(P) Wear There's a Will (1/1) [Solution]

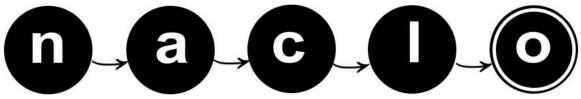
P1.

1. *The fiancée will collect my wine.*
2. *My religion student will criticize cotton.* (or *fabric*, *coat-to-be*, etc.)
3. *The priest will wear the raw oil.*

P2.

4. **uima ɔʁsussɑq katissavaa**
5. **palasiga qalissiassamik katɛʁsissɑɑq**
6. **uissɑʁa kunngissamik isɔʁsissɑɑq**

P3. Throughout this solution, a noun with *the* or *my* is called definite, and a noun with *a* is called indefinite.

1. Word order: [SUBJ] [(OBJ)] [VERB].
2. Noun structure:
   - **-ssɑq** = "future" (e.g. **palasi-ssɑq** = "one who will become a priest in the future", i.e. *religion student*)
   - **-mik** = indefinite
3. Possession ("*my* ...") = $\begin{cases} \textbf{-ma} & \text{on the subject, but only if there is a definite object;} \\ \textbf{-ga} & \text{otherwise. (-ga} \to \textbf{-ʁa} \text{ if the noun ends in q)} \end{cases}$.
4. Verb structure: [ROOT]–[SUFFIX], where [SUFFIX] = $\begin{cases} \textbf{-ssavaa} & \text{if there is a definite object;} \\ \textbf{-sissɑɑq} & \text{if there is an indefinite object;} \\ \textbf{-ssɑɑq} & \text{if there is no object.} \end{cases}$
5. Sound changes:
   - All* suffixes remove an immediately preceding consonant, if it exists.
     - *This does not apply to **-sissɑɑq**.
     - There are other possible explanations of this phenomenon, although they may be more complex.
   - Before **ʁ** and **q**, we have **a** → **ɑ**, **i** → **ɛ**, and **u** → **ɔ**.
     - In fact, the vowels **ɑ**, **ɛ**, **ɔ** never appear before other consonants.

Additional notes (not relevant to the problem): in reality, **-ssɑɑq** is the basic future ending for a verb with no definite object. The ending **-sissɑɑq** can be analyzed as **-si-ssɑɑq**, where **-si** allows the verb to be used with an indefinite object; this is what linguists call the *antipassive* (but knowing this is not necessary for solving the problem). This marker **-si** is the only one in the problem that does not remove a preceding consonant.