

# Aingeljã text for LCC6 Relay (Ring 2)

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## 1 Text

### 1.1 Text in Aingeljã

“Jo vad tornant malrazonator”

J'heh-mi deixpertat cõn ù supersaut. T'has-ti circat a jo ràpidament. Jo llewe dormant tot ou diè. Mous dezeixes potrièn-mi gidre ne mous sonnes e j'esaré perdat ne ma nesonnazõ. Prowailament illas nõn hen notat mous sentiments ocouts defeza illas, meh jo coinoçabe totas as imaixas ne mou sonn. Das imaixas ouscureçaben de segat al'autstrata e nõ deixaben-mi vidre ou chamĩ, de mod qwe a tristiza venabe pendant controu super jo. Ara mesme oul'unic pwor interjor qwe façe-mi mowãre-mi potrie esãre ù demõ.

### 1.2 Phonetics

[jo vad tor'nant malrazona'tor

'jemi deʃper'tat kon u super'saut 'tafti kir'kat a jo ,rapida'ment jo 'ʎewe dor'mant tot ou 'dixe mous de'zefes po'tri:enmi 'gidre ne mous 'sones e jesa're per'dat ne ma nesona'zo pro,waila'ment 'iʎas non en no'tat mous senti'ments o'kou̇ts de'feza 'iʎas me jo kojno'sabe 'totas as i'maʃas ne mou̇ son das i'maʃas ou̇ʃkure'saben de se'gat alaũtʃ'trata e no de'ʃabenmi 'vidre ou̇ tʃa'mi de mod kwe a triʃ'tiza ve'nabe pren'dant kon'trou̇ su'per jo 'ara 'meʃme ou̇l'unik pwor inte'rjor kwe 'fasemi 'mowãremi po'trie: 'esãre u de'mo]

### 1.3 Smooth translation into English

“I'm going crazy”

I have just woken up with a start. You have come closer to me quickly. I have been sleeping during the whole day. My wishes might lead me in my dreams and I will be lost in reverie. Probably they (feminine) have not taken notice of my hidden feelings towards them, but I knew all the images in my dream. These images were darkening the road and will not let me see my path, so sadness was taking control of me. Right now the only inner fear that makes me move might be a demon.

## 1.4 Gloss

- (1) Jo vad tornant malrazonator.  
I-SBJ go-PRS-1p-s turn-ADV crazy.  
'I'm going crazy.'
- (2) J' heh -mi deixpertat cõn ù supersaut.  
I-SBJ have-PRS-1p-s REFL-1p-s wake-PTCP INS ART-INDF start.  
'I have just woken up with a start.'
- (3) T' has -ti circat a jo ràpidament.  
You-SBJ have-PRS-2p-s REFL-2p-s approach-PTCP to I-OBJ quick-ADV.  
'You have come closer to me quickly.'
- (4) Jo llewe dormant tot ou die.  
I-SBJ keep-PRS-1p-s sleep-ADV all ART day.  
'I have been sleeping during the whole day.'
- (5) Mous dezeixes potriën -mi gidre ne mous  
POSS-1p-m-p wish-p may-COND-3p-p ACC-1p-s lead-INF in POSS-1p-m-p  
sonnes e j' esaré perdat ne ma nesonnazõ.  
dream-p and I-SBJ be-FUT-1p-s lose-PTCP in POSS-1p-f-s reverie.  
'My wishes might lead me in my dreams and I will be lost in reverie.'
- (6) Prowailament illas nõn hen notat mous  
Probably they-f-SBJ NEG have-PRS-3p-p take-notice-PTCP POSS-1p-m-p  
sentiments ocouts defeza illas, meh jo coinocabe totas as  
feeling-p hidden-p towards they-f-OBJ, but I-SBJ know-PST-1p-s all-f-p ART-f-p  
imaixas ne mou sonn.  
image-p in POSS-1p-m-s dream.  
'Probably they (feminine) have not taken noticed of my hidden feelings towards them,  
but I knew all the images in my dream.'
- (7) Das imaixas ouscureçaben de segat al' autstrata e nõ  
DEM-f-p image-P darken-PST-3p-p of PROG ART-f road and NEG  
deixaben -mi vidre ou chamĩ, de mod qwe a tristiza  
let-PST-3p-p DAT-1p-s see-INF ART path, of mode COMP ART-f sadness  
venabe prendant controu super jo.  
come-PST-3p-s take-ADV control over I-OBJ.  
'These images were darkening the road and will not let me see my path, so sadness was  
taking control of me.'
- (8) Ara mesme oul' ùnic pwor interjor qwe face -mi mowãre  
now right ART only fear inner REL make-PRS-3p-s DAT-1p-s move-INF  
-mi potrie esãre ù demõ.  
REF-1p-s may-COND-3p-s be-INF ART-INDF demon.  
'Right now the only inner fear that makes me move might be a demon.'

## 2 Summary of Aingeljã grammar

### 2.1 Abbreviations

<b>1p</b> First person	<b>m</b> Masculine
<b>2p</b> Second person	<b>mp</b> Masculine plural
<b>3p</b> Third person	<b>ms</b> Masculine singular
<b>ACC</b> Accusative	<b>NEG</b> Negation
<b>adj</b> Adjective	<b>n</b> Noun
<b>adv</b> Adverb (also: ADV)	<b>fn</b> Feminine noun
<b>Ain</b> Aingeljã	<b>mn</b> Masculine noun
<b>Ara</b> Aragonese	<b>NP</b> Noun phrase
<b>ART</b> Article	<b>OBJ</b> Object
<b>Cat</b> Catalan	<b>PTCP</b> Participle
<b>COMP</b> Complementizer	<b>PST</b> Past
<b>cnj</b> Conjunction	<b>p</b> Plural
<b>DAT</b> Dative	<b>Por</b> Portuguese
<b>DEM</b> Demonstrative	<b>POSS</b> Possessive
<b>det</b> Determiner	<b>PRS</b> Present
<b>Eng</b> English	<b>PROG</b> Progressive
<b>f</b> Feminine	<b>pnv</b> Pronominal verb
<b>fp</b> Feminine plural	<b>prn</b> Pronoun
<b>fs</b> Feminine singular	<b>prp</b> Preposition
<b>Fre</b> French	<b>REFL</b> Reflexive (for pronominal verbs)
<b>Gal</b> Galician	<b>REL</b> Relative
<b>Ger</b> German	<b>s</b> Singular
<b>INDF</b> Indefinite	<b>S</b> Sentence
<b>INF</b> Infinitive	<b>Spa</b> Spanish
<b>INS</b> Instrumental	<b>SBJ</b> Subject
<b>Ita</b> Italian	<b>v</b> Verb
<b>Lat</b> Latin	<b>VP</b> Verb phrase

