# The Tengwar: Quenya

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ᴘ | t | ᴘ | p | � | c | ᑫ | qu |
| ᴘᴏ | nd | ᴘᴏ | mb(b) | ᴄᴄ | ng | ᑫᴏ | ngw |
| ᴮ | th | ᴮ | f | ᴅ | h | ᴅᴅ | hw |
| ᴮᴏ | nt | ᴮᴏ | mp | ᴄᴅ | nc | ᴅᴅ | nqu |
| ᴍ | n | ᴍ | m | ᴄᴏ | ñ | ᴛ | ñw |
| ᴘ | (r) | ᴅ | v | ᴀ | | ᴛ | w |
| ᵧ | r | ᵧ | rd | ᴛ | l | ᴢ | ld |
| ᴢ | s | ʔ | s | ᴇ | ss | ᴣ/ᴣ | ss |
| ᴧ | hy,h | ᴉ | (h) | ᴧ | i | ᴏ | u |

| | tt | | ts | | y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mm | | ps | | ty |
| | ll | | scx | | ly |
| | a | | á | | ai |
| | e | | é | | oi |
| | i | | í | | ui |
| | o | | ó | | iu |
| | u | | ú | | eu |
| | | | | | au |

# Consonant Phonemes

|  | Bilabial | Alveolar(Labio) | Palatal | Velar(Labio) | Glottal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nasal | m | n(nʷ) | ɲ | ŋ(ŋʷ) |  |
| Stop | p b | t d | c | k g(kʷ) |  |
| Fricative | f v | s | ç | x | h |
| Trill |  | r |  |  |  |
| Lateral Approximant |  | l | ʎ |  |  |
| Approximant |  |  | j | (w) |  |

# Orthography

## Monophthongs

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ı̊ | a | [a] | lı̈p̊ | handa | smart |
| ı̈ | á | [a:] | mjy̆ | nárë | flame |
| ı́ | e/ë | [ɛ] | m̆ý | morë | black |
| ı́ | é | [e:] | mjm | nén | water |
| i | i | [i] | p̈p̈ | titta | little |
| j | í | [i:] | mjɩ | nís | woman |
| ɾ | o | [ɔ] | ⊂̆ɩ | olos | dream |
| j̓ | ó | [o:] | pj | tó | wool |
| ı̓ | u | [u] | ⊂̈p̆ | ulundo | beast |
| j | ú | [u:] | mjɯ́m | númen | west |

## Diphthongs

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| λ̈ | ai | [aɪ] | qɯ̈ | caima | bed |
| ȯ̊ | au | [au] | pȯ́y | taurë | forest |
| ó | eu | [ɛu] | ⊂óq | leuca | snake |
| ȯ | iu | [ɪu] | póq | tiuca | thick |
| ʎ | oi | [oi] | λỹ | oira | immortal |
| λ | ui | [uɪ] | lɯ́m | huinë | shadow |

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## Bilabials

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ᴍ | m | [m] | ᴍᵞ | morë | black |
| ᴘ | p | [p] | ᴘᵞ | parma | book |
| ᴍ | mb | [mb] | ᴍ | imbë | between |
| � | f | [f] | ᴀᵞᴍ | firin | dead |
| ʋ/ᴜ | v/w | [v] | | vanya | beautiful |

## Alveolars

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ᴍ | n | [n] | ᴍᵢ | nís | woman |
| ᴘ | t | [t] | ᴘᵞ | taurë | forest |
| ᴘᴍ | nd | [nd] | | | |
| ᵧ | rd | [rd] | | | |
| ᵴ | ld | [ld] | | elda | elf |
| ᵶ　 ? | s | [s] | | sambë | room |
| ᵧ | r/word-initial hr | [r] | | hrívë | winter |
| ᴛ | l/word-initial hl | [l] | | hlócë | dragon |
| ᴍᴜ | nw | [nʷ] | | anwa | real |

