[um]*.
 Erkéiasukpok -tok Er dröslen, gider, iist icke at giöre. s. suffix.
 Eksárpok -tok Slaar med flad haand. cum suffix.
 Erkámavok Woger, sover icke. s. suffix.
- 120 Érksyok. Er redd, bange for nogen. s. suffix.
 *Erksigau idem cum suffix.
 Erksinakau Er forfærdelig, frygtende for. s. suffix.
 Erkávyok o: hugser paa, mindis cum suffix.
 Ermisúksiorpok -tok, hjælper dend födende, er Jorde- moder. cum suffix.
- 125 Epúpok -tok. Roor i baad. cum suffix.
 Erkovok er skev-mundet. sine suffix.
 Erlíktovok v. *Erlikpok* -tok Er karrig, vil beholde selv. sine suffix.
 Erkingovok, er kryllet, rynket, foldet. s. suffix.
 Esyok Svælger ned. s. suffix.
- 130 Ekiórserpok -sok hjælper, er behjelpelig i saadanne ting som een anden icke har styrcke til allene at kunde udrette. cum suffix.
 Errinnyok Længis. s. suffix.
 Epúmerpok -sok Lukker munden til. s. suffix.
 Ekérpok -sok. Sigis, naar man tilforne vilde sove, men nu icke; har slaget söfnen hen; er blevenaarvaagen igen. s. suffix.
 Epyvok s. suffix qvælis.
- 135 Ekípok -tok Tænder lius op, gör ild paa cum suffix.

*Erksisárpok -tok Skremmer, gör bange, cum suffix.

Erksisaryok idem s. suffix.

*Epiksárpok -sok hvesser, cum suffix.

Epiksávyok idem s. suffix.

- 140 Ekártorpok -tok holder examen, efterspørsel, straffer og setter til rette. cum suffix.

Erserpok -tok Kommer frem, at man langt borte faar noget i sigte ex. gr. *umiarsuit ersermeta tekkoakka* 3: Jeg saag skibene, der de langt borte loode sig tilsuene. s. suffix.

Erkoínniarpok -tok gietter til. s. suffix.

*Erkórniarpok idem cum suffix.

I.

*Ivyok Svelger ned. cum suffix.

- 145 Ingípok -tok Sidder s. suffix.

Ingérpok -tok Siunger. s. suffix.

Iglarpok -tok Leer, Leer ad s. suffix.

Iglautigau idem cum suffix.

Ínnarpok -tok Ligger, er gaaet til sengen s. suffix.

- 150 Innéngavok Ligger i sengen v. paa sin stød, i sit rum. s. suffix.

Íserpok -tok gaar ind. cum suffix *Iserpara*. Jeg toog v. bar det ind.

*Iserbigau cum suffix. Gaar ind til Nogen, er inde hos nogen.

Ísirsukpok -tok hvidsker, taler sagtelig s. suffix.

*Ísivsubigau cum suffix. hviker til nogen.

- 155 Innorpok -tok, er forstocket, forslaar icke, cum suffix. *innorpara*. Jeg naar det icke, naar icke op dertil.

Illisimavok kiender, har erfaringhed om. cum suffix.

*Illisarau idem cum suffix.

Innerpok -tok Er fuldvoxen, item er færdig. cum suffix. *innerpara* Jeg har forfærdiget det.

*Illéksyok Svarer paa eens tale, giver giensvar. cum suffix.

- 160 *Illyok Legger hen. cum suffix.

Imárosukpok -tok Er tørstig s. suffix.

Imárukpok -tok idem.

Imérpok -tok Drikker. cum suffix.

Iktukpok -tok Knalder, smælder hart s. suffix.

- 165 Iktórpok -tok Blues, undseer sig s. suffix.

*Iktorau Blues for nogen. cum suffix.

Innerterseriarpok [mss -sor-] -tok Er hørsom, lydig, s. suffix.

Innókoarpok - tok. Er gammel s. suffix.

Illérpok -sok Reeder, kiæmmer sit haar. cum suffix.

- 170 Ippértovok Er skiden s. suffix.

Íserpok -tok Giemer, tager bort af siune cum suffix.

- Íglulyok** Bygger, bereder huus s. suffix.
Irsigau Seer til, stirrer paa, cum suffix.
Íkómavok flammer, brænder i Lue. s. suffix.
- 175 **Íggavok** kaager, laver mad til s: ude paa Marken, cum suffix.
Ítliúkpok -tok er med Lyste til mad, har appetit paa, s. suffix.
***Ítligau** idem, cum suffix.
Ípsovok Er tyk s. suffix.
Íkkekaut. caret singulari ere faae.
- 180 **Íggeíngarpok -tok** Er hæs, at man besværligen taler. s. suffix.
Íppíkpok -tok. Er hvas, s. suffix.
Ívkeipok -ítsok Er sløv icke hvas s. suffix.
Ívtorerpok -sok Stammer s. suffix.
Ísugútav|ok -r|sok fugter, damper.
- 185 **Ívsénguvok** har krime, at man stønner derved s. suffix.
Ívsengunarpok -tok idem hvilcket og brugis i bemærkelse, naar man har gaaet sig saa varm, at man besværligen drager aande derefter, s. suffix.
Íngérlavok farer hastig frem. s. suffix.
Íngerlakárpok -tok farer sagtelig frem s. suffix.
Írsingovok Er stærck frost. s. suffix.
- 190 **Irsimiovok** Er paa dend stæd, hvor der er kaldt v. er ude i frosten.
Íttivok Er dypt. s. suffix.
Írsekutóvok. Er skiegel v. een öyet.
Ípok -tok Er sin. suffix. NB. Dette Verbum bliver componeret og sammensatt med adskillige particuler. ut. *Imaipok* er saaledes, paa denne maade, *Taimaipok* er saadan, paa dend maade. *Uaugtinoipok* er for mig. *Tersaneipok* er der henne et[cetera].
- Ílliörpok -tok.** Handler med, bær sig ad med cum suffix. NB. Dette verbo foreleggis i lige maade adskillige particler, særdeles *ima* saaledis, *taima* saadan ut *Imailliörpok* ∴ hand bær sig saaledis ad. *Taimailliörpok* ∴ hand bær sig saadan ad.
- 195 **Irsípok -tok** falder i søen, s. suffix.
Ínn yok Er hengt op, cum suffix. *inn yara* Jeg henger det op.
Ímmuvok Er viklet, rullet til hobe, cum suffix.
Íngejulipok -tok haar dining v. bølger, som icke bryder. s. suffix.
Ínnuksupok -tok Er ung. s. suffix.
- 200 **Isumavok** Meener, slutter. s. suffix.
Íblariuipok -tok Er sluddrende uvörren om sig s. suffix.
Íblartarpok -tok Er ræt om sig, holder sig vel og rörrelig. s. suffix.
Íkkivok Stiger til Baads, skibs. s. suffix.
Íkkárpok -tok farer over til søes. s. suffix.
- 205 **Ínnuvok** Lever, er i live s. suffix.
Ímmípok -tok flyer een noget hen at arbeide. cum suffix.
Ínnuarpok -tok Spiller om noget, hvis det skal være, s. suffix.
Íllekemmísárpok -tok Ryster hovedet. s. suffix.

- Ívsuktorpok -tok Ryster, afryster. cum suffix.
- 210 Immángerpok -sok Er tilfredsstillet, har holdet op, ladet op at miströstes og græde. s. suffix.
- *Innértterpok forbyder. cum suffix.
- Innértterpok idem. s. suffix.
- *Innépok Befaler. cum suffix.
- Innétsyok idem. s. suffix.
- 215 Ívvavok Klykker unger ud. s. suffix.
- Ívérpok -sok Siunger med spil og dantz imod hin anden, paa Grönlændernis maade og manner. s. suffix.
- Ívértipok -tok Er sat fast, i sat, i festet cum suffix. *ivertipara*. Jeg satte det fast i.
- *Ingiárpok -tok forekommer een anden, cum suffix.
- Ingiársyok idem. s. suffix.
- 220 Ingiakotaupok -tok Nappis, kappes, trætter om hvilcken som skal giøre v. faa noget. cum suffix.
- Ísuipok -tok Det er udstragt, cum suffix. *isuipara*. Jeg breder det ud *aksákká isuípákka*. Jeg lugte haanden v. fingrene op.
- Ílluarpok -tok. Skikker sig vel, staar smuckt, passer, er til pas. s. suffix.
- Annorara illuarpok* Min skiorte staar vel, passer.
- *Illuarau Idem, cum suffix. *Illuarára* Hand passer, staar mig vel idem, holder ham mig til pas.
- Írsuarpok -tok Efteraber baade i ord og geberder, cum suffix.
- 225 Íppérartorpok -tok Slor med eet stykke tou, reeb, snöre, cum suffix.
- Ípperárpok -tok Slipper af haanden, Lader lös cum suffix. NB. Er og af bemærkelse: At vade i vand imedens man icke flyder.
- Íllmárpok. sine suffix. NB. Brugis i Grönlændernis hexerie, naar man bunden baade om hænder og fødder sigis at fare til himmelen.
- Íllórpok -tok Kaster med slynge s. suffix.
- *Innekkogau holder af, elsker hiertelig. cum suffix.

K.

- 230 Kigumiárpok -tok Bærer imellem hænderne. cum suffix.
- Kamerlorpok -tok. Seer paa noget, beseer, cum suffix. *Kamerlorpara* Wiser, flyer een noget at see.
- Katimárpok -tok. Mumler sc. naar Grönlænderne hexer om natten. s. suffix.
- Kumípkok -tok Kløer, kradser. cum suffix.
- *Kunípkok Lugter til i stæden for at Kysse. cum suffix.
- 235 Kuníksyok idem. s. suffix.
- Kallépok -tok Syder, Kaager, s. suffix.
- Káppypok Stikker v. skier seg, cum suffix.
- Kingórlukpok -tok. Seer vred ud, s. suffix.