## 2.2 Introduction

*Aingeljã* (IPA pronunciation: [aĩ̃ŋgeˈlja]) is a conlang invented by Ángel Serrano, who started to work in it around 1992. Its all-in-Aingeljã Aingeljã grammar was published online for the first time in 2002, after which it received a warm interest from the conlang community, specially in the *Conlang Mailing List* and the Spanish-based *Ideolengua* group.

Since then, it has been present in previous conlang relays, such as the “Olympic Relay” (relay no. 10/R, 2004), the “Scheduleless Relay” (relay no. 12, 2005) and “The Missed Bus Relay” (relay no. 13, 2006). LCC6 is the fourth time that Aingeljã participates in a conlang relay.

As a conlang it can be classified as follows:

- It is an *artistic conlang*, where the sounds, vocabulary and grammar rules have been chosen just because they look nice to the author. It has been created as a linguistic experiment about how it would be to make up a language.
- It is not intended to be learnt nor spoken by people different to the author, except perhaps for courtesy greetings and other simple messages by other conlangers. It has no associated conworld, nor does it appear in any fictional work. It is therefore a *personal conlang*.
- Its grammar and vocabulary have been modelled after existing natural languages, in particular, some Romance languages. So it is an *a posteriori conlang*.

Although Aingeljã has its own grammar rules, it is mainly related to Spanish, Aragonese and Catalan. These three languages belong to the western branch of Romance languages, the former two to the Ibero-Romance subgroup, and the latter to the Occitano-Romance subgroup. In particular:

- With Spanish, it shares many features such as its verbal system, many lexicon roots, etc. Similarly to Spanish, there are only five vowels, /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/, plus a schwa sound /ə/ not present in Spanish (but in Catalan and other languages). However, the two Spanish verbs corresponding to “to be” (*ser* and *estar*) are present in Aingeljã as a unique verb *esãre*.
- With Catalan, it shares its tendency to apocopes and syllables ending in a consonant. Words beginning with *l-* are palatalized before *e*, *i* and *u* (in Catalan before any vowel). Example: *llop* (Cat, Ain), *lobo* (Spa), “wolf”. Singular words ending in *-n* have lost this letter both in Catalan and in Aingeljã, although this letter is present in plural and in feminine. Example: *mà* (Cat), *mã* (Ain), “hand”, plural: *manas*; *estació* (Cat), *stazõ* (Ain), “station”, plural: *stazonas*; *bõ*, *bona*, *bõns*, *bonas* (Ain), “good”.
- With Aragonese, and unlike the other two, it shares its tendency to keep unvoiced plosives between a pair of vowels (no lenition). Example: *sapre* (Ain), *saper* (Ara), *saber* (Spa, Cat), “to know”.

Other Romance languages have a moderate influence in Aingeljã, such as:

- Galician and Portuguese, from whose definite articles *o* and *a* have been derived *ou*, *a*, meaning “the”. The nasal accent (˜) from Portuguese is used very frequently, although

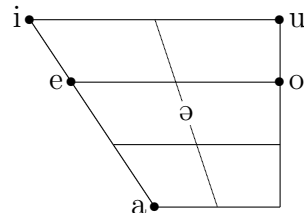
it has nothing to do with a nasalization of the vowel. It is a marker of the loss of an etymological nasal at the end of the word, which is recovered when followed by a vowel sound. In this case, both words are pronounced together. This process is similar to the liaison in French and is called “ligature” in Aingeljā grammar. Example: *ego sum* (Lat), *jo sō* (no ligature in Ain), “I am”; *jo sōn unatstatès* (with ligature in Ain), “I am American”.

- French and Italian, which have provided Aingeljā with some vocabulary. Examples: *cheville* (Fre), *caviglia* (Ita), *chavilla* (Ain), “ankle”; *chercher* (Fre), *cercare* (Ita), *cercre* (Ain), “to look for”. With French, it also shares the tendency to palatalize the sound /k/ before /a/ (although this process is partial and incomplete). For example, *camminus* (Lat), *chemin* (Fre), *chamĩ* (Ain), “path”; *capillus* (Lat), *cheveau* (Fre), *capell* (Ain), “hair”.
- The only influence taken from Romanian is the use of the breve accent (˘), which can only appear above the vowel *a* to represent the schwa sound /ə/. It is used in certain verb infinitives, the so-called “weak verbs”.

Some little traces from Germanic languages such as English and German are present in the vocabulary as well. For example: *to work* (Eng), *vircre* (Ain); *child* (Eng), *cjude* (Ain); *Vogel* (Ger), *focle* (Ain), “bird”; *Wolke* (Ger), *vouca* (Ain); *weather* (Eng), *Wetter* (Ger), *vedra* (Ain).

## 2.3 Phonology

Aingeljā has 6 *vocalic phonemes*:



The 22 *consonantic phonemes* are summarized in the table 1. When in pairs, the phoneme on the right is *voiced* and the one on the left is *voiceless*.

Table 1: Consonantic phonemes.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	/p/ /b/		/t/ /d/				/k/ /g/
Nasal	/m/			/n/		/ɲ/	
Fricative		/f/ /v/		/s/ /z/	/ʃ/		
Affricate						/tʃ/ /dʒ/	
Approximant	/w/					/j/	
Lateral approximant				/l/		/ʎ/	
Trill				/r/			
Flap				/ɾ/			

## 2.4 Spelling

Aingeljã is written with a modified version of *Latin script* with 27 letters (Table 2).