## Palatals

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ᴍ | ny | [ɲ] | | quenya | quenya |
| ᴘ | ty | [c] | | tatya | second |
| λ | hy/h in eht, iht | [ç] | λ | hyarmen | south |
| ᵶ | ly | [ʎ] | | ilya | all |
| ᴜ | y | [j] | | yulma | cup |

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## Velars

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ccı | ñ | [ŋ] | íċâ | año | snake |
| q | c | [k] | q̃c̃ | cala | light |
| d | h(non-initial) | [x] | íc̣l | aha | fury |
| ŧı | ñw | [ŋʷ] | ᶂ̃ŧ̃ | sañwa | poison |
| q | qu | [kʷ] | íŧ̃ḋ́p̃ | enquesta | 1/6 |
| d | hw | [w] | d̈m | hwan | fungus |

## Glottal

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| l | h | [h] | límɔ | hen | eye |

# 1   Stress

1. Bisyllabic words: stress on the first syllable, except for ìȵ̇j̇( avá, don't);

2. Polysyllabic words: stress on the penultimate syllable, unless the penultimate syllable is a short vowel[1], in which case the stress is on the antepenultimate syllable.

e.g.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ȁ́ĉṗ́c̃ | VESTalë | ĵy̑ᶚĩ | erESSëa |
| lǐ̇ĉṗ̃m̃ | hasTAINa | í̃c̃ṗ̃c̃ | elENDil |

---

[1]Short vowel: not a diphthong/long vowel, followed by one consonant or no consonant.

## 2 Nouns and Articles

### 2.1 Noun Pluralization

| Dual | Partial Plural | Regular Plural |
|---|---|---|
| -i̯/-p(-u/-t) | -ṯ(-li) | -ɣ/-i(-r/-i) |
| General: -p(-t); Exception: In the following cases, -i̯(-u): Ends with -d/-t; Describes body parts; Exceptions: pí(peu), ɛ́ɣ(veru) | | Ends in -i̯/-i/-i̯/-i̯/-ii(-a/-i/-o/-u/-ië) add -ɣ(-r) Ends in a consonant add -i(-i) Ends in single -i(-ë), change to -i(-i) Ends in -ṯ(-lë) add -ɣ(-r) |
| ɋi̯ɣ̈→ɋi̯ɣ̈p(cirya→ciryat) iṯ→iṯ(Alda→Aldu) lím→lípɔ(hen→hendu) | iṯ→iṯṯ(Elda→Eldali) | m̈ɛ́→m̈ɛ́ɣ (mallë→maller) iṯ→iṯɣ(Elda→Eldar) ṯm→ṯm̈(elen→eleni) |

### 2.2 Noun Stem Changes

1. Shortening of Vowels: Long vowels shorten
   e.g. píṯ→ṗṯ-(tál→tal-)

2. Consonant Restrictions: Stem-final consonants are not allowed
   e.g. lím→lípɔ-(hen→hend-)   ṗṯm→ṗṯm-(talan→talam-)

3. Merging and Compression: Multiple compressions, only a portion of the original form is retained
   e.g. ɔṕɔ́ṯ→ɔṕɔ́ṯ(Sindel→Sindelda)   mjɛ́→m̈ɔ́ʒ(nś→nissë)

4. Vowel Weakening: Vowels between two consonants become compressed
   e.g. ṯm̈m→ṯmm-(laman→lamn-)   ɔ́ṯɣ→ɔ́ṯɣ-(seler→selr-)

5. Final Vowel Change
   e.g. ṯjm̈→ṯjm̈-(lómë→lómi)

## 2.3 Articles

Definite article ị(i); indefinite articles are omitted
Note:

1. Uppercase initial letters (Latin transcription) are proper nouns, no definite articles are added

2. In poetry, articles can be omitted for meter

# 3 Adjectives and Copulas

## 3.1 Predicative Adjectives

1. No copula needed, n.+adj.

2. Copula: ᴍᴊ̇(ná, singular), ᴍ̇ʏ(nar, plural); n.+adj.+copula

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ị ᵱ̇ʏᴍ̇ ᶁʏᴍ̃ ᴍᴊ̇ | I parma carnë ná. | The book is red. |
| ᵱ̇ʏᴍ̇ ῒᴛᴊ ᴍ̇ʏ | Parma engwi nar. | Books are things. |

