

9C

or p.
 Ineakkoonga tapsomunga I will go to that one
 Tapsomunga Ineakkoonga (or p.) do.
 pissungneakkok (or p) noonapkut he will walk through
 my land.
 noonapkut pissungneakkok (or p) do.

2. Should such sentences be enlarged by the addition of Nominative, Accusative or other words then they generally stand before the verb, as, John innungmik illangenik tekkolaukkok (or pok). John saw some Eskimo; innoost amashoot tamounga noonaktalingmut killeleakseek-vingmik attelingmik tikkepukput, a great many Eskimo generally come (arrive) this way to the acquired land named Little Whale River. E.B. This is rendered after Eskimo idiom.

3. The same formation takes place should there be several verbs in *nae viz.* accusative and other words are placed before the verbs to which they belong as, tamna Jesuse pivluta tokkolaungmut, atatamenut tilleyougama tamane noonaptingne tokkolausune (or tokkolauglune.) Jesuse, timak malliglugo okperitsearlugolo pinneaksignakta; that one Jesus because he died for our sakes, because he was sent by his (own) father, having died here in our land, so (we) loving Jesus, and believing well in him, let us ever (always) do (this).

4. The last verb in a sentence may have object words after it especially where the dative cases of nouns come into use, as okkeaksak tesset sikkolukpetta, cotelakut (or p) atatame iglonganut, in the autumn when the lakes begin to freeze (lit. when they begin to have ice) they will return to their (own) father's house.

5. Adjectives stand after the nouns they qualify, as iglomik kingiktomik tekkolaukkogoot, we saw a high house; savik angenurksak tekkolaukpara, I saw a larger knife.

The various uses of Infinitive Mood, nominal and Passive particles &c. have already been treated of under Etymology. Various examples of verb are also given under that head which, will doubtless, be of use to the student.
