

Aeneron for Linguists

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Le Aenero Oleneruton Oporat

Iko oni le Seiboldos Krixanon Avoat

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Introduction

Otuerenivemni! Welcome! This book will cover all of the Grammatical Concepts of the Aeneron language in hopes that it will provide a valuable learning and reference resource. The book begins with the Phonology, the sounds, of the language. It then moves into the most basic parts of speech: Nouns, Articles, Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, and Verbs. Verbs are then explored more in-depth before moving on to Syntax. The Syntax sections will cover the different phrases and word order, Questions, Conjunctions, Comparatives and Suprlatives, Anaphora, and finally, Subordinate Sentences. Reference charts are provided at the end of the book to quickly look up anything you may need; however, it's best to memorize the information in these charts. A dictionary is also provided, with the most-used words near the beginning, to help you get started using the language.

Aeneron is the result of many years of work, improvement, and revision. It is a grammar-focused artistic conlang. It's the first real language with a close-to-complete grammar that I have ever created, and is the language in which I experimented with various different ideas with each new iteration of the language. The last iteration, in 2019, was the finalization of the language, rewriting of much of the book, the improvement of the lexicon, and the provision of updated example texts. These example texts are provided just before the Reference Charts, Appendix A.

The next steps for this language are providing more exmples and resources, continuing to expand the lexicon, and starting to work on necessary computer tools to help learners and potential speakers of all levels. A necessary aspect to the growth of this language is through the continual expansion of the lexicon. Therefore, a guide has been created, in Appendix D, that shows how to come up with new words in order to help new speakers through the creation of words. This will also allow for a more naturalistic approach to the growth of the language.

Phonology

Chapter 1: Sounds

Consonants

These are the consonants that are used in Aeneron. The left side is the orthographic representation, and the right side is the IPA.

- P - [p]
- B - [b]
- T - [t]
- D - [d]
- K - [k]
- G - [g]
- M - [m]
- N - [n]
- R - [r]
- F - [f]
- V - [v]
- Th - [θ]
- S - [s]
- Z - [z]
- Sh - [ʃ]
- J - [ʒ]
- X - [x]
- L - [l]
- Ch - [tʃ]
- Tl - [tʰ]

Vowels

Here are the IPA symbols for the vowels used in Aeneron, on the right side, and the orthographic representations on the left side:

- A - [a]
- E - [e]
- I - [i]
- O - [o]
- U - [u]

Diphthongs

Here are the diphthongs used in Aeneron. These are allowed together in a nucleus of one syllable.

- Ai
- Oi
- Oa
- Eu
- Oe
- Ue
- Ae

Chapter 2: Phonotactics (TODO)

Here is the basic pattern for a syllable in Aeneron:

- (O)N(C)
- (*onset*) *nucleus* (*coda*)

Parentheses denotes an optional character.

These are the constrictions for Aeneron syllables:

1. All syllables must have a nucleus, as a vowel or diphthong
2. No geminates
3. Only Nasals, liquids, and “s” and “z” are allowed in a coda, and must be alone. (IFFY RULE)
4. Consonants must be alone in an onset, unless they allow a liquid with them, like these:
 - a. Stops (except for “t” and “d”)
 - b. Fricatives (except for “th” and “x”)
5. A Nasal and Liquid (and “s” and “z”) is an onset first, unless the onset is already full, then the coda of the previous syllable, and if the coda is already full, it is not a valid Aeneron word.
6. There can only be one liquid in a syllable.

These are the categories of sounds:

- **Stops** – *p, b, t, d, k, g*
- **Affricatives** – *ch*
- **Fricatives** – *f, v, th, s, z, sh, j, x*
- **Nasals** – *m, n*
- **Flaps/Taps** – *r*
- **Liquids** – *l*
- **Vowels** – *a, e, i, o, u*
- **Diphthongs** – *oi, ai, oa, eu, oe, ue, ae*

Morphosyntax

Chapter 1: Nouns – “Sonuno”

The prefix of a noun determines its gender and number. The suffix determines its case. You can put infixes directly before the suffix to change the meaning of the noun.

Gender

All nouns have gender. The gender system in Aeneron is purely semantic. There are three genders in Aeneron:

- **Masculine** – Used for *male humans* and *animals*, and *inanimate objects* including life forms that do not have a gender.
- **Feminine** – Used for *female humans* and *animals*.
- **General** – Used for a *generalization* or *unknown*. It can also be used for unspecified, but *assumed* gender.

English Examples

- o The person walked the dog. – *General*
- o A cat is stupid. / Cats are stupid. – *General*
- o Books are fun to read. – *General*
- o The books are fun to read. – *Masculine*
- o The book is cool. – *Masculine*
- o It is a female cat. – *Feminine*
- o It is a male cat. – *Masculine*
- o It is a cat. – *General*

Number

- **Nolar** – None, Zero, Nothing ???
- **Plural** – More than one
- **Singular** – Only one

Case

We use **case** to specify the purpose/function of the word. Aeneron uses the Nominative/Accusative alignment. There are 7 cases in total:

- **Nominative** – Subject
- **Accusative** – Direct object
- **Ablative** – Expresses motion away from something and a reason/purpose for doing something (Usually as an Ablative noun of a Gerund, but never an ablative of an infinitive)
- **Genitive** – Possession (used for the possessor, must go in front of possessed object)
- **Dative** – Indirect object (and object with which something is given to)
- **Vocative** – Person being addressed (usually at the very end or beginning of a sentence)
- **Instrumental** – *Instrument/means by with/which* the subject *achieves* or *accomplishes* an *action*.
- **The locative (in, at) and the lative (to, towards, into) is expressed by the words taking different forms as adverbs.**

Possession

The case for possession is the **Genitive case**. The possessor uses this case and usually goes directly in front of the object/person being possessed. This is different from how adjectives work, as they go after the noun they describe.

Prefixes

	Nolar	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<i>to-</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>so-</i>
Feminine	<i>ta-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>sa-</i>
General	<i>tol-</i>	<i>ol-</i>	<i>sol-</i>

- Often times, the prefix of a masculine singular noun can be omitted. However, this should NOT be done if the previous word ends in an “-a” or “-ol”.

Suffixes

Nom.	-o
Acc.	-on
Abl.	-ob
Dat.	-oni
Gen.	-os
Voc.	-ov
Inst.	-onu

Infixes

Infixes are used to modify the original meaning of the word. They can be placed directly before the suffix of the noun or directly after the prefix of the noun. Some are defined below:

Placed After Prefix

- *Place* *-ka-*
- *Tool* *-le-* (OR sometimes *-lo-*)

Placed Before Suffix

- *Diminutive (smaller)* *-in-*
- *Diminutive+ (smallest)* *-im-*
- *Augmentative (bigger)* *-em-*
- *Studier of* *-ut-* OR *-osutet-*

Chapter 2: Articles – “Soriclo”

All nouns are required to have an **article** (e.g. *the, a, an*). Pronouns, however, do not need an article (there are some exceptions where pronouns do need articles. These are covered in later sections). Articles must match the noun by gender and number. There are two types of articles: **Definite** (*the*) and **Indefinite** (*a/an*).

<i>Singular</i>	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Ureno</i>	<i>Urena</i>	<i>Ureno</i>
Definite	<i>Et</i>	<i>Et</i>	<i>Et</i>

<i>Plural</i>	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Sen</i>	<i>Sen</i>	<i>Sen</i>
Definite	<i>Lo</i>	<i>La</i>	<i>Lo</i>

<i>Nolar</i>	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Definite	<i>To</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>To</i>

- ❖ Always use “*le*” for names.
- ❖ “*So*” is another Article that is sometimes used, but only for plural nouns. This Article will be covered in a later chapter.

Chapter 3: Pronouns – “So Losanoreto lé Onunon”

There are many pronouns in Aeneron. They can be grouped into 2 categories:

- **Personal Pronouns**
- **Correlatives** (Based from Esperanto's correlatives)

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns use case, gender, number, and person.

	1		2		3					
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.			Plural		
Nom.	Oio	Soio	Oro	Soro	Ite	Ito	Ita	Site	Sito	Sita
Acc.	Oion	Soion	Oron	Soron	Iten	Iton	Itan	Siten	Siton	Sitan
Abl.	Oiob	Soiob	Orob	Sorob	Iteb	Itob	Itab	Siteb	Sitob	Sitab
Dat.	Oioni	Soioni	Oroni	Soroni	Iteni	Itoni	Itani	Siteni	Sitoni	Sitani
Gen.	Oia	Soia	Ora	Sora	Aite	Aito	Aita	Saite	Saito	Saita
Voc.	Oiov	Soiov	Orav	Sorav	Itev	Itov	Itav	Sitev	Sitov	Sitav
Inst.	Oionu	Soionu	Oronu	Soronu	Itenu	Itonu	Itanu	Sitenu	Sitonu	Sitanu

Demonstratives

Demonstratives are adjectives that distinguish between similar entities. These are irregular because they don't act like normal adjectives, as they go before the noun, rather than after it. However, the noun is optional. When they do not have a noun, they act like substantives. Example: *Iko odogevo...* (This dog...) vs. *Iko...* (This [thing] ...)