## 3.2 Attributive Adjectives

Most end in -ï̇(-a), -í(-e), few end in -iᴍ(-in), very few in other forms
Word Order:
General: adj.+n.
Specific: n.+adj., emphasizing, similar to Gandalf the white
Gender-Number Agreement: singular vs. non-singular

1. Ends in -í(-e): -í→-i(-e→-i)
   e.g. ᶁᴛ̃ᶌᵱ́→ᶁᴛ̃ᶌᵱ́(yuluitë→yuluiti)   ï̈ᴛ̃ᶁᴍ→ï̈ᴛ̃ᶁᵱ̇(alahen→alahendi)

2. Ends in -ï̇(-a): -ï̇→-í(-a→-ë)
   e.g. ᴍᴊ́ᶐ→ᴍᴊ́ᶐ́(néca→nécë)

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3. Ends in -ïï(-ëa): -ïï→-ïí(-ëa→-ië)
   e.g. ᴄᴏ́ýï→ᴄᴏ́ýí(laurëa→laurië)

4. Ends in -iᴍ(-in):+i(i)
   e.g. ḃýᴍ→ḃýᴍ(firin→firini)

## 3.3 Comparatives and Superlatives

### 3.3.1 Comparatives

Phrase expression: A+ᴍï+adj.+ᴄï+B

### 3.3.2 Superlatives

Prefix iᴍ-(an-)
Special Assimilation

1. Begins with ᴘ-(p-): iᴍᴘ-(amp-)
   e.g.
   ᴘᴘ̣̈→iᴍᴘ̣̈(pitya→ampitya)   least

2. Begins with ᴄ-,ᴘ-,ᴄ-,ᴍ-(l-,r-,s-,m-): fully assimilated
   e.g.
   ᴄᴏ́ᴄ̈→iᴄᴏ́ᴄ̈(lauca→allauca)   warmest
   ᴘᴄ̈ᴄ̈→iᴘᴄ̈ᴄ̈(ringa→arringa)   coldest
   ᴏ̈ᴘ̈→iᴈᴘ̈(sarda→assarda)   hardest
   ᴍᴜ́ᴍ̈→iᴍᴜ́ᴍ̈(moina→ammoina)   dearest

# 4 Verbs

1. Primary verbs: derived directly from ancient Elvish, generally mono-syllabic with root vowels

2. A-steam verbs: generally ending in -ï(-a), make up most of the verbs

## 4.1 Present Tense

1. Primary verbs: lengthen the root vowel and add -**i̇**(-a)

2. A-steam verbs: -**i̇**→-**ï̇**(-a→-ëa), and lengthen the root vowel

| Change Method | Example |
|---|---|
| Lengthen Root Vowel + -**i̇**(-a) | 𐑀-→𐑀(mel-→méla)   love<br>𐑀-→𐑀(sil-→síla)   shine |
| Lengthen Root Vowel + -**i̇**→-**ï̇**(-a→-ëa) | 𐑀-→𐑀(mapa-→mápëa)   grab<br>𐑀-→𐑀(lala-→lálëa)   laugh |
| -**i̇**→-**ï̇**(-a→-ëa) | No lengthening of the root vowel before a compound consonant cluster; diphthongs are not lengthened |

Remark:

1. Present tense often carries a progressive sense

   e.g.

   | 𐑀 𐑀 | Isil síla. | The moon is shining |
   |---|---|---|
   | 𐑀 𐑀 | I Elda lálëa. | The Elf is laughing. |
   | 𐑀 𐑀 | Lassë lantëa. | A leaf is falling. |

2. The verb agrees in number with its subject; add -**ɣ**(-r) for non-singular subjects

   e.g.

   𐑀 𐑀 𐑀 𐑀

   Ilyë tier undulávë lumbulë.

   All paths are being covered by shadow.