- Kakípok -sok** Snyder sig, s. suffix.
- 240 **Kellérsorpok -tok** Binder, baster. cum suffix.
Kiársukpok -tok Hviner af stærck blæst, s. suffix.
Kiersarpok -tok [sic 338, ms -sok] Warmer sig, cum suffix.
Kukilyok Piller, stikker tænderne, s. suffix.
Kiángmiuvok Svæder, s. suffix.
- 245 ***Kerlupok** Skyder under, cum suffix.
Kerlytsyok idem s. suffix.
Karlórpok -tok Sigis om alle levende creature baade Dyr og fugle, naar De giver Deris Röst og mæle tilkiende. s. suffix.
Kiávok Græder. s. suffix.
Kangéttarpok -tok Løfter op, lætter. cum suffix.
- 250 **Kallípsarpok -tok** har lyst til at reise nogen stæder hen s. suffix.
Killérpok -tok. cum suffix. Boorer, igennem boorer. item Skinner, giver glantz fra sig. s. suffix.
Kungujúkpok -tok Smiler. s. suffix.
Kingúrlíovok Kommer sidst v. bag efter. s. suffix.
***Kangérpok** Gaar forbie. cum suffix. *kangerpánga* ɔ: Han, De, De tu ginge mig forbie.
- 255 ***Kácorpok** Bider paa item gnaver. cum suffix.
Kakórpok -tok Er hviid. s. suffix.
Kévyok Biider. cum suffix.
Kesyok idem. s. suffix.
Kivýok Syncker. s. suffix.
- 260 **Kaglíngerpok** Saaret er afgaaet. cum suffix. *Kaglíngérpara.* Jeg river v. rev saaret af.
Kajártorpok -tok Roor i smaa baade. s. suffix.
Komángerpok -sok Kiæmmer Luus af sig. cum suffix.
Kesérpok -sok Spyttter, bespyttter. cum suffix.
Kaúkpok -tok Bancker ud, udbancker. cum suffixis.
- 265 **Kinguvok** Welter, hvelver sig om i baad, s. suffix.
Kimíglekpok -tok Ribler, skier sig lidet, som i yderste sund cum suffix.
Kamíllarpok -tok Drager skoe v. stöfler af. cum suffix.
Kánerpok. caret Præterito Det sneer. s. suffix.
Kinípok -itsok Det ligger i blöd. cum suffix. *Kinipara* Jeg lagde det i blöd.
- 270 **Kéripok -tok** Er stif, frössen. cum suffix. *Irsip Keripanga* Jeg blev stiv af kulde.
***Killuvok** Reiser op i veiret. item hjælper een op ad. cum suffix.
Kivvíkpok Løfter, Lætter, cum suffix.
Kellerursárpok -tok Er oplöst, cum suffix.
Killióktorpok -tok Afskraber noget, som er vaadt. cum suffix.
- 275 **Kikarpok -tok** Staar. s. suffix.
Kíbsauok Græder for nogen, som reiser bort item Længis efter at see sine slægter og kyndinge.

- Kópyvok** Sprekker, refner. cum suffix. *kopyara*. Jeg kløvede det.
- Killállerpok** Er meget tørstig in Præt. -sok, s. suffix.
- Kingágnarpok -tok** Er hadelig, værd at være vred paa. s. suffix.
- 280 **Kablúniorpok -tok** Er fremmet s. suffix.
- Kárnerpok -tok** Er Sort. s. suffix.
- Kajörpok -tok** Er rødbrun. s. suffix.
- Kájorpok -tok** Gruer at gaa ud for dörren naar man er tyndklæd af frygt for kulde. s. suffix.
- Kittúkpok -tok** Er blød, smidig. s. suffix.
- 285 **Koéssarpok -tok** Er glat, slet. s. suffix.
- Kaúmavok** Er lius, klar, item graahærdet. s. suffix.
- Kukseleipok -itsok** Er skalket, skiemtefuld. s. suffix.
- Kásilarpok -tok** Er mæt. s. suffix.
- Káuserpok -sok** Er vaad. s. suffix.
- 290 **Kanípok -tok** Er nær, nær hos. s. suffix.
- Keiavok** fryser. s. suffix.
- Kássuvok** Er træt. s. suffix.
- Kálerpok -sok** Er hungrig. s. suffix.
- Killúktovok** Er ilde syet, er storsømmet. s. suffix.
- 295 **Killukípok -itsok** Syer nette sømmer, smaa sting. s. suffix.
- Kasilípok -itsok** Er besk, bitter, stræng af smag. s. suffix.
- Kírsarpok -tok** Er [varm]
- Katikípok -itsok** Taler Blielig, peent og geskieftig. siges om fruentimer. s. suffix.
- Katítuvok** Taler groft, sluddrende, siges om mands- personer. s. suffix.
- 300 **Kópok -tok** Rinder. s. suffix.
- Kanér lukpok -tok** har Schorbut i tænderne. s. suffix.
- Kingorárpok -tok** Kommer forsilde, s. suffix.
- Kangértorpok -tok** æder hovedet af eet creatuur. cum suffix.
- Káuikpok -tok** gaar omkring. cum suffix. *Ujarak kauikpa*. Hand gick omkring steenen.
- 305 **Kakulárpok -tok** Gnaver paa. cum suffix.
- *Kiörpok** Bider af, klipper af med sax. cum suffix.
- Killavok** o: hexer, Dend maade er blant Grönlænderne, med eet baand om hovedet, og een stock i haanden. s. suffix.
- Kittúlyok** Myger, gör smiddig. cum suffix.
- Kámmavok** Er paa Kobbefangst. s. suffix.
- 310 **Kürsyok** har medynck over. cum suffix.
- Kiuvok** fryser ihjel. s. suffix.
- Kennérterpok -tok** Giver sig, naar man har ondt. s. suffix.
- Kíllerpok** Er skabbet, fuld af saar. s. suffix.
- Kéttekpok -tok** falder fra, kaster bort uafvidendes. cum suffix.
- 315 **Koérsorpok -tok** hoster krymter. s. suffix.
- Koyok** Kaster sit vand item overstæncker. cum suffix.

- Kívviarpok -tok** Vender sig om; seer sig tilbage. cum suffix. *Kívviarpara*.
Jeg vendte mig om till hannem.
- Kellérípok -ítok** Kommer for ørene, faar at høre. cum suffix.
- *Kárpok -tok.** Slaar over, hvilket sigis om bølgerne som bryder paa land. cum suffix.
- 320 **Kiágukpok -tok** Sveder. s. suffix.
Kiglisiórpok -tok Spørger efter, efterforsker, udspørger. cum suffix.
Kangusukpok -tok Bluer, skiemmis. s. suffix.
***Kangugau** idem. cum suffix. *Kangugara* Jeg blues for ham.
Kállerpok -sok Det tordner. s. suffix.
- 325 **Kyekpok -tok** Congredi, coire.
***Kisípok** Tæller. cum suffix.
Kisitsyok idem. s. suffix.
***Kakivigau** Stiger op paa noget. cum suffix.
Kákivok idem. s. suffix.
- 330 ***Kulaupok** Skyder under. cum suffix.
Kulajtsyok idem. s. suffix.
Káitsorpok -tok Er stille med vinden item Er restitueret af sin svaghed. s. suffix.
Kávok Det er dag. s. suffix.
***Katérsorpok** Samler tilhobe. cum suffix.
- 335 **Katersóvyok** idem. s. suffix.
Kingarau Er vred paa. cum suffix.
Kyavok Tacker. s. suffix.
***Kytkiauvigau** idem cum suffix.
Kamípok -ítsok Udslukker. cum suffix.
- 340 **Kimávok** Löber bort, forstikker sig. s. suffix.
***Kímekpok** idem cum suffix.
Kiglúpok -tok anker paa. s. suffix.
***Kiglugau** idem cum suffix.
Kivgávok Tiener, træller. s. suffix.
- 345 ***Kivgarau** cum suffix. *kivgarara* Jeg har ham til tiener, tiener mig.
***Kakovok**, kalder paa. cum suffix.
Kakursyok idem s. suffix.
Kimmípok -itsok Er qvalt med reeb. cum suffix. *qvæler*.
Kinnérpok -tok Kaster öynene om efter, seer efter. cum suffix.
- 350 **Kajungérpok -sok.** har synderlig Længsel, Lyst og tilbøielighed til at komme nogensteds; dragis ligesom een naal af een Magnet, s. suffix.
Kajungarau idem. cum suffix.
Kajungarára Jeg har lyst til, maa endeligen komme til ham.
***Kigárpok -tok** Skiær ind i, skiær skaarer v. stræger i noget, cum suffix.
Kangalikpok -tok Ryster af NB. hvilket ord dog synderligen betegner efter Grönlændernis maade at bancke og ryste Luus af klæderne. cum suffix.
- 355 **Kuíserpok -sok** Dryber, drypper. s. suffix.

***Kuiserbigau** idem cum suffix. Dryber paa.

***Kalérpok** Ligger oven paa, er over andre; Sigis ogsaa om høi Øfrighed der har haand og herredømme over andre. cum suffix.

***Kolengerpok** idem cum suffix. hvilcket best sigis og brugis om Gud, som er ovenover alle.

Kollipsarpok -tok Kaager over een Lampe paa Grönlændernis maade. cum suffix.

360 ***Kinnuigau** Begierer, Attraar, og ansøger noget. cum suffix.

Koksimiovok Kommer tilhobe at æde. s. suffix.

Koerrosukpok Er trængt at kaste sit vand. s. suffix.

M.

Méttarpok -tok Afklæder. cum suffix.

Míllukpok -tok Patter, dier. cum suffix.

365 **Majuárpok -tok** Gaar op ad een trappe. cum suffix.

Makípok -tok Staar op af sin seng. s. suffix.

Missiárpok -tok Nægter, siiger Nei for. s. suffix.

Mittárpok -tok Skiempter, spöger. s. suffix.

Mettékpok -tok Fixerer, narrer. cum suffix.

370 ***Mittautigau** idem cum suffix.

Mángerpok. caret præterit. Er haard. s. suffix.

***Mangukpok** forstikker, siuler. cum suffix.

Manguvyok idem s. suffix.

Makáirsyok forliser, taber, dog saaledis forstaaet at een anden skiller mig dermed. cum suffix.

375 **Makeipok -ítsok** Er borte, bortreist. s. suffix.