- **This + [n.]** – *Iko + [n.]*
- **That + [n.]** – *Ujo + [n.]*
- **These + [n.]** – *Siko + [n.]*
- **Those + [n.]** – *Sujo + [n.]*

- ❖ You will notice that it is very common to replace the article of the noun with the demonstrative. This is valid, as the article is optional in this case.

Correlatives

Correlatives are made by a beginning and an end which are determined by its meaning. They are based on Esperanto's correlative system.

Beginning		Ending	
ati-	what/which	-o	thing
di-	that	-e	one/person
si-	some	-k	kind/sort of
é(i)- *	every	-an	manner, in... way
tó-	no-	-a	place
xú-	any-		

- ❖ If the “i”, in the beginning for *every*, has to be removed when an ending with one letter (a vowel) is attached, the accent is pushed to the right by one vowel!

All of the Correlatives

	What/Which	That	Some	Every	No-	Any-
Thing	Ató	Do	Só	Eló	Tó	Xó
One/Person	Até	Dé	Se	Elé	Té	Xé
Kind/Sort of	Atik	Dik	Sik	Eik	Tok	Xúk
Manner, in... way	Atilan	Dilan	Silan	Eilan	Tolan	Xulan
Place	Atá	Dá	Sa	Elá	Ta	Xa
Time	Atime	Dime	Sime	Eime	Tome	Xume
Quantity	Atíloke	Díloke	Síloke	Éiloke	Tóloke	Xúloke
Reason, in... reason	Atires	Dires	Sires	Erés	Tores	Xures
One's/Person's	Atílonge	Dílonge	Sílonge	Éilong	Tólonge	Xúlonge
General	Atíloni	Díloni	Síloni	Éiloni	Tóloni	Xúloni

- ❖ **Style Tip:** You should use the correlative versions of the question words for academic/professional texts/speaking.
- ❖ Some correlatives have accents to differentiate between other words.
- ❖ There are other more common words that are used for the question words:
 - **How** - atilan/xouto
 - **When** - atime/ijti
 - **Why** - atires/avto
 - **What** - ató/auto
 - **Where** - atá/lujmo
 - **Who** - até/xako
 - **Which** - atik/eko
 - **How much** - atíloke/kado
- In order to use *this* (instead of *that*), you can put “iko” in front of the correlative that uses *that*. Example: **that thing** - Do *and* **this thing** - Iko do

The Indefinite Pronoun – “Oni”

“**Oni**” is the indefinite pronoun. It is used when you want to talk about anything, many things, or some undefined thing(s). It can also be something that is assumed. It is normally singular, but can also be plural, “**Soni**”. It does **not** have gender, but does use **case**! Many times, you may want to use Oni and its variations after an adjective, or after the word “*de*”, however this is not necessary unless you must specify that it is plural or nolar when it is not commonly assumed as that.

Case in Correlatives

To represent case in correlatives, you add a suffix to them.

Suffixes

Nom.	--
Acc.	-(o)n
Abl.	-(o)b
Dat.	-(n)i
Gen.	-(n)a
Voc.	-(o)v
Inst.	-(n)u

Examples

Ató	Atíloke	Síloke
Atón	Atíloken	Sílonen
Atób	Atílokeb	Sílokeb
Atoni	Atilókeni *	Síloni **
Atona	Atilókena *	Sílonas **
Atóv	Atílokev	Sílokev
Atonu	Atilókenu *	Sílonu **

- ❖ * Irregular
- ❖ ** If a correlative ends in “-one” and you are adding “-(n)i”, “-(n)a”, or “-(n)u”, you can just get rid of the “n” and the “e” from “-one”.
Example: Síloke -> Sílonu (NOT Sílonenu)
- ❖ You can convert correlatives to adverbs. This is most useful for “how”, “Atílan”.
Examples: Atílan -> Atílane, Ató -> Atole (Put “l” before “-e” if the correlative ends in a vowel. Also, the accent was removed on Atole because the “o” was already in the second to last syllable).
- ❖ Words that end in “-one” or “-oni” are converted into adjectives by putting “-k” at the end of it.
Examples: Síloke -> Sílokek

Indicating Motion

To indicate motion (e.g. “to where?” rather than “where?”), you simply put “to” in front of the correlative.

- **Where** – atá (or *lujmo*)
- **To where** – to atá (or *to lujmo*)
- There is an exception. If you are using “tó”, you instead just use “tól” (**to nothing**).

Chapter 4: Adjectives – “Sodejeto”

Adjectives must match the noun they describe in case, gender, and number. The prefixes of adjectives are the same as nouns. The suffixes still determine the case, but they are slightly different from noun suffixes, although very similar.

Prefixes

	Nolar	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<i>to-</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>so-</i>
Feminine	<i>ta-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>sa-</i>
General	<i>tol-</i>	<i>ol-</i>	<i>sol-</i>

Suffixes

Nom.	-a
Acc.	-an
Abl.	-ab
Dat.	-ani
Gen.	-as
Voc.	-av
Inst.	-anu

Substantives

Substantives are adjectives that do not have nouns to describe. The nouns they refer to are assumed. For example, when saying “the poor” the noun “people” is assumed. A substantive is an adjective acting like a noun. They keep their form (suffixes, infixes, and prefixes); However, they DO need an Article! Here are some examples:

- **The beautiful** – *Et obela...*
- **A beautiful** – *Ureno obela...*

Chapter 5: Verbs – “Sovebo”

There are many different types and components of verbs in Aenero. Each verb *usually* has:

- Tense and Aspect
- Number (from the subject)
- Mood and Modality
- Person (from the subject)
- Reflexiveness
- Active/Passive

Infinitive Verbs - “ifino de ovebo”

Infinitive verbs are the most basic form of verbs. The prefix is always “o-” and the suffix is either “-av” or “-iv”, depending on the verb. The infinitive form of a verb is not very common in Aeneron. They are really only used when talking about a particular verb and in dictionaries. Examples:

- **To sing** – *Osinexav*
- **To see** – *Osuerapiv*

Transitive, Intransitive, and Reflexive

Verbs must be one of these. The prefix of the verb determines whether it is reflexive or not, but does not determine whether it is transitive, intransitive, or one of the other types.

- **Transitive** – It happens to something (He chased her)
- **Intransitive** – It just happens (He ran)
- **Reflexive** – It happens to the subject (He chased himself) OR The indirect object is the subject (He gave a day to himself)
- **Reflexive verbs use reflexive pronouns directly before the verb.**

Active and Passive

Verbs can either be active or passive. The prefix of the verb determines which one it is:

- **Active** – Most used. Receiver is the object. (He chased her)
- **Passive** – Gives emphasis to the receiver. Receiver is the subject. (She was chased by him)

Verb Modality and Moods

Modality expresses the speaker’s attitude toward the action or state given by the verb, especially with regard to *degree of necessity, obligation, permission, determination or willingness, and degree of probability*.

Mood is the inflection of modality. It is modality, but shown using affixes to verbs rather than by other means, for example *auxiliary/modal verbs*. Aeneron uses 4 moods:

- **Indicative** – Factual (most used, and default form of verb)
- **Imperative** – Command
- **Subjunctive** – Doubt, uncertainty, subjectivity
- **Conditional** – Probability, Possibility

Person and Number

Aeneron verbs indicate the person of their subject by their prefix and the number by their suffix. The subject is optional if you have a prefix and the subject would have been a personal pronoun.

Tenses

Aenero uses 5 basic tenses. These 5 are as follows:

- **Present** – I sing.
- **Preterite** – I sang.
- **Imperfect** – I used to sing.
- **Present Perfect** – I have sang.
- **Future** – I will sing.

Prefixes

Verb prefixes tell active/passive and the person of the subject.

	Active	Passive
<i>Oio/Soio</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Oro/Soro</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ito/Sito</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ita/Sita</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ite/Site</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Oni</i>	<i>i-</i>	<i>ae-</i>

- The **oni** form is used when the subject should be assumed. Some verbs have a prefix of “i-” in their infinitive forms. This is to show that the verb must use the **oni** form and that the subject should always be assumed.

Suffixes

Verb suffixes tell tense/aspect, number, and if the verb is passive (for plural only). The suffixes also depend on the verb’s infinitive form, whether it ends in “-iv” or “-av”.

IV Verb Suffixes

		Present		Preterite		Present Perfect	
active	Sing.	Plural	active	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
	-i	-aj		-o	-ej	-in	-ij
passive	-i	-an	passive	-o	-en	-in	-it
		Imperfect		Future			
active	Sing.	Plural	active	Sing.	Plural		
	-a	-uj		-u	-ue		
passive	-a	-un	passive	-u	-uen		

- Nolar nouns use the singular forms.

AV Verb Suffixes

		Present		Preterite		Present Perfect	
active	passive	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
		-at	-id	-ot	-ed	-it	-ig
active	passive	-at	-ad	-ot	-en	-it	-it

		Imperfect		Future	
active	passive	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
		-ad	-ud	-u	-ue
active	passive	-ad	-ug	-u	-uen

- Nolar nouns use the singular forms.

