

The Complete Guide to Affixes in Na'vi

By: Txawey sì Tirea Aean

[Original Post](#) by

Tirea Aean

Current Version: 0.3

Last Updated: November 3, 2018

Contents

0	Annoying Front-of-Book Stuff	5
0.1	Introduction	5
0.2	Layout	5
1	Table Of Affixes	7
2	Affixes	11
2.1	Prefixes	11
2.1.1	Productive	11
2.1.2	Non-Productive	14
2.2	Infixes	15
2.3	Suffixes	15
2.3.1	Productive	15
2.3.2	Non-Productive	15

Chapter 0

Annoying Front-of-Book Stuff

0.1 Introduction

Welcome to the Complete Guide to Affixes in Na'vi! This is a compilation and expansion on the original forum post from Tirea Aean which detailed every affix in Na'vi. Here I will expand on this by adding any information that has changed since the original post was edited in 2016 as well as providing three different sorting arrangements of the affixes: first sorted by location (prefix, infix, suffix), then by parts of speech, and finally by productivity vs. non-productivity.

0.2 Layout

Every entry will have the same layout which is as follows:

Affix±: *Productivity and Affix Type* [Part of Speech] *Meanings/Implications*

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvìhu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

Chapter 1

Table Of Affixes

Affix	Productive?	Fix Location	Part of Speech	Quick Meaning
fi—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	This <noun>
tsa—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	That <noun>
me+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Two <noun>s
pxe+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Three <noun>s
ay+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	<noun>s (4+/unspecified)
fay+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	These <noun>s [fi + ay]
tsay+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Those <noun>s [tsa + ay]
fne—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Type of <noun>
sna—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Group of <noun>s (Living things/n.f.p.)
munsna—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Pair of <noun>s
fra—	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	Every <noun>
fray+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	All of these <noun>s [fra + ay]
pe+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	What/Which <noun>...?
pem+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	What/Which two <noun>s...? [pe + me]
pep+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	What/Which three <noun>s...? [pe + pxe]
pay+	Srane	Prefix	Nouns	What/Which <noun>s...? [pe + ay]
tsuk—	Srane	Prefix	Verbs	<verb>able

Affix	Productive?	Fix Location	Part of Speech	Quick Meaning
ketsuk—	Srane	Prefix	Verbs	Un<verb>able
a—	Srane	Prefix	Adjectives	← attribution marker
nì—	Srane	Prefix	Adjectives	<adjective>ly
ke—	Srane	Prefix	Adjectives	Un<adjective>
nìk—	Srane	Prefix	Adverbs	Un<adverb>
sä—	Kehe	Prefix	?	Derives instrumental nouns
tì—	Kehe	Prefix	?	Derives nouns
le—	Kehe	Prefix	?	Derives adjectives
kaw—	Kehe	Prefix	?	Derives none/not one <X>
<äp>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Reflexive
<eyk>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Causitive
<am>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Past
<ìm>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Recent Past
<ìy>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Near Future
<ìsy>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Near Future w/ Determination
<ay>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Future
<asy>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Future w/ Determination
	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Perfective
<er>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Imperfective
<alm>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Past Perfective [am + ol]
<ilm>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Recent Past Perfective [ìm + ol]
<ily>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Near Future Perfective [ìy + ol]
<aly>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Future Perfective [ay + ol]
<arm>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Past Imperfective [am + er]
<irm>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Recent Past Imperfective [ìm + er]
<iry>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Near Future Imperfective [ìy + er]
<ary>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Future Imperfective [ay + er]

Affix	Productive?	Fix Location	Part of Speech	Quick Meaning
<iv>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Subjunctive
<imv>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Past Subjunctive [iv + am/\im]
<iyev>/<ìyev>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Future Subjunctive [iv + ay/\iy]
<ilv>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Perfective Subjunctive [iv + ol]
<irv>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Imperfective Subjunctive [iv + er]
<us>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Active Participle
<awn>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Passive Participle
<ei>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Positive Affect
<äng>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Negative Affect
<uy>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Honorific
<ats>	Srane	Infix	Verbs	Inferential