## 4.2 Past Tense

1. A-steam verbs: add -**m**(-në) to the end of the word

   e.g.

| (Tengwar) | ora-→oranë | urge |
| (Tengwar) | hehta-→hehtanë | exclude |
| (Tengwar) | ulya-→ulyanë | pour |
| (Tengwar) | sinta-→sintanë | fade |

2. Primary verbs: modification and nasal infixation

| Change Method | Example |
|---|---|
| Ends in -m/-n/-r(-m/-n/-r), add -në(-në) | (Tengwar)(tir-→tirnë)   watch<br>(Tengwar)(tam-→tamnë)   tap |
| Ends in -t/-c/-p(-t/-c/-p), insert an infix | (Tengwar)(mat-→mantë)   eat<br>(Tengwar)(tac-→tancë)   fix<br>(Tengwar)(top-→tompë)   cover |
| Ends in -l(-l), insert assimilated infix | (Tengwar)(vil-→villë)   fly |

3. Other

   (a) Some monosyllabic verbs: lengthen the root vowel and add -ë(-e)

   e.g.

   | (Tengwar) | lav-→lávë | lick |
   | (Tengwar) | um-→úmë | to not do |
   | (Tengwar) | car-→cárë | make,do |
   | (Tengwar) | tul-→túlë | come |
   | (Tengwar) | tuv-→túvë | find |
   | (Tengwar) | tyav-→tyávë | taste |

   (b) Some A-steam verbs drop the final suffix (including the last consonant) and then change

   e.g.

   | (Tengwar) | serta-→sérë | tie |
   | (Tengwar) | papa-→pampë | tremble |
   | (Tengwar) | pata-→pantë | rap |

   (c) Completely irregular

   e.g.

| | lala-→landë | laugh |
|---|---|---|
| | farya-→farnë | suffice |
| | orta-→orontë | raise,rise |
| | auta-→oantë | go away, leave |
| | atalta-→atalantë | fall in, collapse |

Remark: The verb agrees in number with its subject; add **-ɣ**(-r) for non-singular subjects.

## 4.3 Future Tense

1. Primary verbs: add -**ꞷ**(-uva) to the end of the word

2. A-steam verbs: remove -**ı**(-a) and add -**ꞷ**(-uva)

e.g.

| | cen-→cenuva | heed |
|---|---|---|
| | tir-→tiruva | watch |
| | hlar-→hlaruva | hear |
| | quel-→queluva | fail |
| Exception: | | |
| | ná→nauva | will be |

## 4.4 Aorist Tense

Describes rules, truths, and basic abilities.

Remark: Instantaneous actions occurring in the present can only use the aorist tense!

Formation

1. Primary verbs: add -**ı**(-ë) to the end of the word; for non-singular subjects, add -**ıɣ**(-ir)

2. A-steam verbs: remain in their original form

Exception:

1. (ettul-,comforth) plural changes to (ettuler)

2. (tap-→tápë)   stop,block

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## 4.5 Perfect Tense

1. Prefix the word with the root vowel

2. Lengthen the root vowel

3. Add -ií(-ië) to the end of the word

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| mat-→amátië | eat |
| cen-→ecénië | read |
| tir-→itírië | watch |
| not-→onótië | reckon |
| tur-→utúrië | govern |
| tul-→utúlië | come |

Special Handling:

1. A-steam verbs: remove the final -ï(-a) before transforming, if ending in a consonant cluster, do not lengthen the root vowel.

2. Verbs ending in -ya: drop the suffix before transformation.

3. Diphthong root vowels i,í(i,u) are treated as consonants, other vowels are prefixed without lengthening.

4. Some verbs have perfect tense without a prefix.

5. Vowel-initial verbs: repeat the initial syllable or omit the prefix.

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| harna-→aharnië | wound |
| hanya-→ahánië | understand |
| tulya-→utúlië | lead |
| roita-→oroitië | pursue |
| anta-→anantië/antië | give |

# 5   Personal Pronouns

Suffixes attached to verbs.

| Pronoun Suffix | Meaning | Note |
|---|---|---|
| -ᴍ/-ᴍ́(-n/-nyë) | 1st person singular | -ᴍ(-n) is only used when no other attachments follow |
| -ᴘ(-t) | 2nd person singular informal | |
| -ᴛ/-ᴛ́(-l/-lyë) | 2nd person singular formal | -ᴛ(-l) is only used when no other attachments follow |
| -ᴇ́(-llë) | 2nd person singular | |
| -ᴄ(-s) | 3rd person singular | |

# 6   Non-Finite Verbs, Negation

## 6.1   Infinitive

Formation:

1. Primary verbs: add -ɪ́(-ë)

2. A-steam verbs: unchanged

Remark: Subject-verb agreement does not constrain non-finite verbs
e.g.