Negating Verbs

You can **negate** verbs by simple adding “**n-**” as a prefix. For example: *osinexat* (I sing) -> *nosinexat* (I do not sing)

Pronominal Verbs

The defining characteristic of **pronominal verbs** is that their subjects are acting upon themselves. The three types are described below:

- **Reflexive** – Subject is acting on itself
- **Reciprocal** – Subject is acting on itself, translates to “each other”
- **Idiomatic** – Slightly changes original verb meaning

The infinitive of **pronominal verbs** start with “**lo-**”. When you conjugate these verbs, you must put the reflexive pronoun **before** the verb. Examples:

- **lojéupoviv** ->
 - o to ojéupovi
 - o lo ojéupovi
 - o do ojéupovi
 - o ETC.

Reflexive Verbs

The subject performs the action of the verb upon itself. Examples:

- **ojéupoviv** – to hit
- **lojéupoviv** – to hit one's self
- **Oio ojéupovi...** – I hit...
- **Lo ojéupovi.** – I hit myself.

- If you have a reflexive pronoun, a subject pronoun is not needed.

Reciprocal Verbs

These are used to express the idea of reciprocity – doing something to **each other**. The plural forms of reflexive verbs (and reflexive pronouns) are used to express this idea. Examples:

- **osúerapiv** – to watch
- **losúerapiv** – to watch each other
- **Soio los osúerapi.** – We watch each other.

Some verbs can be both reflexive and reciprocal. So, if you want to emphasize reciprocity, you can add the adverb “*orepe*” directly after the verb. Examples:

- *Soio los oxítoji.* – We hit ourselves.
- *Soio los oxítoji orepe.* – We hit each other.

Idiomatic Pronominal Verbs

These are verbs that have the meaning changed when pronominal/reflexive. They are usually for idiomatic reasons. Examples:

- *oduerav* – to sleep
- *loduerav* – to fall asleep
- *Oio oduerat.* – I sleep.
- *(Oio) Lo oduerat.* – I fall asleep.

Reflexive Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
<i>Oio/Soio</i>	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Los</i>
<i>Oro/Soro</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Dos</i>
<i>Ito/Sito</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Tos</i>
<i>Ita/Sita</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<i>Ite/Site</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Tes</i>
Oni	<i>Di</i>	<i>Dis</i>

Verbs that are idiomatic pronominal are usually ones in which the action happens naturally or without any cause. To exist is idiomatic pronominal because the action just is naturally, while to create is not idiomatic because the action is caused by something or someone. You will see many verbs which use this same scheme. Another example is to fall asleep, which is done naturally or without cause, and to sleep, which is done by the subject's own will.

Chapter 6: Adverbs – “Sodevo”

All adverbs end in “-e” and begin with “o-”. Often times, the “o-” prefix may be removed if the previous word ends in a vowel. Nouns of *time* and *location* can be converted into adverbs. We will describe more about these types of nouns in a later section. Examples:

- **Osogo** – city
- **Osoge** – in/to the city
- **Igo** – house
- **Ige** – in/to the house

You can put articles in front of these to specify whether they are definite or indefinite. You can also do this with time adverbs. These are called **adverb articles**. They are:

- **Definite** – *et*
- **Indefinite** – *le*

- **Et osoge** – in/to the city
- **Le osoge** – in/to a city (OR **Le soge**)
- **Et ige** – in/to the house
- **Le ige** – in/to a house

- ❖ Putting “-t” after adverbs of *location* specifies that you are **inside** the location.
- ❖ You can put “-n” after them to specify **movement to** the location. If you want to show *movement from*, you can just use the *Ablative* form of the noun.

- **Et osoge** – in/to the city
- **Et osoget** – in the city
- **Et osogen** – to the city

- **Adjectives that originally describe a noun that was turned into an adverb must also be converted into adverbs.**

Chapter 7: Advanced Verbs

Using Adjectives as Verbs

You can use adjectives as verbs. This is the equivalent of using the English construct “Noun + Helping Verb + Adjective”. To convert an adjective into a verb, you must follow these steps:

1. Remove the prefix and use the correct verb prefix.
2. Remove the adjective suffix and use the correct verb suffix from the **IR Verb Endings**.
3. Append “**la**” to the end.

- **Et odogevo onashila.** – The male dog is black.

Using Nouns as Verbs

You can use nouns as verbs also. This mimics the English construct: “Noun + Helping Verb + Noun”. You just follow these simple rules:

1. Remove the original prefix and use the correct verb prefix.
2. Remove the noun suffix and use the correct verb one from the **AR Verb Endings**.
3. Append one of the following suffixes based on the gender of the noun it was before any changes:

Masculine	-(l)o
Feminine	-(l)i
General	-(l)e

- **Ito odogevato.** – He is a male dog.
- **Ita odogevati.** – She is a female dog.
- **Ito odogevate.** – He is a dog.
- **Ita odogevate.** – She is a dog.
- **Site odogevide.** – They are dogs.

- ❖ As shown in the last example (“Site odogevide”), the plural of the new verb is taken from whether the subject is plural or not, and the suffix of the AR Verb Endings. It is NOT token from whether the original noun was plural or not. This works because if the subject is plural, it is likely that the original noun that was turned into a verb would also be plural. If not, it is easily assumed.

If the noun has an Adjectival Participle Phrase on it, then the participle is converted into a Phrasal Adverbial Participle.

Using Substantive as Verbs

To turn a substantive into a verb, follow the same rules to turn an adjective into a verb. Then, place a Noun(ic) Verb Article before the newly-formed verb.

The Location Verb – “lestav”

The location verb is used to specify only a *location to/in/at*, in a sentence. The word is **“lestav”**! This verb is irregular because it uses a prefix of **“e-”** for active, and a prefix of **“a-”** for passive. It is also **reflexive**.

- **I am in the city.** – *Oio lo estat osoget.*
 - **I was in the city.** – *Lo estat osoget.*
 - **I will be in the city.** – *Lo estu osoget.*
-
- ❖ You can use the “-n” ending on the adverbs to say where you are/was/will be going to rather than at.
 - ❖ You can also use a noun in the ablative case to say where you are/was/will be moving from (as *movement*, not as being from somewhere):
-
- **You are (going) to the city.** – *Do estat osogen.*
 - **You are going from the city.** – *Do estat osogob.*

Participles

Participles are verbs used as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. Using them as adjectives or adverbs allows you to describe other verbs, nouns, or adjectives. The main types of participles are:

- **Adjectival**
- **Adverbial**
- **Infinitive** (*rarely used*)
- **Gerund**
- **Deverbial**
- **Agentive**
- **Nominal**

Adjectival Participles

Adjectival Participles are verbs that act like adjectives. They allow you to describe nouns using verb phrases. An example in English would be: “*The running dog ran.*” Or even “*The was-running dog ran.*” Follow these steps to convert a verb into an Adjectival Participle:

1. Change the prefix to one of the following:

Active	Passive
<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>

- ❖ For reflexive verbs, you should put an “*l-*” at the beginning of the prefix. If it is negative, replace the “*l-*” with an “*n-*”, and put “*lo*” before the verb.

2. After the verb is conjugated, add/append a case ending, including “*v*” if the tense/aspect ending of the verb ends in a vowel, from the following:

Nominative	<i>-(v)a</i>
Accusative	<i>-(v)an</i>
Ablative	<i>-(v)ab</i>
Dative	<i>-(v)ani</i>
Genitive	<i>-(v)as</i>
Vocative	<i>-av / -val</i>
Instrumental	<i>-(v)anu</i>

- ❖ Notice that the vocative changes to “*-val*” when the verb ends in a vowel.

Here are some examples:

- The singing male dog ... - *Et odogevo osinexata ...*
- The was-singing male dog ... - *Et odogevo osinexota ...*
- The will-be-singing dogs ... - *Lo soldogevo osinexuva ...*
- The falling-asleep female dog ... - *Et adogevo loduerata ...*

Adverbial Participles

Adverbial Participles are similar to adjectival participles, but they act as adverbs, and therefore describe verbs and adjectives rather than nouns. Adverbial participles are somewhat complicated to understand. This text will try its best to describe what adverbial participles are and what they do.

In Aeneron, there are two types of Adverbial participles. One is a very common type that is used in many languages. The other is not so common, but an interpretation of it exists in the constructed language *lojban*. Here are the two types:

- Phrasal
- SOMETHING

Phrasal Adverbial Participles

Phrasal Adverbial Participles are the types that are most commonly used as adverbial participles in many languages. In Aeneron, they are called phrasal because they are the only way to create an adverbial phrase. An example of this in English would be “while doing” or “having done”, etc. Note that the subject of the adverbial participle is given by the subject of the verb they modify. This goes for both phrasal adverbial participles and SOMETHING adverbial participles.

Adverbial participles are easier to form than adjectival ones. Follow these steps to convert a verb into a phrasal adverbial participle:

1. Change the prefix to one of the following:

Active	Passive
<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>

- ❖ **For Reflexive verbs, you should append “-l-” to the beginning of the prefix. If it is a negative,**
2. Append the suffix, including “v” if the verb’s tense/aspect suffix ends in a vowel. The suffix is “-(v)e”.

