# Fiat Lingua

Title: Quick Guide to Itlani

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MS Date: 05-01-2022

FL Date: 05-01-2023

FL Number: FL-00008C-00

<u>Citation:</u> Hopkins, James E. 2022. "Quick Guide to Itlani." FL-00008C-00, *Fiat Lingua*, <a href="http://fiatlingua.org">http://fiatlingua.org</a>. Web. 01 May 2023.

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# QUICK GUIDE TO ITLANI



Tilferenís ta Itlanit Shola

"Ta Miara, ta Varem vey ta Parem. Ta Mabugú Shey Dzevarun."

"Hope, Love, and Respect. The Beginnings of All Journeys."



Revized Edition May 2023

ISTONZA ITLANA (II)

Istonzaa Tikaria resh ta Itlanit Sholey vey Kayarey (c) 2023

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#### THE ITLANI LANGUAGE - A PERSONAL NOTE

The Itlani language is an extraterrestrial language that started coming to me from Realms-Somewhere-Real (RSR) in 1997. I have done my best to document and learn it. What follows are the humble results of that study and documentation.

#### ௸௶ௐ

"Every language is an old-growth forest of the mind, a watershed of thought, an ecosystem of spiritual possibilities. Of the 6,000 languages spoken today, fully half are not being taught to children. Every two weeks an elder dies and carries into the grave the last syllables of an ancient tongue. Within a generation or two we are losing half of humanity's social, cultural, and intellectual legacy." —Dr. Wade Davis, National Geographic, Explorer-in-Residence

"My canvases are not explicit statements, but hints of things that are, or were, or might have been – of memories, of feelings." –Gladys Goldstein, Artist

"My language is more than just a way to converse with me. It is my identity and the doorway to understanding my culture as a whole. Understanding my language helps me to understand the place around me and connects me to this country." –Vincent 'Jack' Buckskin, Cultural Mentor, Tauondi College and Kaurna language leader.

ITLANI: A Classical and Impressionist Language

CLASSICAL: Of recognized value, serving as a standard of excellence, traditional, enduring, characterized by simple tailored lines, historically memorable, authentic, authoritative, ancient, emphasizing balance, clarity, moderation, principle, and style. Exhibiting simplicity, restraint, proportion, and universality.

**IMPRESSIONIST:** Depiction of a language by details intended to achieve a vividness or effectiveness more by evoking subjective sensory impressions thereby recreating an objective reality - mode of expression designed to convey subtle moods and impressions.

# THE ITLANI LANGUAGE 2023

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Itlani language is the official language of the planet Itlán and is spoken by approximately two billion inhabitants of that world. There are five languages spoken on the planet: Ravzhurian (Itlani proper), Semerian, Djiran, and Djanari, and Lastulani. The vast majority of the citizens of Itlán are bilingual.

# **Formatting Notes and Glossing Conventions:**

Itlani examples are presented in a four-line format:

Line 1: Native Itlani *Datebic* script

Line 2: Standard Itlanit Romanization

Line 3: Gloss

Line 4: English translation

Example:

# **コエレルーヨエロよ日 トルRルエド 43**

Daki-Ramún eyp-yav-or Daki=Ramún-NOM speak-PST-3SG.M

'Daki-Ramún spoke.'

# GLOSSING ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ABL	ablative case
ACC	accusative case
ACT	active voice
ADJ	adjective
ADJL	adjectival in function not in form
ADV	adverb
ADVL	adverbal in function not in form
ART	article
CAUS	causative
COND	conditional
CONJ	conjunction
D	divinity
DAT	dative
DET	determiner
DUR	durative
EMP	emphatic
EXCL	exclamation
F	feminine
FUT	future
GEN	genitive case
IMP	imperative
INCH	inchoate
INF	infinitive
INS	instrumental case
LOC	locative case
M	masculine
N	non-gendered
NBG	non-binary gender (animate)
NEG	negative
NOM	nominative
NS	non-specific gender (inanimate)
PAS	passive voice
PL	plural
PPRN	prepositional pronoun
PRP	prepositional case
PRT	particle
PRN	pronoun
PROG	progressive
PRS	present tense
PTCP	participle
Q	question marker
RCP	reciprocal
REFL	reflexive
SG	singular
VOC	Vocative

ADDITIONAL GLOSSING NOTES: Itlani has both active (ACT) and passive (PAS) verbs all verbs are to be considered active unless specifically marked (PAS). All nouns in the nominative singular case are unmarked and so essentially "-0".

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#### OVERVIEW OF ITLANI – Language and Speakers

Itlani is the official planetwide lingua franca used by the Itlani Commonality, the unified government of the planet Itlán. It is spoken by approximately two billion inhabitants of that world. There are five languages spoken on the planet: Ravzhurian (Itlani proper), Semerian, Djiran, and Djanari, and Lastulani. The vast majority of the citizens of Itlán are bilingual.

Itlani is a philosophically motivated form of reformed Ravzhurian, created by the poet, storyteller, philologist, and spiritual reformer, Rozh-Shpiláv for the use of his students in the *Drunit Trel*, the "Magenta Movement" that he founded. There are two main dialects, which are more like registers of the language, that spoken in most of the larger cities, called, *aslazhót* (loose-mouth) and that found in more rural areas, called, *ikhtizót* (tight-mouth). These differences consist mostly in pronunciation. There are other minor divergent forms of the language in some regions, again mostly differences of pronunciation. That of the capital city, Shirit Shishá is considered the planetary standard.

Speakers of Itlani refer to themselves as *Itlantanú* or Itlani, this from the earlier *Eti-Eylán-tanú* or "Inhabitants of the Horizon of Refuge". In English, "Itlani" is both noun and adjective, referring to both language and people.

At present, the Tikari Institute for Itlani Language and Culture (TIILC)<sup>1</sup> is reponsible for language studies and research. Its role is strictly descriptive.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In Itlani: Istonza Tikaria resh ta Itlanit Sholey vey Kayarey (ITISK).

#### THE ALPHABET, SPELLING AND ACCENTS

The Itlani language is many millennia old. It is written in a native alphabet known as the *Datéb* or *Shpilavi* script, named after its originator, the story teller and linguist Rozh-Shpiláv. The Shpilavi script exists in two forms. The square form known as *chendjfér* or "stone-writing" was traditionally used for inscriptions on stone and wood. The cursive form known as *yenifér* or "sand-writing" developed later when writing on paper evolved. In present day usage the square form is used in printed books whereas the cursive form is used most often in hand written messages and for calligraphic or ornamental works. Both forms are commonly mixed for emphasis and the cursive form is often used as italic script is in English.

Stress can only fall on the last (ultimate) or next to last (penultimate) syllable in any Itlani word. The penultimate stress is far more common and is left unmarked. When a word is stressed on the ultimate or last syllable it is marked by a *sashir* in the native script. In the native *Datebic* script, therefore, every vowel has an unaccented and an accented form.

In the Romanization (Latin script): u e i o a becomes ú é í ó á.

When the Itlani and Terrans first contacted each other it was felt that a system of romanization was needed so that the language could be represented in a Terran script. A Latin based romanization was created by the Itlani linguist Tsiasuk-Pron who was an enthusiast of Itlani-Terran contacts. It is this romanization that is presented here.

#### **PHONOLOGY**

The Itlani alphabet consists of the following twenty nine letters, in English alphabetic order. These are present here with approximate English equivalents for those not familiar the IPA symbols:

ROMANIZATION		PRONUNCIATION
Α	а	ah as in "father"
В	b	b as in "baby"
Ch	ch	as in "church"
D	d	d in Spanish
Dj	dj	j as in "jet"
Dz	dz	no English equivalent, "adze"
E	е	e as in "pet"
F	f	f as in "fabulous"
G	g	always hard as in "get"

Н	h	h as in "hot"
1	i	i as in "machine"
K	k	k as in "kinky"
Kh	kh	as ch in "Bach"
L	I	l as in 'lollypop"
M	m	m as in "Mary"
N	n	n as in "no"
О	0	o as in "boat" or Spanish "todo"
Р	р	p as in "Peter"
R	r	trilled as in Spanish or Italian
S	S	s as in "silver"
Sh	sh	sh as in "shutter"
T	t	t as in "treat"
Ts	ts	ts as in "pets"
U	u	u as in "dune"
Ü	ü	w as in watt
V	V	v as in "love"
Υ	У	y as in "yes"
Z	Z	z as in "zebra"
Zh	zh	as s in "leisure" or French "j"

There are also a number of diphthongs or vowels combinations. These are:

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ay rhymes with "sigh" or "eye" eü rapid 'eh-oo' ey rhymes with "hay" or "say" oy rhymes with "boy" or "toy"
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# DATEBIC GLYPHS, ROMANIZATION AND IPA VALUES

NOTE: These letter forms are shown in the traditional *Datebic* order. In romanized dictionaries and word lists standard English alphabetic order is used.

DATEBIC GLYPH	NAME	ROMANIZATION	IPA
J	Da	D	[d]
4	Те	Т	[t]
U	Ва	В	[b]
H	Pe	Р	[p]
L	Va	V	[v]
E	Fe	F	[f]
コ	La	L	[1]
3	Re	R	[ <u>r</u> ]
0	Ma	M	[m]
8	Ne	N	[n]
С	Sa	S	[s]
E	Tse	Ts	[ts]
٦	Sha	Sh	
7	Che	Ch	[t͡ʃ]
Π	Ka	K	[k]
A	Khe	Kh	[x]
Γ	Zha	Zh	[3]
F	Dje	Dj	[d͡ʒ]
2	На	Н	[h]
N	Ge	G	[g]
V	Za	Z	[z]
A	Dze	Dz	$[\widehat{dz}]$
τ	U	U	[u]
H	E	E	[e]
N	I	1	[i]
1	Wa	Ü	[w]
ហ	Ye	Υ	[j]
4	0	0	[o]
T	Α	Α	[a]

ITLANI PUNCTUATION					
MARK	ITLANI NAME/ENGLISH	FUNCTION			
	NAME				
::	totík / period	full stop			
:	zartík / comma / colon	breath pause			
\	latsagtéyn / question mark	indicates question			
/	buuekhtéyn / exclamation	indicates emotional			
	point	emphasis			
.::	mintikú / quotation marks	encloses direct reported			
		speech			
<b>(-)</b>	kreyteynú / parentheses	stes off amplifying or			
		explanatory word or words			
_	ganch / hyphen / dash	word joiner or though			
		separator when spaced			
	bakhnakír / number	converts letter symbols to			
	indicator / back tick	numbers			

NOTE: Unlike in English, the exclamation point and question mark are always followed by a full-stop or totik, (I::, N::).

Itlani is written from left to right in horizontal lines. There is no upper case / lower case distinction in Itlani letters. Words are divided by a single space. Sentences are divided by a single space. Paragraphs are divided by a single line and there is no identation.

Also note that the words  $\exists \bot$  (ta) 'the' and  $\bot \vdash \Pi$  (vey) almost always appear in Itlani print as their respective ligatures,  $\blacksquare$  and  $\blacksquare$ .

#### **WORD ORDER**

Basic word order in Itlani differs from that of Terran English. English word order is customarily SVO i. e. subject-verb-object. The basic pattern of word order in Itlani is of the SOV type, that is subject-object-verb although this can vary greatly for style and emphasis.

(1)

# TTUN-3TOJB FNANTC43

Daki-Ramún eyp-yav-or Daki-Ramún-NOM Speak-PST-3SG.M 'Daki-Ramún spoke.' (2)

# #Image: Image: Imag

'The captain saw Daki-Ramún.'

Word order is generally subject-object-verb (SOV) in Itlani but can also be more flexible in Itlani than in English.

(3)

# H348NTC+2 NNC18-18::

Pron-yav-el Giván-An sing-PST-3SG.F Giván=An 'Giván-An sang.'

Object pronouns like object nouns (in the accusative) normally precede the verb.

(4)

# T NHBHN77343 FLBHFT NTFTCAT3TB JLBN7F43::

Ta yoney-dar-ór vun-ova yav-aspal-an shun-yav-or the ship-leader-M-NOM 3SG.M-ACC PST-day-LOC.SG see-PST-3SG.M 'The captain saw him yesterday.'

(5)

# NTJ-C- L134CT NTCTCATJT8 TTFT3NTCL::

Bash-ese djur-ova yav-aspal-an dafar-yav-u 2SG-DAT 3SG.N-ACC PST-day-LOC.SG give-PST-1SG 'I gave it to you yesterday.'

Possessives precede the noun.

(6)

# NTJN9 OT9FT863

Bash-it marfan-él 2SG-ADJ friend-F-NOM.SG 'your (female) friend.' (7)

# NTJN9 OT9FT893

Bash-it marfan-ór 2SG-ADJ friend-M-NOM.SG 'your (male) friend.'