Table 2: Aingeljã alphabet.

A a	B b	C c	Ç ç	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h
[a]	[be]	[ke]	[ke se'de.ʎa]	[de]	[e]	[fe]	[ge]	[aʃ]
I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q
[i]	[jot]	[ka]	[le]	[me]	[ne]	[o]	[pe]	[ku]
R r	S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z
[re]	[se]	[te]	[u]	[ve]	[ve 'dou.ʎa]	[eʃ]	[i 'greka]	[zet]

The vowels can have several *diacritics*, accents or tildes (called *tjudas* in Aingeljã Grammar), which help the pronunciation. They are the following:

- **Nasal accent** ( $\tilde{\phantom{x}}$ ), to mark a lost etymological nasal in the process of *ligature*. The syllable with this tilde is always stressed (and this tilde overrides the use of other accents).
- **Grave accent** ( $\grave{\phantom{x}}$ ), the usual way to mark the stressed syllable.
- **Accute accent** ( $\acute{\phantom{x}}$ ), only used in several forms of the indefinite past tense of the verbal conjugation to indicate the stressed syllable.
- **Diaeresis** ( $\ddot{\phantom{x}}$ ), to break a diphthong into a hiatus.
- **Breve accent** ( $\breve{\phantom{x}}$ ), to indicate the schwa sound.

The only allowed combinations of vowels and diacritics are:

Table 3: Combinations of vowels and diacritics.

ã	ǎ	à	è	é	ĩ	ì	ï	õ	ò	ũ	ù	ü
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Some comments about specific spelling features that should be taken into consideration:

- The letter *C* is always pronounced /k/, even before front vowels *E*, *I*. It is considered a completely different letter to *Ç*, which is always pronounced /s/.
- The letters *K* and *Y* are kept for foreign words only.
- The letter *X* is always part of the digraph *IX*, which is always pronounced /ʃ/. This digraph can only appear in the middle or at the end of a word (never at initial position).
- The letter *J* always corresponds to the semiconsonantic phoneme /j/ and appears in ascending or rising diphthongs (*ja*, *je*, *jo*, *ju*, *jã*), where the stressed vowel is the second part of the diphthong. However the semivowel sound [j] is always written *I* and appears in descending or falling diphthongs (*ai*, *ei*, *oi*). In this case the stressed vowel is the first vowel of the diphthong.

- The letter *W* always corresponds to the semiconsonantic phoneme /w/ and appears in ascending or rising diphthongs (*wa, we, wi, wo, wǎ*), where the stressed vowel is the second part of the diphthong. However the semivowel sound [ɥ] is always written *U* and appears in descending or falling diphthongs (*au, eu, ou*). In this case the stressed vowel is the first vowel of the diphthong.

## 2.5 Morphology

According to its Morphology, Aingeljã is a ***synthetic fusional*** language, as it makes use of morphemes to denote grammatical, syntactic, or semantic change.

The types of ***parts of speech*** in this conlang are the usual ones in Romance languages: nouns, adjectives, pronouns, determiners, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

### 2.5.1 Morphological rules

A word has a ***lexeme*** or stem, which carries the semantic information, followed by a set of morphemes called ***suffixes***. In some occasions, a set of morphemes can appear before the lexeme. These are called ***prefixes***. Less frequently, they can appear in the middle of the word before other suffixes. In this case, they are called ***infixes***.

The morphological rules available in Aingeljã are:

- ***Inflection*** is the process of creation of variants of a single word, all of them with the same lexeme (and therefore meaning), in order to fulfil agreement rules: gender, number, verbal conjugation, etc. In particular:
  - ***Gender*** (*masculine* or *feminine*) is specific to nouns. Some nouns are masculine and others are feminine, so gender has to be learnt by heart. In both cases, adjectives complementing a noun has to agree with it in gender.
 

Some nouns and all adjectives have masculine and feminine variants. In this case, they will appear by default as masculine in an Aingeljã dictionary, as masculine gender is unmarked. The easiest way to produce the feminine version of a word is to add an *-a* to the masculine. In case the masculine ends in *-e*, this letter is removed before adding the *-a*. Example: *cjude bõ* (m), *cjuda bona* (f), “good boy”, “good girl”.

If the masculine ends in a vowel with a nasal accent, the feminine is formed by adding *-na* but loses the accent. Example: *bõ* (ms), *bona* (fs), “good”.

Any word ending in *-a* is feminine, while masculine words can end in any other letter. Of course there are exceptions and particular cases to this rules. For example, a feminine word can end in a nasal vowel. Examples: *mã* (f), “hand”; *nesonnazõ* (f), “reverie”.

Gender agreement is also present in determiners complementing a noun, including articles, and in pronouns (they agree with the noun they substitute). Personal pronouns have gender only in the third person.
  - ***Number*** (*singular* or *plural*) expresses the quantity of a noun (one or many, respectively). Adjectives complementing a noun also agree with it in number.
 

As a general rule, singular is unmarked, and that is how Aingeljã words appear in a dictionary by default. The easiest way to transform a word into plural is to add an

-s to the singular. Example: *cjude* (ms), *cjudes* (mp), *cjuda* (fs), *cjudas* (fp), “boy”, “boys”, “girl”, “girls”. In some cases where the word ends in a specific letter, such as -ç, -f, -gg, -ix, -ll, -nn, -s, -z, the plural is made by adding -es instead of -s. Example: *sonn* (s), *sonnes* (p), “dream”, “dreams”.

A masculine word ending in a vowel with a nasal accent, adds -ns and keeps the accent. Example: *chamĩ* (ms), *chamĩns* (mp), “path”, “paths”. A feminine word ending in a vowel with a nasal accent, adds -nas and loses the accent. Example: *mã* (fs), *manas* (fp), “hand”, “hands”.

As with gender, number is also present in determiners accompanying a noun, in pronouns substituting a noun, and in personal (conjugated) forms of verbs.

In a nutshell, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, determiners, and verbs are *variable* words, and adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections are *invariable* words.

– For *verbal conjugation*, see the verbs section below.