1. i ɪ́ᴛ ᴘᴛ ᴄᴍ i ᴍᴏ̊ᴄ́
   I Elda polë cenë i Nauco.
   The Elf can see the Dwarf.

2. i ᴍᴏ̊ᴄ́ ᴍᴇᴍᴄ ᴍ̊ᴘ
   I Nauco merner matë
   The Dwarf wanted to eat.

3. ᴘᴛᴇ́ ᴄᴇ́ ɪᴛᴇ̊
   polilyë carë ilqua.
   You can do everything.

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4. ᴍᴇᴏ ᴄ́ᴘ̀ i ᴘ̀ᴇ́
   Merin cenda i parma.
   I want to read the book.

5. i ᴍ̃ᴈ ᴘ́ᴘ́ᴍᴇ ᴄ̃ᴘ̀
   I nissi pustaner linda.
   The woman stopped singing.

## 6.2 Negation

1. Copulative structure: ᴜ́ᴍ(um, not to be)

2. Past tense: ᴜ́ᴍ(úmë, singular), ᴜ́ᴍᴍ́(úmnë, non-singular)

3. Future tense: ᴜ́ᴍ̂(úva, singular), ᴜ́ᴍ̂ᴍ̂(umuva, non-singular)

e.g.

1. i ᴠ́ᴠ ᴜ́ᴍ ᴍᴇ́
   I rocco úmë morë.
   The horse was not black.

2. i ́ᴛ̃ ᴜ́ᴍ ᴍᴇ́ ᴄ́ᴘ̀ i ᴍᴏ̀ᴄ́
   I Elda úmë merë cenë i Nauco.
   The Elf did not want to see the Dwarf.

## 6.3 Present Participles (Adjectival)

Formation:

1. Primary verbs: transform to the present tense and then add -ᴄ̇(-la)

2. A-steam verbs: if possible, lengthen the root vowel; in multisyllabic verbs, the second syllable is treated as the root vowel; if the root vowel cannot be lengthened, do not lengthen it; then add -ᴄ̇(-la)

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ᴘᴊᴄ̇→ᴘᴊᴄ̇ᴄ̇ | píca→pícala | listening |
| ᴄ̇ᴄ̇→ᴄ̇ᴊᴄ̇ᴄ̇ | lala→lálala | laughing |
| ᴊᴄ̇ᴄ̇→ᴊᴄ̇ᴄ̇ᴄ̇ | ilca→ilcala | gleaming |

# 7 Miscellaneous

## 7.1 Adverbs

1. Original adverbs: no corresponding adjectives

   | | | |
   |---|---|---|
   | iq̈ | aqua | completely |
   | ۷j | sí | now |
   | iṗ | amba | up(wards) |
   | ljä | häya | far off |
   | ⅄ | oi | ever |

2. Derived adverbs: formed with suffix -ɒ́(-vë)

   iṗɔ→iṗɔ́     anda→andavë     long

   e.g.

   iṗɔ́ ⼕ⴕṗɔ̈⼕ɔ́p

   Andavë laituvalmet.

   Long we will praise them.

## 7.2 Supplementary Pronouns

1. Third person plural nominative pronoun: suffix -bɔ́(-ntë, they)

   - Remark: When using -bɔ́(-ntë, they), the predicate does not need to add -ɣ(-r)

     ɔ̈pbɔ́ jpɔ̈

     Matintë apsa.

     They eat meat.