The normal position for the Itlani verb is at the end of its phrase, regardless of whether it is a single word, participle with auxiliary, or infinitive with another conjugated verb. However, in a sentence where two conjugated verbs would otherwise stand together because of a sub-phrase standing in place of the predicate, the verb from the enclosing phrase is repositioned forward, before the sub-phrase, for euphonic reasons. As with most rules, of course, this may be ignored for poetic reasons, or in certain set phrases, or in some dialectal speech patterns.

### **HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS**

Questions show no special word order but are distinguished from statements by the presence of the question marker *kesh*.

(8)

# | コエロルーヨエロよ日 | ロルコルエト 43::

Daki-Ramún mish-yav-or Daki-Ramún-NOM go-PST-3SG.M 'Daki-Ramún went.'

(9)

#### 

Kesh Daki-Ramún mish-yav-or Q Daki=Ramún-NOM go-PST-3SG.M 'Daki-Ramún went.'

#### **INTERROGATIVE WORDS**

Many questions, in Itlani as in English, begin with a question word, which may be an adverb, adjective or pronoun. "When," "who" and "how" are examples in English. In an Itlani question formed with such a word, the verb generally comes at the end of the sentence. The most common question words in Itlani are the following:

# QUESTION WORDS (INTERROGATIVES)

Reshkín?	Why?
Kinzá?	Where?
Ranti?	When?
Kiinizhe?	How?
Kiín?	What?
Kinpá?	Who?
Kinpait?	Whose?
Kinlán?	How much?
Kiinit?	What kind?

(10)

# 3トノロの8 ロナフのロルナト43/::

Resh-kín kadim-yav-or? for-what come-PST-3SG.M

'Why did he come?'

(11)

# UNBAţ NTJMA DTAFTBYA 48NTA43/::

*Kin-zá bash-it manfan-ór on-yar-or?* what-place 2SG-ADJ friend-M-NOM.SG be-PRS-3SG.M

'Where is your (male) friend?'

(12)

#### STB3N T 3HA3HB 3TNTWNT3T/::

Ranti ta teplen chayag-yar-a? when the museum-NOM.SG business-PRS-3SG.N

'When does the museum open?'

(13)

#### 

Kiin-izhe mish-yav-el? what-ADV go-PST-3SG.F 'How did she go?'

(14)

#### **4801317::**

Kiín iíd on-yar-a? what this be-PRS-3SG.N 'What is this?'

(15)

UNBAŢ UNT CTAJE **HBNT3T/::** Kin-pá idá sat-ór on-yar-a? document-M-NOM.SG be-PRST-3SG.N what-person-NOM.SG that

'Who is that gentlemean?'

NOTE: The noun satór (sir, Mr., gentleman) originally refered to documented landowners. It has the feminine counterpart satél.

(16)

#### UNBJĮB **MATHUMTEN**

Kin-lán grug-yar-a? what-quantity cost-PRST-3SG.N 'How much does it cost?

(17)

ÎLD нтс<del>ј</del>и LUBHTUH **4801317:** Kin-pa-it idá pasók on-yar-a? what-person-ADJ that dog-NOM.SG be-PRS-3SG.N 'Whose dog is that?'

(18)

**UNBET LHOUT3H/:** Kin-diu minin-ova vem-yar-e? what-SPEF want-PRS-2SG cup-ACC.SG 'Which cup do you want?'

These interrogative pronouns are declined for case and number depending on their function in the sentence. The adjectives are not declined. The nature of declension in Itlani is explained in other sections of these notes.

#### **NEGATION**

Negative sentences are formed by adding ra- immediately to the verb of the sentence. The negative ra- is used in indicative sentences and in questions.

(19)

Mish-ya ra=vem-yar-u Go-INF NEG-want-PRS-1SG

'I do not want to go.'

(20)

# 3T-UT7N0NTF43::

Ra=kadim-yav-or NEG-come-PST-3SG.M 'He didn't come.'

(21)

The negative is occasionally placed after the verb, for emphasis, without the hyphenation:

#### UT7000TF43 3T/::

Kadim-yav-or ra! come-PST-3SG.M NEG 'He did NOT come!

(22)

FTCT∃⊢ 3T/::

Djas-yat-e ra! fear-IMP-2SG NEG 'Do not be afraid!'

#### **NOUNS AND ARTICLES**

#### CASES

In an English sentence a noun takes special endings in two situations: to form a possessive (e. g. the child's toy, the president's message) or a plural (cars, churches, oxen). The general principle is similar in Itlani, though the number of situations demanding special endings is substantially greater. Itlani distinguishes between singular and plural, and, within each of those categories, between ten cases.

In Itlani the nouns cases are called  $suluk\acute{u}$  or "boxes". This terminology originated with Itlani linguists and educators who originally arranged the ten cases in boxes or a grid and Itlani children still study them in grid like fashion to this day.

The ten cases of the Itlani noun, in the traditional Itlani order are: nominative, accusative, genitive, partitive, dative, ablative, locative, instrumental, prepositional, and vocative.

ITLANI CASES				
CASE MEANING SINGUL		SINGULAR	PLURAL	
Nominative	subject, agent	-0	-ú	
Accusative	object, patient	-ova	-ovó	
Genitive	of (possession)	-a	-arun	
Partitive	of (quantity)	-aris	-ainen	
Dative	to, toward (indirect	-ese	-esea	
	object)			
Ablative	from, out of, by	-ay	-iena	
Locative	place in time or	-an	-avá	
	space)			
Instrumental	by means of	-ilu	-ilisa	
Prepositional	used with non-local -ey -in		-ín	
	prepositions			
Vocative*	direct address	-ey	-ín	

<sup>\*</sup>Although the prepositional and vocative appear to be identical in form, infact they differ in that the preposition is never used without an accompanying preposition. The vocative requires no preposition. For this reason, the prepositional and the vocative are considered two distinct cases.

#### NOMINATIVE CASE

The subject of a sentence in Itlani takes no special ending. This is called the nominative case. the nominative singular is the form under which a noun is always listed in dictionaries and grammar books. This form is referred to as the dictionary form. Itlani nouns in the nominative case can end in any consonant or vowel.

(23)

11	OTJT443	ロエルコ	<b>ルトヨナコBトルイドナ</b>	こいついナト 43::		
Та	malach-or	sa-it	yeral-ney-ova	sil-yav-or		
the	young-M-NOM.SG	3REFL-ADJ	money-bag-ACC.SG	lose-PST-3SG.M		
'The young man lost his wallet.'						

The subject of the above example is "young man" or *malachór*. Hence the third person singular masculine agreement.

(24)

11	JEHETCTO	CTNA	NH3T38HN4LĄ	CNJNTLH8::
Та	malach-or-ú	sa-it	yeral-ney-ovó	sil-yav-en
the	young-M-NOM.PL	3REFL-ADJ	money-bag-ACC.PL	lose-PST-3PL
'The	young men lost the			

The subject of the above example is "young men" or  $malachor\acute{u}$ . The special ending for all Itlani nominative plurals is  $-\acute{u}$ . This ending is added directly to the nominative singular no matter what consonant or vowel the word ends in.

gimla	valley	gimlaú	valleys
fitó	cat	fitoú	cats
bredí	planet	brediú	planets
krioru	situation	krioruú	situations
küinte	gnome	küinteú	gnomes

#### **ACCUSATIVE CASE**

The direct object in Itlani takes the ending of the accusative case. The accusative case is required in Itlani for the objects of verbs. The ending for the accusative singular is -ova. The plural accusative ending is -ova.

(25)

(26)

## DIJIAAB ## JIBHJHL VHUBINUTLAB::

Ta malach-or ta dar-el-ova zeytari-yav-or

the young-M-NOM.SG the leader-F-ACC.SG encounter-PST-3SG.M

'The young man met the queen.'

In certain very colloquial sayings one will occasionally hear the short form of the accusative singular -o. This is a very informal usage and is never used for the plural. This usage is rare and appears to be getting rarer.

(27)

#### THETTEL

Dral-puut-o good-appetite-ACC.SG 'Bon Appetit! (I wish to you)'

(28)

# $\Pi T = \Pi T$

Kadim-o! come-ACC.SG 'Welcome!'

#### **GENITIVE CASE**

The genitive case is used to show possession and with certain other verbs that require it. The genitive ending for the singular is -a. The genitive ending for the plural is -arun.

(29)

#EH3H7#IMVIBINITTafer-eshtaayzan-di-a

the write-tablet-NOM.SG the teach-expert-GEN.SG

'The teacher's book (the book of the teacher)'

NOTE: The Itlani used to write on reusable wax tablets and more permanently on clay tablets that were then baked. When they transitioned to paper, ink and pen or brush they kept the word *feresh* (writing tablet) to cover book as well.

(30)

ALETUCATAT T JLHEHA T

Ta fe-resh-ú ta ayzan-di-arun

the write-tablet-NOM.PL the teacher-expert-GEN.SG

'The teachers' books (the books of the teachers)'

(31)

the official-administration-NOM.SG the province=GEN.SG

'The government of the province'

(32)

ALETUTE THE JOLUCTA THE

Ta nal-yun-ú ta tay-arun

the official-administration-NOM.PL the province-GEN.PL

'The governments of the provinces.'

(33)

NOTE: The verb *shibatya* (**\\$\Tull\\$\L\\$\III**) requires the genitive case.

### 打 こいてヨトコいろ ロトルコトルBT コいハナラルてヨトヨ::

TaSiarel-itmeyleyn-ashibat-yar-en.theEarth-ADJspecies-GEN.SGbelong-PRS-3SG.PL

'They belong to the Terran species.'

(34)

HULL BLETBUHC CUT3HOUT FUCHETUU FULTERII

Chad-it Siarel-it meyleyn-arun shibat-yar-en.
Many-ADJ Earth-ADJ species-GEN.PL belong-PRS.3PL

"They belong to many Terran species."

(35)

#### **PARTITIVE CASE**

The partitive case is a type of genitive case that is used to show the quantity of something referred to. The partitive singular ending is -aris and the plural is -ainen.

JBÎOJH∃JFHJANCanámtaprazhen-aris

[a] part-NOM.SG the story-PRT.SG

'a part of the story'

(36)

STJT8ØC # BTCS-NT3NC NVL7HONUFT::

Ha-lan-ís ta nashey-aris byudem-yiv-a.

 $Some-quantity-DIM-ADVL \quad the \quad crop-PRT.SG \qquad \quad destroy-PAS.PST.3SG.N$ 

'A small amount of the crop was detroyed.'

(37)

Kin-lán pev-gur-ainen lafi-yar-e? what-quantity-ADVL sea-shell-PRT.PL have-PRST-2SG

'How many seashells do you have?'

(38)

# CBFST T AT30TTNBFB BLCN3 48NTCFB::

Sneha ta parma-ainen khuv-it on-yav-en. Several the fruit-PRT.PL rotten-ADJ be-PST.3PL

Note that the partitive is only used when referring to a *quantity* of the thing or material. Study the following distinctions carefully:

(39)

UNBÛB JHF13NC minín dozh-aris

cup-NOM.SG water-PRT.SG

'a cup(ful) of water (no more, no less)' (emphasizing quanity)

(40)

DNEÑEJHLminíndozh-acup-NOM.SGwater-GEN.SG

#### DATIVE CASE

The dative case has two related functions in Itlani. It is used to indicate the indirect object of a verb. It is also used to show direction towards or to someone or something. The dative ending for the singular is *-ese* and for the plural is *-esea*.

(41)

**れ ドトヨトノイドナ オ オルヘナBフのトこト フナドナヨルナドの**::

Ta feresh-ova ta ayzan-di-ese dafar-yav-i. the book-ACC.SG the teach-expert-DAT.SG give-PST-1PL 'We gave the book to the teacher.'

(42)

# FF∃FJ4F4 # TWATB7NFCFT 7TFT3NTFN::

Ta feresh-ovó ta ayzan-di-esea dafar-yav-i the book-NOM.PL the teach-expert-DAT.PL give-PST.1PL

'We gave the books to the teachers.'

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Several of the fruits were rotten.'

<sup>&#</sup>x27;a cup of water (and not something else)' (emphasizing substance)

(43)

NADTBHCH Ш TE 434EFUNSTE Itlan-ese Siarel-ese Tuhibor-ese mish-yav-or vev ruzay ra Itlán-DAT Earth-DAT Mars-DAT go-PST.3SG.M and but NEG 'He went to Itlan and Earth but not to Mars.'

(44)

#### **T コトNトCトT ロリコロTLトコ::**

Ta tegesea mish-yazh-el the shop-DAT.PL go-FUT-3SG.F 'She will go to the shops.'

#### ABLATIVE CASE

The ablative case is used to indicate direction from which something comes or material out of which something is made. It also expresses the by-line of an author or agent. The ablative ending for the singular is -ay and for the plural it is -iena.