Chapter 2

Affixes

2.1 Prefixes

2.1.1 Productive

2.1.1.1 Nouns

fi—: *Productive Prefix* [Nouns/Pronouns] Translates to "This (noun)". Used to directly reference a specific instance of a noun. Typically either something in temporal or spacial proximity to the speaker or directly relevant to the topic the speaker is currently discussing. Also part of the contracted words **fwa**, **fula**, **futa**, and **furia**.
Examples: 'upxare message → **fi**'upxare this message | Neytiril oeru toling **fi**'upxaret Neytiri gave this message to me. Source: [NEED TO FIND](#)

tsa—: *Productive Prefix* [Nouns/Pronouns] Translates to "That (noun)". Used to indirectly reference a specific instance of a noun. Typically either something far in temporal or spacial proximity to the speaker or indirectly relevant to the topic the speaker is currently discussing. Also part of the contracted words **tsawa**, **tsala**, **tsata**, and **tsaria**.
Examples: 'upxare message → **tsa**'upxare that message | Neytiril oeru toling **tsa**'upxaret Neytiri gave that message to me. Source: [NEED TO FIND](#)

me+: *Productive Prefix* [Nouns/Pronouns] Dual plural. Used to mean two of a noun.
Examples: pxorpam ejective consonant → **me**porpam two ejective consonants | tsun pivlltxe

oe meporpamit slä ke tsun pivlltxe pum apxeyve I can say 2 ejectives, but I can't say the third.

Source: [NEED TO FIND](#)

pxe+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Trial prefix. Used to mean three of a noun.

Examples: fya'o way, path, manner → pxefya'o three paths, three ways, three manners | furia sop tsatsengne pxefya'o lu there are three ways to travel to that place. Source: [NEED TO FIND](#)

ay+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Plural prefix. Means four or more of a noun.

Examples: TBD TBD → ayTBD TBD | TBD ayTBD TBD Source: [NEED TO FIND](#)

fay+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Combination of **fi-** and **ay+**. Means "these nouns."

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

tsay+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Combination of **tsa-** and **ay+**. Means "those nouns."

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

fne—: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Means type of. Used to say "type of noun."

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

sna—: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] A grouping affix. Used for groups of living things but not people.

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

munsna—: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] A grouping affix. Used to mean a pair of nouns.

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

fra—: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Every. Used to say every noun.

Examples: li'u word → li'uvihu li'u Affixed Word | natkenong li'uking li'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

fray+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] Comes from **fra-** and **ay+**. Means all of these. Used to say all of these nouns.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

pe+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] What <noun> ...? Changes the phrase from a statement to a question.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

pem+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] What two <noun>s ...? Changes the phrase from a statement to a question regarding a dual noun.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

pep+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] What three <noun>s ...? Changes the phrase from a statement to a question regarding a trial noun.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

pay+: Productive Prefix [Nouns/Pronouns] What <noun>s ...? Changes the phrase from a statement to a question regarding an unspecified number of a specific noun.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

2.1.1.2 Verbs

tsuk—: Productive Prefix [Verbs] Changes <verb> to the adjective meaning <verb>able.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

ketsuk—: Productive Prefix [Verbs] Changes <verb> to the adjective meaning un<verb>able.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

2.1.1.3 Adjectives

a—: *Productive Prefix* [Adjectives] The adjective to which this is attached is attributed to the noun before (i.e. to the left).

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

nì—: *Productive Prefix* [Adjectives] Turns an adjective into an adverb. Essentially has a similar meaning to the English -ly ending. If the adjective starts with e, and the e is stressed, then the ì drops. If the e is not stressed, the e is dropped.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

ke—: *Productive Prefix* [Adjectives] Turns an adjective into its opposite. Use only if the opposite doesn't already exist. For adjectives with le- the ke merges to form kel- unless the result would be an illegal consonant cluster. If the latter case would occur, it stays as kele-.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

2.1.1.4 Adverbs

nìk—: *Productive Prefix* [Adverbs] Combination of nì- and ke- to create the negative version of the adverb. Becomes nìk- when added to a negative verb.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

2.1.2 Non-Productive

sä—: *Non-Productive Prefix* An instrumental noun deriving prefix. Derives nouns which have the meaning of an instrument or tool relating to the root word.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence

with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

tì—: *Non-Productive Prefix* A noun deriving prefix. Derives nouns which typically mean the noun form of the root word.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

le—: *Non-Productive Prefix* An adjective deriving prefix. Derives adjectives which typically mean the adjectival form of the root word.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

kaw—: *Non-Productive Prefix* A negative prefix meaning "no" or "not one." Typically gives the "no X" or "not one X" meaning when attached to a noun.

Examples: lì'u word → lì'uvihu lì'u Affixed Word | natkenong lì'ukìng lì'uhu Example Sentence with the Word Source: [Source Page](#)

2.2 Infixes

2.3 Suffixes

2.3.1 Productive

2.3.1.1 Nouns/Pronouns

2.3.1.2 Verbs

2.3.1.3 Adjectives

2.3.1.4 Other

2.3.2 Non-Productive