- **Word formation** is the process of creating a new word from another one. Unlike inflection, word formation generates a word completely different in meaning, but also the resulting word can be a different part of speech, or it can have a different gender or number. There are two ways for word formation:

– **Derivation** is the process by which a new word is formed by adding prefixes, infixes or suffixes to the original word. Examples: *citã* (n), *citatã* (n), “city”, “citizen”; *trist* (adj), *tristiza* (n), “sad”, “sadness”; *mangãre* (v), *manggata* (n), “to eat”, “meal”; *crístau* (n), *crístawain* (adj), “crystal”, “crystalline”; *gaubĩ* (adj), *gaubinèntic* (adj), “yellow”, “yellowish”; *prowãre* (v), *prowail* (adj), “to prove”, “probable”; *dezeix* (n), *dezeixãre* (v), “wish”, “to wish”; *ouscur* (adj), *ouscureçre* (v), “dark”, “to darken”; *tocre* (v), *tocatejãre* (v), “to touch”, “to fiddle”.

– **Composition** is the process of creating a new word by putting together two or more single words. Example: *mal* (adv), “wrong”, *razonator* (adj), “someone who can reason”, *malrazonator* (adj), “crazy”; *wardre* (v), “to keep away from”, *plugga* (n), “rain”, *wardepluggas* (n), “umbrella”; *mins* (adv), “less”, *prezãre* (v), “to appreciate”, *minsprezãre* (v), “to look down on somebody”; *rãpid* (adj), *ment* (n), “way, style”, *rãpidament* (adv), “quickly”; *quĩ* (prn), “who”, *vollãre* (v), “to want”, *quĩvolle* (prn), “whoever”.

### 2.5.2 Determinate articles

**Determinate articles** (Table 4) are a type of determiners that are used mainly to constrain the extension of the noun they accompany to entities already known by the interlocutors. They correspond in English to “the”.

- *Ou* (m) and *a* (f) are used before singular nouns or adjectives that begin by a consonant other than *h*- (this is a mute letter). They are also used before words beginning with the semiconsonants *j*- or *w*-. Examples: *Ou lliur* (m), “the book”, *a fama* (f), “the woman”, *ou went* (m), “the wind”.
- *Oul’* (m) and *al’* (f) are used before singular nouns or adjectives that begin by a vowel or by *h*-. In this case, there is a word ligature, so that the last letter of a word (the article) is bonded in the spelling and in the pronunciation with the first letter of the following word. This is represented by an apostrophe ( ’ ). These words are therefore written without



intermediate blank spaces. Examples: *oul'ùnic* (m), “the only one”, *al'aqwa* (f), “the water”.

- The articles *ous* (m) and *as* (f) are used for plural.

Table 4: Determinate articles

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	ou	ous
	oul'	
Feminine	a	as
	al'	

### 2.5.3 Indeterminate articles

**Indeterminate articles** (Table 5) are a type of determiners that are used with the noun they accompany, to show that it represents an unknown entity for the interlocutors, which is mentioned for the first time in the conversation, or which is going to be described in a vague and indefinite way. They correspond in English to “a/an”.

- $\tilde{U}$  (m) and *una* (f) are used before singular nouns or adjectives beginning with a consonant, other than *h-*. They are also used before nouns beginning with the semiconsonants *j-* or *w-*. Examples:  $\tilde{u}$  *dïe* (m), “a day”, *una pereixõ* (f), “a person”.
- $\tilde{U}n'$  (m) and *un'* (f) are used with singular nouns or adjectives beginning with a vowel or with *h-*. In this case, there is a word ligature, so that the last letter of a word (the article) is bonded in the spelling and in the pronunciation with the first letter of the following word. This is represented by an apostrophe ( ' ). These words are therefore written without intermediate blank spaces. Examples:  $\tilde{u}n'$  *home* (m), “a man”, *un'oreixa* (f), “an ear”.
- The articles  $\tilde{u}ns$  (m) and *unas* (f) are written for plural.

Table 5: Indeterminate articles

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	$\tilde{u}$	$\tilde{u}ns$
	$\tilde{u}n'$	
Feminine	una	unas
	un'	

### 2.5.4 Possessive determiners and pronouns

**Possessive words** (Table 6) indicate who the owner of something is. The possessed thing is specified by the noun they accompany (if they are determiners) or the noun they substitute (if they are pronouns). They agree in gender and number with this noun, but as well, they agree in person and number with the owner/s.

They correspond in English to the determiners “my”, “your” (singular), “his”, “her”, “its”, “our”, “your” (plural) and “their”, as well as the pronouns “mine”, “yours” (singular), “his”, “hers”, “its”, “ours”, “yours” (plural) and “theirs”.

The forms ending in *-l'* are used in the same way as *oul'*, *al'*, *ũn'* and *un'*, this is, before words beginning with a vowel or *h-*.

Table 6: Possessive determiners and pronouns

		Masculine		Feminine	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Singular	1p	mou / mouł'	mous	ma / mal'	mas
	2p	tou / touł'	tous	ta / tal'	tas
	3p	sou / souł'	sous	sa / sal'	sas
Plural	1p	nou / nouł'	nous	na / nal'	nas
	2p	vou / vouł'	vous	va / val'	vas
	3p	sou / souł'	sous	sa / sal'	sas

### 2.5.5 Personal pronouns

*Personal pronouns* (Table 7) indicate the grammatical persons. There are two types:

- *Strong* or tonic, with full meaning and stress. They can be the subject of a sentence, but they can also act as an object if they follow a preposition. Example: *jo sō*, “I am”, *a jo*, “to me”.
- *Weak* or atonic, without full meaning, nor stress, so they cannot be used alone in a sentence. These pronouns always act as objects of a verb, and join with it by means of a hyphen, so they appear in an enclitic position. Example: *illa ame-mi*, “she loves me”, where *illa* is the strong pronoun (subject) and *mi* is the weak pronoun (enclitic). These pronouns never appear after a preposition.

Some weak pronouns are used with the so-called pronominal verbs (see below). These pronouns just give a special meaning to the verb (which usually presents both versions, a pronominal one and a non-pronominal one), usually a reflexive or reciprocal meaning.