Here are some example uses of phrasal adverbial participles:

- **The dog sings, while eating.** – *Et odogevo osinexat ofudive.*
- **The dog sang, while (he) was eating.** – *Et odogevo osinexot ofudove.*
- **The dog is fast while (he) is running.** – *Et odogevo okizerila olurenive.* (OR **The dog is runningly fast.**)

- This sentence should NOT be taken as a generalization. It doesn’t mean that every time the dog is running he is fast, but rather at this point in time (the present) the dog happens to be fast while he is running.

- ❖ **The last example shows what an adverbial participle on an adjective (or an adjective that was made into a verb) would be used for, and how it would roughly translate to in English. Also, note that you use a phrasal adverbial participle for this type of usage. Using it as a SOMETHING adverbial participle would give it a slightly different meaning, which we will cover next.**
- ❖ **Notice that in order for the sentence to make sense in Aeneron, the tenses of the verb and the participle must match. For example: “The dog sang, while (he) was eating” works, but “The dog sang, while (he) is eating” seems like it works, but doesn’t in Aeneron because “while” means the two events happened at the same time. If the tenses were different, the actions wouldn’t have happened at the same time and would therefore make the sentence invalid.**

SOMETHING Adverbial Participle

SOMETHING Adverbial Participles is a type that is not very common in natural languages. It is, however, expressible in a constructed language called *lojban*. SOMETHING Adverbial Participles are used to change the meaning of the verb they describe. They are ONLY used for verbs. They cannot be used for adjectives. They can, however, be used for verbs that were once adjectives. These adverbial participles cannot have different tenses. They can usually be translated into English by the construct “Verb + in a/an + adverbial participle + way/manner”.

The steps to convert a verb into a SOMETHING adverbial participle are outlined below:

1. Change the prefix to one of the following:

Active	Passive
<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>

2. Change the suffix of the infinitive form of the verb into “-(v)el”, including the “v” if the verb root ends in a vowel.

Here are some example uses of SOMETHING adverbial participles:

- **The dog sings in an eating way/manner.** – *Et odogevo osinexat ofudel.*
- **The dog sang in a walking way/manner.** – *Et odogevo osinexot oluenel.*
- **The dog is fast in a running way/manner.** – *Et odogevo okizerila olurenel.*

- You can see how the meaning changes very slightly in this sentence. This sentence and the one from the previous section (that uses the phrasal adverbial form) basically have the same meaning, but they are slightly different.

Participle Objects

In Aeneron, you can specify the arguments to a participle, including adjectives and adverbs. To do this, you simply change the articles of any nouns to the ones listed below and put them directly after the participle. If it is reflexive, you put the reflexive pronouns before the participle, as with any other verb. These articles are called **Participle Object Articles**.

	Singular	Plural	Nolar
Definite	<i>lé</i>	<i>lés</i>	<i>lét</i>
Indefinite	<i>ulé</i>	<i>ulés</i>	<i>ulét</i>
Name	<i>uné</i>	<i>unés</i>	<i>unét</i>

- ❖ The word “jó” should be put before *adverbs* that describe the participle. This is not needed for adjectives that describe any noun inside the participle phrase.

Here are some examples:

- **The eating male dog is brown.** – *Et odogevo ofudiva oblimilo.*
- **The eating-a-bird male dog is brown.** – *Et odogevo ofudiva ulé olmedevon oblimilo.*
- **The giving-a-bird-to-him male dog is singing.** – *Et odogevo ogimaniva ulé olmedevon lé itoni osinexat.*
 - When using these constructs, pronouns must have an article.
- **The giving-the-food-to-himself male dog is singing.** – *Et odogevo tom ogimaniva lé iumon osinexat.*
 - Note that this example uses **Dative Reflexiveness**, or also known as **Indirect Object Reflexiveness**. This is because the himself (the indirect/dative object of the participle) is referring to the subject of the participle, which is the noun the participle describes. In this case, the Indirect Object Reflexive Pronoun is “tom”. Indirect Object Reflexive verbs are covered in the next section.
- **The falling-asleep male dog is living.** – *Et odogevo loduerata oloat.*
 - Note that this example uses a reflexive verb.
- **The not-falling-asleep Christian is singing.** – *Le Krixano lo noduerata oloat.*
 - Note that sometimes “lo noduerata” may be written as “no loduerata”.

Indirect Object Reflexiveness

You have already learned how to create reflexive verbs; however, those verbs were actually only one type of reflexive verbs. They were **Direct Object Reflexive Verbs**. There are other types called **Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs**, and **Multi-Object Reflexive Verbs**. They are described below:

- **Direct Object Reflexive Verbs** – This is when the Direct object is the same as the subject.
- **Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs** – This is when the Indirect object is the same as the subject.
- **Multi-Object Reflexive Verbs** – This is when the Direct and Indirect objects are the same as the subject.

Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs

Verbs in the infinitive end in “-le” when they are **Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs**. Example: **ogimanivle** – to give to oneself

You put the indirect object reflexive verb pronouns, listed below, before the verb when conjugating the verb:

		Singular	Plural	Nolar
Oio/Soio		<i>lom</i>	<i>som</i>	<i>nom</i>
Oro/Soro	2	<i>dom</i>	<i>deso</i>	<i>deno</i>
Ito/Sito	3	<i>tom</i>	<i>teso</i>	<i>teno</i>
Ita/Sita		<i>tam</i>	<i>tesa</i>	<i>tena</i>
Ite/Site		<i>tem</i>	<i>tese</i>	<i>tene</i>
Oni		<i>dim</i>	<i>desi</i>	<i>deni</i>

Here are some examples of its use:

- **I give a book to myself.** – *Oio et obokalon lom ogimani.* OR *Lom et obokalon ogimani.*
 - Notice that you can often omit the subject if it is a pronoun or if subject is same as previous sentence(s).

Multi-Object Reflexive Verbs

Verbs in the infinitive begin with “lo-” and end with “-le” when they are **Multi-Object Reflexive Verbs**. Example: **logimanivle** – to give oneself to oneself

You put the direct object reflexive pronoun first, then the indirect object reflexive pronoun second, all before the verb. Here are some examples:

- **I give myself to myself.** – *Oio lo lom ogimani.* OR *Lo lom ogimani.*

The “osulo” Pronoun

The “**osulo**” pronoun is used when an argument to a verb (that is NOT the indirect/dative object, or the direct/accusative object) is the same as the subject. There is one exception, this does NOT work with ownership, or the *genitive case*. Here are some examples below:

- **I learn (about) myself for myself.** – *Oio lo olini et osulob.* OR *Lo et osulob olini.*

Verbal Nouns

Verbal Nouns are verbs used as nouns. Aeneron has 5 main forms:

- **Infinitive** – Rarely ever used when speaking/writing
- **Gerund**
- **Deverbial**
- **Agentive**
- **Nominal**

Infinitive – “ifino de ovebo”

These are the verbs you have been using. These are the ones that can end in either “-iv” and “-av”. These are rarely used, except for conjugating verbs.

Gerund – “ogero de ovebo”

To make the gerund form, change the infinitive ending (IV or AV) to “-ido”. Here is an example:

- **Killing is bad.** – *Et omalvuido omalifudivo.*
 - Notice that an article is used.

Deverbial – “odeblo de ovebo”

For this form, you change the infinitive ending (IV or AV) to “-áto”. Here is an example:

- **The killings were bad.** – *Lo somalvoáto omalifudejo.*

More Examples

- **The sung singing was good.** – *Et osinexato asinexata oifudovo.*
- **I sang the singing.** – *Oio et osinexaton osinexot.*
- **The singing bird sang.** – *Et olmedevo osinexata osinexot.*

Agentive

You can make the agentive form of a verb by changing the infinitive ending to “-eto”. The agentive form in Aeneron is equivalent to adding “-er” to the end of a verb in English.

- **Osinexeto** – *one who sings, singer*
- **Asinexeto** – *something that is sung, song*
- ❖ **The Agentive form of a verb is also called an Agent Noun.**
- ❖ **Use the “elo-” prefix if reflexive and using general gender:** *lovoav -> elovoeto*

Nominal

You can form the nominal of a verb by changing the infinitive ending to “-adi”. This is equivalent to adding “-tion” to a verb in English.

- **Otavinadi** – *translation (process of translating)*
- **Osikedadi** – *creation (process of creating)*

Noun of Object

You can form a noun of a verb that represents the type of object the verb can take by changing the verb suffix from -av or -iv to -o.

- **Ovoav** – *to create*
- **Ovo** – *Something created*

Verbal Noun Objects

You can give objects to a verb that has been turned into a noun. These objects use the same articles as used for participle objects and participle adverbs.

- **So Losanoreto lé odonalon** – *representer of a word; anaphora*

Using Verbal Nouns as Verbs

You can use verbal nouns as verbs. To do this, you simply remove the ending “-o” replacing it with an **AR** verb ending, then add “-(l)o”, including the “l” if it ends in a vowel.

