

2. The adverbial particles stand before the time, as,
 tikkepok he arrives
 With adverbial particle -
 tikkepukpok - he generally arrives, is accustomed
 to arrive.
- With future particle neak
 tikkepungneakkok (or pok) he will generally arrive
 kauremavok he knows
 With adverbial particle Seek.
 kauremataaekpok he knows well, correctly.
- With future particle neak
 kaurematseangneakkok (or pok) he will know well, correctly
3. The time particles are placed before the negative as,
 tekkova he sees him

- With future tense neak
 tekkoneakka (or pa) He will see him
- With negative particle yange
 tekkoneatyangela he will not see him
4. Conjunctions always come after verbal inflections, as,
 tekkovalc And he sees him
 tekkoneakkalo But he will see him
 tekkonastyangelalotauk - and he will not also see him.

2nd part - The arrangerment of words in sentences -

-General Rules -

1. An intransitive verb must agree with its nominative in number, and person, as,

Tamma innuk tikkepok
 That Eskimo (man) he arrives
 Tapkoa innok tikkepook
 Those two Eskimo they (two) arrive
 Tapkoa innoošt tikkepoot
 Those Eskimo they arrive.

2. Two singular nouns connected by the conjunction lo (and) require the verb to be in the dual, as, Johnase Jameselo audluneakkook (or p) - John and James they (two) will go away.

3. Three or more singular nouns connected by the conjunction lo require the verb to be in the plural as, Johnase, Jameselo Josephelo audluneakkook (or p.) - John and James and Joseph they will go away.

4. If two verbs are used (one being in the subjunctive and the other in the indicative mood) and each verb has the same agent then the verb in the Subjunctive Mood takes the relative form, as innoošt kabloonanik tekkogamik nakuksangneakkoot (or p), When the Eskimo see the foreigners they (viz. the Eskimo) will be pleased.

5. If two verbs are used (one being in the subjunctive and the other in the Indicative Mood) and the agent in one verb is different from the agent in the other, then the general form of subjunctive mood is used, as, innoošt tikkipetta, nakuksalakkogoot (or p) when the Eskimo arrive we will be pleased.

6. Singular nouns when used as agents with transitive verbs take the genitive form, as, Goodib innoošt nagligevat, God loves the Eskimo.

7. Demonstrative pronouns in the singular and all possessive pronouns take the genitive form when used with transitive verbs, as tapoama nagligevat, that one loves them; pouleyipta Jesusib innoošt illoconatik pouleyomavat, Jesus our Saviour wishes to save all the Eskimo.

- Of the order of words in sentences -

- The position of words in the Eskimo tongue may be changed without weakening the sense of statement. This is particularly the case in short sentences like the following:

Innungnik tekkovoonga I see an Eskimo
 tekkovoonga innungmik do.
 Innuk tekkovara I see an Eskimo
 tekkovara innuk do.