Máttuvok Er tillugt item bunden for öynene, cum suffix. Skiuler, lukker til.

Missúkpok -tok Stikker i, dypper i, cum suffix. *aglautiga missukpara karnertomut.* Jeg dypper min pen i bleckhornet v. det sorte.

Mírriarpok -tok Brækker sig, spyer. s. suffix.

Momíkpok -sok Wender noget om paa dend andre siide item. Wender, snoer og kaster sig i en seng. cum suffix.

380 **Mípok -ítsok** Setter sig. De avibus dicit[ur] s. suffix.

***Mibbigau** idem. cum suffix.

Míkkivok Er liden, kleinlig, magter lidet. s. suffix.

Maiktovok Er haardför, item er haard, stærck at bryde. s. suffix.

Mummérpok -tok Dantzer, gör aberie i dantz og spil.s. suffix.

385 **Manigúpok -tok** taler höfligen, beskeedentlig s. suffix.

***Manigubigau**, idem. cum suffix. Smigrer for nogen.

Misíksorpok -tok Seer sig for, varer sig. cum suffix.

Mavejúkpok Vemmes ved. s. suffix.

***Mavejugau** idem cum suffix. *mavejugára Kimmib neka.* Jeg har vederstyggelighed til hunde Kiöd sc. at æde.

- 390 **Millórpok -tok** Kaster, cum suffix.
Makíarpok Er gaaet stykket af, s. suffix. in *Præter. Makíartok.*
Makiárpok -tok Staar op tiilig for dag. s. suffix.
Makíttavok Er brystig stolt, haver een prægtig gang. s. suffix.
Miklyok Mindsker; bliver mindre. cum suffix. *Miklyara* Jeg gjør det mindre.
- 395 **Mákperpok -sok** Er aabnet, opslugt item. staar aaben, cum suffix. Lucker op.
***Malíkpok** cum suffix. følger efter, gaar efter.
Malígníkpok idem. s. suffix. in *præterit. -tok.*
Maníksarpok -tok Höfler sletter. cum suffix.
Maníksávyok idem. s. suffix.
- 400 **Maníkpok -sok** Er slet, glat, höflet. s. suffix.
***Morérpok** Sliber. cum suffix.
Morersyok idem. s. suffix.

N.

- Nekoípok -tok** Staar op fra at sidde. s. suffix.
***Návyok** Kiender lugt af. cum suffix.
- 405 **Nárríorpok -tok** Lugter, tager lugt. cum suffix.
Nesorárpok -tok Hikker. s. suffix.
Níbliavok Raaber, skriger, item svarer. s. suffix.
Níblerpok -sok idem s. suffix.
Nimárpok -tok Er öm, ömmis; har v. finder sig ondt. s. suffix.
- 410 **Nessárpok -tok** sætter huen paa, gjør sig bedæckt. cum suffix.
Nungúpok -tok Er oppe til ende. cum suffix. gjør ende paa, consumerer.
Níptarpok -tok holder op at snee, regne, hagle, item. tager frem for een dag. cum suffix.
Nékarpok -tok falder ned. s. suffix.
Neksárpok -tok Bærer, fører med sig. cum suffix.
- 415 ***Nennyok** cum suffix. finder igen det som var tabt, og man søgte efter.
Nennsyok idem s. suffix.
Niúerpok -tok Driver kiøbmandskab; handler. s. suffix.
Nirríukpok Længis efter, venter. s. suffix.
***Nirriugau** idem. cum suffix.
- 420 **Nepángerpok -sok** Tier stille. s. suffix.
Nártuvok Er frugtsommelig, svanger. s. suffix.
***Nartulligau** Besvangrer, cum suffix.
Nartullyvyok idem s. suffix.
Navok er til endegiort cum suffix. gjør til ende, fuldkommer.
- 425 **Nalekpok -tok** adlyder, giver agt paa item over, cum suffix.
Náppyvok er afbrudt gick af. cum suffix. bryder af.
Nyttiukpok -tok Rykker, river Græs op cum suffix.

- Néktipok -tok Blæser stærck, stormer. s. suffix.
 Nióktipok -tok Er böiet. cum suffix.
- 430 Néllukpok -tok Svømmer item Slenger hen. cum suffix.
 Netakórnapok -tok hagler s. suffix.
 Néglíkpok -tok Elsker, holder af. cum suffix.
 Niúngavok Er skiev. s. suffix.
 Nárluvok s. suffix. Er bene, liige.
- 435 Nárlorpok idem. cum suffix. Bencker, rætter.
 Núyok Kommer op, frem for een dag. cum suffix.
 Nuyara iglo Jeg seer huuset.
 Nárrrovok foragter, forsmaar. s. suffix.
 *Narrogau idem. cum suffix.
- 440 Naggárpok -tok. Siger kort nei til. cum suffix.
 Nengmakpok -tok Bær paa ryggen. cum suffix.
 Ningékpok -tok Er vred. s. suffix.
 *Ningaupok cum suffix.
 Neipok -ítsok Er stakket, kort. s. suffix.
- 445 Nevnarotítovok Er spættet, flekket, s. suffix.
 Narsávok Er slet marck, s. suffix.
 Nímnerpok -tok Er trang, s. suffix.
 *Nimnerau idem. cum suffix. *Alersikka nimneraika*. Mine hoser ere mig for trange.
 Nekóvok er stærck. s. suffix.
- 450 Nirrómikpok -tok Er blód, som duun. s. suffix.
 Nyoípok -ítsok. Er tam, spag. s. suffix.
 Nyoáktovok Er vild, skier. s. suffix.
 Nuennerpok -sok Er behagelig. s. suffix.
 *Nuennarau idem cum suffix. *nuennarára* Jeg holder det smugt.
- 455 Núiavok Er tyck luft, er skyet. s. suffix.
 Nuékpok -tok Har snue, krime. s. suffix.
 *Ningeksarpok fortórner. cum suffix.
 *Nilláupok Møder, kommer hinanden imod paa een vei. cum suffix.
 Nímérpok -tok Rører snører omkring noget. cum suffix.
- 460 Niksíkpok -tok Sukner efter, opsukner. cum suffix.
 Nutávok Er nye. s. suffix.
 Nápparpok -tok Ligger siug. s. suffix.
 *Nelorpok -tok Er nærværende hos. cum suffix.
 Nérryok Æder, faar Mad. cum suffix.
- 465 Nórriúkpok -tok Wenter, Lengis efter, forvagter. cum suffix.
 Naíngisarpok -tok Hopper, Springer paa eet been. s. suffix.
 Námakpok -tok Er tilpas, er vel, til fornøyelse. s. suffix.
 Namagau idem. cum suffix. *namagara*, Hand, dend v. det passer mig vel.
 Nakíngnikpok -tok Er Barmhiertig. s. suffix.
- 470 *Nækau. cum suffix. forbarme sig over.

- *Nækoraŭ haver Kiær, giör vel imod. cum suffix.
 Namáksyok Er færdig. cum suffix. giör færdig, tilpas.
 Náukiarpok -tok, Kaster, skyder med een piil af haanden. cum suffix.
 Naukiúpok -tok falder næsegruus. s. suffix.
 475 *Nussúkpok Rykker ud, trækker ud. cum suffix.
 Nérsorpok -tok Lover, Rooser. cum suffix.
 Níglerpok -tok Er kold. s. suffix.
 *Nérklerpok -sok cum suffix. Bær, skaffer Mad frem for nogen at æde.
 *Nerkloyok idem. s. suffix.
 480 Nívíngavok Det v. Hand er ophængt, hænger. s. suffix.
 Nívíngarpok -tok idem. cum suffix. hænger op.
 Nivérpok -tok falder Bagover, baglængst.
 Nangiárpok -tok Er frygtende, redd paa søen. s. suffix.
 Nengnikpok [ms. -nga-] -tok Er meere, stærckere. s. suffix.

O.

- 485 Okalukpok -tok Taler. s. suffix.
 *Okalubigau Taler til. cum suffix.
 Okárpok -tok Siger, taler item skiender. s. suffix.
 *Okarbigau Siger til. cum suffix.
 Órlovok ɔ: falder over ende, omkuld. s. suffix.
 490 Okimaipok -itsok Er tung. s. suffix.
 Okípok -itsok Er læt, s. suffix.
 Ókkipok -itsok Gaar i siul v. nogensteder under for regn, s. suffix.
 Óvok Er brændt, s. suffix.
 Opok Er kaagt, stægt, cum suffix. opánga. Det brændte mig.
 495 Opérpok -tok Troer s. suffix.
 *Operrau idem. cum suffix.
 Opípok -itsok Græder sa[a]rt, hyler og holder væklage over een død. cum suffix.
 Opikpok -tok Snubler frem over. s. suffix.
 Oriárpok -tok. Spyttter ut noget som man af vaade sager haver holdet i munden. cum suffix.
 500 Okírsyok Stirrer, seer stift paa. s. suffix.
 Opperroártorpok -tok Peegeer paa, viiser med fingeren. cum suffix.
 Ónarpok -tok Er varm, brændende. s. suffix.
 Okíllavok Er snar, skyndig, læt paa foden. s. suffix.
 Okílleipok -itsok er langsom, dröslen, tung til at gaa. s. suffix.
 505 Óktorpok -tok Smager, prøver, forsøger. cum suffix.
 Okártovok Er skiendevurren, knurrende. s. suffix.
 Opéktorpok -tok. Søger til, Hvilcket ord sigis i besynderlighed om fisken i vandet, der søger till Angelen. s. suffix.
 Orlérsorpok -tok Sigter, meeder til. cum suffix.

Opellungársarpok -tok Laver sig til. cum suffix.

510 **Okúpok** Caret præterito. Böyer hovedet ned. cum suffix.

***Ornikpok** Kommer til, gaar til. cum suffix.

***Okaúpok** Siger til, taler til, forteller. cum suffix.

***Okáutigau** Taler om nogen, cum suffix.

Okalukpekpok -tok Snakker, sladderer noget hen. s. suffix.

P.

515 **Perkípkok -sok** Bliver tilpas igen, Restituerit. s. suffix.

Puéllavok Er feed, fyldig. s. suffix.

