

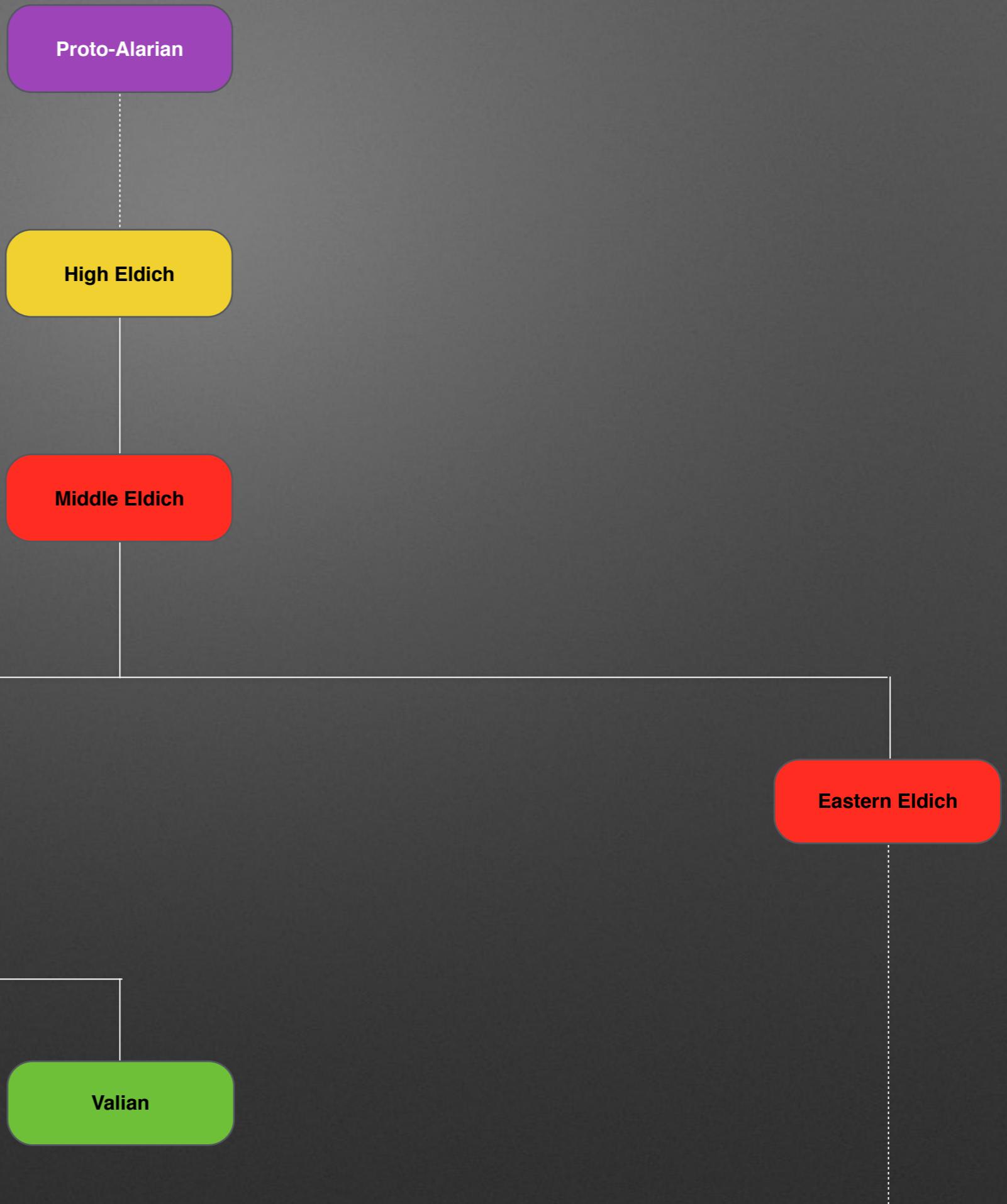


Inflection of Vulgar Eldich Ilhaserovál Eldicherê Lothes

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Eldich Family

Tulíni Eldichis



Typology

- Head-Initial, SVO
- Fusional Language
- 5 Grammatical Cases
- 5 Genders
- 4 Tenses
- Singular & Plural
- No articles

