

Lesson Seven: -ru, -yă, and si

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Kaltxi. This time I wanna talk about some other things that go onto the end of words, and some stuff.

Endings: -ru, -l, -ti

We've talked about -il, -l and -ti, -it, -t. We've also already talked a *little bit* about using -ur, -ru, -r before, but in this post I want to talk more about it. I also wanna talk about how to use -yă, -ă. Ok so let's get started with some examples.

Examples:

1. **Oe yomtìng ikranur.**
I feed to the ikran.
I feed the ikran.

As you see in this example, **yomtìng** is a special action where the person feeding (giving the food) stays as it is, and the one being fed gets -ur, -ru, -r on the end.

2. **Oel ngaru tskoti tìng.**
I give a bow to you.
I give you a bow.
3. **Poru tsayli'ut oel li pameng.**
I already told those words to her.
I already told her that.
4. **Pol uniltiranyuru kar fya'oti Na'viyă.**
She teaches the Way of the Na'vi to the dreamwalker.
She teaches the dreamwalker the ways of the Na'vi
5. **Ngaru oel fi'uti pănùtìng.**
I promise this to you.

I promise you this.

Those Crazy "____ si" Words

Now. I'll bet most of you if not all have seen the Na'vi word **si**. I know that the dictionary definition is *crazy* and *scary*. It's actually simple. Here's how it works:

Examples:

6. **Ngaru irayo si oe.**
I do thanks to you.
I thank you.
7. **Oeru srung si nga.**
You do assistance to me
you help me.
8. **Po awngaru kavuk si.**
He does betrayal to us.
He betrays us.
9. **Tsa'u oeyä eltur titxen si.**
That does awakening to my brain.
That awakens my brain.
That's interesting.

This one is a common phrase. To say something is interesting in Na'vi, you say it "wakes up the brain". **eltur titxen si, kefyak?** (*Interesting, isn't it?*)

10. **Oe kite'e si Omatikayaru.**
I do service to the Omatikaya.
I serve the Omatikaya clan.

See the pattern?

- The word **si** sort of means "do"
- **si** almost never stands alone. It's usually a word then si.
- You can't just use it with any word. Luckily, all the "____ si" words are all listed in the dictionary.
- All the ones above use **-ur**, **-ru** on the end of the one receiving the action.
- The one doing the action just stays as is.

Ending: -ä

And now, a little about the **-yä**, **-ä**. You may have noticed this bit on the end of words in examples 4 and 9. It's really simple:

- **-yä** and **-ä** are the same. There are two of them so there is a

choice to use which one flows the best.

- Use **-yä** on words that end with any of these: a ä e i ì.
- Use **-ä** on words that end with anything else.
- These are put on the word which is owning the other. **-yä** and **-ä** are very similar to the English **'s** or **of the**.
- **yä** can be put onto words like **oe** (*I*), **nga** (*you*), **po** (*s/he*), etc. to change the meaning to *my*, *your*, *his/her*, etc. But watch out! When you do this, these kinds of words change a bit so that they end in **"-eyä"** instead of **"ayä"** or **"oyä"**

Examples:

11. **Ngeyä** ikran **lu** ta'lengean.
Your ikran *is* skin-blue.
12. **Menari** **Na'viyä** **lu** rim
The eyes of the Na'vi are yellow.
13. **Txewiyä** 'eylanä sempul **lu** taronyu atxantsan.
Txewi's friend's father is an excellent hunter.

Silpey oe, fisänumvi **srung** sayi **ayngaru**. **Hayalovay**.
(*I hope, This lesson will help you. Until next time.*)