Pénnerpok -tok Er tør, tørret. s. suffix.

Pekípkok -tok Krummer sig, böier ryggen. item krummer, böier sammen cum suffix.

Pekingavok Er krumböiet. s. suffix.

520 **Pibillovok** Er mordisk. s. suffix. NB. Dette brugelige Verbum har sin oprindelse af en mordisk Grönlænder, som i fordum tid haver levet, af navn *Pible*, der tog saare ilde afstæd mod alle.

Pysoarpok -tok Kniber, item. Brænder paa tungen efter peber, ingefer og andre saadanne ting. cum suffix.

Pyok Er död, farer hen, faar og bekommer, efterkomer etc. cum suffix.

NB. Dette Verbum, saavel som adskillige andre derivata à *Pyok* ere oven erindrede og anförte.

Pérpok -sok Er oplugt, item. Det gick löst, slap af. cum suffix.

Puiórpok -tok Glemmer. cum suffix.

525 **Pekusérsovok** Er tredsk. s. suffix.

Pávok Slost, er i slagsmaal. cum suffix. *Pauara* ɔ: Jeg slost med ham.

Pisukpok -tok Gaar til foods. s. suffix.

Pattékpok -tok Stryger klapper, item. Driver noget tilbage, som kastis frem, med det flade af haanden, item slaar. cum suffix.

Piksikállavok Gnister, fluncker, springer, adspred. s. suffix.

530 **Pekiksumyok** Angrer, fortryder. s. suffix.

Pikiárpok -tok Kommer op af vandet, som allene brugis om söefugle, som dukker, og kommer op igjen. s. suffix.

Poyok idem Sed de amphibol. Balænis Phocis, Lutr. et similibus Dicit[ur]. s. suffix.

Pérserpok -sok Er sneedrev. s. suffix.

Pissuvok Er Riig, har megit. s. suffix.

535 **Pullávok** Gaar ind under, ind udi, item farer til baads ind udi een fiord. cum suffix.

Pigárpok -tok. Er oppe om natten; sover ikke. s. suffix.

Perrau Opholder, forsörger. cum suffix.

Páttorpok -tok Slaar sin kone, særdeles efter Grönlændernis maner i öynene og ansigtet. cum suffix.

- ***Pártlekpok** Gaar afsidis forbi, cum suffix.
- 540 **Pilluyok** Klikker med borse, hvilket og sigis, naar man skyder med bue, at der kommer standtz i skuddet. s. suffix.
- Pingigekpok -tok** Er redd, bange, bedrøvet for een som er borte. s. suffix.
- ***Pingigegau** idem cum suffix.
- Piártorpok -tok** Farer efter, henter igen. cum suffix.
- Pérlerpok -tok** Hungrer ihel, til Døde, s. suffix.
- 545 **Pellíkpok -tok** Gaar nær til. cum suffix.
- Pérkpalukpok -tok** Knarker, buldrer. cum suffix.
- Piblarorpok -tok** Er afsindig, forstyrret. s. suffix.
- Pillektorpok -tok** Skier istykker, skier klæder til. cum suffix.
- ***Pássyok** Beskylder. cum suffix.
- 550 **Puípok -tok** v. **Pullekpok -tok**, er hoven, opsvulden. s. suffix.
- Pínnerpok -sok** Er smuck, deilig, s. suffix.
- ***Pínnerau** idem. cum suffix.
- Pérlavyok** fletter, knytter traad. cum suffix.
- Púktavok** flyder paa vandet. s. suffix.
- 555 **Pernermíkpok -sok** Tager paa armen sc. smaa børn. cum suffix.
- Pínniarpok -tok** Er om næringen, forhverver, gör sin flid at faa noget. cum suffix.
- Púngiorpok -tok** Luurer paa, stiller sig sagtelig frem paa. cum suffix.
- Píoángilak** Er sagtmodig, spagfærdig; caret Affirmativo. s. suffix.
- Pillutárpok -tok** Skyder knopper, løv. s. suffix.
- 560 **Pellaúrpok** Slaar igennem, drikker i sig; in præt. -tok. s. suffix.
- Píssyok** Kiøber, tilhandler. cum suffix.
- Pavýok** Er hiemme, til huus. s. suffix.
- Pínnérsyok** Er smuck, pyntelig. s. suffix.
- Pukípok -itsok**. Er megit ladd, nær siunckende. s. suffix.

S.

- 565 **Silíkpok -tok** Er breed over. s. suffix.
- Sapok -tok** Er tynd, flad. s. suffix.
- Sárpok -tok** Svarer, giver svar paa. cum suffix.
- Séllukpok -tok** Er Maver. s. suffix.
- Sénguvok** Er skiev. cum suffix. gör skieft.
- 570 **Ser kínnerpok -sok** Er soole-skin. s. suffix.
- Síníktorpok tok** Sover. s. suffix.
- Syanárpok -tok** Klinger, giver liud.
- ***Sernigau** forsvarer. cum suffix.
- Sénavok** Gör arbeider. cum suffix.
- 575 **Sorárpok -sok** holder op, lader af. s. suffix.
- ***Saúlípkok** følger med haanden, legger haanden paa. cum suffix.
- Savíkpok** Driver bort med vinden. s. suffix.

- Siurliovok Er dend förste, kommer först. s. suffix.
 *Senérkopok Gaar lige forbie andre. cum suffix.
- 580 Seiükpok -tok Skielver, ryster. s. suffix.
 *Simnerpok Komer til hielp v. Undsetning. cum suffix.
 Skiellerpok -sok v. Skiellükpok -tok Regner. s. suffix.
 Sapérpok -sok Tör icke. s. suffix.
 Serpalérpok -tok Overstæncker i draabet. cum suffix.
- 585 Serkórpok -tok Knekker i noget, s. suffix.
 Sîkpok -sok Er slidt, sønderreven, udrefnet. cum suffix.
 Siórsukpok -tok Blæser, at det hviner efter. s. suffix.
 Suéllukpok -tok Er værre, slemmere. s. suffix.
 *Sungiüpok Er vant til. cum suffix.
- 590 Sebeipok -itsok Er halt, halter. s. suffix.
 Salmavok Er mild, glad og lystig af humeur. s. suffix.
 *Saimaupok idem. cum suffix.
 Sarkítsarpok Stiller tilfreds. cum suffix.
 Sérnerpok -tok Er suur af smag. s. suffix.
- 595 Sarsupok -tok Farer forbie med baad. cum suffix.
 Sérravok Giör ondt paa ved hexerie, efter Grönlændernis meening og brug.
 s. suffix.
 Suillarsárpok -tok fordriver tid og tancker, gaar for plasier. s. suffix.
 Sukákpok -tok Er udstrammit. cum suffix. Strammer ud.
 Súlluarpok -tok Blæser paa. cum suffix.
- 600 Sengiárpok -tok feier. cum suffix.
 Sarkíkpok -sok flytter sig til siide, sidder af veien for. s. suffix.
 Serkomiarpok -tok falder i knæ. s. suffix.
 Siaroárterau Udströer, udsaaer. cum suffix.
 *Siaroárterpok, idem. cum suffix.
- 605 Sákkomyok Kommer frem, lader sig see. s. suffix.
 Súll yok Haver at giöre, bestiller. s. suffix.
 *Sáptikpok -tok föler for sig med haanden. cum suffix.
 Sissórpok -tok Render, glider sig ned ad een backe paa sneen. s. suffix.
 Séglovok, Liufver. s. suffix.
- 610 *Seglokíttarpok Liufver for nogen. cum suffix.
 *Seglutigau Liufver paa Nogen. cum suffix.
 Seglútovok Er Lögnagtig, omgaaes med Lögn. s. suffix.
 Senillüpok -tok Sidder, sidder hos. s. suffix.
 Senülerpok idem. cum suffix.
- 615 Sekkolérsorpok -tok Har værre, er armeret. s. suffix.
 Sauerórpok -tok Arbeider, smidder been. item, skiær med tænderne, cum
 suffix.
 Sévorpok -tok Spiller blindebuck. s. suffix.

T.

- Tekpeipok -itsok. Er blind. s. suffix.
 Tusslárpok -tok Er döv, hører icke.
 620 Tussárpok -tok hører. cum suffix.
 Tiglíkpok -tok Stizler. cum suffix.
 *Tiglúkpok Slaar, afbadsker. cum suffix.
 Tipteipok -itsok Er alvorlig. s. suffix.
 Tagejórpor -tok Nyser. s. suffix.
 625 Tamóavok Tygger, cum suffix.
 Tarípor -itsok Skygger, staar i Liuset. cum suffix. Dette Ord brugis og om Soolen, naar dend om aftenen gaar ned.
 Tárpok -tok Det er mörckt. s. suffix.
 Tussávok Hører. cum suffix. Conf. *Tussarpok* supr[a].
 Tapárpok -tok Dantzer. item, Er glad, fornöiet i sind. s. suffix.
 630 Túpekpok -tok Bliver forskræmt, hastig bange. s. suffix.
 Támmarpok -tok Er tabt, borte; item næfner feil. cum suffix. mister.
 Támmayok idem. cum suffix.
 Tikkípor -itsok Kommer, kommer til. cum suffix.
 Tikkerárpok -tok Er paa besög, besøger. cum suffix.
 635 Tokórpok -tok Giemmer, bevarer. cum suffix.
 Tókovok Er död. s. suffix.
 *Tokópok Er dræpt. cum suffix. Dræber.
 *Tiguvok Holder, tager fat paa. cum suffix.
 Tigúmiarpok -tok Bærer v. holder i haanden. cum suffix.
 640 Tiksiatárpok -tok Seigler. s. suffix.
 Tíavok Dantzer efter Trummeleeg, paa Grönlændernis Maneer. s. suffix.
 Távyok Næfner. cum suffix.
 Tingívor flyver, item blæser bort i stærck vind. s. suffix.
 Tagúsarpok -tok Seer sig om efter noget. cum suffix.
 645 Terlíkpok -tok Sidder stille, er taus og stiltiende, bedróvet og sórgende, s. suffix.
 Torklulavok Raaber, skriger. cum suffix.
 *Tekook Seer. cum suffix.
 Talýtserpok -sok Setter skaansel for sig, siuler sig med noget. cum suffix.
 Tippigíkpok -sok Lugter vel. s. suffix.
 650 Tippilúkpok -tok Stincker, lugter ilde. s. suffix.
 Tekkoártorpok -tok Wiiser, peege med fingeren. cum suffix.
 Tinnípor -tok Det fiærer, v. søen falder. s. suffix.
 Tékkívor Er lang, høi. s. suffix.
 Tiggávok ∴ Er lad, gider intet giort. s. suffix.
 655 Tungíórpok -tok Er Grøn v. blaae. s. suffix.
 Tungisungípor -itsok Er sød af smag. s. suffix.
 Tukoípor -itsok. Er karrig. s. suffix.
 Tuáuvíorpok -tok Skynder sig. s. suffix.