Nouns
Linei

Grammatical Cases

- Nominative - *the subject*
- Accusative - *direct object*
- Dative - *indirect object*
- Genitive - *possession, quantity*
- Prepositional - *after prepositions*

Genders

- Each gender has a particular thematic vowel:
 - Neuter: **-i**
 - Masculine: **-a**
 - Feminine: **-e**
 - Inanimate: **-o**
 - Spiritual: **-u**

Singular

	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	INANIMATE	SPIRITUAL
NOMINATIVE	<i>eldi</i>	<i>elon<u>a</u></i>	<i>mite<u>e</u></i>	<i>felo<u>o</u></i>	<i>and<u>u</u></i>
ACCUSATIVE					
DATIVE	<i>eldi<u>s</u></i>	<i>elon<u>as</u></i>	<i>mit<u>es</u></i>	<i>fel<u>os</u></i>	<i>and<u>us</u></i>
GENITIVE	<i>eldi<u>rê</u></i>	<i>elon<u>arê</u></i>	<i>mit<u>erê</u></i>	<i>fel<u>orê</u></i>	<i>and<u>urê</u></i>
PREPOSITIONAL	<i>eldi<u>n</u></i>	<i>elon<u>an</u></i>	<i>mit<u>en</u></i>	<i>fel<u>on</u></i>	<i>and<u>un</u></i>

Plurals

- Each of the thematic vowels mutate to a diphthong to form the plural:

GENDER	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NEUTER	-i	-ia
MASCULINE	-a	-ui
FEMININE	-e	-ue
INANIMATE	-o	-ei
SPIRITUAL	-u	-ai

Plural

	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	INANIMATE	SPIRITUAL
NOMINATIVE	<i>eldia</i>	<i>elonui</i>	<i>mitue</i>	<i>felei</i>	<i>andai</i>
ACCUSATIVE					
DATIVE	<i>eldias</i>	<i>elonuis</i>	<i>mitues</i>	<i>feleis</i>	<i>andais</i>
GENITIVE	<i>eldiar</i>	<i>elonuir</i>	<i>mituer</i>	<i>feleir</i>	<i>andair</i>
PREPOSITIONAL	<i>eldian</i>	<i>elonuin</i>	<i>mituen</i>	<i>felein</i>	<i>andain</i>

Adjectives

Tuthiós

Singular

	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	INANIMATE	SPIRITUAL
NOMINATIVE					
ACCUSATIVE					
DATIVE	<i>gelis</i>	<i>gelas</i>	<i>geles</i>	<i>gelos</i>	<i>gelus</i>
GENITIVE					
PREPOSITIONAL					

Plural

	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	INANIMATE	SPIRITUAL
NOMINATIVE					
ACCUSATIVE					
DATIVE	<i>gel<i>ias</i></i>	<i>gel<i>uis</i></i>	<i>gel<i>ues</i></i>	<i>ge<i>eis</i></i>	<i>ge<i>ais</i></i>
GENITIVE					
PREPOSITIONAL					