   - Remark: Pronoun suffix, nominative before accusative

     ṗỳɔ̈bɔ́ϛ

     Tiruvantes.

     They will guard it.

2. Third person plural accusative pronoun: suffix -ɕ(-t, them)

   - ṗỳɔ̈ɔ́p

     Tirnenyet.

     I watched them.

- ᴍᴇᴇᴘ
  Melilyet.
  you love them.

- ᴅɪʏᴇᴍᴘ
  Hiruvantet.
  They will find them.

3. First person plural pronoun:

   - Suffix -ᴇ(-lvë), meaning "we" including the addressee

   - Suffix -ᴇ(-lmë), meaning "we" excluding the addressee

4. Indefinite pronoun ᴄᴍ(quen, one/someone)

   - ᴄᴍ ᴍᴇᴍ ᴇᴇ
     quen milyanë leryalë
     one longed for release

   - ᴄᴍ ʟɪᴍ i ᴇᴍ
     quen hantë i yulma
     someone broke the cup

## 7.3 Infinitive with Object Pronouns

When an infinitive is followed by an object pronoun suffix, a middle suffix -ᴘ-(-ta-) needs to be added.
e.g.

1. ᴍʏᴍ ᴍᴘᴘᴇ
   Merintë metyatas.
   They want to end it.

2. i ᴅᴘʏ ᴘʏ ᴍᴘᴘᴘ
   I ohtari úvar mapatat.
   The worriors won't seize them.

Remark: Infinitive + object can serve as the subject.

## 7.4 Past Participles

Formation:

1. A-steam verbs and primary verbs ending in -p̄/-q̄/-p̄/-ɛ(-t/-c/-p/-v) add -ıṁ(-ina); primary verbs may lengthen the root vowel.

2. Primary verbs ending in -ṁ/-ɛ/-ɣ(-n/-m/-r) add -ṁ̇(-na).

3. Primary verbs ending in -ʈ(-l) change to -ʃ̇(-lda).

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| lıčp̄→lıčp̄ıṁ | hasta→hastaina | marred |
| p̄p̄→p̄p̄ıṁ | top→tóina | covered |
| ṁɛ→ṁɛṁ | nam→namna | judged |
| ṁʈ→ṁʃ̇ | mel→melda | beloved, dear |

Usage: Adjectival

# 8  Cases

## 8.1  Genitive Case

Change Rule: Suffix -ı̂(-o); if the word already ends in -ı̂(-o), do not add; if ending in -ı̈(-a), change to -ı̂(-o)

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ı̈ỳṁ | arano | king's |
| ɛp̄ı̂ | vendëo | maiden's |

Remark: Number agreement, for plural nouns, genitive changes to -ıṁ(-on)

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ı̇ʃ̂ | aldo | tree's |
| ı̇ʃỳṁ | aldaron | trees' |
| ı́ʈṁ̂ | eleno | star's |
| ı́ʈṁı̂ṁ | elenion | stars' |
| ıṁq̇ʈṁ ı́ʈṁı̂ṁ | ancalima elenion | brightest of stars |

Remark: For nouns with stems, follow the stem changes first.

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ỳjɛ̂ | rávo | lion's |

Usage: The Quenya genitive is more commonly used to indicate origin or source (from, from among) and is more about describing the source rather than the current owner. Additionally, it is often used to describe things in a place, familial relationships, or parts from a whole.

Common Pairing: ᴗᴗᴗ(quanta) + genitive noun, means "full of sth."

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ᴗᴗᴗ ᴗᴗᴗ | quanta Eruanno | full of grace |

Phrases:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ᴗᴗᴗ ᴗᴗᴗ | ráma Aldaron | trees' wings |
| ᴗᴗ i ᴗᴗᴗ | Heru i Million | the Lord of the rings |
| ᴗᴗᴗ ᴗᴗᴗ | Heren Istarion | order of wizards |
| ᴗᴗᴗ ᴗᴗᴗ | Aran sindaron | king of Sindar |
| ᴗᴗᴗ ᴗᴗᴗ | lambë Quendion | the language of the Elves |

The preposition -ᴗ(-ú, without) is always followed by a genitive noun.