The exception to this is the nominal verbal noun, which does NOT end in an “-o”. For these forms, you remove the “-i” replacing it with an **AR** verb ending, then add “-(l)o”, including the “l” if it ends in a vowel. Here are some examples below:

- **It is the creation.** – *Ito osikedadato.*
- **I am the singer.** – *Oio osinexetato.*

Reflexive Verbal Nouns

When you turn a reflexive verb into a noun, the noun will start with an “l-”. Because of this, reflexive verbal nouns get their own articles. For indirect object reflexive nouns, or multi-object reflexive nouns, you must add the “-le” back onto the end of the noun. However, this only works if the meaning of the verb is changed by the direct, indirect, or multi-reflexive noun version in an *idiomatic* way. An example of this is how “to sleep” changes to “to fall asleep” when using it as a direct object reflexive noun. The articles for reflexive verbal nouns are listed below:

	Singular	Plural	Nolar
Indefinite	<i>ureno</i>	<i>seno</i>	<i>teno</i>
Definite	<i>eto</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>to</i>

Here are some examples:

- **The dying ...** – *Eto lomalvoáto ...*
- **The dyings ...** – *So lomalvoáto ...*

Noun(ic) Verb Articles – “Soriclo de Ovebo de Onuno”

In Aeneron, there is an article that can be placed before a noun that has been turned into a verb (**nounic verb**). This article makes the nounic verb indefinite instead of the default definite: “**urél**”. You should use a different noun for names: “**uré**”. You should use “**lurél**” for nouns that have general gender. Here are some examples:

- **She is a singer.** – *Ita lurél osinexétolat.*
- **He is a man.** – *Ito urél oivato.*
- **He is Christian.** – *Ito uré okrixanato.*

Causative Form

In Aeneron, the causative form of a verb can be used to note that something/one caused something to happen. Simply put “-ev-” before the verb suffix to make the causative form of it. Here are some examples:

- **I sit.** – *Oio ositorat.*
- **I set down the book.** – *Oio et obokalon ositorevat.*
- **The book is set down by me.** – *Et obokalon oion asitoreva.*
- Literally, “*Oio et obokalon ositorevat*” can be translated as “*I caused the book to sit.*”

Note that sometimes verbs do not use this infix to make the causative form. Instead they may use syntax, like whether there is an object or not.

- **I stop.** – *Oio ostómanat.* (non-causative)
- **I stop it.** – *Oio iton ostómanat.* (causative) (lit. I caused it to stop.)

And sometimes verbs may use the reflexive to differentiate between the causative and the non-causative forms. An example of this is provided below:

- **It burns (up).** – *Ito to obuipat.* (non-causative)
- **I burn it (up).** – *Oio iton obuipat.* (causative) (lit. I caused it to burn [up].)
- **He dies.** – *Ito to omalvoat.* (non-causative)
- **I kill him.** – *Oio iton omalvoat.* (causative) (lit. I caused him to die.)

Volition

Volition tells whether the action was intended or not. In Aeneron, volition is noted by two simple adverbs. Without these adverbs, intention is unspecified, but is *usually* assumed as “on purpose” rather than “accidental”. The adverbs are provided below:

- **Intended/on purpose** – *ointe*
- **Not Intended/Accidental** – *orase*
- **I accidentally drop it.** – *Oio iton oajgorevat orase.*

The Imperative (Commands)

The **Imperative** mood is used to show commands (e.g. Stop!, Don't Talk!, GO!, etc.). To form the imperative, you keep the infinitive endings and append one of the following endings:

Singular	Plural
-ek	-et

- **Stop!** – *Ostománavek!* OR *Ostománavet!*
- **Sing this!** – *Iko onin Osinexavek!* OR *Iko onin Osinexavet!* (TODO Ikon osinexavek/t!)

Greetings

Greetings in Aeneron have a special form. They are similar to commands, but with one exception, “**I**” is always the subject and “**you**” is always the object. They are, however, NOT explicitly stated. To form greetings, you keep the infinitive ending and append one of the following endings:

Singular	Plural	Unknown/Assumed
-en	-em	-emni

- ❖ If you do not know the number of the people you are talking to (especially in writing), you can use the “-emni” ending, which is for unknown number.
- ❖ Note that the number is referring to the number of the people you are talking to, and NOT the subject.

Here are some examples:

- **Hello/Greetings!** – *Ogeretiven! /Ogeretivem! /Ogeretivemni!*
 - “**Ogeretivemni**” is commonly used in writing.
- **Welcome!** – *Otuereniven! /Otuerenivem! /Otuerenivemni!*
 - “**Otuerenivemni**” is commonly used in writing also.

The Subjunctive

The **subjunctive** is another verb mood that expresses doubt, uncertainty, subjectivity, possibility, etc. The following are sentence structures that you can use with the subjunctive:

- **Most used structure:**
 - *Obj. * + “lute” + Subjunctive (as adj. participle) + ... (as arguments of participle) + Main verb + ... (as arguments to main verb)*
- **Least Used (used for Impersonal Expressions mostly):**
 - *Subj. ** + “lute” + Subjunctive + ... (as obj. of participle) + (obj. of main verb) + Main verb + ... (arguments to main verb)*

* The object of the main verb is the subject of the subjunctive verb. It must be in the accusative. You may need to move the object noun phrase depending on word order rules.

** The subject of the main verb is the subject of the subjunctive verb also. It stays in the nominative.

The reason why we have these weird structures is because we are basically using full sentences as the subject or object of the main verb. You will learn more about these later in this book.

Notice that the subjunctive verb is always as an adjectival participle, and the verb’s objects should use the participle-object articles. To form the subjunctive verb, simply conjugate the verb and add one of the following endings to the end of it, including “á” if the verb ends in a consonant. It also should be turned into an adjective participle.

Singular	Plural
-(á)k	-(á)sh

Verbs that require the subjunctive are usually noted in the dictionary. Many times, they have the word “lute” after them to show this. Here is an example of the subjunctive in both English and Aeneron:

- **English** – *I hope that you are going to school.*
- **Aeneron** – *Oio oron lute do estatáka lé ichen oxalát.*
- **Explanation** – *The above uses the subjunctive for the verb “to go” (lestav) because the subject hopes that the object is going to school, but that doesn’t mean they will go to school just because the subject hopes it so.*

Uses of the Subjunctive

There are many uses of the subjunctive. Just remember that the subjunctive is used for any uncertainty, doubt, subjectivity, possibility, and others. Also remember, the subjunctive uses one main verb and one verb that has the subjunctive ending, and was turned into an adjective participle. Here are some uses and examples for the subjunctive:

Wish or Will

- **For** – *want, desire, command, hope, permission, etc.*
- **They want us to arrive here.** – *Sito soion lute okomenajásha lé xaron otanafaj.*

- **I hope (that) you are healthy.** – Oio oron lute oenelikova oxalát.

Emotion

- **For – fear, joy, sorrow, regret, surprise**
- **I fear (that) he does not know it.** – Oio iton lute nokakoika jó ite oferapi.

Doubt and Denial

- **I doubt (that) you will come.** – Oio oron lute okomenuka odobukat.

Impersonal Expressions

Most, if not all, impersonal expressions will use the second construct provided below:

- *Subj. + “lute” + subjunctive (adj. participle) + ... (obj. of participle) + (obj. of main verb) + main verb + ... (arguments to main verb)*
- **It is important that you come.** – Oro lute okomenuka ochetivilo. (lit. you coming is important.)

Others

- **I am looking for a class which/that is easy.** – Oio ureno oklachon oesirilokan osúrepat.
 - The above sentence does not contain the word “lute” because we are no longer using the whole sentence as the obj. of the main verb, but “oesirilokan” remains in the subjunctive adjectival participle.
 - ‘esira -> oesirilo -> oesirilok -> oesirilokan
 - Adj. -> verb -> subjunc. -> adj. participle
- **I am not looking for a class that is stopping.** – Oio ureno oklachon ostomanatákan nosúrepat. (lit. I am not looking for an is-stopping class.)
- **I am looking for a class that I have friends in.** – Oio ureno oklachon oxapovatákan lés solferivon oian osúrepat.
- **We will eat when he arrives.** – Sito ofudu otimet ijti ito lute okomenika.
 - The above sentence uses a time adverb (“otimet”) and a new construct/structure for telling when (“ijti”) the time adverb refers to. “otimet” comes from “otime”. The “-t” ending gives the meaning of “in/at”, usually “at” for time adverbs. Also, “otime” is the adverb form of “otimo/otimeo”, which means time.
 - Literally, this sentence translates as: “We will eat at the time when he arrives.” You will learn more about these new morphological and syntactical features later in the book.

Time Adverbs and Nouns – “odevo de otimo inu onuno de otimo”

There are many **time nouns**. All but one time noun has a time that either relates to the tense of the sentence it is in, or relates to the current time as it is spoken/written, sometimes even as it is read/listened. The time noun that doesn’t automatically have a time associated with it is the word “otimeo” or “otimo”.

These time nouns can be converted into adverbs to tell when an action happened. These are called **time adverbs**. If you want to describe when something happened, but there is no time noun for it, for example “... when he arrives”, you can use the adverb form of “otimeo” or “otimo”, which is “otime”.