(45)

## HIDNOT ## TLUM INJUSTICLES:

Ta ea-lir-ú ta shat-ay lir-yav-en

the dawn-wing-NOM.PL the village-ABL.SG wing-PST-3PL

'The eagles flew from the village.'

(46)

NOW A STENS THE STENS THE SHOPE THE

(47)

IIJÎJILIIJBILIIHBIIIJI::Idálabamdrevayon-yar-athattable-NOM.SGwood-ABL.SGbe-PRS-3SG.N'That table is (made) of wood.'

(48)

NJÎ JILILOÎ ALUND HUBTNHEL NHATENNULHE:: Idá labam-ú chad-it eynu-iena korun-yiv-en that table-NOM.PL many-ADJ material-ABL.PL make-PAS.PST-3PL 'The tables were made from many materials.'

#### LOCATIVE CASE

The locative case is used to show the location in time or space of the noun referred to. It is most often used with prepositions of time or location. In certain set expressions it may be used without a preposition. The singular locative ending is -an and the plural is  $-av\acute{a}$ .

(49)

**U⊢∃Î**⊐ Ш Ш 日一心工日 **480131::** Та yeral dini ta ney-an on-yar-a the money-NOM.SG bag-LOC.SG be-PRS-3SG.N the 'The money is in the bag.'

(50)

Ш **BHUTLÎ HBUT3T**:: 11 Та urid-en dini ta ney-avá on-yar-a the eat-thing-NOM.SG the bag-LOC.PL be-PRS-3SG.N in 'The food is in the bags.'

(51)

Seti ta to-it aspal-an mish-yav-el at the four-ADJ day-LOC.SG Go-PST-3SG.F 'She went on the fourth day.'

(52)

DITIE HA LEHITILÎ DHNHUTH ELDUILHI: Mashrá to aspal-avá mog-ey-lo sam-yav-el during four day-LOC.PL 1PL-PRP.SG-with remain-PST-3SG.F 'She stayed with us for four days.'

#### **INSTRUMENTAL CASE**

In Itlani the instrumental case is used to indicate the means by which something is done. The singular instrumental ending is *-ilu* and the plural ending is *-ilisa*. In certain situations the instrumental case case perform an adverbial function as well.

(53)

# T STUTE-IT OTENSE CURITMUTCHS:

Ta labam-ova madj-ilu sitag-yazh-el the table-ACC.SG hand-INS.SG build-FUT.3SG.F 'She will build the table by hand.'

(54)

#### 

*Ta* yuddjad-ovó vut-it madj-ilisa sitag-yar-en the house-ACC.PL they-ADJ hand-INS.PL build-PRS-3PL 'They are building the houses with their hands.'

(55)

# れ とてしいついこて とてろいてい ★ オ 3100ついこて 07873780130::

Ta djak-ilisa djat-yar-i vey ta ram-ilisa manarag-yar-i the ear-INS.PL hear-PRS-1PL and the feet-INS.PL walk-PRS.1PL

'We hear with the ears and we walk with the feet.'

#### PREPOSITIONAL CASE

The prepositional case is used with all prepositions that do not logically require other cases. The singular prepositional ending is -ey. The plural prepositional ending is -in.

(56)

**HVBTHHU** MUNDOTTE UTJECE STENTET:: 11 11 Sheri ta oznat-ova dini ta gimla-an bash-ese ruv-yav-u about the river-ACC.SG in the valley-LOC.SG 2SG-DAT say-PST-1SG 'I told you about the river in the valley.'

(57)

HABTHUB ETDY II 11 NUOJITE UTJECE 3T-3TCUTCT:: Sheri oznat-ín diamó ta ta gimla-an bash-ese ra=ruv-yav-u about the river-ACC.PL beyond the valley-LOC.SG 2SG-DAT NEG-say-PST-1SG 'I did not tell you about the rivers beyond the valley.

#### **VOCATIVE CASE**

The vocative case is used when directly addressing the person or persons you are speaking to. The singular vocative ending is -ey and the plural is -in. The vocative case is similar to the prepositional case in form but never requires a preposition.

(58)

Hey, Daki! Kiin-ova korun-yar-e?
hey-EXCL Daki-VOC what-ACC.SG do-PRS-2SG
'Hey, Daki! What are you doing?'

#### **GENDERS**

There are no grammatical genders in Itlani. Each object retains its natural gender unless it has been anthropomorphized in some way. The names of animals and professions can be genderized if needed for clarity, nuance or added detail.

NON-GENDERED		FEMININE		MASCULINE	
klotash	horse	klotashél	mare	klotashór	stallion
pesh	silf	peshél	woman	peshór	man
ush	parent	ushél	mother	ushór	father
sitagdi	construction	sitagdiél	construction	sitagdiór	contruction
	worker		worker (f)		worker (m)
marfán	friend	marfanél	friend (f)	marfanór	friend (m)

#### THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

There is no indefinite article in Itlani. The definite article, like its English counterpart is an adjective. As all adjectives in Itlani, it is not declined, i. e. it does not change for either case or number. The definite article in Itlani is: ta.

The definite article is used in Itlani much as it is in English, except that abstract nouns are generally preceded by the definite article. When cited, titles of literary works never take the definite article.

(59)

**±L □V□T** ta izmu

the-DEF.ART truth-NOM.SG

'the truth'

(60)

::出∃→日〒 址 L\_1∃⊢□⊥.:
"Pron-ú ta Varem-a"
song-NOM.SG the-DEF.ART love-GEN.SG
"Songs of Love"

#### THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

There is no indefinite article in Itlani. Occasionally the word *mu* "one" is used in this capacity for emphasis. This usage is extremely rare. Compare the following examples:

(61)

THE HICHUHLT JIBUTLIN:

Ta pasok-ova shun-yav-ay the-DEF.ART dog-ACC.SG see-PST-2PL

'You all saw the dog.'

(62)

ATCHUHLT JIBUTLTN::

Pasok-ova shun-yav-ay dog-NOM.SG see-PST-2PL

'You all saw a dog.'

(63)

OT ATCHUHLT JIBUTLTN::

 $egin{array}{lll} \emph{Mu} & \emph{pasok-ova} & \emph{shun-yav-ay} \\ \emph{one-NUM} & \emph{dog-ACC.SG} & \emph{See-PST-2PL} \\ \end{array}$ 

'You all saw a (one) dog.'

#### **NOUNS**

As seen above in discussing cases, Itlani is characterized by a noun system with only one pattern (declension) of noun endings. Nearly all Itlani nouns are regular and follow this one pattern other than the words *bungu* [gremlin] and *khará* [prickly pear cactus] which can refer to either one or more gremlins or cacti but is always declined in the singular. A singular or plural verb can be used to indicate the number of *bungu* or *khará* involved. Below is provided the declension of one noun ending in a consonant and one noun ending in a vowel. Remember, always add the case ending *directly* to the dictionary form of the word without dropping any of the final vowels.

# SUMMARY OF ITLANI NOUN DECLENSION – Nouns ending in consonants:

NOUN DECLENSION				
	TCL	<b>1⊢ℂ, ASKES</b> (GREEN	PEPPER)	
	SINGULAR		PLURA	\L
Nominative	askes	pepper	askesú	peppers
		(subject)		(subject)
Accusative	askesova	pepper (object)	askesovó	peppers
				(object)
Genitive	askesa	of a pepper	askesarun	of peppers
Partitive	askesaris	part of a	askesainen	portion of
		pepper		peppers
Dative	askesese	to a pepper	askesesea	to peppers
Ablative	askesay	from a pepper	askesiena	from peppers
Locative	askesan	on, in a pepper	askes <mark>avá</mark>	on, in peppers
Instrumental	askesilu	by means of a	askesilisa	by means of
		pepper		peppers
Prepositional	askesey	pepper (with	askesín	peppers (with
		any non-local		any non-local
		preposition)		preposition)
Vocative	askesey	O pepper!	askesín	O pepper!

# SUMMARY OF ITLANI NOUN DECLENSION – Nouns ending in vowels:

NOUN DECLENSION						
	FITÓ (CAT)					
	SINGULAR				PLURAL	
Nominative	fitó	cat (subj	ect)	fitoú	cats (subject)	
Accusative	fitoova	cat (obje	ct)	fito <mark>ovó</mark>	cats (object)	
Genitive	fitoa	of a cat		fitoarun	of cats	
Partitive	fitoaris	part of a	cat	fitoainen	portion of cats	
Dative	fitoese	to a cat		fitoesea	to cats	
Ablative	fitoay	from a cat		fitoiena	from cats	
Locative	fitoan	on, in a cat		fitoavá	on, in cats	
Instrumental	fitoilu	by mean	s of a	fitoilisa	by means of	
		cat			cats	
Prepositional	fitoey	cat (with	any	fitoín	cats (with any	
		non-loca	1		non-local	
		prepositi	ion)		preposition)	
Vocative	fitoey	O cat!		fitoín	O cats!	

#### **ADJECTIVES**

#### **FORMS OF ADJECTIVES**

Adjectives in Itlani do not agree in case or number with the nouns they modify. The adjective usually precedes the noun in Itlani, as it does in English.

All Itlani adjectives fall into two classes. One class, the predominant one, is the group of adjectives that are derived from nouns or are independent adjectives. All adjectives in this group have the characteristic ending -it. The second group is a small class of words that are adjectival in function but do not take the characteristic ending. These are known as adjectivals.

ADJECTIVES			
NOUN FORM		ADJECTIVE FORM	
banadjinúd	beauty	banadjin <mark>it</mark> beautiful	
shprun	strength	shprunit	strong
to	four	toit	fourth
dozh	water	dozhit	watery
Itlán	Itlán	Itlanit	Itlani
dralúd	good	dralit	good
givanúd dryness		givanit	dry
sneha	grouping, variety	sneha	several*

NOTE: The word *sneha* is considered by some Itlani grammarians as an adjective and by some as a numeral. It does not carry the adjectival ending.

#### **USE OF ADJECTIVES**

Itlani adjectives normally precede the nouns they modify. They are, however, invariable, that is, they do not change form for case or number. Thus, the following are typical of noun phrases with adjectives:

(64)

# T OTBT7ENBUCUA 7141262

ta banadjin-is-it dukhul-él the beautiful-DIM-ADJ child-F-NOM.SG

'the pretty girl'

(65)

# T FUEUCUN T

ta gilir-it dozh

the cold-ADJ water-NOM.SG

'the cold water'

(66)

# NCTUA AHJAB

isa-it pesh-ór

wise-ADJ person-M-NOM.SG

'a wise man'

(67)

# т стоия инэтопуэ

ta sul-it yeral-bír

the commercial-ADJ money-place-NOM.SG

'the commercial bank'

(68)

#### 

sul-it yeral-bir-ú

commercial-ADJ money-place-NOM.PL

'commercial banks'

(69)

fad dini dif-it kiara-bir-an room-NOM.SG in expensive-ADJ guest-place-LOC.SG 'a room in an expensive inn'

(70)

T TUATEHEL UCTURY CTCREUM-UTELE

ta ayzan-en-ú isa-it vastri-ek-arun the teach-thing-NOM.PL wise-ADJ old-person-GEN.PL

'the teachings of wise elders'

NOTE: The suffix **-ek** personalizes the root when no gender is indicated. Remember too, that adject are invariable as in English.

(71)

L-NUNT STONTS LOTANA HBNT3-8::

 $\it Zhoy-it$   $\it ram-gur-\acute{u}$   $\it siar-it$   $\it on-yar-en$   $\it 1SG-ADJ$   $\it foot-shell-NOM.PL$   $\it blue-ADJ$   $\it be-PRS-3PL$ 

'My shoes are blue.'

(72)

IILOLIIVNUTINITERULNULNIIHEINIIII:Taam-báziküi-zhniv-iv-iton-yar-atheanimal-flesh-NOM.SGthrough-cook-PtAS.PST.PTCP-ADJbe-PRS-3SG.N

'The meat is well done.'

When an adjective is used emphatically, it may follow the noun it modifies and the final "t" is dropped. Stress then moves to the ultimate or final syllable.

(73)

T TLULUS ULBITENBUCO

ta dukhul-ór banadjin-is-i

the child-M-NOM.SG beautiful-DIM-EMP.ADJ

'the (really) good-looking boy'

When an adjective is part of a series, and is not followed by a noun, the final "t" is dropped. Stress remains on the penultimate or next to last syllable.

(74)

コーコーレイ TDT3N: N97780: TOBTABUE: Ш shol-ovó Min iston-vav-or: Itlan-i, Alur-i, Dlingan-i vev three language-ACC.PL study-PST-M-NOM.SG Itlan-SER.ADJ Alurhsa-SER.ADJ and Klingon-SER.ADJ 'He studied three languages: Itlani, Alurhsa, and Klingon.'

#### COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

All Itlani adjectives form the comparative in the same way. The prefix *ar*- is added directly to the adjective. This parallels the use of "more" in the English "important; more important" or the "-er" in "big; bigger."