- Tuauveípok -itsok Er langsom, dróslen. s. suffix.
- 660 Téklýok Bliver lang, höi. s. suffix.
- Tessípok -ítok Töier ud, træcker og strammer ud. cum suffix.
- Tuksíarpok -tok Beder om begierer, tiggger. cum suffix.
- *Túnnyok Giver, leverer, item, sælger, afhænder. cum suffix.
- *Taúsarpok Bytter, tudsker. cum suffix.
- 665 *Tupárpok Wækker op af söfnen. cum suffix.
- Tukórpok -tok Er Rund[haandet] Gavemild. s. suffix.
- *Tukorbigau idem. cum suffix.
- *Títarpok Afridser, mærker for. cum suffix.
- Titarterryok idem. sine suffix.
- 670 Takíksarpok -tok Stiller efter, luurer paa. cum suffix.
- Tariornípok -itsok Er Salt. s. suffix.
- Téttorpok -tok Er eng, trang. cum suffix. *tettorpan/g/a*. Jeg faar icke rum der, idem, det er mig for trangt.
- Tettupok -tok faar icke rum. s. suffix.
- Túkarpok -tok Stamper med foden, træder paa. cum suffix.
- 675 *Tumarpok Træder paa. cum suffix.
- *Téttigau Tröster sig ved, forlader sig til, stoler paa. cum suffix.
- *Tutúkpok Ligger hos. cum suffix.
- Tunnuártarpok -tok Gaar baglengest v. tilbage. s. suffix.
- Tettamávok Udretter, fuldkommer, efterkommer hvad som befalet er. s. suffix. Dog kand Jeg sige *tettámauara-akka*. Jeg efterkommer det, De ting.
- 680 Tytsarlupok -tok. Spörger onde tidender. sine suffix.

U.

- Uniórpok -tok Skyder feil. cum suffix.
- Ullikárpok -tok Er fuld til det överste. cum suffix, fylder.
- Úmarpok -tok Bliver levende igen. s. suffix.
- Utárkyok Bier med [mss ind], fortöver. cum suffix.
- 685 Usíma Verbum Defect. Jeg meente, item Du siger, sagde.
- Uípok -itsok Seer op, faar siun igen. s. suffix.
- Ujártlerpok -sok Leeder, søger efter. s. suffix.
- *Ujárpok idem. cum suffix.
- Ullúklyok Er kort dag. s. suffix.
- 690 Ulluktysyok Er lang dag. s. suffix.
- Uttérpok -tok Kommer tilbage, s. suffix.
- Utokalyok Er gammel, een gammel Mand, s. suffix.
- Unnúkpok -tok Bliver aften. cum suffix. *Unnukpatigut*. Det bliver aften for os.
- Unniárpok -tok Drager, slæber. cum suffix.

- 695 **Umiártorpok -tok** Reiser bort til Skibs v. i een stoor baad. s. suffix.
Ullípok -tok Er flood, fløer, s. suffix.
 ***Ullupok** fløer over. cum suffix.
Ullákpok -tok Giør myg, myger. cum suffix.
Unnákpok -tok Stanser, staar stille. s. suffix.
- 700 ***Unnibigau** Standser hos. cum suffix.
Ungilékpok -tok Kløer i kroppen, finder Kløde. s. suffix.
Umárovok Er snar, rap paa haanden til at giøre arbeide. s. suffix.
Ungesíkpok -sok Er langt borte. s. suffix.
Ulrsénguvok Er tumlen, svimlen i hovedet, som een drukken. s. suffix.
- 705 **Únnerpok -sok** Hand siger. s. suffix.
Ullímavok Hugger med een øxe. cum suffix.
Uérrovok Er gierig, begierlig, ufornöielig. s. suffix.
 ***Unatárpok -tok** Slaar, afbadsker, giver hugg. cum suffix.
Unatávyok idem. s. suffix.
- 710 **Uérngalerpok -sok** Er søfnig, vil sove. s. suffix.
 ***Unersúpok**. Wiiser een veien. cum suffix.
Unersursyok idem. s. suffix.
Úngavok Sigis om børn som ere urolige naar mødrene reiser bort, og vil være med, s. suffix.
 ***Úngegau** idem. cum suffix. Brugis ogsaa om andre som man icke vil skal gaa bort.
- 715 **Utértipok -tok** Leverer igien v. tilbage, cum suffix.
Uiníkpok -tok Er gift, har mand, s. suffix.
Uiennisárpok -tok Knurrer. De cane. s. suffix.
Usurúkpok -tok Taler berømmelig, megit om nogen ting. s. suffix.
 ***Usurau** idem, cum suffix.

NB. De Verba, hos hvilcke Jeg icke haver anført Præterita, følger aldelis og altid de ovenanførte Schemata efter; saa at Præterita alligevel deraf kand mærckis, naar ikkun dette observeris sc. at verba 4^{te} Conjugationis in *Ok* v. *Vok*, som stedse ender Præteritum in *rsok*, omskifter dend nestforegaaende Vocal ante *ok* v. *vok* Præsentis, *a* til *e*, *y* til *i*, *o* til *u* in Præterito ut *Saimavok -mersok*. *Poyok -irsok* *Piblivok - ursok*.

Nomina Substantiva incipientia ab

A.

- 720 Anningàt Himmel, Maanen
 Auma Glöd
 Ársak Væirlus item aske
 Allarnek Klar dag, klar luft
 Annorè Vind
- 725 Avángnak Norden vind
 Aput Snee
 Ajaúpiak Een stödestav, stock
 i haanden, at helde sig til
 Akeiksek Rype
 Akpa Alcce
- 730 Auek Eenhörning
 Aulisagàk Fisk
 Aksagiársuk Krabbe
 Arbek Hval
 Agmaksek Sild, Lodde
- 735 Aták Kobbe
 Aulisaut Fiske-snöre
 Aksek Haand v. finger
 Állok Fodsolle
 Attungek Skoesolle
- 740 Angmanek Næsebor
 Amek Skind
 Anernek Aande
 Avotak Kobbe-blære
 Ánnak Skarn, móg af alle
 levende Creature
- 745 Auk Blod
 Auleit Börse
 Aluksaut Skeed
 Annoràk Skiorte v. Tröie af
 vevet Töi
 Attet Knap
- 750 Akka Nafn. Attera mit nafn
 Alérse Hose, strömpe
 Áket Handske, vante
 Arklnàk Baand, reeb
 Agiut Fiil
- 755 Ajóak Byld, svuld
 Arsiliak Billede, efterlignelse
- Arkusinek Vei
 Aküt Roor, styre paa en baad,
 skib
 Arklnáursak Tackelasie paa
 et skib
- 760 Aursak Sommer
 Angut Mands-person
 Agnak Qvinde-menniske v.
 Moder
 Atáarak Liden Kobbe
 Angmarsok hul paa Klæder og
 andre ting
- 765 Akeròk Qvist udi Trær
 Aurve Tag paa huus
 Auet Lem
 Apappakukiuk Een lille fisk,
 som findis i fiæren blant
 tang. translate eet
 benoodslig menniske
- Avallakusia Green paa eet træ
- 770 Agnakoeksak Gammel qvinde
 Anártarvik Hemmelig Mag,
 Privet
 Allek Kobbe-Rem
 Aglaut Skrive-feider
 Áglegak Skrift
- 775 Annorariksórsuak Een som er
 vel klæd
 Anno[r]arluktórsuak
 contrarium
 Akiksak Gave v. noget at give
 igen for en anden ting
 Anerlák Eet nyeföd Barn
 Angejurlek Förste-föd
- 780 Aléngok Skygge hvor Soolen
 icke skinner
 Anilárbik Stæd v. hull paa eet
 huus, hvor noget kand
 komme ud, ind. *Iggata*
 Anilarbia Een Skorsteen
 Ajèksautik Gaffel

E.

- Érngusek Kande, stób,
 Drikkekar, Fladske
 Ekkékok Lille finger
 785 Érløvik Lunge
 Epu Skaft paa een Kniv, Øxe
 item een Nepiset-Stang
 Eláíut Reede-kam
 Ekkút Tang, tarre
 Ekallúk Lax
 790 Ervalersok Fløi paa eet Skib v.
 Baad
 Eroktoriúrsok een Bog v.
 Papir, som man kand blade
 udi
 Etersak Huule i jorden og
 andre stæder

I.