- ❖ Note that time adverbs must end in “-t”. This is to easily tell what a time adverb is. So when you use “otime”, you should actually most of the time be using “otimet”.

Time Adjectives – “Sodejeto de otimo”

Time nouns can also be converted into **time adjectives**. An example of this in English would be “yesterday night”, “yesterday” being the adjective. You simply change the “-o” to “-a”. There is one exception, the adjective form of “otimeo” or “otimo” is “otima”, NOT “otimea”.

The Conditional

The conditional is another mood in Aenoron. It is used to express probability, possibility, wonder, or conjecture. It is usually translated as: *would, could, may have, might have, must have, and probably*. The conditional is a mood that changes the endings of verbs, but it must be paired with certain types of adverbs called **conditional adverbs** or **modal adverbs**.

To form these, you simply keep the infinitive ending and add the conditional one:

Present		Preterite		Present Perfect	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
-ed	-ek	-as	-az		

Imperfect		Future	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
-us	-uz	-is	-iz

Conditional Adverbs

There are 5 commonly used conditional adverbs:

- **Okane** – *can, could* (different from “to be able”)
- **Odule** – *would, would have, would be*
- **Omirose** – *high probability* (must be, must have, will probably)
- **Omanuse** – *medium probability* (may, may have, may be)
- **Omigute** – *Low probability* (might, might have, might be)

Examples of Each

- **Odule (have)**
 - I would sing... - Oio osinexavis odule... (future)
 - I would have sung... - Oio osinexavas odule... (preterite)
 - I must be singing... - Oio osinexaved odule... (present)
- **Omirose (high probability)**
 - I will probably sing... - Oio osinexavid omirose... (future)
 - I must have sung... - Oio osinexavas omirose... (preterite)
 - I must be singing... - Oio osinexaved omirose... (present)
- **Omanuse (medium probability)**
 - I may sing (in the future)... - Oio osinexavid omanuse... (future)
 - I may have sung... - Oio osinexavas omanuse... (preterite)
 - I may be singing... - Oio osinexaved omanuse... (present)
- **Omigute (low probability)**
 - I might sing (in the future)... - Oio osinexavid omigute... (future)
 - I might have sung... - Oio osinexavas omigute... (preterite)
 - I might be singing... - Oio osinexaved omigute... (present)
- **Okane (could)**

More on the Conditional

The conditional is often paired with another sentence, using “if” in English. You can also do this in Aeneron with the word “evun”. Here is an example:

- **I might have sung if I slept.** – *Oio osinexavas omigute evun (oio) oduerat.*

Showing Ability

In Aeneron, you can show ability by using the modal adverb “okane”. Previously, you have seen this word used for the conditional. In this case, you must use it for the **indicative mood**. The indicative mood is just the normal forms of the verbs. Here are some examples:

- **I can sing.** – *Oio osinexat okane.*
- **I could sing.** – *Oio osinexot okane.*
- **I will be able to sing.** – *Oio osinexu okane.*

More on Modality

There are other modality cases that can be expressed with verbs or adverbs. These verbs/adverbs, most of them, must be paired with certain verb moods, which are provided with the cases.

Necessity (must) – omuestav

This particular case must be used with the subjunctive. It uses the verb “omuestav”. Here is an example:

- **He must sing!** – *Ito lute osinexaták omuestat.*

(lit. Him singing is a must.)

Obligation (should) – osultav

This case is also paired with the subjunctive, and uses the verb “osultav”.

- **He should sing.** – *Ito lute osinexaták osultat.*

(lit. Him singing is a should.)

Permission (may) – omaltav

This case is yet another one that must be paired with the subjunctive. It uses the verb “omaltav”.

- **He may sing.** – *Ito lute osinexaták omaltat.*

(lit. Him singing is a may.)

❖ **Note that all of the above cases are considered *Impersonal Expressions* and must use that form!**

Using them with the Conditional

The previous cases can also be used with the conditional. You will only really use these if you want to use the “evun” (if) construct. You simply use the adverb forms of the verbs:

	English	Subjunctive	Conditional
Necessity	<i>Must</i>	<i>Omuestav</i>	<i>Omueste</i>
Obligation	<i>Should</i>	<i>Osultav</i>	<i>Osulte</i>
Permission	<i>May</i>	<i>Omaltav</i>	<i>Omalte</i>

Here are some examples of how you could use these:

- **You must sing if you will come.** – *Oro osinexavis Omueste evun (oro) okomenu.*
- **You must have sung if you came.** – *Oro osinexavas Omueste evun (oro) okomenu.*

- **You must be singing if you came.** – *Oro osinexaved Omueste evun (oro) okomeno.*

Determination/Willingness – otereme

This case uses an adverb in the indicative (regular) mood. Here is an example:

- **I willingly sing.** – *Oio osinexat otereme.*

Chapter 8: Phrases

Noun Phrase (NP)

A noun phrase is a noun, with its articles and all the words that describe it. A noun phrase must be in this order:

- *Determiner (NP of Possessor) Noun (Num.) (Quant.) (Adv.) (AP) (PP)*
- The boy's robots ten happy who passed the bar exam...

Verb Phrase (VP)

A verb phrase is a verb with all of its arguments and adverbs that describe it. The order of the words in a verb phrase is provided below:

- *(NP of direct object) (NP of indirect object) Verb (adverb) (Participle Phrase/PP) (Ablative) (Instrumental)*

Reflexive Verbs with inferred Subject

Verb Phrase word order changes when you have reflexive verbs without a subject (the subject is inferred from the verb). The reflexive pronouns go before the objects. Here is an example:

- **Oio et obokalon lom ogimani.**

VS.

- **Lom et obokalon ogimani.**

Verbs without Subject with Object

Verb phrase word order also changes when you have a verb without a subject, but with an object:

- The verb should go before the object(s), unless Reflexive in any way.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Verb phrase word order changes for comparatives and superlatives:

- **Comparative** - Subject + Verb + [ple/nople/nepli/tonepli] + Object
- **Superlative** - Subject + Object + [ple/nople] + Verb

Participle Phrase (PP)

In Aeneron, subordinate clauses (subclauses) and prepositional phrases are replaced with participle phrases, which are phrases that include a participle and all of its arguments, including adverbs that describe it. Here are some examples:

- **While eating** - ofudive
- **While eating a dog** - ofudive ulé oldogevon

Here is the word order for participle phrases:

- *(superlative) Participle (comparative) (adverbs) (second level participle phrase) (direct object ???) (indirect object) (Ablative) (Instrumental) (Vocative)*

Adjective Phrase

Adjective Phrases are phrases of one adjective and its adverbs, including Adverbial Participles. They are usually included inside of Noun Phrases. Here is an example:

- **Was-runingly fast** – *okizera olurenove*

You can add a comparative directly after adjectives, or a superlative directly before adjectives.

Adverbs

You can place a comparative directly after them, or a superlative directly before them.

Chapter 9: Sentence Word Order

Sentence word order in Aeneron is different from other languages. It is a little more complex than English. Here is the expanded word order:

- *Subject (direct object) (indirect object) Verb (adverb) (participle phrase) (ablative) (instrumental) (vocative)*

Note that the verb phrase sometimes changes, based on the rules covered in the Verb Phrase section. This also applies to participle phrases.

Here is a simpler sentence word order:

- *Subject + Verb phrase + (vocative)*

The above are the most common word orders to use for Aeneron, however, they are not definitive. In Aeneron literature, you can move around many parts of a sentence, but they must follow these **Aeneron structural rules**:

- 1.) Any modifiers to a noun can only go directly after the noun, or before the noun but after its article and/or demonstrative.
- 2.) The word “lute” is only allowed directly before a participle phrase.
- 3.) A verb can only come before the rest of the sentence, or after the objects of the verb. Except with participle phrases, where the participle is placed either directly after the noun/verb or after the word “lute”. It must also remain within the limitations of the phrase and the whole phrase must be placed directly after the noun/verb they modify. The exact word order for a participle phrase was given previously. Here is an example:

- **Oio ureno oleneron akalatan lé oion uné Aeneroni osikedot.** – *I created a language that is called by me Aenero.*

- ❖ That which is underlined is the participle phrase. Notice how it is directly after the noun it describes, and that the participle is at the very front of the phrase. If the word “lute” appeared, it would go directly before the participle.

- 4.) Question words never appear at the beginning of a sentence unless it takes the place of a subject or verb.

Chapter 10: Questions – “sokeno”

In Aeneron, questions are simpler than in other languages, but you must get used to how they are done.

Yes/No Questions

You can easily turn a sentence into a yes/no question by putting the adverb “ké” directly after the main verb of the sentence. Here are some examples:

- **You are fast.** – Oro okizerilo.
- **Are you fast?** – Oro okizerilo ké?

There are a few ways to respond to the question. If you want to respond with a simple yes or no, you can use the following construct:

- ❖ “Et opuo” + sinav/nonav (these verbs must be conjugated)
 - With this construct, the “et opuo” refers to the sentence that is the indicative form of the yes/no question. Then, you say whether the implied sentence is true (sinav) or false (nonav). Remember to conjugate the verbs!
 - **Yes. / Yes, I am fast.** – Et opuo sinat.
(lit. I am fast is true.)