POSITIVE		COMPARATIVE	
banadjinit	beautiful	arbanadjinit	more beautiful
shprashtit	wild	arshprashtit	wilder
malachit	young	armalachit	younger
antoit	sweet	arantoit	sweeter
djeyelit	deep	ardjeyelit	deeper

#### **USE OF THE COMPARATIVE**

(75)

TNIENTE TO THE TRANSCOME TO THE TRANSCOM

NOTE: Shirit Shishá is the capital city of Itlán. Shtemór is the birth-place of the legendary Itlani hero Tsirtsír-Ram.

(76)

Ш **AT**∃ FUCLFET Т Ш ATBUR **480131::** Та mu-it dzar ar-tul-it zar-it ta on-yar-a the one-ADJ mountain-NOM.SG more-tall-ADJ be-PRST.3SG.N than the two-ADJ 'The first mountain is taller than the second.'

(77)

NTJM3 AFFCTUÇB しょうしょう しょうしょう T3C+JTON7 Т **480131::** Zhoy-it sevkál ar-selam-it bash-it dzev-suk-ún и on-yar-a 1SG-ADJ suitcase-NOM.SG more-weight-ADJ than 2SG-ADJ travel-box-AUG-NOM.SG be-PRS.3SG.N 'My suitcase is heavier than your trunk.'

(78)

OT3T843 **HBNT3H3::** T37T3UUUU7 T Vun-it marfan-ór ar-tariik-it zhoy и on-yar-a friend-M-NOM.SG 3SG.M-ADJ more-smart-ADJ 1SG-ADJ be-PRS-3SG.N than 'His friend (m) is smarter than me.'

#### SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

The superlative forms of the adjective are formed by prefixing **oy**- directly to the adjective in question. The superlative is usually used with the definite article **ta**.

COMPARATIVE		SUPE	SUPERLATIVE	
arbanadjinit	more beautiful	oybanadjinit most beautiful		
arshprashtit	wilder	oyshprashtit	wildest	
armalachit	younger	oymalachit	youngest	
arantoit	sweeter	oyantoit	sweetest	
ardjeyelit	deeper	oydjeyelit	deepest	

#### **USE OF THE SUPERLATIVE**

When comparing one individual or group of individuals with another group the adjective is followed by the ablative plural.

(79)

## HINSTONS ## NTSTFHONES HENTS:

Ta oy-tul-it ta kurudj-el-iena on-yar-el
the most-tall-ADJ the offspring-F-ABL.PL be-PRS-3SG.F

'She is the tallest of the daughters.'

The superlative may also be followed by the preposition *dini* (in) and a noun or pronoun in the locative case.

#### **AUGMENTATIVE ADJECTIVE**

In addition to the comparative and superlative prefixes, Itlani also has an intensive suffix. We may translate these intensives as "very" in English. The intensive form is made by adding the suffix -un to the root of the adjective just before the adjective ending -it.

COMPARATIVE		AUGMENTATIVE	
arbanadjinit	more beautiful	banadjin <mark>un</mark> it	very beautiful
arshprashtit	wilder	shprashtunit	very wild
armalachit	younger	malachunit	very young
arantoit	sweeter	antounit	very sweet
ardjeyelit	deeper	djeyel <mark>un</mark> it	very deep

(80)

Ш MUTTELENT F4308 **フトヨト「エ」に エコエル 「い3にいいす「 T::** Ш Та gidan-un-it vorín fidiri ta derevush-sal-ay virsi-yav-a the big-AUG-ADJ wolf-NOM.SG out the 'The giant wolf ran out of the forest.'

(81)

LICHANNA FUNCANA ZHARUTANA HANTLA::

Ta vastri-it evisti-ór hereb-un-it on-yav-a
the old-ADJ tyrant-M-NOM.SG wicked-AUG-ADJ be-PST.3SG.N
'The old tyrant was very wicked.'

The beginner in Itlani may avoid the use of the intensive simply by placing **pashni** (very) in front of the positive form of the adjective. Both are equally correct and used in common speech and writing.

(82)

T HTJBU WUTTBU3 F43VB ロ18734NTFT::

Tapashnigidan-itvorínmundro-yav-atheverybig-ADJwolf-NOM.SGattack-PST.3SG.N

'The very big wolf attacked.'

#### THE DIMINUTIVE ADJECTIVE

In addition to the comparative, superlative and intensive prefixes, Itlani also has an diminutive suffix. The diminutive form is made by adding the suffix -is to the root of the adjective just before the adjective ending -it.

NOTE: Both the augmentative and the diminutive can be used with nouns as well, as in: herebunór (very wicked man) and vorinís (small wolf).

COMPARATIVE		DIMINUTIVE	
arbanadjinit	more beautiful	banadjin <mark>is</mark> it	somewhat beautiful
arshprashtit	wilder	shprashtisit	somewhat wild
armalachit	younger	malachisit	somewhat young
arantoit	sweeter	antoisit	somewhat sweet
ardjeyelit	deeper	djeyel <mark>is</mark> it	somewhat deep

#### **COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY**

The "as...as" of comparisons of equality (as in: 'They are as hospitable as their cousins.') may be translated in Itlani by lan...lan.

NOTE: In some of the older texts it is possible to find the construction *lan...u* but this is increasingly rare these days and is considered dialectal in some regions.

(83)

JLBJLLITINHJLBULTHBINLET::Lanafak-itlanbashon-yar-uas-ADVLhappy-ADJas-ADVL2SG-NOM.SGbe-PRS-1SG'I am as happy as you.'

(84)

JLBJHSTENUSJLBHH-LJTJJNBULSH3::Lanshprun-itlanpevlush-dion-yar-orquantity-ADVLstrong-ADJquantity-ADVLocean-expert-NOM.SG.be-PRS-3SG.M'He is as strong as a sailor.'

#### **LESS**

To express the concept "less" in Itlani, the comparative prefix **la**- is used. Like its counterpart **ar**- (more) it is attached directly to the adjective or adverb it refers to.

(85)

(86)

ÎLU ПНП **TATATAM TAATATAM** ПТ **4801317:** Kesh idá la-zarad-it ba ar-zarad-it on-yar-a? that less-difficult-ADJ more-difficult-ADJ Be-PRS-3SG.N Q or 'Is that less difficult or more difficult?'

#### **ADVERBS**

# ADVERBS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES

Adverbs are words that describe adjectives, adverbs or verbs. In English, many adverbs are formed by adding **-iy** to an adjective: quiet, quietly; sure, surely. In Itlani, many adverbs are formed from adjectives ending in *-it* by dropping the *-it* and adding *-izhe*. In Itlani adverbs that are formed from adjectives are called "derived adverbs."

ADJECTIVE			ADVERB	
selamit	heavy	selamizhe	heavily	
uvakunit	loud	uvakunizhe	loudly	
bashlaisit	quiet	bashlaisizhe	quietly	
dralit	good	dralizhe	well	
djamit	bad	djamizhe	badly	

NOTE: The adverbs formed from adjectives denoting nationality, besides having their usual functions, also refer to languages:

(87)

# TLTUTBULL FURNTTHON:

Uvak-un-izhe eyp-yav-el voice-AUG-ADV speak-PRS-3SG.F 'She spoke loudly (big-voice-ly).

(88)

#### 

Ta chumak-ova dral-izhe korun-yazh-or the task-ACC.SG good-ADV do-FUT-3SG.M 'He will do the task well.'

(89)

# レトノ のヲコTBのLト トのRのT ロTUTのTヨトコ/::

Kesh Itlan-izhe eyp-ya maka-yar-el Q Itlan-ADV speak-INF can-PRS-3SG.F

'Can she speak Itlani?'

#### **EXAMPLES OF SOME LANGUAGES**

ADJECTIVE		ADVERB	
Angliit	English	Angliizhe	in English
Itlanit	Itlani	Itlanizhe	in Itlani
Frantsit	French	Frantsizhe	in French
Semeriit	Semerian	Semeriizhe	in Semerian
Okunait	Okuna	Okunaizhe	in Okuna
Alurit	Alurhsa	Alurizhe	in Alurhsa

#### PRIMITIVE ADVERBS

In Itlani there is a small class of adverbs that carry the ending -u. This is an ancient form of adverb which is no longer productive but which is still found in certain fixed expressions. Some Itlani linguists classify these as adverbials, that is, adverbial in function but not in form; other insist on a separate designation and class.

PRIMITIVE ADVERBS					
dralu-djamu for better or worse tamagu on the other hand					
mazhu-mazhu	by the way	hazbat <mark>u</mark>	on the way		
mishtaratu	in the name of	drimalu	on purpose		
dralu	for the sake of	idamasag <mark>u</mark>	on the other side of		

#### **ADVERBIALS**

There is a second group of adverbs that are not derived from adjectives and that do not carry the characteristic adverb ending -izhe. These words are called "adverbials."

For example: The word *pakhizhe* "accidentally" is a derived adverb from the adjective *pakhit*. One could, however, express the same idea by saying *pakhilu* which also means *accidentally* or *by accident* using the instrumental singular of the noun *pakh accident*. The word *pakhilu* is an adverbial. Other adverbials are independent and not related to adjectives at all.

ADVERBIALS				
pakhilu by accident pashni very				
kozhá	a little	kashá-ba-rá	whether or not	
munka	outdoors	halán	somewhat	

(90)

EL34CT ST318 N3W8WTCW::

Djur-ova ha-lán brin-yav-i 3SG.N-ACC some-quantity-ADVL like-PST-1PL

'We liked it somewhat (a little).'

(91)

T NATE TEL NATE HITOUR LIBRALE THE NATION LIBRARY TO THE NATIONAL STREET

TaItlan-tan-úItlan-ovapashnivarem-yar-entheItlan-resident-NOM.PLItlán-ACCverylove-PRS-3PL

'The Itlani love Itlán very much.'

#### **COMPARISON OF ADVERBS**

Adverbs form comparatives in the same way as the adjectives on which they are based.

#### OTHER ADVERBIALS

There are many common adverbs, sometimes called *adverbials* in Itlani, that are not derived from adjectives. Some of the more important ones are listed below:

### OTHER COMMON ADVERBIALS

bazhi	under
dzea	already
haku	sometimes
hatá	at some time
hazá	anywhere
idatá	at that time
iíz	here
ishi	always
izá	there
kinzá	where
piti	above
rakín	for no reason
ranti	when
ratá	never
razá	nowhere
say	now
shandi	yet
sheyzá	everywhere
shta	again
shuba	immediately
tamagzá	elsewhere
tsey	still
tsorni	now

Adverbs/adverbials in Itlani can either precede or follow the verbs they describe:

(92)

## EN3Ey3-3TO NyA 7HANUNTC43::

Tistsír-Ram iíz depik-yav-or Tsirtsír-Ram-NOM here-ADV dwell-PST-3SG.M 'Tsirtsír-Ram lived here.'

(93)

## EN3EV3-3TO 7-ANUNTC43 NV.:

Tsirtsír-Ram depik-yav-or iíz

Tsirtsír-Ram-NOM.SG dwell-PST-3SG.M here-ADVL

'Tsirtsír-Ram lived here.'

(94)

## NV√ RF N737878 F7878NNF43::

líz pe Itlan-an vanan-yiv-or

here-ADVL on Itlán-LOC.SG born-PAS.PST-3SG.M

'He was born here on Itlán.

NOTE: Remember, "here" is glossed as an *adverbial* because it is an adverb in function but not in form, lacking the *-izhe* or *-u* endings.

(95)

#### ONJUT CTU N3N8NT81::

Mish-ya say brin-yan-u go-INF now like-COND-1SG 'I would like to go now.'

(96)

## L-HNUA A135TB43 CTOTNT3-43 3T71::

Zhoy-it zurhan-ór sala-yar-or ra-tá

1SG-ADJ sibling-M-NOM.SG sleep-PRS-3SG.M no-time-ADVL

'My brother never sleeps.'

(97)

### T3T0-13-1CT 3T3Ţ UH2HUNTCH2::

*Uram-or-ova* ra-tá kelek-yav-el intimate-M-ACC.SG no-time-ADVL choose-PST-3SG.F

'She never chose a mate.'

#### COMPOUND ADVERBS

A unique feature of Itlani is the hyphenating of closely related adverbs when one is modifying the other. It can be difficult to know when to hyphenate an adverb and there are no hard and fast rules. Although it is never wrong to use the full non-hyphenated forms this may make you sound less than native to a Itlani. Study these examples:

(98)

ULJ-5-JUC3UL+ UAJ 480TL43::

*Kul=helist-izhe* izá on-yazh-or whole-certain-COMP.ADV there be-FUT-3SG.M

'He will most certainly be there.'