We have already mentioned that weak pronouns appear in an enclitic position after the verb they complement. However, there occupy an advanced position and follow the first verb for compound tenses, or in periphrastic verbs. Examples: *jo sent-mi*, “I sit down”, *j'heh-mi sentat*, “I have sat down”, *jo pot-mi sentre*, “I can sit down”, *Jo nō potrie-mi hawäre sentat*, “I couldn't have sat down”, where the verb *sentre-si* is pronominal.

Several considerations about personal pronouns:

- The *direct object* (accusative) pronouns for the 3p are: *ou*, *oul'*, *a*, *al'*, *ous*, *as*. They correspond in English to “him”, “her”, “it”, “them”.
- The *indirect object* (dative) pronouns for the 3p are: *ïu*, *ïul'*, *ïa*, *ïal'*, *ïus*, *ïas*. They also correspond in English to “him”, “her”, “it”, “them”.

- **Impersonal sentences** (without a real subject, especially when talking about weather and existence) use the pronoun *se* (*s'* before vowels and verbs beginning with *h-*) as a formal subject to compensate the lack of it. It corresponds roughly to “one” (Eng), “man” (German) or “on” (Fre). The corresponding verb is always conjugated in the third person of singular. Examples: *se plugge*, “it is raining”, *se njeixe*, “it is snowing”, *s’eh fret*, “it is cold”, *s’eh caude*, “it is warm”, *s’hasť ũn’home*, “there is a man”, *s’hasť moutas cosas qwe faęre*, “there are many things to do”.
- In **general-sense sentences** you talk about something that is done or believed by many people but you do not specify exactly who these people are. They use the pronoun *ũ* as a subject, which corresponds to “one” (English), “man” (German) or “on” (French). Example: *ũ virce riälament dur ne dal’interpriza*, “one works really hard in this firm”.

Table 7: Personal pronouns

		Strong	Weak	
			Non-pronominals	Pronominals
Singular	1p	jo / j’	mi	mi
	2p	tu / t’	ti	ti
	3p	ill illa	ou / oul’ / iu / iul’ / si a / al’ / ia / ial’ / si	si
		ũ / ũn’ se / s’	– –	
Plural	1p	nos	nus	nus
	2p	vos	vus	vus
	3p	illes illas	ous / ius / si as / ias / si	si

### 2.5.6 Verbs

A **verb** is the most important word in a sentence, and expresses action, process or state with respect to a noun. They always agree in number and person with the subject of the sentence. There are some features that make Aingeljã verbs easier than in other Romance languages:

- All the verbs follow a regular paradigm, except for two. The only irregular verbs are the auxiliary ones: *esäre*, “to be”, which is used in the passive voice, and *hawäre*, “to have”, which is used in the compound (perfect) tenses. However these verbs are irregular only in the present tense. In the remainder tenses, they follow the regular rules.
- There is only one conjugation, as all the verbs have converged into the first Latin conjugation: *-are* > *-re*. Examples: *amare* (Lat), *amäre* (Ain), “to love”, *videre* (Lat), *vidre* (Ain), “to see”.
- Subjunctive mood is not marked with the conjugation suffixes, but with the use of the conjunction *qwe*, “that”.

Verbs have three impersonal (not conjugated) forms:

- **Infinitives**, the main form of the verb, which all end in *-re*. Infinitives are invariable and can act as masculine nouns.
- **Gerunds** (or present participles), which end in *-ant*. Gerunds are invariable and can act as adverbs.
- **Participles** (or past participles), which end in *-at*. Participles can act as adjectives, and therefore they must agree in gender and number with the noun they accompany (for example in the passive voice). In compound tenses participles are invariable.

The lexeme or stem of a verb is the core part of the verb carrying its meaning. According to the lexeme, there are two kinds of verbs in Aingeljā:

- **Strong verbs**, whose lexeme is obtained directly from the infinitive by removing the ending *-re*. The infinitive of these verbs is a paroxytone word, this is, the stressed syllable is the penultimate one. Example: *chantre* /'tʃantre/, “to sing”, whose lexeme is *chant-*. These verbs do not have an ending in the 1p singular of the present tense: *jo chant*, “I sing”.
- **Weak verbs**, for which there is an intermediate *-ǎ-* (pronounced /ə/), between the lexeme and the ending *-re*. The infinitive of these verbs is a proparoxytone word, this is, the stressed syllable is the last one but two. Example: *venǎre* /'venǎre/, “to come”, whose lexeme is *ven-*. They have an extra *-e* in the 1p singular of the present tense: *jo vene*, “I come”. For the rest of the conjugation, it is the same as for strong verbs. This *-ǎ-* is changed to *a* in other verbal forms such as gerund or participle. Example: *venant*, “coming”, *venat*, “come”.

The personal (conjugated) forms are generated by concatenating the lexeme with a set of morphemes. The morphological information encoded in the verb conjugation is the following:

- **Number** (*singular* or *plural*).
- **Person** (*1p*, *2p* or *3p*).
- **Mood**, with three values: *indicative* (for statements), *subjunctive* (for hypotheses or unreal situations) or *imperative* (for commands).
- **Aspect**, with two values: *imperfect* (in process but not finished) and *perfect* (finished).
- **Tense**. Depending on when the action represented by the verb takes place, tenses can be *present*, *past*, *future* or *conditional* (hypothetical future). According to its construction, tenses can be *simple* (a stand-alone verb), or *compound* (conjugated form of auxiliary verb *hawǎre* followed by the participle of the main verb). There are six simple tenses: *present*, *imperfect*, *indefinite*, *future*, *conditional* and *imperative*. There are five perfect tenses: *perfect*, *pluperfect*, *indefinite perfect*, *future perfect* and *conditional perfect*.
- **Voice** (*active* or *passive*). An active voice verb connects the subject with its direct object, indirect object, etc. A passive voice connects the patient subject with its agent complement, the latter being preceded by the preposition *pur*, “by”. Passive voice is constructed with the auxiliary verb *esǎre* followed by the participle of the main verb in agreement of gender and number with the subject.