Verbs

Geroniós

- Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Future
- 2 paradigms: -ôr and -âr
- Singular, Plural
- Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative
- Infinitive, Gerund, Participle

sidôr - to see

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	FUTURE
1ST		<i>sida</i>	<i>sidian</i>	<i>sidi</i>	<i>sidu</i>
SINGULAR		<i>side</i>	<i>sidiēn</i>	<i>sidiēni</i>	<i>siden</i>
3RD		<i>sido</i>	<i>sidiōn</i>	<i>sidoni</i>	<i>sidoch</i>
PLURAL	1ST	<i>sidalí</i>	<i>sidialan</i>	<i>sidiví</i>	<i>sidusé</i>
	2ND	<i>siderhe</i>	<i>sidielan</i>	<i>sideví</i>	<i>sidesé</i>
	3RD	<i>sidothē</i>	<i>sidiolan</i>	<i>sidoví</i>	<i>sidoché</i>

funâr - to run

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	FUTURE	
		1ST	<i>funíl</i>	<i>funiél</i>	<i>funál</i>	<i>funól</i>
SINGULAR	2ND	<i>funís</i>	<i>funiés</i>	<i>funás</i>	<i>funós</i>	
		3RD	<i>funít</i>	<i>funiét</i>	<i>funát</i>	<i>funót</i>
PLURAL	1ST	<i>funílui</i>	<i>funiélui</i>	<i>funálui</i>	<i>funólui</i>	
	2ND	<i>funípe</i>	<i>funiépe</i>	<i>funápe</i>	<i>funópe</i>	
	3RD	<i>funíth</i>	<i>funiéth</i>	<i>funáth</i>	<i>funóth</i>	

Subjunctive

- The subjunctive is created by the infix -ab- between the root and the conjugational ending:
 - *side* “you see” > *sidabe*
 - *funíth* “they run” > *funabíth*
- The subjunctive is used mostly for subordinate clauses and expressions of emotion:
 - *lebabá tenâr eldiche* - I desire to speak Eldich
 - *vía da funabis* - I want you to run

Imperative

		SINGULAR	PLURAL
		1ST	<i>sidale!</i>
-ÔR	2ND	<i>side!</i>	<i>sideri!</i>
	1ST	<i>funile!</i>	
-ÂR	2ND	<i>funi!</i>	<i>funiri!</i>

Non-Finite Forms

-ÔR

-ÂR

INFINITIVE

sidôr

funâr

GERUND

sidosto

funasto

PARTICIPLE

chasidis

chafunis

Irregular Verbs

Geroniós Chíalaveis

ejhôr - to have

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	FUTURE
SINGULAR	1ST	éa	éan	eí	éu
	2ND	é	én	éni	élen
	3RD	éi	éna	eoní	éch
PLURAL	1ST	élí	élán	élhí	éusé
	2ND	ére	élén	énhí	élesé
	3RD	éthe	élón	éví	éché

lâr - to be

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	PERFECT	FUTURE
1ST		<i>lí</i>	<i>irié</i>	<i>irá</i>	<i>lú</i>
SINGULAR		<i>lís</i>	<i>iriés</i>	<i>irás</i>	<i>lús</i>
3RD		<i>la</i>	<i>iria</i>	<i>irá</i>	<i>lúa</i>
PLURAL	1ST	<i>líu</i>	<i>iriélui</i>	<i>irálui</i>	<i>lúi</i>
	2ND	<i>lípe</i>	<i>iriépe</i>	<i>irápe</i>	<i>lúpe</i>
	3RD	<i>líth</i>	<i>iriéth</i>	<i>iráth</i>	<i>lúth</i>

Stative Verbs

- When the verb is stative and transitive, then the object is in the accusative case:
 - *chí mutha elona* - “I don’t believe the king”
 - *vanahiés loê mite?* - “do you know my mother?”
 - *vio nín tuhei* - “she wants nine books”

Dynamic Verbs

- When the verb is dynamic and transitive, then the object is in the dative case:
 - *sana gasonos* - “I am eating the bread”
 - *hunonion moê aras* - “he was helping their father”
 - *felen alados* - “you will be wearing clothes”

Generic vs. Progressive

- Some verbs can be used both ways to create the generic and progressive aspects:
 - *tenôr* “to speak”
 - *tena eldiche* - “I speak Eldich”
 - *tena eldiches* - “I am speaking Eldich”

Nason abá doê lachuin!
Thank you for your ears!