NOTE: Instead of: kulizhe helistizhe

(99)

Ш **THEFT** F3FJ-J3TJULF **UCAHBUTTHO** ヨトコ 「一川一」 一丁加丁:: frel=dral-izhe Та shol-ova iston-yav-el zhoy-ova da-va resh the language-ACC.SG enough-well-ADV study-PST-3SG.F for 1SG-ACC understand-INF 'She studied the language well enough to understand me.'

NOTE: Instead of: *frelizhe dralizhe*. It is never wrong to use the two modifying adverbs independently. As always, sound and meaning determine this choice. It is completely up to the speaker or writer.

#### **ADVERB PARTICIPLES**

ADVERB PARTICIPLES					
TENSE ACTIVE PASSIVE					
Past	-avizhe	-ivizhe			
Present	-arizhe	-irizhe			
Future	-azhizhe	-izhizhe			

(100)

Ш H-7FJ Ш FTJTN Belon-av-izhe ta pesh-él ta fad-av virsi-yav-el shout-PST.PTCP-ADV the person-F-NOM.SG the room-ABL.SG run-PST-3SG.F 'Having shouted, the woman ran from the room.'

(101)

H-7FJ 11 Ш FTJTN Belon-ar-izhe pesh-él fad-ay ta ta virsi-yav-el shout-PRS.PTCP-ADV run-PST-3SG.F the person-F-NOM.SG the room-ABL.SG 'Shouting, the woman ran from the room.'

(102)

HHJÊJ FT TT MШ Ш Belon-azh-izhe pesh-él ta ta fad-ay virsi-yav-el shout-FUT.PTCP-ADV the person-F-NOM.SG the room-ABL.SG run-PST-3SG.F 'About to shout, the woman ran from the room.'

#### **PRONOUNS**

Itlani personal pronouns, like nouns, have different forms according to their use and position in a sentence. Itlani pronouns are declined exactly like nouns but there are no plural case forms only singular.

In Itlani the following personal pronouns are in use: zhoy [first person singular], bash [second person singular], Vu [third Person Deific], vuyín [third person singular feminine], vun [third person singular masculine], pa [third person non-specific], vupá [third person gender non-specified], djur [third person singular inanimate], sa [third person sing/plural reflexive], mog [first person plural], ukh [second person plural], vut [third person plural].

It is interesting to note that according to Itlani belief the Creator-God is completely beyond description and is absolutely genderless. To express this concept when referring to this Supreme Being in the third Person a special pronoun **Vu** is used that cannot be translated as *he, she,* or *it*.

Also note that the pronoun *vupá* is a non-gender specific pronoun used by Itlani individuals who are non-binary or gender fluid. There is no English equivalent for this, although the non-pural *they* sometimes serves.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS – SAMPLE DECLENSION USING <b>ZHOY</b> (I) AND <b>MOG</b> (WE)				
NOMINATIVE	zhoy	1	mog	we
ACCUSATIVE	zhoy <mark>ova</mark>	me	mogova	us
GENITIVE	zhoya	of me, mine	moga	our
PARTITIVE	zhoyaris	part of me	mogaris	part of us
DATIVE	zhoy <mark>ese</mark>	to me	mogese	to us
ABLATIVE	zhoy <mark>ay</mark>	from me	mogay	from us
LOCATIVE	zhoy <mark>an</mark>	on, in, at	mogan	on, in us
INSTRUMENTAL	zhoy <mark>ilu</mark>	by means of me	mog <mark>ilu</mark>	by means of
				us
PREPOSITIONAL	zhoy <mark>ey</mark>	me	mog <mark>ey</mark>	us
VOCATIVE	zhoy <mark>ey</mark>	Oh, I	mog <mark>ey</mark>	Oh, we

#### **USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

Itlan is a pro-drop language. Subject pronouns are not customarily used since verb endings indicate the person and number of the subject, but they are used when some special emphasis or contrast is required or desired.

(103)

## 

Tamelun-ese mish-yazh-u Tamelún-DAT.SG go-FUT-1SG 'I will go to Tamelún.'

(104)

#### ATOHOTBHCH ONJUTLY LANY::

Tamelun-ese mish-yazh-u zhoy Tamelún-DAT.SG go-FUT-1SG 1SG '[It is ] I [who] will go to Tamelún.'

Otherwise personal pronouns are used very much as in English:

(105)

#### 

*Vun-ova shun-yar-u* 3SG.M-ACC see-PRS-1SG

'I see him.

(106)

#### 

Zhoy-ova shun-yar-or 1SG-ACC see-PRS-3SG.M

'He sees me.'

(107)

### NTJHCH BT3T84FT TTFT3WTLL::

Bash-ese naran-ova dafar-yazh-u 2SG-DAT apple-ACC.SG give-FUT-1SG 'I will give you an apple.'

(108)

#### THFCF FT34LT JTFT30TFF8::

Ukh-esedjur-ovadafar-yav-en2PL-DAT3SG.N-ACCgive-PST.3PL

'They gave it to you all.'

(109)

## ATEJB-ST708 EL34CT L40FCF 7TFT30TL43::

Padján=Hadíndjur-ovazhoy-esedafar-yazh-orPadján-Hadín-NOM.SG3SG.N-ACC1SG-DATgive-FUT-3SG.M

'Padján-Hadín will give it to me.'

NOTE: Please note that other word orders are also possible:

(110)

### BT3T84CT NTJFCF JT3T0T3L::

Naran-ova bash-ese dafar-yar-u apple-ACC.SG 2SG-DAT give-PRS-1SG 'I am giving you an apple.'

(111)

### EL34CT 04NFCF 7TFT30T8T0/::

*Djur-ova mog-ese dafar-yan-ay?* 3SG.N-ACC 1PL-DAT give-COND-2PL

'You all would give it to us?'

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The adjective form of the pronouns, ending in -it is used as the possessive form:

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS				
SINGULAR			PLURAL	
zhoyit	my	mogit	our	
bashit	your	ukhit	your	
Vuit	God's			
vuyin <mark>it</mark>	her			
vunit	his			
vupa <mark>it</mark>	their singular			
djurit	its			
sait	self's	vutit	their	

The possessive adjective precedes the noun it modifies and is invariable

(112)

THINDSFHINDSHEINTST::Zhoy-itzhuldjol-iton-yar-a1SG-ADJhat-NOM.SGblack-ADJbe-PRS-3SG.N'My hat is black.'

(113)

Bash-it ko-it zhul
2SG-ADJ white-ADJ hat
'your white hat'

To express emphatic ownership add sa- to the possessive adjective:

(114)

C1F-IMMHD13E1EF3T11MMHLF3::Sa-zhoy-itmarfan-élkadim-yav-elREFL-1SG-ADJfriend-F-NOM.SGcome-PST-3SG.F'My own friend (f) came.'

(115)

## DHTH-ANC CILTINUAL HANTELL::

Ta meker-is sa-vuyin-it on-yar-a
the sphere-DIM-NOM.SG REFL-3SG.F-ADJ be-PRS-3SG.N
'The ball is her own.'

#### **RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

The two most common relative pronouns in Itlani are **kinpá** who and **kiín** what. These two pronouns are declined as is needed for the sense of the sentence:

(116)

LÎHTL Ш UNBAŢ C3T8NT3T Ta dukhúl kin-pá shprun-it stan-yar-a on-yar-a the child-NOM.SG what-3SG.NS swim-PRS-3SG.N be-PRS-3SG.N strong-ADJ 'The child who s swimming is strong.'

(117)

HHJÊJ Ш UNBATHLT FISHITE LITERAL FURNITH H348017F2:: Ta pesh-él kin-pá-ova djat-yav-u, banadjin-izhe pron-yav-el the person-F-NOM.SG what-3SG.NS-ACC.SG hear-PST-1SG beauty-ADV sing-PST-3SG.F 'The woman whom I heard, sang beautifully.'

(118)

Ш **LÎRTL** Ш BT3TB4CT TT3T3NTC1 NBTLN3CNN1L1 UNBATHCH Та dukhúl kin-pa-ese ta naran-ova dafar-yav-u inu-virsi-yav-a child-NOM.SG what-3SG.NS-DAT.SG the apple-ACC.SG give-PST-1SG away-run-PST-3SG.N 'The child to whom I gave the apple ran away.'

(119)

Ш HL LUBHTUH **ルトヨナコイドナ** HUTLT: JTEJTUTLT:: Та ev kin-pa-it yeral-ova er-yav-u, dadjla-yav-a what-3SG.NS-ADJ spend-PST-1SG complain-PST-3SG.N the client-NOM.SG money-ACC.SG 'The client whose money I spent, complained.'

The particle -vá is added in the sense of -ever in English:

(120)

TNUBHÎ-LÎ CHLUMLAL LELINUA CLUMLAL::

Kin-pá=vá stan-yar-a afak-it sam-yar-a

what-3SG.NS=ever swim-PRS-3SG.N happy-ADJ remain-PRS-3SG.N

'Whoever swims stays happy,'

The pronoun **kiín** what, which like **kinpá** can be declined in both the singular and plural and all cases.

(121)

ת זַרוט ∟⊣ט FF3F7 **480737 LHOUT3H/::** Kesh idá fer-esh ta on-yar-a kiin-ova vem-yar-e? that what-ACC.SG want-PRS-2SG Q the write-tablet-NOM.SG be-PRST.3SG.N 'Is the book that you want?'

(122)

TF LÛN リフエコブ H-M 48NT3T líd on-yar-a kiin-ese ida-tá mish-ya-vu ta tea shop-NOM.SG be-PRS-3SG.N what-DAT.SG that-time-ADVL go-PRS-1SG this the 'This is the shop I went to at that time.'

NOTE: You may have noticed that words like *kin*, *pa* and *ta* are truncated forms of *kiín*, *pesh* and *tanto* (what, person, and time respectively).

(123)

TNIBHITCHI II IVILI JILLIIIILH\::

Kin-pa-esea ta az-ova dafar-yav-e?

what-DAT.PL the jewel-ACC.SG give-PST-2SG

'Who did you give the jewel to?'

(124)

TNIBHLLIN

## LIJLLIL-LL

Kin-pa-ay

ta blavka-ova kamiz-yav-i?

what-3SG.NS-ABL.SG the text-ACC.SG receive-PST-1PL

'Who did we receive the text from?'

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

In English, the words "this" and "that" may be either demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns. The Itlani demonstratives *iid* and *idá* may likewise be used as either adjectives or pronouns. As adjectives they are indeclinable. As pronouns they may be declined. These two demonstratives indicate a different degree of distance from the speaker. *Iid* refers to something near the speaker (English "this," plural "these") and *idá* to something at a distance from the speaker (English "that," plural "those").

#### **DEMONSTRATIVES AS PRONOUNS**

As pronouns Itlani demonstratives *iid* (*iidú*), *idá* (*idaú*) follow the regular noun declension in both the singular and plural. In modern colloquial Itlani, however, the distinction between demonstrative adjective and prononoun is being lost.

(125)

Ш  $\Gamma T \Box$ ÎLM FH-143T ABNT3T:líd ta zhul idá pesh-or-a on-yar-a this-NOM.SG the hat-NOM.SG that-ADJ be-PRS-3SG.N person-M-GEN.SG 'This is the hat of that man.

(126)

INDLandTILLLandIIIIúdar-gidan-ituidábez-yar-athis-NOM.SGmore-big-ADJthanthat-NOM.SGseem-PRS-3SG.N'This seems bigger than that.'

(127)

## **DEMONSTRATIVES AS ADJECTIVES**

When they are used as adjectives, Itlani demonstratives are not declined. They are adjectival in function but not in form.

(128)

ÎLU	H-J-Ĵ∃	רטט	HABTAHFT	LT3F0NT343::	
Idá	pesh-ór	iíd	oznat-ova	varem-yar-or	
that-ADJL	person-M-NOM.SG	this-ADJL	river-ACC.SG	love-PRS-3SG.M	
'That man loves this river.'					

(129)

	רשוח	ATBUNHUBTB	FULTE	OLCT71-81	LT8NV3F8::
Dini	iíd	zarideyn-an	chad-it	musad-en-ú	zhan-yir-en
in	this-ADJL	life-LOC.SG	many-ADJ	sorrow-thing-NOM.PL	find-PAS.PRS-3PL
'In this I	ife there a	re many sorrows.'			

(130)

١٠٥١	ロトロトヨルにす	∃⊢٦	П		48NT3F8::
líd	meker-is-ú	resh	ta	tuk-bel-ú	on-yar-en
this-ADJL	sphere-DIM-NOM.PL	for	the	sport-play-NOM.PL	be-PRS-3PL
'These bal	Is are for the game.'				

(131)

ヿ゚゚゚゚゚゚゚゚	∃⊢⊓	TUCHOUTE	48NT3F8::
Iid-ú	resh	tuk-bel-ya	on-yar-en
this-NOM.PL	for	sport-play-INF	be-PRS-3PL
'These are fo	r playing	(with).'	