- **Pronominality.** Pronominal verbs express an action or a state of the speaker’s body or mind. They are conjugated with the corresponding pronominal personal pronouns in an enclitic position and in agreement of number and person with the subject. Non-pronominal verbs are not conjugated with these pronouns. This pronominality feature is characteristic of the verb and has to be learnt by heart. Example: *jo sent-mi*, “I sit down”, *nos deïxpertrés-nus*, “we will wake up”, *illa moré-si*, “she died”.

The Tables 8 and 9 show the verbal conjugation of the two auxiliary verbs (*esäre*, “to be”, *hawäre*, “to have”), a strong non-pronominal verb (*chantre*, “to sing”), a weak non-pronominal verb (*venäre*, “to come”) and a strong pronominal verb (*sentre-si*, “to sit down”).

Table 8: Simple tenses in verbal conjugation

Infinitive	esäre	hawäre	chantre	venäre	sentre-si
Gerund	esant	hawant	chantant	venant	sentant-si
Participle	esat	hawat	chantat	venat	sentat
Present	jo sō t’es ill eh nos soimes vos ets illes sen	j’heh t’has ill hast nos hawèms vos hawèts illes hen	jo chant tu chantes ill chante nos chantèms vos chantètts illes chanten	jo vene tu venes ill vene nos venèms vos venètts illes venen	jo sent-mi tu sentes-ti ill sente-si nos sentèms-nus vos sentètts-vus illes senten-si
Imperfect	j’esab t’esabes ill esabe nos esabems vos esabets illes esaben	j’hawab t’hawabes ill hawabe nos hawabems vos hawabets illes hawaben	jo chantab tu chantabes ill chantabe nos chantabems vos chantabets illes chantaben	jo venab tu venabes ill venabe nos venabems vos venabets illes venaben	jo sentab-mi tu sentabes-ti ill sentabe-si nos sentabems-nus vos sentabets-vus illes sentaben-si
Indefinite	j’esé t’esés ill esé nos eseiems vos eseierts illes eseiern	j’hawé t’hawés ill hawé nos haweieims vos haweieirts illes haweieren	jo chanté tu chantés ill chanté nos chanteieims vos chanteieirts illes chanteieren	jo vené tu venés ill vené nos veneieims vos veneieirts illes veneieren	jo senté-mi tu sentés-ti ill senté-si nos senteieims-nus vos senteieirts-vus illes senteieren-si
Future	j’esaré t’esarés ill esaré nos esarèms vos esarètts illes esarèn	j’hawaré t’hawarés ill hawaré nos hawarèms vos hawarètts illes hawarèn	jo chantré tu chantrés ill chantré nos chantrèms vos chantrètts illes chantrèn	jo venaré tu venarés ill venaré nos venarèms vos venarètts illes venarèn	jo sentré-mi tu sentrés-ti ill sentré-si nos sentrèms-nus vos sentrètts-vus illes sentrèn-si
Conditional	j’esarië t’esariës ill esarië nos esariëms vos esariëts illes esariën	j’hawarië t’hawariës ill hawarië nos hawariëms vos hawariëts illes hawariën	jo chantrië tu chantriës ill chantrië nos chantriëms vos chantriëts illes chantriën	jo venarië tu venariës ill venarië nos venariëms vos venariëts illes venariën	jo sentrië-mi tu sentriës-ti ill sentrië-si nos sentriëms-nus vos sentriëts-vus illes sentriën-si
Imperative	esa tu esèms nos esat vos	hawa tu hawèms nos hawat vos	chanta tu chantèms nos chantat vos	vena tu venèms nos venat vos	senta-ti tu sentèms-nus nos sentat-vus vos

## 2.6 Syntax

The usual word order in an Aingeljā sentence is **SVO**, this is, the first part is the Subject (who did the action of the verb), followed by the Verb (the word meaning action or state) and the Object (who or what received the action). It is the same order as other Romance languages, although some inversions (**OVS**, **OSV**) are possible in specific situations (see below).

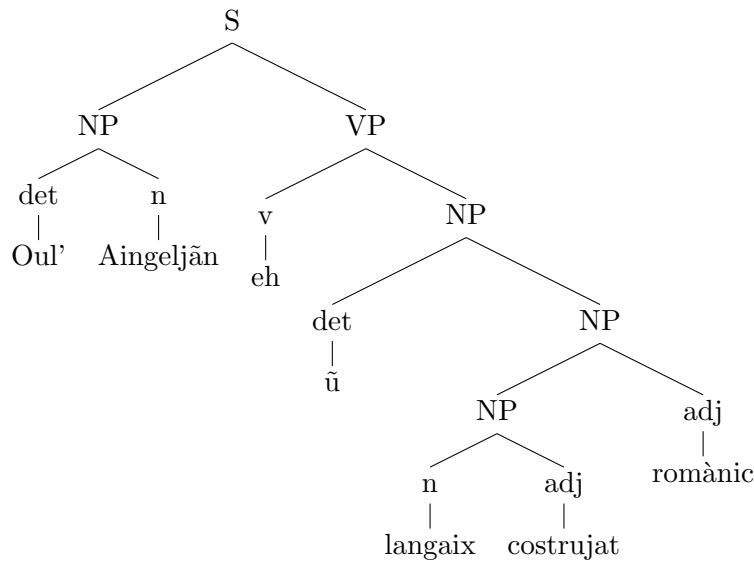
Table 9: Compound tenses in verbal conjugation