Another way to answer these questions is to say the indicative form of the question, but with negation if it is false, or without negation if true. Here is an example:

- **I am fast.** – Oio okizerilo.

You can also combine these to make one like one of these examples:

- **Yes, I am fast.** – Oio okizerila lute osinat. ???
- **I am fast. It is true.** – Oio okizerilo. Et opuo osinat.

Other Questions

To form other questions, you simply put a question word in the exact place that you are asking about/for. You must also put “ké” after the verb? Here are some examples:

- **He is fast.** – Ito okizerilo.
 - o **Who is fast?** – Até okizerilo ké?
 - o **He is what (kind, as verb)?** – Ito atikato ké?

Note in this example that you use the “kind” correlative, “atik”, because we want an adjective. You then must convert “atik” to a verb, “atikato”.

- **He is a boy.** – Ito urél omotachato.
 - o **Who is a boy?** – Até urél omotachato ké?
 - o **He is a what?** – Ito urél atóato ké?
- **He is a fast boy.** – Ito urél omotachato okizere.
 - o **He is a what kind of boy?** – Ito urél omotachato atike ké?

(OR What kind of boy is he?)

Answering These Questions

There are two ways to answer these types of questions. One way is to simply restate the sentence, replacing the question words with the correct ones and removing “ké”. The other way is to use this simple construct that follows:

❖ “Oni” + verb

Where the verb is the answer. Oni is assumed to be the object/noun that is in question. An example is given below:

- **Who is a fast boy?** – *Até urél omotachato okizere ké?*
 - **It is Christian.** – *Oni uré Krixanato.*

Chapter 11: Conjunctions

Here are some useful and simple conjunctions. A comma is required before them, except for “**ei**”, which connects two sentences.

- **And** – *ei* – used to combine sentences
- **And** – *inu* – used to combine nouns
- **Nei** – *or*
- **Ekat** – *but*
- **Neither ... Nor ...** – *... tonei ...*

Here are some examples using conjunctions:

- **He sings and walks.** – *Ito osinexat ei olueni.*
- **She and I sing.** – *Ita inu oio osinexid.*
- **She drinks water and it tastes bad.** – *Ito ovadison okudat ei ite to otastat omalifude.*

Chapter 12: Comparisons

There are 4 main words that are used for both superlatives and comparatives. How you differentiate between them is by the placement of the words. Here are the three main words:

- **Ple** – *more than; most (comparative; superlative)*
- **Nople** – *less than; least (comparative; superlative)*
- **Nepli** – *as __ as (comparative only)*
- **Tonepli** – *not as __ as (comparative only)*

When you place them directly after an adjective that has been turned into a verb, they modify the verb to make it a comparison, and the object becomes what you are comparing the subject to. Here are two examples:

- **He is faster than Colby.** – *Ito okizerilo ple le Colby.*
- **He is less fast than Colby.** – *Ito okizerilo nople le Colby.*
- **He is as fast as Colby.** – *Ito okizerilo nepli le Colby.*
- **He is not as fast as Colby.** – *Ito okizerilo tonepli le Colby.*

The reason for using “**tonepli**” for “**not as __ as**” instead of just negating the verb is because He is still fast, just not as fast as Colby. Also, “**not as __ as**” could mean either he is more __, or less __, but not the same.

Superlatives are placed before the verb, adjective, or adverb they modify. You can also use comparatives and superlatives as adverbs.

Adjectival Phrases

- **He, who is faster than Colby, walked.** – *Ito okizera ple le Colby olueni.*
- **The eating-more(-frequently)-than-her dog is brown.** – *Et odogevo ofudiva ple ita oblimilo.*

Verb Comparisons

- **He runs more frequently than Colby.** – *Ito lueni ple le Colby.*
- **He walks as much/frequently as me.** – *Ito olueni nepli oio.*
- **He runs the most (frequently).** – *Ito ple olueni.*

Using action verbs with comparatives or superlatives shows *frequency*.

Adverb Comparisons

- **He walked more quickly than Colby.** – *Ito lueni okizere ple le Colby.*
- **The dog sings, while eating more (frequently) than her.** – *Et odogevo osinexot ofudove ple ita.*
- **The dog sings in a more easting manner than her.** – *Et odogevo osinexat ofudel ple ita.*

Chapter 13: Numbers – “Sonumo”

Arabit Notation	Full (one's) Form	Suffix Form	Prefix Form
0	<i>ton</i>	<i>-no</i>	<i>no-</i>
1	<i>osi</i>	<i>-si</i>	<i>esi-</i>
2	<i>osu</i>	<i>-su</i>	<i>esu-</i>
3	<i>oji</i>	<i>-ji</i>	<i>oji-</i>
4	<i>aju</i>	<i>-ju</i>	<i>aju-</i>
5	<i>iji</i>	<i>-iji</i>	<i>iji-</i>
6	<i>iju</i>	<i>-iju</i>	<i>iju-</i>
7	<i>ogi</i>	<i>-gi</i>	<i>egi-</i>
8	<i>ogu</i>	<i>-gu</i>	<i>egu-</i>
9	<i>agi</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>--</i>

- ❖ The ones place always uses the Full (ones) Form.
- ❖ Exception: Two-digit numbers – the first digit uses prefix form while the second digit (one's place) uses the suffix form. Ex: 11 – *esi osi* -> *esisi*
- ❖ Group/combine two digits at a time (starting from left to right). The first uses prefix form while the second uses suffix form.
- ❖ If one digit is left over before the one's place – it still uses prefix form, but it isn't grouped with the one's digit.
- ❖ One-digit numbers always use Full Form.

- 10 – *esiton*
- 11 – *esisi*
- 12 – *esisu*
- 20 – *esuno*
- 200 – *esuno ton*
- 400 – *ejuno ton*
- 401 – *ejuno osi*
- 412 – *ejusi osu*
- 900 – *lagino ton*
- 32401 – *ejisu ejino osi*
- 332401 – *ejiji esuju no osi*
- The 5 dogs ... – *Et iji odogevo ...*
- The 321 dogs ... – *Et ejisu osi odogevo ...*
- They are 2 dogs. – *Sito odogevato osu.*

Chapter 14: Anaphora – “So Losanoreto lé odonalon”

Anaphora are words that can substitute other words. A common example of this would be a pronoun. Aeneron has four anaphora types:

- **Pronoun** – Losanoreto de onuno
- **Pro-verb** – Losanoreto de ovebo
- **Pro-adjective** – Losanoreto de odejeto
- **Pro-adverb** – Losanoreto de odevo
- **Pro-sentence**

Pro-Verb (opuat)

Active	Passive
o-	e-

Use **opuav** to reference an earlier verb. Add **odelon** if you also want to reference the verb's objects as well.

- **I run and he does also.** – *Oio olureni ei ito opuat.*

Pro-Adjective (opuala)

The pro-adjective references an earlier adjective.

- **The fast boy runs and the fast girl walks.** – *Et oivino okizera olureni ei aivino apuala olueni.*

Pro-Adverb (opuale)

The pro-adverb references an earlier adverb.

- **He runs fastly and she walks fastly also.** – *Ito olureni okizere ei ita olueni opuale.*

Chapter 15 – Subordinate Sentences

- Me flying freezes him.
- The flying me freezes him.

- Me fighting her freezes him.
- The me that's fighting her freezes him.

- He freezes by me flying.
- He freezes by me, who's flying.

What's the differences between the first sentences in each group and the second sentences?

- The first sentences show an act due to the action of the *subordinate sentence*, while the second sentences show an act due only to the *subject* of the subordinate sentence.
- All sentences use *adjectival participles*.
- You can represent the former sentences by adding the particle "***lute***" before the participles.
- Notice that the subjunctive uses this form also.

Pro-sentence (opuo)

A pro-sentence refers to a whole sentence as a subordinating sentence of the current sentence. In English, this is typically done with the pronoun "***it***".

- I fly. It freezes him. – Oio onasheni. Et opuo iton oferipat.

Usually the sentence being referred to is the previous sentence. Also note that the word ***lute*** is not needed, as it is automatically assumed.

The Verb "to seem" (onusemiv)

This verb uses the subjunctive, is reflexive, and takes a sentence as the object.

- You seem to be sleeping -> (lit.) You seem that you are sleeping. – Oro Do onusemik lute oduerat.

Observer of an action

To See an Action

- I see him walking. – Oio ori oron lute oluenat. (lit. I see that he is walking.)