### OTHER PRONOUNS

There are other important pronouns in Itlani, some of which are presented here. They are declined like Itlani nouns:

SOME OTHER COMMON PRONOUNS				
ha	something	rapá	no one	
hapá	someone	shey	all, every, each	
havá	anything (whatever)	sheypá	everyone	
pa	one	tamaghá	something else	
rahá	nothing	tamagpá	someone else	

(132)

### UHU STRŢ UT7WONT3T/::

Kesh ha-pá kadim-yar-a? Q some-3SG.NS-NOM.SG come-PRS-3SG.N

'Is someone coming?'

(133)

### 3T: 3TAŢ::

Ra, ra-pá

NEG NEG-3SG.NS-NOM.SG

'No, no one.'

(134)

## STAT UT JUDUTST::

Ra-pá kadim-yar-a NEG-3SG.NS come-PRS-3SG.N 'No one is coming.'

For additional emphasis, one could say:

(135)

### UT7NONT3T STAJ::

kadim-yar-a ra-pá

come-PRS-3SG.N NEG-3SG-NOM.SG

'No one is coming.'

(136)

### UNN84FT FF0NT3TN/:: 3T5T4FT::

Kiin-ova vem-yar-ay? Ra-ha-ova

what-ACC.SG want-PRS-2PL NEG-thing-ACC.SG

'What do y'all want?' 'Nothing.'

(137)

### UHJ STHCT CHONT3TW/::

Kesh ha-ova vem-yar-ay?
Q something-ACC.SG want-PRS-2PL

'Do y'all want anything?'

### **PREPOSITIONS**

Itlani prepositions are followed by nouns requiring different cases according to the desired meaning. Many can be used with more than one case and many others use only the prepositional case. In certain stock phrases the preposition may be dropped.

SOME COMMON ITLANI PREPOSITIONS					
PREPOSITION	TRANSLATION	CASE REQUIRED			
bazhi	under	locative			
chey	opposite in location	locative			
dazhem	between	locative			
dazhini	among	locative			
dini	in, into	locative, dative			
diváy	around	locative			
djamó	beyond	locative			
dje	inside of	locative			
dudj	up against	locative			
fidiri	out of	ablative			
hiznu	behind	locative			
iküí	through	locative			
kari	according to	prepositional			
klaná	across	locative			
losh	with	prepositional			
mafáy	against, opposed to	prepositional			
makhá	until (timewise)	locative			
mudja	instead of	prepositional			
munka	outside	locative			
pe	in	locative			
piri	except	prepositional			
piti	above	locative			
resh	for	prepositional			
rumbi	after	locative			
sayra	beside, by	locative			
seti	at	locative			
shan	alongside	locative			
shas	without	prepositional			
sheri	about	prepositional			
tashi	before	locative			
teyni	toward	locative			
udj	as far as, up to	locative			
uv	in front of	locative			

varvari	because of	prepositional
veyla	throughout	genitive*
vetáy	along	locative
zav	down by, down to	locative, dative**

NOTE: Losh is the only irregular preposition. It should take the locative as it decribes a place in time or space, however, it requires the prepositionsal case. Veyla "throughout" is the only preposition in Itlani that takes the genitive case. In this sense it is a irregular preposition. The preposition zav requires either the locative or dative case depending on the sense intended. Other prepositions may be used with other cases at well to enhance the nuance of intending meaning. No set of rules can cover all possibilities so keep a sharp lookout for differing usages and learn as you go.

(138)

Ш TTTETE: TD317TB AHLUTLHB:: Rumbi tad-ran-an, dini Amrut-an dzev-vav-en ta After-PREP dispute-fight-LOC.SG in-PRP Amrút-LOC.SG travel-PST-3PL the 'After the war, they travelled in Amrút.'

(139)

Ш EETTT1 JTC Ш FTC⊢Ω 48NT343:: Та malach-ór shas ta djas-ev on-yar-or the young-M-NOM.SG without-PREP the fear-PRP.SG Be-PRS-3SG.M 'The young man is without fear.

#### PREPOSITINAL PRONOUNS

When a preposition is followed immediately by a pronoun, the pronoun follows a similar pattern as a noun in taking the required case as shown in the chart above. In a holdover from the time when prepositions were also used as postpositions a truncated for of the postposition was appendend to the pronoun which was in the require case.

For example, "with us" would be literally translated as *losh mogey*, but it it could be contracted into a single word, *mogeylo* (mogey + lo[sh]).

mogey ( $1^{st}$  person plural "mog" in the prepositional case "mog + ey"). mogey + losh = mogeylo (with us)

Similarly, "among them" dazhini mogan is contracted as mogani, and "between them" dazhem vutan as vutanda. Note that the contracted forms of the prepositions are truncated and must be learned independently. These contracted forms are called

prepositional pronouns.

The use of prepositional pronoun forms is optional but in contemporary Itlani they are increasingly used especially in formal situations.

NOTE: There exist some dialectal differences in the truncated forms in use but context should make clear the intended meaning.

INFLECTED PRONOUNS			
PREPOSITION /	TRANSLATION CASE REQUIRED		
CONTRACTION			
bazhi, "-ba"	under	locative	
chey, "-chay"	opposite in location	locative	
dazhem, "-da"	between	locative	
dazhini, "-i"	among	locative	
dini, "-di"	in	locative	
diváy, "-va"	around	locative	
djamó, "-dja"	beyond	locative	
dje, "-dje"	inside of	locative	
dudj, "-du"	up against	locative	
fidiri, "-fi"	out of	ablative	
hiznu, "-iz"	behind	locative	
iküí, "-küi"	through	locative	
kari, "-ka"	according to	prepositional	
klaná, "-kla"	across	locative	
losh, "-lo"	with	prepositional	
mafáy, "-ma"	against, opposed to	prepositional	
makhá, "-kha"	until (timewise)	locative	
men, "-me"	off of	ablative	
mudja, "-mu"	instead of	prepositional	
munka, "-mu"	outside	locative	
pe, "-pe"	in, into	locative, dative	
piri, "-pi"	except	prepositional	
piti, "-pi"	above	locative	
resh, "-re"	for	prepositional	
rumbi, "-ru"	after	locative	
sayra, "-sa"	beside, by	locative	
seti, "-se"	at	locative	
shan, "-sha"	alongside	locative	
shas, "-sha"	without	prepositional	
sheri, "-she"	about	prepositional	
tashi, "-ti"	before	locative	
teyni, "-tey"	toward	locative	

udj, "-udj"	as far as, up to	locative
uv, "-uv"	in front of locative	
varvari, "-va"	because of	prepositional
veyla, "-vey"	throughout	genitive
vetáy, "-ve"	along	locative
zav, "-za"	down by, down to	locative, dative**

#### CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions do not trigger any change in case. The most common coordinating conjunctions in Itlani are *vey* "and", and *layso* "even".

(140)

JIMCHU1TFT3HL1NH3TBM1D1N1M13H::Laysobashdjur-ovakorun-yamaka-yar-aeven-CONJ2SG3SG.N-ACC.SGdo-INFcan-PRS-3SG.N'Even you can do it.'

(141)

בדח	<u>₩</u>	┌┤║	Tatout	OT3FT81	48NT3N::
Bash	vey	zhoy	dral-it	marfan-ú	on-yar-i
2SG-NOM.SG	and-CONJ	1SG-NOM.SG	good-ADJ	friend-NOM.PL	be-PRS-1PL
'You and I are	good friend	s.'			

NOTE: Remember that, in print, the Itlani words for "the" ta and "and" vey are always represented by the ligatures  $\bot$  ( $\bot\bot$ ) and  $\bigsqcup$  ( $\bot$  $\vdash$  $\blacksquare$ ).

The most common subordinating conjunction is u that used with the imperative of the verb. This is sometimes used where English would have an infinitive. Compare the following examples with and without the conjunction u.

(142)

Mish-ya shovad-ilu vem-yar-u go-INF maglev-INS.SG want-PRS-1SG 'I want to go by train.'

(143)

#### 

Vem-yar-uuyoney-ilumish-yat-ewant-PRS-1SGthat-CONJship-INS.SGgo-IMP-2SG'I want you to go by ship.'

NOTE ALSO:

(144)

## ETANTEL L ONJUTETN JEN LU:

Djat-yav-u u mish-yav-ay shey ukh hear-PST-1SG that go-PST-2PL all 2PL

'I heard that you all went.'

As compared to:

(145)

## TAHLY ONJUT ETAUTET::

*Ukh-ova mish-ya djat-yav-u* 2PL-ACC.SG go-INF hear-PST-1SG

'I heard you all leave.'

Other subordinating conjunctions include ranti when, mashrá while, tiari as soon as, mashrá-mashrá as long as, rumbi after, zi since, tashi u before, var because.

(146)

#### 

Ranti kadim-yazh-or, mish-is-yazh-u when come-FUT-3SG.M go-DIM-FUT-1SG 'When he comes, I will leave.'

(147)

3T-UT7NONTLL FT3 7NBN EN84T8 48NTLL::

Ra=kadim-yazh-u var dini Djino-an on-yazh-u NEG-come-FUT-1SG because in-PREP Djino-DAT.SG be-FUT-1SG

'I will not come because I will be in Djino.'

#### **VERBS**

#### COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND ITLANI VERBS

The Itlani verb system is very rich and expressive but regular. Itlani verbs are divided up into two categories: active and passive. There is one conjugational pattern for each. All Itlani verbs are regular.

The Itlani, however, have a different way of looking at time than the speakers of Terran English. According to Itlani grammarians there are six tenses (colors): Infinitive (*Vanán*), Past (*Yaván*), Present (*Yarán*), Future (*Yazhán*), Conditional (*Yanán*), and Imperative (*Yatán*). Each Itlani tense has ten forms, five active and five passive: Active Infinitive (*Korunarit Vananit*), Simple Active (*Muakit Korunarit*), Completed Active (*Karivit Korunarit*), Continuous Active (*Bishit Korunarit*), and Potential Active (*Onmakait Korunarit*); Passive Infinitive (*Vovavatsit Vananit*), Simple Passive (*Muakit Vovavatsit*), Completed Passive (*Karivit Vovavatsit*), Continuous Passive (*Bishit Vovavatsit*), and Potential Passive (*Onmakait Vovavatsit*).

For greater clarity, we will break down the verb system into Simple Tenses (those using no auxiliary verb) and Compound Tenses (those using the auxiliary verb **onya**).

NOTE: All tenses are shown under their native Itlani designation. Some Itlani tenses have no Terran English equivalent.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE ITLANI VERB

According to traditional the Itlani linguists Itlani verbs consist of three basic components:

root or stem + tense or mood marker + person marker

Using the verb **shunya** (**TTBIIL**) to see as an example, we have in the present tense:

ПТВИТЭТ (shunyaru)				
shun- yar- u				
root / stem active present tense first person singular				
l see				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Older terminology used the word *tanto* "tense/time" for this idea. Modern Itlani academics use *an* "color" to better emcompass both tense and mood.

Using the verb **shunyi** (**TEUII**) to be seen as an example, we have in the present passive tense:

ארם (shunyiru)				
shun- yir- u				
root / stem passive present tense first person singular				
l am seen				

As can be seen from the above example of *shunya/shunyi* Itlani uses thematic vowels to distinguish active and passive forms of the verbs. This will hold true in all adjective and adverb active and passive participles as well.

#### **INFINTIVE**

All Itlani verbs have one active infinitive form ending in -ya and one passive infinitive form ending in -yi.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE INFINITIVES			
ACTIVE INFINITIVE TRANSLATION PASSIVE INFINITIVE TRANSLATION			
shunya	to see	shunyi	to be seen
varemya	to love	varemyi	to be loved
zhnivya to cook zhnivyi to be cooked			
daya	to understand	dayi	to be understood

#### **ROOTS**

The active infinitive, ending in -ya, is the citation form or the form that verbs are found in, in the dictionary. To find the root word simply remove the -ya. Roots never change their form regardless of what ending may be attached to them.

## **TENSE/MOOD MARKERS**

The Itlani verb changes for person, number, tense/mood. There are three tense markers and two mood markers. They are added directly to the end of the active or passive infinitive.

TENSE / MOOD MARKERS		
Past	yav-	
Present	yar-	
Future	yazh-	
Conditional yan-		
Imperative/Optative/Subjunctive	yat-	

#### **PERSON MARKERS**

There are six persons distinguished in Itlani, in the singular and three persons in the plural. Each has its own separate ending which is attached directly to the tense/mood ending.

PERSON MARKERS				
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1 <sup>st</sup> person	-u	-i		
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	-е	-ay		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person Deific (Deity)	-ad			
3 <sup>rd</sup> person feminine	-el			
3 <sup>rd</sup> person masculine	-or			
3 <sup>rd</sup> person non-gendered	-a	-en		

NOTE: A complete sample conjugation of the verb *daya* "to understand" us given below. In an ultimate sense this is not necessary as all Itlani verbs are regular and if you know the root + tense/mood marker + infinitive + personal ending you can easily construct any verb virtually without effort. This sample is given primarily for visual clarity and reinforcement.