- Ignak Ild, Lue
 Ísek Røg
 795 Igga Damp, røg af Mad, som
 kaagis
 Imàk Wand
 Ingejulik Undersøe, Döning,
 liden bølge som icke bryder
 Írse Frost, Kulde
 Írsè Øye
 800 Ipsok Jord, Muld
 Igvik Græs-straae, hvadenten
 det vokser eller er tørt
 Ikárlok Skiær, klipper under
 Vandet
 Ísarok Fugle-Winge
 Innusuktok Eet ungt Menniske
 805 Illársuk Eet Dreng-barn
 Íggiak Mave-pibe
 Íkusik Albue
 Isigèk Taae, item Fodeblad
 Ikit Kiödet om Tænderne

- 810 Ikkè Saar, Hull som er stungen
 v. skudt
 Itumek Lofve
 Innelluk Tarm
 Ipsiauík Støel v. benck at sidde
 paa
 Illupàk Trøie af Tarme
 815 Isigamàk Skoe
 Íglo Huus
 Iggalàk Windue
 Itlarbik Kiste
 Ivisàk Malning
 820 Ídlo Slægtning, Nær
 paarørende
 Illyvek Een gravstæd
 Immúk Mælck
 Ínne Stæd, rum, Kammer hvor
 man holder till
 Innúrsak Efterlignelse af eet
 Menniske
 825 Íppek Smitte, Skidenhed
 Íppernak Een Flue, Mygg
 Íllo Rimfrost inden i huuset
 Illérkok Ordsprog
 Iblau Unge i alle slags
 fiirefødte dyr, som ikke er
 fremfød
 830 Ikaraséitsia Eet Sund
 Innurésok Mand-Draber
 Imarpik Hav
 Innuk Eet menniske. NB. Dog
 kalder Grönlænderne sig
 allene saaledis Men os
 Kablunait som fremmede.
 Iviangek Bryst, Patter
 835 Iglupéksuit Een stad som med
 mange huuse er bebygd
 Illikserbik Eet mønster at
 klippe efter
 Ingibik Eet Sæde
 Illisimarsórsuak Een megit
 erfaren og klog Mand
 Innetsit Bud, befaling

- 840 **Iglokatit**, Dual *Iglokatitik*,
Plural *Iglokatitit*. Een v.
fleere, som boor tilsammen
i eet huus
Iggauik Fyrstæd, Ildstæd, grue
Isua Enden v. Spidsen af een
ting
Inniksak Leirstæd
Illuliak Iis-skodse

K.

- 845 **Killek** Himmelen item eet saar
Kinguak Straale af Soelen
Kanégnak Westen Vind
Kòk Elv, aae item Pis
Kekkoak Tarre-Læg
850 **Kangérluk** Wiig, bugt
Kanik Snee som falder ned
Killaungursak Regnbue
Kállek Torden
Kakàk Field
855 **Kások** Stene som ligger dybt i
jorden og dog er tilsuene sc.
Eet bierg
Kiutérngak eet Blokke- v.
Blaae Bær
Kangusak Messing,
Messingkiædel
Kiblakiak Krage-sölv
Kesuk Afhuggen stock
860 **Kímmek** Hund
Kingmek Hæl
Kíksuviarsok Falcke
Kerklitòk And
Karsàu Lum
865 **Killéllugak** Hviid-fisk som er
eet slags smaa Hvaler
Kaniòk Ulcke
Kutte Draabe
Kiutillik Stenebid v. een
Cachelotte
Kungisek Hals
870 **Kyákpigak** Ryg-been
Káléssek Nafle
Kannàk Det tykke paa leggen
Kaurbsek Hoved-isse
Kínak Ansigt
875 **Kau** Pandeskalde
Kannek Mund
Kartlo Læbe
Kigut Tand
Kullu Tømmelfinger
880 **Ketérlek** Mellemfinger,
længste finger
Kukik Negel
Kúktorak Laarbeem
Kárresak Hierne
Karsok Piil
885 **Kíblartok** Blick-kiedel
Kajutak Øse, skeed
Kiutik Sax
Karlik Buxer
Killerùt Baand at binde nogit
tilsammen med
890 **Kamik** Stöfler
Kuksautak Wegge, Kiile
Kíblerut Naver, baar
Kallia Loft
Kautak Hammer
895 **Kikiak** Spiger
Komángiut Fiin Kam
Kárngut Kikert
Kisàk Eet ancker
Kívgak Tiener, Træll
900 **Kullek** [mss. -rl-] Lius v. Lampe
Kukelik Tandsticker v.
Knappenaal, saa kaldet
fordi man dermed piller
tænderne
Kírsak Warme
Kágle Skurve, skorpe paa et
saar
Killùk Søm paa klæder
905 **Kapuk** Skum paa Søen
Kakornak Rimfrost paa
Jorden

- Kakisaut** Törre klæde
Kórok Dale
Kiklo Ildstæd
 910 **Kaumet** Himmel, Maaned
Kanerluk Tand, Schorbut
Kómek Luus
Kikértak Øe, som er omflød
 paa alle siider
Kakaka Rev
 915 **Kabluæ** Øyne-bryner
Kingak Næse
Kaitsorsérsok een Læge
Kaitsutíksok Lægedom,
 medicamenter
Karrusak een Angel
 920 **Káksutit** Garn at fiske med
Kirsaksut Kackel-ofn
Kallimnarit Kiæde
Kippik Overseng, dække
Killaut Tromme
 925 **Karloktaut** Flöite
Kagartok Eet Skiær i Søen,
 hvorpaa det bryder
Kák underseng
Kapisilik Stor Lax

M.

- Malik** Stor Bølge, som bryder
 930 **Mánnik** Æg af fugle
Mannek Torv, som af
 Grönlænderne brændis i
 Lamper
Mettek Eder-fugl
Merklitok Lille Barn
Mikíllerak Læge-finger
 935 **Mámma** Mad
Mirkut Sye-naal
Mamokák Under tröien af
 Reenskind
Marák Leer
Mattu Dör, Laag
 940 **Mattuarsaút** Nögel

Maníksaut Höfvel
Marnek Rust item röde i Saar
Minguk Dynd paa Jorden
Mekkok Eet haar, item feire

N.

- 945 **Nétsek** Tröie af Kobbeskind
Nunna Land
Nuia een Skye
Nigèk Sönden-Wind
Nakseítsiak Slet, jefn Marck
 950 **Netákornak** Hagel
Nérsut Diur, Bæst
Néksuk Horn
Nektoarlik Een Ørn
Navia Moge
 955 **Nórrak** Reen-kalv
Niksoarsuk Spindel-væv
Netárnak Quæite
Niviáksiak Ugift piige
Nukákpiak Ungkarl
 960 **Nekè** Kiød
Nekeisùk Vand-blære
Nerrivik Bord at spise ved
Nerresik Gaffel
Nesàk Hue
 965 **Netèt** Gulv
Nepartak Tönde, vands[p]and
 og saadant dislige
Népparut Mast
Nallegàk Herre, Husbonde
Nullérnak Encke-mand
 970 **Nalungiársuk** Spæt barn
Nutaublek Födeflæck
Nartu Forster, som icke endnu
 er kommen til verden
Nérlek Een gaas
Nénnok Biörn
 975 **Niakòk** Hoved
Niu food
Nullokk Artz, Rumpe
Nyak hoved-haar

- Nakka Een grund i havet
 980 Nivaut Skuffel, Spade
 Nuteitsiak v. Nutak Een ting
 som er Nye, af hvad slag det
 end er
 Nulliárngak Nyegift mand
 Nigák Snaren
 Níppe Röst, Raab
 985 Nunarsársuak Smuck Jorde -
 Platz
 Nivíjuek Een Flue
 Nelorsiksaut Snuus

O.

- Okesíksak Weg-steen
 Opik Træ som staar at voxer
 990 Okáitsok Ska[r]v
 Okótak Flyndre
 Okák Tunge
 Ókse Hegte, Mallie
 Opérngak Foraar
 995 Okiok Winter
 Okausek Sprog, Tale
 Okalúktuak Tale, fortællelse
 om noget
 Ovok Smaa torsk
 Oksok Spæck

P.

- 1000 Pyok Mist, Taage
 Póngak Kræcke - bær
 Píllók Løv, blad paa Træer
 Pongakut Lyng
 Piarénguak Fugle-unge
 1005 Píglaktak Loppe
 Pisíkse Bue
 Pógutak Fad
 Pugnak Talg, Smór
 Perlak Traad
 1010 Pápelik Sper, Spiire

- Paut Aare
 Pann[i]a Datter
 Publet Fæld
 Persak Snee-drev
 1015 Publaursak Buble paa Wandet
 Pisék Wiise, Sang
 Pillik Riig Mand
 Portak Piile-sæck
 Pogutaursak Eeske, Daase
 1020 Pamejok Stiert paa eet Bæst
 Putogok Stoor-Taae
 Pákka Marv i Been
 Pitturbik Een Aabor v. Steen
 at giøre eet skib fast udi
 Pupik Spedalskhed
 1025 Píursak Eet stykke Ducketöi
 Piarak Een fremföd unge,
 baade af dyr og fugle
 Pillektüt Sav
 Pau Stöv, smitte af eet lius v.
 Een Lampe. Soot

Q.

- Qvanne Qvanne, Angelica

S.

- 1030 Serkenek Soolen
 Sérbak Ström i Söen
 Skiélluk Regn
 Sérnek Stoor-Iis
 Sikkó Ordinair Iis
 1035 Siorak Sand-korn
 Sáuik Jern item Een Kniv
 Sortlek Een Rood af eet Træ
 Sepángak Perle
 Sulluk feir
 1040 Sérvbak Teiste
 Sullupáugak Rødfisk
 Suek Rogn-Korn
 Sekkè Bryst

- Seneràk Side
 1045 Sérkook Knæskall
 Sibbiak Hofte
 Síngek Skoe-Rem
 Seglíliak Save-Bord
 Sabbioktàit Smed, som
 arbeider i Jern
 1050 Suppút Puster
 Sauigàut Bord-Kniv
 Sílilit Bryne-steen
 Sýanak Liud, Klang
 Síaúnga Høst
 10555 Síksak Fiære, Strand
 Sokak Hval-Barde
 Saumik Wenstre haand
 Siut Øre
 Saunek Been
 1060 Síribik Sengestæd
 Seglut Een Koste
 Sénnerut Een Skibs-Raae
 Sina Aabred
 Sorarúrsak Lefning
 1065 Sárolík Stor Torsk

T.