Compound infinitive	hawäre esat	hawäre hawat	hawäre chantat	hawäre venat	hawäre-si sentat
Compound gerund	hawant esat	hawant hawat	hawant chantat	hawant venat	hawant-si sentat
Perfect	j'heh esat t'has esat ill hast esat nos hawèms esat vos hawèts esat illes hen esat	j'heh hawat t'has hawat ill hast hawat nos hawèms hawat vos hawèts hawat illes hen hawat	j'heh chantat t'has chantat ill hast chantat nos hawèms chantat vos hawèts chantat illes hen chantat	j'heh venat t'has venat ill hast venat nos hawèms venat vos hawèts venat illes hen venat	j'heh-mi sentat t'has-ti sentat ill hast-si sentat nos hawèms-nus sentat vos hawèts-vus sentat illes hen-si sentat
Pluperfect	j'hawab esat t'hawabes esat ill hawabe esat nos hawabems esat vos hawabets esat illes hawaben esat	j'hawab hawat t'hawabes hawat ill hawabe hawat nos hawabems hawat vos hawabets hawat illes hawaben hawat	j'hawab chantat t'hawabes chantat ill hawabe chantat nos hawabems chantat vos hawabets chantat illes hawaben chantat	j'hawab venat t'hawabes venat ill hawabe venat nos hawabems venat vos hawabets venat illes hawaben venat	j'hawab-mi sentat t'hawabes-ti sentat ill hawabe-si sentat nos hawabems-nus sentat vos hawabets-vus sentat illes hawaben-si sentat
Indefinite perfect	j'hawé esat t'hawés esat ill hawé esat nos haweiems esat vos haweiets esat illes haweiren esat	j'hawé hawat t'hawés hawat ill hawé hawat nos haweiems hawat vos haweiets hawat illes haweiren hawat	j'hawé chantat t'hawés chantat ill hawé chantat nos haweiems chantat vos haweiets chantat illes haweiren chantat	j'hawé venat t'hawés venat ill hawé venat nos haweiems venat vos haweiets venat illes haweiren venat	j'hawé-mi sentat t'hawés-ti sentat ill hawé-si sentat nos haweiems-nus sentat vos haweiets-vus sentat illes haweiren-si sentat
Future perfect	j'hawaré esat t'hawarés esat ill hawaré esat nos hawarèms esat vos hawarèts esat illes hawarèn esat	j'hawaré hawat t'hawarés hawat ill hawaré hawat nos hawarèms hawat vos hawarèts hawat illes hawarèn hawat	j'hawaré chantat t'hawarés chantat ill hawaré chantat nos hawarèms chantat vos hawarèts chantat illes hawarèn chantat	j'hawaré venat t'hawarés venat ill hawaré venat nos hawarèms venat vos hawarèts venat illes hawarèn venat	j'hawaré-mi sentat t'hawarés-ti sentat ill hawaré-si sentat nos hawarèms-nus sentat vos hawarèts-vus sentat illes hawarèn-si sentat
Conditional perfect	j'hawarié esat t'hawariés esat ill hawarié esat nos hawariéms esat vos hawariéms esat illes hawarién esat	j'hawarié hawat t'hawariés hawat ill hawarié hawat nos hawariéms hawat vos hawariéms hawat illes hawarién hawat	j'hawarié chantat t'hawariés chantat ill hawarié chantat nos hawariéms chantat vos hawariéms chantat illes hawarién chantat	j'hawarié venat t'hawariés venat ill hawarié venat nos hawariéms venat vos hawariéms venat illes hawarién venat	j'hawarié-mi sentat t'hawariés-ti sentat ill hawarié-si sentat nos hawariéms-nus sentat vos hawariéms-vus sentat illes hawarién-si sentat

For example, the sentence *Oul'Aingeljān eh ũ langaix costrujat romànic*, “Aingeljā is a Romance conlang”, has the following structure:

- The Subject is “Oul'Aingeljān”.
- The Verb is “eh”.
- The Object is “ũ langaix costrujat romànic”.

The syntactic tree for this sentence is as follows.



As can be seen, the language is *head-initial* (the head of a phrase precedes its complements). Let’s talk about noun phrases and verb phrases:

- A noun (or a pronoun that substitutes it) is the head of a **noun phrase** (NP). A noun can carry the following complements:
  - **Determiners** usually come before the noun, although in some circumstances a possessive determiner can be used after the noun they accompany (in that case, the NP is headed by another determiner).
  - **Adjectives** usually follow nouns, although some specific adjectives can appear before the noun. In that case they express emotional and subjective meanings. For example: *ũn’home pauper*, “a poor man = with little money”, *ũ pauper home*, “a miserable man (expressing pity)”.
  - In case a noun has a complement meaning possession, this **noun complement** is headed by the preposition *de*, “of”, and this complement appears after the head of the NP.
- A verb is the head of a **verb phrase** (VP). Its complements are other noun phrases with specific syntactic functions, such as:
  - **Direct object** (accusative), expressing the entity that is acted upon by the subject. They never use a preposition (unless it appears in an advanced position, see below).
  - **Indirect object** (dative), which express who receives the action of the verb or who takes advantage of it. It is marked by the preposition *a*, “to”.
  - **Circumstantial object** (adverbial), expressing meanings of time, mode, company, instrument, etc. They can be adverbs on their own or noun phrases headed by a certain prepositions.
  - **Prepositional object**, for verbs which are conjugated mandatorily with a certain preposition.

The usual SVO order is often reversed to OVS for emphatic reasons, or to OSV in some relative clauses (see below). In these cases the direct object appears in the first place in the sentence and is marked with the preposition *a*, *ad* (before vowels and *h*-), “to”. If that sentence contains an indirect object as well, it is marked with the preposition *per*, “for”.

Example: *jo tend ou lliur a Marià = Ad ou lliur tend jo per Marià = A Marià tend jo ou lliur*, “I buy the book to Mary”.

In general, it is not mandatory that the subject of the sentence always appears explicitly, as it can be identified by the verbal ending (Aingeljã tends to be a **pro-drop language**). The exceptions are impersonal sentences (which use the pronoun *se*) and general-sense sentences (which use the pronoun *ũ*). In regular sentences, the presence of the subject is necessary when the verb is conjugated in the first or the third person of singular in certain tenses to avoid ambiguity in the subject.

### 2.6.1 Relative clauses

A very common type of dependent clauses are the so-called **relative clauses**. These clauses act as an adjective of a previous noun (antecedent). They are connected with a relative pronoun (Table 10).

Example: *Mou pare, que vené ca hjer, apelle-si Jwã*, “my father, who came here yesterday, is called John”; *ou restaurant a que jo diçé-ti hast fermat*, “the restaurant that I told you has

closed”. In this last sentence, the pronoun *qwe* is the direct object of the relative clause, while *jo* is the subject. Due to this inversion OSV in the relative clause, the pronoun is preceded by the preposition *a*.