As you well see from the accompanying English meanings, not all "possible" Itlani tenses are in actual use as it would be difficult to imagine cases in which the achieved meaning of the form would be of practical use in everyday life. Yet there have been writers, poets and storytellers that have pushed the limits.

All Itlani tenses have been given here under there formal Itlani designation, in English translation. This is done for two reasons. One, the English tense/mood designations are sometimes confusing even to English speakers. Two, not all Itlani tenses/moods have English equivalents.

## **SAMPLE ITLANI CONJUGATION - SIMPLE ACTIVE TENSES**

**DAYA** (to understand)

## [1] SIMPLE ACTIVE PAST

"I understood"

ACTIVE INFINITIV	/E	AC	CTIVE PARTICIPLES
daya (to understand)		Past: <b>daavit</b> (having understood)	
		Present:	daarit (understanding)
		Future: daa	zhit (about to understand)
PERSON	SING	ULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dayavu Lundo	erstood	dayavi we understood
2SG / PL	dayave you understood		dayavay you all understood
3D	dayavad God understood		
3SG.F	dayavel she understood		
3SG.M	dayavor he ur	nderstood	
3SG.N / PL	dayava it und	lerstood	dayaven they understood

## [2] SIMPLE ACTIVE PRESENT

"I understand"

SIMPLE ACTIVE PRESENT				
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1SG / PL	dayaru I understand	dayari we understand		
2SG / PL	dayare you understand	dayaray you all understand		
3D	dayarad God understands			
3SG.F	dayarel she understands			
3SG.M	Dayaror he understands			
3SG.N / PL	dayara it understands	dayaren they understand		

## [3] SIMPLE ACTIVE FUTURE

"I will understand"

SIMPLE ACTIVE FUTURE				
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1SG / PL	dayazhu I will understand	dayazhi I will understand		
2SG / PL	dayazhe you will understand	dayazhay you all will		
		understand		
3D	dayazhad God will understand			
3SG.F	dayazhel she will understand			
3SG.M	dayazhor he will understand			
3SG.N	dayazha it will understand	dayazhen they will		
		understand		

## [4] SIMPLE ACTIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would understand"

SIMPLE ACTIVE CONDITIONAL		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dayanu I would understand	dayani we would
		understand
2SG / PL	dayane you would	dayanay you all would
	understand	understand
3D	dayanad God would	
	understand	
3SG.F	dayanel she would	
	understand	
3SG.M	dayanor he would	
	understand	
3SG.N	dayana it would	dayanen they would
	understand	understand

## [5] SIMPLE ACTIVE IMPERATIVE

"Understand"

SIMPLE ACTIVE IMPERATIVE/OPTATIVE/SUNJECTIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dayatu that I might understand	dayati that let's understand
2SG / PL	dayate understand!	dayatay you all understand
3D	dayatad that God might understand	
3SG.F	dayatel that she might understand	
3SG.M	dayator that he might understand	
3SG.N	dayata that it might understand	dayaten that I might understand

### **COMPOUND ACTIVE TENSES**

Itlani has thirty compound tenses, fifteen active and fifteen passive. Itlani compound tenses are composed of participles (verbal adjectives) and the auxiliary verb **onya** *to be*. In Itlani there are three active participles and three passive participles.

Adjective participles are composed of three parts:

active or passive theme vowel + tense marker + adjective ending

ADJECTIVE PARTICIPLES		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Past	-avit	-ivit
Present	-arit	-irit
Future	-azhit	izhit

ADJECTIVE PARTICIPLES FOR <b>DAYA</b> to understand		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Past	daavit having understood	daivit having been understood
Present	daarit understanding now	dairit being understood now
Future	daazhit about to understand	daizhit about to be understood

Combining the two components of the Itlani compound verb, the adjective participle + the auxiliary verb **onya** *to be* produces all the most common Itlani compound tenses.

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TTTCUR HBUTBL::

Da-av-it on-yar-u

 $under stand \hbox{-} ACT. PST. PTCP \hbox{-} ADJ$ 

'I have understood.'

## SAMPLE ITLANI CONJUGATION – COMPOUND ACTIVE TENSES

## [1] COMPLETED ACTIVE PAST

"I had understood"

COMPLETED ACTIVE PAST		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daavit onyavu I had understood	daavit onyavi we had understood
2SG / PL	daavit onyave you had understood	daavit onyavay you all had understood
3D	daavit onyavad God had understood	
3SG.F	daavit onyavel she had understood	
3SG.M	daavit onyavor he had understood	
3SG.N	daavit onyava it had understood	daavit onyaven they had understood

## [2] COMPLETED ACTIVE PRESENT

"I have understood"

COMPLETED ACTIVE PRESENT		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daavit onyaru I have understood	daavit onyari we have
		understood
2SG / PL	daavit onyare you have understood	daavit onyaray you all have
		understood
3D	daavit onyarad God have understood	
3SG.F	daavit onyarel she has understood	
3SG.M	daavit onyaror he has understood	
3SG.N	daavit onyara it has understood	daavit onyaren they have
		understood

## [3] COMPLETED ACTIVE FUTURE

"I will have understood"

	COMPLETED ACTIVE FUTURE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daavit onyazhu I will have understood	daavit onyazhi we will have	
		understood	
2SG / PL	daavit onyazhe you will have	daavit onyazhay you all will	
	understood	have understood	
3D	daavit onyazhad God will have		
	understood		
3SG.F	daavit onyazhel she will have		
	understood		
3SG.M	daavit onyazhor he will have		
	understood		
3SG.N	daavit onyazha it will have understood	daavit onyazhen they will have	
		understood	

## [4] COMPLETED ACTIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would have understood"

	COMPLETED ACTIVE CONDITIONAL		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daavit onyanu I will have understood	daavit onyani we will have	
		understood	
2SG / PL	daavit onyane you will have	daavit onyanay you all will have	
	understood	understood	
3D	daavit onyanad God will have		
	understood		
3SG.F	daavit onyanel she will have		
	understood		
3SG.M	daavit onyanor he will have		
	understood		
3SG.N	daavit onyana it will have understood	daavit onyanen they will have	
		understood	

## [5] COMPLETED ACTIVE IMPERATIVE

"That I might have understood"

COMPLETED ACTIVE IMPERATIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daavit onyatu that I might have	daavit onyati that we might
	understood	have understood
2SG / PL	daavit onyate that you might have	daavit onyatay that you all
	understood	might have understood
3D	daavit onyatad that God might have	
	understood	
3SG.F	daavit onyatel that she might have	
	understood	
3SG.M	daavit onyator that he might have	
	understood	
3SG.N	daavit onyata that it might have	daavit onyaten that they might
	understood	have understood

# [6] CONTINUOUS ACTIVE PAST "I was understanding"

CONTINUOUS ACTIVE PAST		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daarit onyavu I was understanding	daarit onyavi I was
		understanding
2SG / PL	daarit onyave you was understanding	daarit onyavay I was
		understanding
3D	daarit onyavad God was	
	understanding	
3SG.F	daarit onyavel she was understanding	
3SG.M	daarit onyavor he was understanding	
3SG.N	daarit onyava it was understanding	daarit onyaven I was
		understanding

# [7] CONTINUOUS ACTIVE PRESENT "I am understanding"

CONTINUOUS ACTIVE PRESENT		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daarit onyaru I am understanding	daarit onyari we are
		understanding
2SG / PL	daarit onyare you are understanding	daarit onyaray you all are
		understanding
3D	daarit onyarad God is understanding	
3SG.F	daarit onyarel she is understanding	
3SG.M	daarit onyaror he is understanding	
3SG.N/PL	daarit onyara it understanding	daarit onyaren they are
		understanding

# [8] CONTINUOUS ACTIVE FUTURE "I will be understanding"

	CONTINUOUS ACTIVE FUTURE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daarit onyazhu I will be understanding	daarit onyazhi we will be	
		understanding	
2SG / PL	daarit onyazhe you will be	daarit onyazhay you all will be	
	understanding	understanding	
3D	daarit onyazhad God will be		
	understanding		
3SG.F	daarit onyazhel she will be		
	understanding		
3SG.M	daarit onyazhor he will be		
	understanding		
3SG.N	daarit onyazha it will be undertanding	daarit onyazhen they will be	
		understanding	

## [9] CONTINUOUS ACTIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would be understanding"

CONTINUOUS ACTIVE CONDITIONAL			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daarit onyanu I would be	daarit onyani we would be	
	understanding	understanding	
2SG / PL	daarit onyane you would be	daarit onyanay you all would be	
	understanding	understanding	
3D	daarit onyanad God would be		
	understanding		
3SG.F	daarit onyanel she would be		
	understanding		
3SG.M	daarit onyanor he would be		
	understanding		
3SG.N	daarit onyana it would be	daarit onyanen they would be	
	understanding	understanding	

# [10] CONTINUOUS ACTIVE IMPERATIVE "that I might be understanding"

CONTINUOUS ACTIVE IMPERATIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daarit onyatu that I might be	daarit onyati that we might be
	understanding	understanding
2SG / PL	daarit onyate that you might be	daarit onyatay that you all
	understanding	might be understanding
3D	daarit onyatad that God might be	
	understanding	
3SG.F	daarit onyatel that she might be	
	understanding	
3SG.M	daarit onyator that he might be	
	understanding	
3SG.N	daarit onyata that it might be	daarit onyaten that they might
	understanding	be understanding

## [11] POTENTIAL ACTIVE PAST

"I was about to understand"

POTENTIAL ACTIVE PAST		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daazhit onyavu I was about to	daazhit onyavi we were about
	understand	to understand
2SG / PL	daazhit onyave you were about to	daazhit onyavay you all were
	understand	about to understand
3D	daazhit onyavad God was about to	
	understand	
3SG.F	daazhit onyavel she was about to	
	understand	
3SG.M	daazhit onyavor he was about to	
	understand	
3SG.N	daazhit onyava it was about to	daazhit onyaven they were
	understand	about to understand

## [12] POTENTIAL ACTIVE PRESENT

"I am about to understand"

POTENTIAL ACTIVE PRESENT		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daazhit onyaru I am about to	daazhit onyari we are about to
	understand	understand
2SG / PL	daazhit onyare you are about to	daazhit onyaray you all about to
	understand	understand
3D	daazhit onyarad God is about to	
	understand	
3SG.F	daazhit onyarel she is about to	
	understand	
3SG.M	daazhit onyaror he is about to	
	understand	
3SG.N	daazhit onyara it is about to	daazhit onyaren they are about
	understand	to understand

## [13] POTENTIAL ACTIVE FUTURE

"I will be about to understand"

	POTENTIAL ACTIVE FUTURE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daazhit onyazhu I will be about to	daazhit onyazhi we will be	
	understand	about to understand	
2SG / PL	daazhit onyazhe you will will be about	daazhit onyazhay you all will be	
	to understand	about to understand	
3D	daazhit onyazhad God will be about to		
	understand		
3SG.F	daazhit onyazhel she will be about to		
	understand		
3SG.M	daazhit onyazhor he will be about to		
	understand		
3SG.N	daazhit onyazha it will be about to	daazhit onyazhen they will be	
	understand	about to understand	

## [14] POTENTIAL ACTIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would be about to understand"

POTENTIAL ACTIVE CONDITIONAL		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daazhit onyanu I would be about to	daazhit onyani we would be
	understand	about to understand
2SG / PL	daazhit onyane you would be about to	daazhit onyanay you would be
	understand	about to understand
3D	daazhit onyanad God would be about	
	to understand	
3SG.F	daazhit onyanel she would be about to	
	understand	
3SG.M	daazhit onyanor he would be about to	
	understand	
3SG.N	daazhit onyana it would be about to	daazhit onyanen they would be
	understand	about to understand

## [15] POTENTIAL ACTIVE IMPERATIVE

"that I might be about to understand"

POTENTIAL ACTIVE IMPERATIVE/OPTATIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE			
	POTENTIAL ACTIVE INFERATIVE/OFTATIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daazhit onyatu that I be about to	daazhit onyati let's be about to	
	understand	understand	
2SG / PL	daazhit onyate be about to	daazhit onyatay may you all be	
	understand!	about to understand!	
3D	daazhit onyatad that God be about to		
	understand		
3SG.F	daazhit onyatel may she be about to		
	understand		
3SG.M	daazhit onyator may he be about to		
	understand		
3SG.N	daazhit onyata may it be about to	daazhit onyaten may they be	
	understand	about to understand	