- Tak Mórckhed
 Tammáke Østen-vind
 Tariok Salt, Saltevand
 Tarràk Skygge
 1070 Tíngmiak Fugel
 Túllugak Rafn
 Tateràk Terme
 Tuktu Eet Reens-dyr
 Tugàk Eenhiörnings-horn
 1075 Tué Axel
 Tunnisúk Nakke
 Tellek Arm
 Tinnumersok Anckel
 Tunnúrsak Øye-Laa
 1080 Tíkkek Peegefinger
 Takkàk Aader
 Tinguk Lefver

- Takto Nyre
 Tullimàk Siide, Rifbeen
 1085 Táktunak Hofte-blad
 Tárgne Siæl
 Tikkerk Sye-Ring. fingerboor
 Tuelik Een Skindkiole at roe
 ud i baad med
 Tupèk Tælt
 1090 Túngmerak Stige, Trappe
 Toksuk Indgang
 Taraktut Speigel
 Túmme Foodspor
 Tiglikajúktok Tyv
 1095 Timiúrsak Brød, saa kaldet,
 fordi det indvendig er af
 anseende som faast been,
 hvilcket saa kaldis.
 Tingerlaut Seigl
 Tukíngarsok Een Øxe, som Wi
 bruger at hugge med
 Tallekpik Høyre haand
 Taublo Hage
 1100 Tímme Legeme
 Tinnínnak Udfalden Sõe v.
 fiære
 Tammanik Adskillig Slags
 Terriénniak Een Ræv
 Tuksigegaksàk Bøn

U.

- 1105 Ulluriak Stierne
 Ullok Dag
 Únnuak Natt
 Ujarak Steen
 Ufilok Mussel
 1110 Ukallek Harre
 Ulluak Kind
 Ungok Worte
 Umet Hjerte
 Ursut Kiedel, Gryde
 1115 Ugligmaut Øxe som
 Grönländerne bruger

- Umik Skiæg
 Umiak Stoor Baad
 Umiarsuak Eet Skib
 Utokák Een gammel Mand
 1120 Uijunek Knude
 Uillisut Töss-Kierling,
 Gammel ugift Piige
 Uillarneq Encke
 Úblu Duun
 Utkiuk Pudenda
 1125 Usuk Membr. Viril.
 Ullinnak Höit vand, flood
 Upserut Tiære
 Uvilik Gift Qvinde
 Uvinerngak Nygift Kone
- Grönlændernis Slægters Nafne, saa
 mange mand endnu veed, ere disse
 efterskrevne
- 1130 Attátak Fader
 Okòk Moder
 Angutitsiak Stiffader
 Agnársiak Stifmoder
 Ernérسيak Stifsøn
 1135 Panniksiak Stifdatter
 Ernguták Barnebarn
 Akèk Fader-broder
 Ángak Moder-broder
 Katéngutit Södskende
 1140 Nulliarik Ægtefolk
 Illársuk Drengbarn
 Niviaksársuk [sic 338; ms.
 -rsár-] Piigebarn
 Sekkè Verfader, Svigerfader
 Ningáu Svoger, Daatters mand
 1145 Merklertunguak Eet gandske
 spæt Barn

NB. Tvende brödre eller söstre nev-
 nis med et nafn, sc. dend ældste *An-
 gejurlek*, dend yngre *nukárlak*, men
 naar een broder haver een Söster,

som er ældere end hand selv, da kal-
 der hand hende *Alekák*, og er hun yn-
 gere end hand, da kalder hand hende
Neyek [ms. -ak], er broderen igien æl-
 dere end sösteren, da kalder hun han-
 nem

- 1150 Ánne, men er hand yngre,
 kaldis hand, *Akalloak*.

Pronomina

- Uanga Jeg
 Uagut Vi
 Uaguk Vi tu
 1155 Iblit Du
 Illipse J
 Itliptik J tu
 Oma hand
 Úna dend
 1160 Okko de
 Taúna dend samme
 Taúko De samme, sc. som ere
 nærværende
 Tévná [sic 338; ms. -eú] dend
 samme
 Tévkó [sic 338; ms. -eu] De
 samme, sc. som ere
 fraværende
 1165 Saúna hand der nedre
 Sauko Plur. et Dual.
 Kánna hand der nedre, sc. som
 sidder lavere, end dend som
 taler
 Kakko Dual et Plur.
 Kaúnna hand der inde
 1170 Kauko Dual et Plur.
 Mánná denne, som mand har
 for sig og taler om
 Makko Dual et Plur.
 Angná dend der Nord
 Akko Dual. et Plur.

- 1175 **Pínga** hand der oppe
Píkko Dual. et Plur.
Paúnna, Paukk[o; mss -e] idem
 v. Østvarf hen
Ínga hand der henne, som dog
 icke er langt borte
Ikko Dual. et Plur.
- 1180 **Kia** Hvoe, hvilken?
Kikuk, Dual. **Kikut** Plur.
Nangminek Jeg selv, Du selv,
 hand, Wi etc.
Tamáuta Wi alle
Tamaunuk Wi begge
- 1185 **Tomarmik** } De alle,
Tomasa } allesammen
Illei Nogle
Térsa Dend v. De som Wi talte
 v. taler om
Tersaúnna idem
- 1190 **Taursoma** hand, Den
Imna Dend, du veed vel selv
Ivko Dual. et Plural.
Ománga fra ham
Okkanénga fra Dem o: fick Jeg
 det og det hvor da Verbum
 tilleggis.
- 1195 **Omúnga** Til ham
Okkonúnga til Dem o: gav Jeg
 det hen
Kissima Jeg allene
 -vit Du allene
 -me Hand allene
 -vsa Wi allene
 -vnuk Wi tu Allene
 -vse I allene
 -vtik I tu allene
 -mik De v. De tu allene

Adverbia aliáve Separata
Inflexibilia qvotidiano
sermoni obvia

- Ap** Ja
Nagga Nei
Saak hvorforre
- 1200 **Saagme** Jeg veed icke hvorfor
Sume hvorhelst
Sumigme etc.
Nauk Hvor er Hand, Det
Naume etc.
- 1205 **Votsak** Tilforne i dag
Ullume Siden i dag
Ullákut Tiiligen i Dagningen
Únnuaro I aften, till aftenen
Anaket Siden til Aftenen
- 1210 **Ippeksak** I gaar
Ippeksáne I forgaars
Ípsak For nogen tid siden
Ímmane For kort tid siden
Ipsarogo Naar det bliver saa
 længe til igen
- 1215 **Arlagut** For nogle aar siden
Ítsak For meget lunge siden
Altseit Nu først
Mánna Nu strax
Akago I morgen
- 1220 **Akagoégo** I over morgen.
Ipsaliak Altid, iidelig
Kanga Naar o: War det
Kakogo Naar o: skal det være
 v. skeep
- 1225 **Amelo** }
Kalo } Meere, igen, end
Káka } enngang
- Áisaa** Nock saa
Kane Oven paa, Oven til
Attáne Neden til
- 1230 **Kámma** Inde, saavelsom og
 ude
Maúnga Hidtil
Térsunga Der, paa dend stæd

- Ogúna Saaledis der omkring
 Táimane Der, paa dend tiid
 1235 Tërsa Nu Nyligen, for lidt
 siden item nock saa
 Tersagógo Om een lille stund
 herefter
 Taiménna Saadan, saaledes v.
 Det var tilpas, vel nock,
 item Nock saa
 Imménna Paa denne maade
 Sulle Endnu
 1240 Killamik }
 Killenguamik } Een lille stund
 Illáne }
 Kakutigut } Undertiden
 Kingurlarmik Een anden gang
 1245 Táva Dermed. Og da item Der
 nord
 Taíma Ræt saadan
 Imà Saaledis item hvad vil Jig
 sige
 Kapsit Hvormange
 Kesa Sidst. Paa det sidste
 1250 Kait Det var forskrækkeligt
 meget
 Aksut Megit, fast
 Sénniane Wed siden hos ham
 Senninguane Gandske tæt hos
 Poánga Ovenfra v. Østenfra
 1255 Tékpaa Der oppe, oven til
 Attausikut Paa eengang, tillige
 Únnime Det er lige megit, gör
 intet til Sagen v. alligevel
 Aít var det saa
 Illà Er det icke saa?
 1260 Siúrlarmik Förste gang
 Siurlarme I begynnelsen
 Teškane Der henne
 Tákkama Der inde
 Kanok Hvorledes?
 1265 Kano[r]me Jeg veed icke
 hvorledes
 Aítta Hör nu v. hör til
 Kerkane Mit udi

- Kágut Ude til, udvendig
 Illoagut Inden til, indvendig
 1270 Seneragut Paa siden
 Isuagut Paa enden
 Kingórnga Derefter
 Aik See der er det, tag der
 imod
 Arláne Een anden tiid
 1275 Auatáne Uden paa
 Attauta Lad os see engang
 Ajai v. Ajaisoak Er eet
 forundrings Ord i det man
 roeser noget
 Áuane Nord
 Kauane Søer
 1280 Pauane Ost
 Sammane Vest v. Ud til søen,
 afgrunden
 Kóngmut Opad, over sig i
 væiret
 Mave-einak Hid og did
 Nelligínnak Uden forskiel. Det
 er ligemeget
 1285 Omeit Er eet Spotte-ord, at
 afslaa eens begiering med,
 af forstaaelse. Man skal icke
 brænde sig derpaa
 Sukút Hvorhelst v. hvorhen
 Terlinganit I hands fraværelse
 Tekkoanit I nærværelsen
 Tersagógytsiak Een lille stund
 derefter
 1290 Ússe Det var sandt; brugis naar
 man hugser paa noget, som
 nær hafde bleven forglemt
 Omatut Ligesom hand
 Ullagsekut for dag
 Ákonit Med hast; lad det snart
 skee
 Sua? Hvorledes
 1295 Suame etc.
 Sunáubba Just

**Grönlændernis
Tælle-Maade er denne**

Naar mand med et tal skal give
tilkiende, hvor mange mand
haver talt, da sigis

Attausek Een
Arleik Tu
Pingajuak Tre
1300 Sissamat Fiire
Tellimat Fem
Arbanget Sex
Arleik Syv
Pingajuak Otte
1305 Sissamat Nij
Tellimat Tij
Arkanget Elleve
Arleik Tolv
Pingajuak Tretten
1310 Sissamat Fiorten
Tellimat Femten
Arbarsanget Sexten
Arleik Sytten
Pingajuak Atten
1315 Sissamat Nitten
Tellimat Tyve
Ugna Een og Tyve

Attausek 1
Marluk 2
1320 Pingasut 3
Sissamat 4
Tellimat 5
Arboneglit 6
Arbonek marluk 7
1325 Arbonek Pingasut 8
Kollinilloet 9
Kollit 10
Arkaneglit 11
Arkanek marluk 12
1330 Arkanek Pingasut 13
Arkanek Sissamat 14
Arkanek Tellimat 15
Arbarseneglit 16
Arbarsenget marluk 17
1335 Arbarsenget Pingasut 18
Arbarsenget Sissamat 19
Arbarsenget Tellimat 20
Ugnirsut 21

Word index

This is an index in Modern Greenlandic of the items occurring in the vocabularies of the three sources published here, viz. *V* = Nogle grønlandske Vocabula 1722 (p. 49 above), *E* = Egede 1725 (p. 53), and *T* = Top 1727 (p. 76), plus excerpts from the grammatical sections of *E* and *T*. (*I* refers to the Introduction to the present edition; *PE* refers to Paul Egede's *Dictionarium* of 1750, and 1739 to Hans Egede's grammar of that year, see Introduction.) Words are given in the inflectional forms normally used in dictionaries; word bases containing derivational suffixes are mostly entered as separate items (except for some combinations with very frequent and fully productive suffixes).