## 8.2  Possessive Case

Change Rule: In general, suffix -ᴗ(-va); special cases:

- If the word ends in a consonant, the suffix changes to -ᴗ(-wa)

- The suffix for plurals is -ᴗ(-iva)

- When -ᴗ(-iva) follows -ᴗ(-e), -ᴗ(-ie) changes to the long vowel -ᴗ(-í), as in ᴗᴗ→ᴗᴗ(lassë→lassíva)

- Words ending in -ᴗ(-i) or with stems ending in -ᴗ(-i), distinguish singular and plural possessive by stress: ᴗᴗ→ᴗᴗ/ᴗᴗ(tári→táriva/táríva), ᴗᴗ[ᴗᴗ-]→ᴗᴗ/ᴗᴗ(lómë[lómi-]→lómiva/lómíva)

- Words with both final syllables as short syllables (the word itself has more than 2 syllables) lengthen the last vowel when adding -ᴗ(-va), as in ᴗᴗ→ᴗᴗ(Eldalië→Eldaliéva)

- Stem changes may be restored when adding -ᴗ(-iva), such as

    - ᴗᴗ[ᴗᴗ-]→ᴗᴗ(talan[talam-]→talanwa)

– ᴋᴛ̇ᴘ[ᴋᴛ̇ϙ-]→ᴋᴛ̇ϙ̈(filit[filic-]→filiqua)

– ᴋ́ᴓ[ᴋ́ᴓ-]→ᴋ́ᴓä(feren[fern-]→ferenwa)

– ᴍᴊ́[ᴍ́-]→ᴍ́ᴣ̈(nís[niss-]→nisseva)

Usage: Simple description of possession, no special meaning; descriptive or adjectival

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ᴠ̃ᴍᴊ̈ ᴩ̃ᴣ | Oroméva rassë | the horn of Orome |
| ᴠ̃ᴍᴐᴊᴊ ᴩ̃ᴣ | Oromëo rassë | the horn that comes from Orome |
| ᴘ̈ᴩ́ ᴌᴋᴍ̈ | Taurë huinéva | Gloomy forest |
| ᴊ̃ᴐ̈ ᴛ̇ᴣ | Eruva lissë | Divine grace |

## 8.3 Gerund

Formation Rule: Suffixes -ᴍ̃/-ᴊᴊ́/-ᴛ̃(-më/-ië/-lë)/lengthen the root vowel + ᴊ́(ë), e.g.

- ᴍ̃ᴛ-(mel-, to love)→ᴍ̃ᴛᴍ̃(melmë, loving)

- ϙ̇ᴙ-(car-, to make)→ϙ̇ᴙᴍ̃(carmë, making, i.e. art)

- ᴘ̇ᴛ-(tyal-, to play)→ᴘ̇ᴛ̇ᴊ́(tyalië, playing)

- ᴊ̇ᴙ-(sir-, to flow)→ᴊ́ᴊᴙ́(sírë, flowing, i.e. river)

- ᴍ̇ᴘ-(nut-, to tie)→ᴍᴊ́ᴘ́(nútë, tying, i.e. knot)

Remark: A-class verbs ending in -ᴘ̇(-ta) do not need changes to form a gerund

- ᴐ̈ᴋ̈ᴐ-(vanta-, to walk)→ᴐ̈ᴋ̈ᴐ-(vanta-, walking)

Usage: Used to express abstract characteristics of verbs; when combined with a genitive noun, the genitive noun becomes the "subject" of the gerund's action; when combined with a possessive noun, the possessive noun becomes the "object" of the gerund's action.

e.g.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| í̩ṭṕý́Ḗ̃ ṁ̀ṁ̀í | Altariello nainië | Altariell's lament |
| ṁ̀ýṗ́Ć ̊Ṭṁ̀ýṗ̊ | Nurtalë Valinoréva | The hide of Valinor |
| ̊ṁ̊Ṭ̊ íĵṗ̊ṁ̀ṁ̀ | Eruo melmë Ataniva | God's love of Men |
| íĵṗ̊ṁ̀ṁ̀ṁ̀ ̊ṁ̊Ṭ̊ ́ŷ̊ | Atanion melmë Eruva | Men's love of God |