Reference Charts

Nouns

Prefixes

	Nolar	Singular	Plural
Masculine	to-	o-	so-
Feminine	ta-	a-	sa-
General	tol-	ol-	sol-

Suffixes

Nom.	-o
Acc.	-on
Abl.	-ob
Dat.	-oni
Gen.	-os
Voc.	-ov
Inst.	-onu

Infixes

Infixes are used to modify the original meaning of the word. They can be placed directly before the suffix of the noun or directly after the prefix of the noun. Some are defined below:

Placed After Prefix

- *Place* -ka-
- *Tool* -le- (OR sometimes -lo-)

Placed Before Suffix

- *Diminutive (smaller)* -in-
- *Diminutive+ (smallest)* -im-
- *Augmentative (bigger)* -em-
- *Studier of* -ut- OR -osutet-

Noun Cases

- **Nominative** - Subject
- **Accusative** - Direct object
- **Ablative** - Expresses motion away from something and a reason/purpose for doing something (Usually as an Ablative noun of a Gerund, but never an ablative of an infinitive)
- **Genitive** - Possession (used for the possessor, must go in front of possessed object)
- **Dative** - Indirect object (and object with which something is given to)
- **Vocative** - Person being addressed (usually at the very end or beginning of a sentence)
- **Instrumental** - Instrument/means by which the subject achieves or accomplishes an action.

Articles

Nouns

<i>Singular</i>	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Ureno</i>	<i>Urena</i>	<i>Ureno</i>
Definite	<i>Et</i>	<i>Et</i>	<i>Et</i>

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Sen</i>	<i>Sen</i>	<i>Sen</i>
Definite	<i>Lo</i>	<i>La</i>	<i>Lo</i>

Nolar	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Ten</i>
Definite	<i>To</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>To</i>

- Names - *le*

Adverbs

- Definite** - *Et*
- Indefinite** - *Le*

Participle Adverbs

- Jó*

Participle Objects

	Singular	Plural	Nolar
Definite	<i>lé</i>	<i>lés</i>	<i>lét</i>
Indefinite	<i>ulé</i>	<i>ulés</i>	<i>ulét</i>
Name	<i>uné</i>	<i>unés</i>	<i>unét</i>

Reflexive Verbal Nouns

	Singular	Plural	Nolar
Indefinite	<i>ureno</i>	<i>seno</i>	<i>teno</i>
Definite	<i>eto</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>to</i>

Noun(ic) Verbs

	Masculine	Feminine	General
Indefinite	<i>Urél</i>	<i>Urél</i>	<i>Lurél</i>
Names	<i>Uré</i>	<i>Uré</i>	<i>Uré</i>

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

	1		2		3					
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.			Plural		
Nom.	Oio	Soio	Oro	Soro	Ite	Ito	Ita	Site	Sito	Sita
Acc.	Oion	Soion	Oron	Soron	Iten	Iton	Itan	Siten	Siton	Sitan
Abl.	Oiob	Soiob	Orob	Sorob	Iteb	Itob	Itab	Siteb	Sitob	Sitab
Dat.	Oioni	Soioni	Oroni	Soroni	Iteni	Itoni	Itani	Siteni	Sitoni	Sitani
Gen.	Oia	Soia	Ora	Sora	Aite	Aito	Aita	Saite	Saito	Saita
Voc.	Oiov	Soiov	Orav	Sorav	Itev	Itov	Itav	Sitev	Sitov	Sitav
Inst.	Oionu	Soionu	Oronu	Soronu	Itenu	Itonu	Itanu	Sitenu	Sitonu	Sitanu

Correlatives

	What/Which	That	Some	Every	No-	Any-
Thing	Ató	Do	Só	Eló	Tó	Xó
One/Person	Até	Dé	Se	Elé	Té	Xé
Kind/Sort of	Atik	Dik	Sik	Eik	Tok	Xúk
Manner, in... way	Atilan	Dilan	Silan	Eilan	Tolan	Xulan
Place	Atá	Dá	Sa	Elá	Ta	Xa
Time	Atime	Dime	Sime	Eime	Tome	Xume
Quantity	Atíloke	Díloke	Síloke	Éiloke	Tóloke	Xúloke
Reason, in... reason	Atires	Dires	Sires	Erés	Tores	Xures
One's/Person's	Atílonge	Dílonge	Sílonge	Éilonge	Tólonge	Xúlonge
General	Atíloni	Díloni	Síloni	Éiloni	Tóloni	Xúloni

Oni is the indefinite pronoun. **Soni** is the plural form of that.

Correlative Case Endings

Nom.	--
Acc.	-(o)n
Abl.	-(o)b
Dat.	-(n)i
Gen.	-(n)a
Voc.	-(o)v
Inst.	-(n)u

- ❖ ** If a correlative ends in “-one” and you are adding “-(n)i”, “-(n)a”, or “-(n)u”, you can just get rid of the “n” and the “e” from “-one”.

Example: *Sílonge* -> *Sílonu* (NOT *Sílonenu*)

- ❖ You can convert correlatives to adverbs. This is most useful for “how”, “Atilan”.

Examples: *Atilan* -> *Atílane*, *Ató* -> *Atole* (Put “l” before “-e” if the correlative ends in a vowel. Also, the accent was removed on *Atole* because the “o” was already in the second to last syllable).

- ❖ Words that end in “-one” or “-oni” are converted into adjectives by putting “-k” at the end of it.

Examples: *Sílonge* -> *Sílongek*

Adjectives

Prefixes

	Nolar	Singular	Plural
Masculine	<i>to-</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>so-</i>
Feminine	<i>ta-</i>	<i>a-</i>	<i>sa-</i>
General	<i>tol-</i>	<i>ol-</i>	<i>sol-</i>

Suffixes

Nom.	-a
Acc.	-an
Abl.	-ab
Dat.	-ani
Gen.	-as
Voc.	-av
Inst.	-anu

Substantives

Substantives are adjectives that do not have nouns to describe. The nouns they refer to are assumed. For example, when saying “the poor” the noun “people” is assumed. A substantive is an adjective acting like a noun. They keep their form (suffixes, infixes, and prefixes); However, they DO need an Article!

Verbs

Prefixes

	Active	Passive
<i>Oio/Soio</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Oro/Soro</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ito/Sito</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ita/Sita</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Ite/Site</i>	<i>o-</i>	<i>a-</i>
<i>Oni</i>	<i>i-</i>	<i>ae-</i>

IV Verb Suffixes

	Present		Preterite		Present Perfect	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
active	<i>-i</i>	<i>-aj</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-ej</i>	<i>-in</i>	<i>-ij</i>
passive	<i>-i</i>	<i>-an</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-in</i>	<i>-it</i>
	Imperfect		Future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nolar nouns use the singular forms. 	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural		
active	<i>-a</i>	<i>-uj</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-ue</i>		
passive	<i>-a</i>	<i>-un</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-uen</i>		

AV Verb Suffixes

	Present		Preterite		Present Perfect	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural
active	<i>-at</i>	<i>-id</i>	<i>-ot</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-ig</i>
passive	<i>-at</i>	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-ot</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>-it</i>	<i>-it</i>
	Imperfect		Future		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nolar nouns use the singular forms. 	
	Sing.	Plural	Sing.	Plural		
active	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-ud</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-ue</i>		
passive	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-ug</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-uen</i>		

Reflexive Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
<i>Oio/Soio</i>	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Los</i>
<i>Oro/Soro</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Dos</i>
<i>Ito/Sito</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Tos</i>
<i>Ita/Sita</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<i>Ite/Site</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Tes</i>
<i>Oni</i>	<i>Di</i>	<i>Dis</i>

Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs

Verbs in the infinitive end in “-le” when they are **Indirect Object Reflexive Verbs**.

		Singular	Plural	Nolar
Oio/Soio		<i>lom</i>	<i>som</i>	<i>nom</i>
Oro/Soro	2	<i>dom</i>	<i>deso</i>	<i>deno</i>
Ito/Sito	3	<i>tom</i>	<i>teso</i>	<i>teno</i>
Ita/Sita		<i>tam</i>	<i>tesa</i>	<i>tena</i>
Ite/Site		<i>tem</i>	<i>tese</i>	<i>tene</i>
Oni		<i>dim</i>	<i>desi</i>	<i>deni</i>

Verbal Nouns

Gerund	<i>-ido</i>
Deverbial	<i>-àto</i>
Agentive	<i>-eto</i>
Nominal	<i>-adi</i>

Causative

Add **-ev-** before verb suffix.

Imperative

Singular	Plural
<i>-ek</i>	<i>-et</i>

Greetings

Singular	Plural	Unknown/Assumed
<i>-en</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-emni</i>

Subjunctive

Singular	Plural
<i>-(á)k</i>	<i>-(á)sh</i>

Conditional

To form these, you simply keep the infinitive ending and add the conditional one:

Present

Singular	Plural
<i>-ed</i>	<i>-ek</i>

Preterite

Singular	Plural
<i>-as</i>	<i>-az</i>

Present Perfect

Singular	Plural

Imperfect

Singular	Plural
<i>-us</i>	<i>-uz</i>

Future

Singular	Plural
<i>-is</i>	<i>-iz</i>

Modality

The previous cases can also be used with the conditional. You will only really use these if you want to use the “evun” (if) construct. You simply use the adverb forms of the verbs:

	English	Subjunctive	Conditional
Necessity	<i>Must</i>	<i>Omuestav</i>	<i>Omueste</i>
Obligation	<i>Should</i>	<i>Osultav</i>	<i>Osulte</i>
Permission	<i>May</i>	<i>Omaltav</i>	<i>Omalte</i>