It is undeniably easier with this index to go from Modern Greenlandic to the old wordforms than to go in the reverse direction. It may facilitate the latter use of the index somewhat that we have employed Kleinschmidt's etymologizing orthography (for consistency, its alphabetization is also used, with *q* before *k*, with *dl* after *k*, with *ng* after *n* followed by other letters, and with *ss* after *s* followed by other letters). In cases where Kleinschmidt's orthography is misleading, an etymologically more "correct" spelling is given in brackets. The new Greenlandic orthography of 1973 is added everywhere in parentheses. - A cross or an asterisk before an item means that the word is obsolete or hypothetical.

Especially in the 1722 list several wordforms are badly distorted or given with an erroneous translation, so that they cannot always be identified. It may be expedient to list here some of the more enigmatic wordforms in the 1722 list (and in part in Egede 1725) for which we have given no entry in the Index: *V* 30, 43, 79, 110 (*E* 172), 157, 168, 172, 183, 200, 203, 207 (*E* 775), 208 & 219, 253, 274, 276-77, 281, 284, and 297. (Otherwise it should be remembered that the wordforms in *V* often look less transparent at first sight than they really are because, in addition to faulty inflection etc. going back to the source, there are many trivial copyist's errors such as *u* for *a*, or *v* for *r*.)

aggerpoq *E* 593. *T* 19.

aggiúpá (aggiuppaa) *E* 782, 858.

agiarpoq *E* 556. *T* 43.

aggiúpá (agiuppaa) *E* 505.

agiut *E* 241. *T* 754; p. 123.

agdlagaq (allagaq) *E* 258. *T* 774.

agdlagpoq (allappoq) *V* 292. *E* 683. *T* 25; p. 85, 116.

agdlaut (allaat) *T* 773.

agdlerpoq (allerpoq) *E* 504. *T* 26; p. 87.

agdlivoq (allivoq) *E* 648, 754. *T* 24.

agdlilerpoq (allilerpoq) *E* 749.

- agdlorpoq (allorpoq) T 18.
 agdlunâq (allunaaq) V 143. E 220, 254. T 753; p. 122.
 agdlunaussaq (allunaasaq) T 759.
 agpa (appa) T 729. agpápoq (appappoq) T 34.
 agsagtorpâ (assattorpaa) V 211.
 agsut (assut) T 1251.
 agssagiarsuk (assagiarsuk) T 732; p. 123.
 agssak (assak) V 91. E 140, 170, 173. T 737.
 agssaersivoq (assaarsivoq) T 81.
 agtigaoq (atsigaaq) E 845.
 agtorpâ (altorpaa) T 15.
 aigdlorpoq (aallerpoq) T 2.
 áipaq (aappaq) V 246. E 288.
 áiparâ (aapparaa) E 512, 744, 859. T 92.
 ait (aat) E 820. T 1258.
 aitsârpoq (aatsaarpoq) T 13.
 aitsât (aatsaat) T 1217.
 aivâ (aavaa) E 565. T 3.
 ajagssaut (ajassaat) T 782.
 ajagtorpâ (ajattorpaa) V 280. E 469, 563. T 48.
 ajasô, ajai (ajasuu, ajai) T 1277.
 ajasôrpoq (ajasoorpoq) T 102.
 ajagulavoq T 57.
 ajáupiaq (ajaappiaq) E 245. T 727; p. 122.
 ajoqersorpâ (ajoqersorpaa) V 254 (?). E 608, 746. T 36.
 ajoqersuivoq T 37.
 ajornarpoq E 854. T 61; p. 109.
 ajorpoq V 286. E 581-2; p. 74-75. T 4; p. 85, 109, 113.
 ajuaq T 755; p. 122.
 ajunnngilaq (ajúngilaq) vide ajorpoq.
 aqago (aqagu) E 802. T 1219.
 aqaguago (aqaguagu) T 1220.
 aqajaroq V 116.
 aqarpâ (aqarpaa) T 17; p. 120.
 aqerdloq (aqerloq) V 35. E 61.
 aqigsseq (aqisseq) V 44. E 91. T 728; p. 122.
 aqípoq (aqippoq) T 63.
 aqúpivoq (aquppivoq) T 79.
 aqúpoq (aquppoq) E 713. T 41.
 aqút (aquut) E 253. T 758. aqútauvoq (aquutaavoq) T 42.
 âk (aak) V 245. E 760. T 1273.
 âkak (akkak) E 267. T 1137.
 ake (aki) E 775. akeqángitsoq (akeqanngitsoq) E 516.
 akeroq T 765; p. 123.

- akiarpoq T 97.
 akigssaq (akissaq) E 774. T 777.
 akilerpâ (akilerpaa) V 206?, 238. E 440, 867. T 31. akilíngilâ (akilinngilaa) V 197.
 akilivoq (akiliivoq) T 32.
 akimorpâ (akimorpaa) E 702. T 51.
 akingnâpâ (akinnappaa) E 475.
 akitsorpoq (akiitsorpoq) T 105. akitsorsivoq (akiitsorsivoq) T 106.
 akivoq T 100.
 akunit E 801. T 1293.
 alángoq (alanngoq) T 780.
 alarpâ (alarpaa) T 95.
 aleq T 772.
 aleqaq T 1148.
 alerse (alersi) V 139. E 217. T 751; p. 122.
 aliasârpâ (aliasaarpaa) E 431?
 aliasugpoq (aliasuppoq) E 294, 696. T 78.
 aligpoq (alippoq) E 763. T 53.
 aloq T 738.
 aluppâ (aluppaa) T 6.
 alugssaut (alussaat) V 127. E 204. T 747.
 alughtorpâ (alughtorpaa) V 214. E 612. T 7.
 âmalô (aammalu) T 1224.
 ameq V 51, 114. E 161, 177. T 741; p. 121, 122.
 amerdlâqaoq (amerlaqaaq) E 344.
 amigarpoq T 103.
 amípoq (amippoq) T 77.
 amuarpoq E 506 b. T 91.
 amuvâ (amuaa) T 101.
 anaq E 187. T 744.
 †anaqat 'later in the evening' T 1209.
 anarpoq T 49.
 anartarfik T 771.
 anaulerpâ (anaalerpaa) T 104.
 ánâupâ (annaappaa) T 66; p. 117.
 ane (ani) T 1150.
 anerdlâq (anerlâaq) T 778.
 ánernarpoq (annernarpoq) V 226. T 12.
 anemeq V 262, T 742.
 anersâq (anersaaq) E 4.
 anersârpôq (anersaarpôq) E 464, T 5.
 anersârtorpoq (anersaartorpoq) V 215. E 414.
 ániarpoq (anniarpoq) T 11.
 anilârfik (anilaarfik) T 781.

- ánilárpoq (annilaarpoq) E 523. T 82.
 aningâq (aningaaq) V 7. T 720.
 anípâ (anippaa) E 426, 739.
 anivoq V 150. E 738, 856. T 20.
 ánorâq (annoraaq) V 134, 227. E 213. T 748; p. 122. ánorârigsorssuaq (annoraa-rissorsuaq) T 775. ánorârdlugtorssuaq (annoraarluttorsuaq) T 776.
 anore (anori) V 20. E 29. T 724.
 ánugpoq (annuppoq) T 8.
 anuvâ (anuua) T 80.
 angajoq E 268.
 angajorqât (angajoqqaat) E 273.
 angajugdleq (angajulleq) T 779, 1146.
 angak T 1138.
 angákoq (angakkoq) E 328.
 angerdlarpoq (angerlarpoq) E 836. T 38.
 angerpoq E 669. T 39.
 angilugtorpoq (angiluttorpoq) T 9; p. 103.
 ángiorpoq (anngiorpoq) T 84.
 angípoq (angippoq) T 60.
 ángiúpâ (anngiuppaa) T 85.
 angivoq V 185. E 314, 358, 878; p. 75. T 59; p. 121.
 angileqaoq (angileqaaq) E 718.
 angmagssak (ammassak) T 734.
 angmalorpoq (ammalorpoq) T 62.
 angmaneq (ammaneq) T 740; p. 123.
 angmarpoq (ammarpoq) T 10.
 angmassoq (ammasoq) T 764.
 angnerúpâ (anneruppaa) T 88.
 angûlerpoq (anguulerpoq) E 549. T 50.
 angut V 70, 76. E 2, 262; p. 75. T 761; p. 121.
 angutisiaq T 1132.
 anguvoq T 40.
 aorsârfigâ (aarsaarfigaa) T 98; p. 87.
 aorsârpoq (aarsaarpoq) T 99.
 âp (aap) V 257. E 376. T 1198.
 âpâ (aappaa) E 530. T 93.
 âpapaqutsuk (aapapaqutsuk) T 768; p. 123.
 apersorpâ (apersorpaa) E 531, 698, 737. T 29.
 aput V 26. E 47. T 726.
 arajúpâ (arajuppaa) T 23.
 arajutsivâ (arajutsivaa) E 741. T 87.
 arfeq (arfeq) E 105. T 733.
 arfersanigdliit [arfarsanigdliit?] (arfarsanillit) T 1333.
 arfersarngat [arfarsarngat?] (arfarsarngat) E 402, 406. T 1312, 1334-7.

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