## **SIMPLE PASSIVE TENSES**

## [1] SIMPLE PASSIVE PAST

## **DAYI** (to be understood)

PASSIVE INFINITIVE		PASSIVE PARTICIPLES	
dayi (to be understood)		Past: daivit (having been understood)	
		Present: dairit (being understood)	
		Future: daizhit (about to be understood)	
PERSON	SING	ULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dayivu I was understood		dayivi we were understood
2SG / PL	dayive you were		dayivay you all were
	understood		understood
3D	dayivad God v	was	
	understood		
3SG.F	dayivel she wa	as understood	
3SG.M	dayivor he was understood		
3SG.N	dayiva it was	understood	dayiven they were
			understood

## [2] SIMPLE PASSIVE PRESENT

"I am being understood"

SIMPLE PASSIVE PRESENT			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	dayiru I am being	dayiri we are being	
	understood	understood	
2SG / PL	dayire you are being	dayiray you all are being	
	understood	understood	
3D	dayirad God is being		
	understoof		
3SG.F	dayirel she is being		
	understood		
3SG.M	dayiror he is being		
	understood		
3SG.N	dayira it is being	dayiren they are being	
	understood	understood	

## [3] SIMPLE PASSIVE FUTURE

"I will be understood"

SIMPLE PASSIVE FUTURE			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	dayizhu I will be	dayizhi we will be	
	understood	understood	
2SG / PL	dayizhe you will be	dayizhay you all will be	
	understood	understood	
3D	dayizhad God will be		
	understood		
3SG.F	dayizhel she will be		
	understood		
3SG.M	dayizhor he will be		
	understood		
3SG.N	dayizha it will be	dayizhen they be	
	understood	understood	

## [4] SIMPLE PASSIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would be understood"

SIMPLE PASSIVE CONDITIONAL			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	dayinu I would be	dayini we would be	
	understood	understood	
2SG / PL	dayine you would be	dayinay you all would be	
	understood	understood	
3D	dayinad God would be		
	understood		
3SG.F	dayinel she would be		
	understood		
3SG.M	dayinor he would be		
	understood		
3SG.N	dayina it would be	dayinen they would be	
	understood	understood	

[5] SIMPLE PASSIVE IMPERATIVE "that I might be understood"

SIMPLE PASSIVE IMPERATIVE/OPTATIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	dayitu that I might be	dayiti that we might be	
	understood	understood	
2SG / PL	dayite that you might be	dayitay that you all might	
	understood!	be understood	
3D	dayitad that God might be		
	understood		
3SG.F	dayitel that she might be		
	understood		
3SG.M	dayitor that he might be		
	understood		
3SG.N	dayita that it might be	dayiten that they might be	
	understood	understood	

## **COMPOUND PASSIVE TENSES**

## [1] COMPLETED PASSIVE PAST

"I was understood"

COMPLETED PASSIVE PAST		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daivit onyavu I was understood	daivit onyavi we were
		understood
2SG / PL	daivit onyave you were understood	daivit onyavay you all were
		understood
3D	daivit onyavad God was understood	
3SG.F	daivit onyavel she was understood	
3SG.M	daivit onyavor he was understood	
3SG.N	daivit onyava it was understood	daivit onyaven (they were
		understood)

## [2] COMPLETED PASSIVE PRESENT

"I am understood"

COMPLETED PASSIVE PRESENT		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daivit onyaru I am understood	daivit onyari we are understood
2SG / PL	daivit onyare you are understood	daivit onyaray you all are
		understood
3D	daivit onyarad God is understood	
3SG.F	daivit onyarel she is understood	
3SG.M	daivit onyaror he is understood	
3SG.N	daivit onyara it is understood	daivit onyaren they are
		understood

## [3] COMPLETED PASSIVE FUTURE

"I will be understood"

COMPLETED PASSIVE FUTURE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daivit onyazhu I will be understood	daivit onyazhi we will be understood
2SG / PL	daivit onyazhe you will be understood	daivit onyazhay you all will be understood
3D	daivit onyazhad God will be understood	
3SG.F	daivit onyazhel she will be understood	
3SG.M	daivit onyazhor he will be understood	
3SG.N	daivit onyazha it will be understood	daivit onyazhen they will be understood

## [4] COMPLETED PASSIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would be understood"

	COMPLETED PASSIVE CONDITIONAL		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daivit onyanu I would be understood	daivit onyani we would be	
		understood	
2SG / PL	daivit onyane you would be	daivit onyanay you all would be	
	understood	understood	
3D	daivit onyanad God would be		
	understood		
3SG.F	daivit onyanel she would be		
	understood		
3SG.M	daivit onyanor he would be		
	understood		
3SG.N	daivit onyana it would be understood	daivit onyanen they would be	
		understood	

## [5] COMPLETED PASSIVE IMPERATIVE

"that I might have been understood"

COMPLETED PASSIVE IMPERATIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daivit onyatu that I might have been	daivit onyati that we might have
	understood	been understood
2SG / PL	daivit onyate that you might have	daivit onyatay that you all might
	been understood	have been understood
3D	daivit onyatad that God might have	
	been understood	
3SG.F	daivit onyatel that she might have	
	been understood	
3SG.M	daivit onyator that he might have	
	been understood	
3SG.N	daivit onyata that it might have been	daivit onyaten that they might
	understood	have understood

## [6] CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PAST

"I was being understood"

	CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PAST	
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dairit onyavu I was being understood	dairit onyavi we were being understood
2SG / PL	dairit onyave you were being understood	dairit onyavay you all were being understood
3D	dairit onyavad God was being understood	
3SG.F	dairit onyavel she was being understood	
3SG.M	dairit onyavor he was being understood	
3SG.N	dairit onyava it was being understood	dairit onyaven they were being understood

## [7] CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PRESENT

"I am being understood"

CONTINUOUS PASSIVE PRESENT		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dairit onyaru I am being understood	dairit onyari we are being understood
2SG / PL	dairit onyare you are being understood	dairit onyaray you all are being understood
3D	dairit onyarad God is being understood	
3SG.F	dairit onyarel she is being understood	
3SG.M	dairit onyaror he is being understood	
3SG.N	dairit onyara it is being understood	dairit onyaren they are being understood

## [8] CONTINUOUS PASSIVE FUTURE

"I will be being understood"

CONTINUOUS PASSIVE FUTURE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dairit onyazhu I will be being	dairit onyazhi we will be being
	understood	understood
2SG / PL	dairit onyazhe you will be being	dairit onyazhay you all will be
	understood	being understood
3D	dairit onyazhad God will be being	
	understood	
3SG.F	dairit onyazhel she will be being	
	understood	
3SG.M	dairit onyazhor he will be being	
	understood	
3SG.N	dairit onyazha it will be being	dairit onyazhen they will be
	understood	being understood

## [9] CONTINUOUS PASSIVE CONDITIONAL

"I would be being understood"

CONTINUOUS PASSIVE CONDITIONAL		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dairit onyanu I would be being	dairit onyani we would be being
	understood	understood
2SG / PL	dairit onyane you would be being	dairit onyanay you all would be
	understood	being understood
3D	dairit onyanad God would be being	
	understood	
3SG.F	dairit onyanel she would be being	
	understood	
3SG.M	dairit onyanor he would be being	
	understood	
3SG.N	dairit onyana it would be being	dairit onyanen they would be
	understood	being understood

# [10] CONTINUOUS PASSIVE IMPERATIVE "that I may be being understood"

CONTINUOUS PASSIVE IMPERATIVE		
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	dairit onyatu that I may be being	dairit onyati let's be being
	understood	understood
2SG / PL	dairit onyate may you be being	dairit onyatay you all be being
	understood!	understood!
3D	dairit onyatad that God might be	
	being understanding	
3SG.F	dairit onyatel let her be understood	
3SG.M	dairit onyator let him be being	
	understood	
3SG.N	dairit onyata let it be being	dairit onyaten let them be being
	understood	understood

## [11] POTENTIAL PASSIVE PAST

"I was about to be understood}

	POTENTIAL PASSIVE PA	AST
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daizhit onyavu I was about to be	daizhit onyavi we were about be
	understood	understood
2SG / PL	daizhit onyave you were about to be	daizhit onyavay you all were
	understood	about to be understood
3D	daizhit onyavad God was about to be	
	understood	
3SG.F	daizhit onyavel she was about to be	
	understood	
3SG.M	daizhit onyavor he was about to be	
	understoo	
3SG.N	daizhit onyava it was about to be	daizhit onyaven they were
	understood	about to be understood

# [12] POTENTIAL PASSIVE PRESENT "I am about to be understood"

	POTENTIAL PASSIVE PRESENT	
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1SG / PL	daizhit onyaru I am about to be	daizhit onyari we are about to
	understood	be understood
2SG / PL	daizhit onyare you are about to be	daizhit onyaray you all are
	understood	about to be understood
3D	daizhit onyarad God is about to be	
	understood	
3SG.F	daizhit onyarel(she is about to be	
	understood	
3SG.M	daizhit onyaror he is about to be	
	understood	
3SG.N	daizhit onyara (it is about to be	daizhit onyaren they are about
	understood)	to be understood

## [13] POTENTIAL PASSIVE FUTURE

"I will be about to be understood"

POTENTIAL PASSIVE FUTURE				
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1SG / PL	daizhit onyazhu I will be about to be	daizhit onyazhi we will be about		
	understood	to be understood		
2SG / PL	daizhit onyazhe you will be about to	to daizhit onyazhay you all will be		
	be understood	about to be understood		
3D	daizhit onyazhad God will be about to			
	be understood			
3SG.F	daizhit onyazhel she will be about to			
	be understood			
3SG.M	.M daizhit onyazhor he will be about to			
	be understood			
3SG.N	daizhit onyazha it will be about to be	daizhit onyazhen they will be		
	understood	about to be understood		

## [14] POTENTIAL PASSIVE CONDITIONAL "I would be about to be understood"

POTENTIAL PASSIVE CONDITIONAL				
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
1SG / PL	daizhit onyanu I would be about to be	daizhit onyani we would be		
	understood	about to be understood		
2SG / PL	daizhit onyane you would be about to daizhit onyanay you would be			
	be understood	about to be understood		
3D	daizhit onyanad God would be about			
	to be understood			
3SG.F	daizhit onyanel she would be about to			
	be understood			
3SG.M	daizhit onyanor he would be about to			
	be understood			
3SG.N	daizhit onyana it would be about to be	daizhit onyanen they would be		
	understood	about to be understood		

## [15] POTENTIAL PASSIVE IMPERATIVE

"that I might be about to be understood"

POTENTIAL PASSIVE IMPERATIVE/OPTATIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE			
PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
1SG / PL	daizhit onyatu that I might be about to daizhit onyati let's be about		
	be understood	be understood	
2SG / PL	daizhit onyate be about to be daizhit onyatay be about to		
	understood!	understood	
3D	daizhit onyatad that God might be		
	about to be understood		
3SG.F	daizhit onyatel may she might be		
	about to be understood		
3SG.M	3SG.M daizhit onyator may he might be about		
	to be understood		
3SG.N	daizhit onyata may it might be about	daizhit onyaten may they be	
	to be understood	about to be understood	

## **NUMBERS**

The Itlani use a decimal system for counting. All forms of math, from simple to complex are known to them as *bakhnanír* or "number-science".

mu	ONE
zar	two
min	three
to	four
shim	five
brol	six
dan	seven
yal	eight
sha	nine
mak	ten
makmú	eleven
makzár	twelve
makmín	thirteen
maktó	fourteen
makshím	fifteen
makbról	sixteen
makdán	seventeen
makyál	eighteen

makshá	nineteen
zarmak	twenty
zarmak mu	twenty one
zarmak zar	twenty two
minmak	thirty
tomak	forty
shimmak	fifty
brolmak	sixty
danmak	seventy
yalmak	eighty
shamak	ninety
mutali	one hundred
zartali	two hundred
mintali	three hundred
totali	four hundred
muchovód	one thousand
zarchovód	two thousand
minchovód	three thousand
tochovód	four thousand
mushavád	one million
zarshavád	two million
minshavád	three million
toshavád	four million
muufód	billion
zarufód	two billion
minufód	three billion
toufód	four billion
couj ou	.031 5011

### WORD FORMATION – COMPOUNDING AND AGGLUTINATION

The depth, richness, and nuanced expressiveness is best exhibited by means of its strong tendency to compounding and agglutination. The use of affixes, compounding and the flexibility of Itlani words to cross word class boundaries is one of the many joys of this bautiful language. THIS SECTION IS STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Keep watch for periodic updates. –TIILC

#### CONCLUSION

This Quick Guide to Itlani is merely an overview of the most salient Itlani grammatical features for the layperson and student. Lessons, both oral and written in everyday written and spoken Itlani will be needed by the student to see how all of these are used in actually practice. For more information, please refer to: TA ITLANIT SHOLOVA TILYA – *Learning Itlani*. These bi-monthly lessons are available on the Itlani Language Community's (ILC) Facebook page and are freely offered to the public.

ISKEM VEY YAVYO!
"SUCCESS AND JOY!