## 8.4 Dative Case

Formation Rules:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single | Suffix -ṃ(-n), if it cannot be added directly, a transitional -í-(-e-) will be inserted | ̇Ṭ̣(lassë)→̇Ṭ̣ṃ(lassen) |
| Partitive Plural | -ṗ(-t) changes to -ḅ(-nt), -í(-u) adds -íṃ(-en) | q̊ẙṗ(ciryat)→q̊ẙḅ(ciryant); í̇̃(Aldu)→í̇̃íṃ(Alduen) |
| Plural | -íṃ(-in) | ̇ṁ̀ṁ̀ṃ(laman[lamn-])→̇ṁ̀ṁ̀ṁ̀ṃ(lamnin) |

Usage: Includes but is not limited to indirect objects in English, comparable to to/for/against sb./sth.

- í̇̃ṃ i ṁ́ý íḃ̂̊ i ṗ̊ýṗ̊.
  Eldan i nér antuva i parma.
  It is to an Elf the man will give the book.

## 8.5 Allative and Ablative Cases

Usage: The allative (all.) describes going to a place, and the ablative (abl.) describes coming from a place.

Formation Rules:

| Number | Allative | Example |
|---|---|---|
| Single | -ᴍᴍᴀ̇(-nna) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀɴɴᴀ(ciryanna) |
| Partitive Plural | -ɴᴛᴀ(-nta) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀɴᴛᴀ(ciryanta) |
| Plural | -ᴍᴍᴀʀ(-nnar) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀɴɴᴀʀ(ciryannar) |
| Number | Ablative | Example |
| Single | -ʟʟᴏ(-llo) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀʟʟᴏ(ciryallo) |
| Partitive Plural | -ʟᴛᴏ(-lto) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀʟᴛᴏ(ciryalto) |
| Plural | -ʟʟᴏɴ(-llon) | ᴄɪʀʏᴀʟʟᴏɴ(ciryallon) |

Remark:

- Words ending in ᴍ(n),ʟ(l) undergo contraction, such as

    - ᴍɪɴᴅᴏɴ(mindon, tower)→ᴍɪɴᴅᴏɴɴᴀ(mindonna, to tower)
    - ᴍᴇɴᴇʟ(Menel, heaven)→ᴍᴇɴᴇʟʟᴏ(Menello, from heaven)

- Words ending in consonants other than ᴍ(n),ʟ(l) usually require a transitional -ᴇ́-(-e-), but:

- If a word forms its plural by adding the suffix -ɪ(-i), the transitional sound added for plural allative and ablative cases is -ɪ-(-i-), as in ᴇʟᴇɴɪʟʟᴏɴ(Elenillon)

- The four directional words drop -ᴍ(-n) when forming allative and ablative cases, for example:

    - ꜰᴏʀᴍᴇɴ(Formen, North)→ꜰᴏʀᴍᴇʟʟᴏ(Formello, from the North)
    - ʜʏᴀʀᴍᴇʟʟᴏ(Hyarmello, South)→ʜʏᴀʀᴍᴇʟʟᴏ(Hyarmello, from the South)
    - ʀᴏ́ᴍᴇɴ(Rómen, East)→ʀᴏ́ᴍᴇʟʟᴏ(Rómello, from the East)
    - ɴᴜ́ᴍᴇɴ(Númen, West)→ɴᴜ́ᴍᴇʟʟᴏ(Númello, from the West)

- Allative can indicate abstract "applied to" meaning, similar to on/upon

    - ᴍᴏʀɴɪᴇ́ ᴄᴀɪᴛᴀ ɪ ꜰᴀʟᴍᴀʟɪɴɴᴀʀ
      Mornië caita i falmalinnar.
      Darkness lies on the foaming waves.

- Ablative can indicate a source of origin (dynamic process)

  - Rucin i ulundollo.
    I fear the monster.