According to the agreement that the relative pronoun has to fulfil, there are several cases:

- The pronouns *qwe* (“that”, “which”, “who”) and *dõ* (“where”, “in whose place”) are invariable. On the one hand, the antecedent of *qwe* can be a person or a thing, on the other one, the antecedent of *dõ* has to be a place.
- The pronoun *qwĩ* (“who”) agrees in number with the antecedent, but not in gender. The antecedent of *qwĩ* can only be a person, not a thing.
- The pronoun *ou qwell* (“that”, “which”, “who”) agrees in gender and number with the antecedent. This pronoun is similar to *qwe*.
- The pronoun *douqwe* (“whose”) expresses possession and agrees in gender and number with the thing possessed, which appears after the pronoun, and not with the possessor (antecedent).

Table 10: Relative pronouns

Singular		Plural	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
<i>qwe</i>			
<i>ou qwell</i>	<i>a qwella</i>	<i>ous qwelles</i>	<i>as qwellas</i>
<i>qwĩ</i>		<i>qwĩns</i>	
<i>dõ</i>			
<i>douqwe</i>	<i>daqwe</i>	<i>dousqwe</i>	<i>dasqwe</i>

## 2.7 Glossary

<b>a</b> <i>prp</i> to ( <i>direction</i> ), until ( <i>time</i> ), at ( <i>clock’s time</i> )	<b>defeza</b> <i>prp</i> towards ( <i>direction</i> ), around ( <i>aproximate time</i> )
<b>ara</b> <i>adv</i> now	<b>deixăre</b> <i>v</i> to let, to leave
<b>autstrata</b> <i>fn</i> road	<b>deixpertre-si</b> <i>pnv</i> to wake up
<b>chamĩ</b> <i>mn</i> path, way	<b>demõ</b> <i>mn</i> demon
<b>circre-si</b> <i>pnv</i> to come closer, to approach	<b>dezeix</b> <i>mn</i> wish
<b>cõ</b> <i>prp</i> with ( <i>instrumental or comitative</i> )	<b>dïe</b> <i>mn</i> day, daytime
<b>coinoçre</b> <i>v</i> to know, to meet ( <i>someone</i> )	<b>dormăre</b> <i>v</i> to sleep
<b>controu</b> <i>mn</i> control	<b>dou</b> <i>det</i> this (masculine, singular); <i>prp+det</i> of the
<b>de mod qwe</b> <i>cnj</i> therefore, so that, so	<b>e</b> <i>cnj</i> and
<b>de segat</b> <i>adv</i> -ing ( <i>continuous tense marker</i> )	



<b>esäre</b> <i>v</i> to be ( <i>copula, location, auxiliary verb for passive voice</i> )	<b>ouscuregre</b> <i>v</i> to darken, to get dark
<b>faġre</b> <i>v</i> to do, to make	<b>perdre</b> <i>v</i> to lose
<b>gidre</b> <i>v</i> to guide, to lead	<b>potre</b> <i>v</i> can, to be able to
<b>hawäre</b> <i>v</i> to have (possession), to have ( <i>auxiliary verb for compound tenses</i> )	<b>prendre</b> <i>v</i> to take
<b>illas</b> <i>prn</i> they ( <i>subject, feminine, plural</i> ), them ( <i>object, feminine, plural, only after a preposition</i> )	<b>prowail</b> <i>adj</i> probable
<b>imaixa</b> <i>fn</i> image	<b>pwor</b> <i>mn</i> fear
<b>interjor</b> <i>adj</i> inner	<b>qwe</b> <i>prn</i> that, which, who ( <i>in relative clauses</i> ); ( <i>cnj</i> ) that
<b>jo</b> <i>prn</i> I ( <i>subject</i> ), me ( <i>object, only after a preposition</i> )	<b>ràpid</b> <i>adj</i> quick, fast
<b>llewäre</b> <i>v</i> to carry, to keep doing ( <i>with a gerund, for a period of time</i> )	<b>sentiment</b> <i>mn</i> feeling
<b>malrazonator</b> <i>adj</i> insane, crazy	<b>sonn</b> <i>mn</i> dream
<b>meh</b> <i>cnj</i> but, although	<b>super</b> <i>prp</i> over ( <i>higher than</i> ), on
<b>mesme</b> <i>adj</i> same, self; <i>adv</i> right, just	<b>supersaut</b> <i>mn</i> start ( <i>sudden movement</i> ), scare
<b>mi</b> <i>prn</i> me ( <i>object</i> )	<b>ti</b> <i>prn</i> you ( <i>object</i> )
<b>mou</b> <i>det</i> my ( <i>masculine, singular</i> )	<b>tornäre</b> <i>v</i> to become, to start to be, to turn around, to come back
<b>mowäre-si</b> <i>pnv</i> to move ( <i>one's body</i> ), to touch ( <i>one's feelings</i> )	<b>tot</b> <i>det</i> whole, all
<b>ne</b> <i>prp</i> in ( <i>position</i> ), into ( <i>direction</i> )	<b>tristiza</b> <i>fn</i> sadness
<b>nesonnazō</b> <i>fn</i> reverie	<b>tu</b> <i>prn</i> you ( <i>subject, singular</i> ), you ( <i>object, singular, only after a preposition</i> )
<b>nō</b> <i>adv</i> no ( <i>after a question</i> ), not ( <i>negating a verb</i> )	<b>ũ</b> <i>det</i> a, one
<b>notre</b> <i>v</i> to take notice of, to realize	<b>ùnic</b> <i>adj</i> only
<b>ocout</b> <i>adj</i> hidden	<b>vadre</b> <i>v</i> to go; to do something more and more ( <i>with a gerund, indicates progression</i> )
<b>ou</b> <i>det</i> the ( <i>masculine, singular</i> )	<b>venäre</b> <i>v</i> to come; to do something more and more ( <i>with a gerund, indicates progression</i> )
	<b>vidre</b> <i>v</i> to see

### 3 References

- Official website of Aingeljã conlang
- Twitter account of Aingeljã conlang
- Aingeljã in CALS (Conlang Atlas of Language Structures)