

Lesson Three: Have, Plurals, and Sound Changes

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Kaltxi! And welcome to Lesson 3 of Learn Na'vi Grammar The Easy Way.

This time, we talk about having something, and how to talk about more than one thing.

To Have

First, let's talk about having something. You have most likely noticed that a verb *to have* does not exist in Na'vi. Different languages have different ways of saying things.

In English, we say stuff like this:

I have a crossbow.

You have a bow.

He has a spear.

In Na'vi, we say those this way:

Lu oeru tskalep.

Ngaru lu tsko.

Lu poru tukru.

Do you see the pattern? You actually say *A crossbow is to me*, *A bow is to you*, and *A spear is to him*. Remember, Na'vi word order is flexible. I chose to write the second one differently. the words used in these examples are as follows:

lu

be

oe	I
nga	you
po	he/she (whichever happens to be correct)
tskalep.....	crossbow
tsko	bow
tukru	spear

More Than One

In English, to say there is more than one of something, we usually add an s to the end. But sometimes there is an *outlandish* or just unpredictable way it has to be done. Either way, it must be memorized. You know how it is:

hunter -> hunters
enemy -> enemies
fish -> fish

In Na'vi, it's a lot more predictable. In fact, it's *totally* predictable. There are three different things you put *onto the beginning* of a noun. They are:

me+ (*two of whatever it is*)
pxe+ (*three of whatever it is*)
ay+ (*in general, just many of whatever it is*)

Now, when you use these, the original word *might* change its *first letter/sound*, depending on what it starts with. (this is why there is a + sign on them. to tell you that they cause this to happen). The letter/sound changes that occur are as follows:

' -> disappears altogether
kx -> k
px -> p
tx -> t
k -> h
p -> f
t -> s
ts -> s

To easier remember these, think of it this way:

kx, **px**, and **tx** soften up and lose their x.
k, **p**, and **t** soften up and become related sounds (made in just about the same area of the mouth) h, f, s

' just softens up by going away.

Here are some examples, to match the English ones above:

taronyu -> aysaronyu

kxutu -> aykutu

payoang -> ayfayoang

Some notes:

When using **ay+** on a word where the first letter changes, it's okay to just leave off **ay** after having changed the letter. For example:

Aysaronyu hahaw. (*Hunters sleep.*)

is the same as

Saronyu hahaw.

me+, **pxe+**, and **ay+** aren't the only things that cause this first letter change thing to happen. More on that in a later lesson.

More Examples:

'eylan (*friend*)

---- ayeylan (*friends*)

>

kxaylte (*cillaphant*)

---- mekaylte (*two*

> *cillaphants*)

pxiwl (*hermit bud plant*)

---- pxepiwl (*three hermit*

> *bud plants*)

txumtsä'wll (*baja tickler poison
squirting plant*)

---- aytumtsä'wll (*baja*

> *ticklers*)

koren (*rule*)

---- mehoren (*two rules*)

>

paywl (*dapophet water plant*)

---- ayfaywl (*dapophet*

> *water plants*)

talioang (*sturmbeest*)

---- pxesalioang (*three*

> *sturmbeests*)

tskxe (*rock, stone*)

---- meskxe (*two*

> *rocks/stones*)

Miftxele...

Fì'u lu kxaylte:



Fì'u lu pxiwll:



Fì'u lu txumtsä'wll:



Fì'u lu paywll:



Fì'u lu talioang:

