THE COMPLETE NA’VI COMPENDIUM

Taronyu: Richard Littauer
www.learnnavi.org

February, 2010
NB: I haven’t had time to fully edit Morphology and Syntax, and that is copied verbatim from Wikipedia. Contents

1. Introduction

This grammar was begun in the hopes of unifying the many different documents concerning Na’vi, the language of the indigenous Pandorans in James Cameron’s ”Avatar”, as described and created by Paul Frommer. Not only was the information scattered, it was also in many cases contradictory. I have attempted at all times to check the original information. There will be cases where either I or the Learn Na’vi community, at www.learnnavi.org, have made conclusions or derivations which are not reflected in the original Frommerian information. Much of the information herein may be controversial, and some of it will be wrong. I am not making this to solve controversies, but to fully explain them. This document is certainly not made to be a learning tool, as linguistic terms are often not explained. Caveat lector: If you are afraid of technical speech, I would avoid this document. I refer you to the excellent Pocket Guide for more basic information. This grammar would not have been made possible without the help of Karyu Amawey’s guide, Wikipedia, the Learn Na’vi community, and, as ever, all of those lekawng-tx`ıma aytute over on the Skype and IRC chats.

I have, throughout the document, used the International Phonetics Alphabet (IPA) where I deemed appropriate. I have included a short segment on this in the Phonetics section, as well as an appendix on linguistic terminology. I have included phonetic transcriptions in [ ] brackets, phonological representations in / / brackets, Na’vi words in bold, and English translations in italics. The italics function is also used variably, depending on where I saw fit.

I think it would be useful for me to state that I hold that Na’vi should be allowed to grow organically by trial and error by learners themselves and not solely from a Frommerian synthetic system. I hold that it is much better to find every fact that we can about this language, to derive every questionable rule and to turn over every tskxe than it would be to not look. I realise that this will mean future changes by Frommer. I am alright with that.

This is not a finished grammar, just as Na’vi is not a complete language. There will be inconsistencies, and there are bound to be some errors. Please, do us all a favour and post these in the thread, or contact me directly. Together, we may be able to make Na’vi not only a working language, but a living one.

Kü, ma aysmuke si ma aysmukan, ulte tsun kxawm niNa’vi ayoeng paylltxe!

---

Date: Last updated: 29/12/2009.
2. SOURCING

In the Lexicon I laboriously edited every entry to include an original source for each word. I hope that this will be a final, definitive word on Na’vi grammar until Frommer gives us one of his own. Because of this precedent I’ve set, and it’s clear use, I am going to source information here, as well. I will try to do so with the least amount of intrusion, but the constant reminders may seem a bit annoying for a while. I will be using a letter system, which will be given as follows:

- F = Frommerian information, from the blog, or from interviews.
- FE = Frommer’s personal emails
- MS = the movie script
- S = the Survival Guide main text (flora and songs), or wordlist
- SG = the Survival Guide’s other text
- M = transcriptions or scripts from the Avatar movie
- C = Cameron himself (from the 2007 script)
- G = The PC or Wii Avatar games
- T = Taronyu
- D = facts not derived by Taronyu
- W = Wikipedia (which has received Frommer’s blessing)

I have also used a point scale system, which will follow. The lower the number, the more the information can be trusted, such that:

- 1 = Frommerian stated and attested
- 2 = Frommerian stated but not attested
- 3 = Attested, but not stated explicitly by Frommer.
- 4 = Attested and Frommerian, but contradictory
- 5 = Not attested, but assumed
- 6 = Derived
- 7 = Attested, but assumedly wrong
- 8 = Derived dubiously
- 9 = Awaiting Future Data (or where I think it needs verification from data)
- 10 = Wrong.

These will be placed after letter sourcing. Hopefully, every base will now be covered. Please let me know if anything here should be edited, amended, or otherwise changed. Likewise, for the grammar. Where something has been derived, the source and deriver is listed: such that \( SG: T9,10 \), would mean that Taronyu derived it from the Survival Guide’s illegal texts, and that he is wrong to do so, and needs more data. Seeing as how I am writing this thing, and I am probably assuming the most, I will be using T often - this isn’t merely being self-serving.
3. Orthography

Orthography is the study of the writing systems of a language. Somewhat unfortunately, the fictitious Na’vi is unwritten. Dr. Frommer, however, used the Latin alphabet to transcribe Na’vi words, with some alterations to account for Na’vi phonetics. The letters in use are:

\[ 'a \tilde{a} e f h i \tilde{i} k l m n o p r s t u v w y z \]

To stop articulatory confusion amongst the actors, the digraphs \( kx, px, \) and \( tx \) were used for ejectives, and \( ng \) and \( ts \) were used instead of Frommer’s preferred \( g \) and \( \tilde{c} \). \( ll \) and \( rr \) are used to represent syllabic \( /l/ \) and syllabic trilled \( /r/ \). \( \tilde{a} \) and \( \tilde{i} \) were used for \( /\tilde{a}/ \) and \( /\tilde{i}/ \), respectively. An apostrophe is used to represent the glottal stop, \( /'\tilde{u}/ \).

The Activist’s Survival Guide has a fair number of words that are not in the final dictionary, from which most of our words are derived. Most of the words in the main text are illegal: all but one of them, in fact, if you exclude the botanic words, which all sound completely authentic, and the songs. Frommer stated that \( b, d, j, \) and \( q \) never appear. The attested illegal letters and corresponding IPA used are, in total:

\[ 'h [\tilde{h}], b [b], c [k], ch [tʃ] [ch], d [d], g [g], h' [h\tilde{u}], ii [iː], j [\tilde{j}], sh [ʃ], uu [uː] \]

Given the regularity of phonotactic illegality, it can be argued that these words should be tossed. The game is equally controversial, as many names have characters which are not represented in the syllabary. In several cases, such as Beyral, a word is illegal when from Cameron but stated legally in the film (as Peyral.)

4. Phonetics

Phonetics is the study of the sounds of a language. The International Phonetics Alphabet was designed to be a standard for transcription of sounds into alphabets. I have the chart below with only the Na’vi sounds that we know. The consonant chart is arranged by places of articulation and manner of articulation, while the vowel chart is arranged by height and depth of the vowel in the mouth. For more information, please consult the wikipedia page. To hear IPA sounds, see this site.

You’ll notice several things about this reference Na’vi IPA alphabet, if you look long enough. I have included the uvular \( /\tilde{n}/ \). I do this because Frommer stated that the \( ng \) sound comes from the back of the throat, and this would perhaps call for backing the velar \( /\tilde{u}/ \) - this may be allophonic, but I hold no claims towards where this might occur. I have not included illegal sounds. I will be using the digraph \( /ts/ \) throughout this document, but this also is not included in the chart, as it is a ligature. Frommer’s preferred the use of the letter \( /\tilde{c}/ \) showed his “Americanist” training. I have not included the Na’vi sound in the canonical loan word jakesully. This perhaps may be transcribed as \( [\text{jæks}’\text{su}l:i] \).

There is also an issue with the approximants \( /j/ \) and \( /w/ \). I have used these frequently in the IPA transcriptions, often as part of the four dipthongs that Frommer specified. I do this because he did this, and since I do think that \( [ai] \) is a closer transcription to the Na’vi pronunciation than \( [a]\), which would not be as severely heightened. /w/ may occasionally be better transcribed as \( /\tilde{o}/ \).
Finally, there are more than the specified seven vowels.\(^1\) I (formerly) held that Frommer meant for /a/ to be more back, not central,\(^1\) and so /a/ might be more appropriate - his inconsistent marking of IPA symbols lead me to this conclusion. This would also hold with current speculation on maximum distinctiveness in vowels. I have transcribed /a/ as /a/ throughout, however.

\(^1\)See Frommer’s vowel trapezium here.
5. PHONOLOGY

Phonology is the study of the sound structure of a language: how the sounds are organised among each other, in syllables, words, and phrasal features. To understand this, a fuller description of the nature of the sounds is necessary.

5.1. Vowels. There are seven simple vowels, and four dipthongs, with the following IPA transcriptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Dipthongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>front</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>i [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi-mid</td>
<td>i [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>e [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>ä [æ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American English Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na’vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i [i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ä [æ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some notes: These three charts do not account for roundedness: /o/, /u/, and /w/ are rounded. The [u] sound is somewhere between English “foot” and “food”. /ɛw/ does not occur naturally in general American English. /e/ is open-mid, and always lax, while the /ɔ/ is close-mid.\(^{F1}\) Note that there is no *oy.

In addition to these vowels, there are two syllabic consonants which behave as vowels, \(/l[l]/\) and \(/r[r]/\), as in \(\text{plltxe’} [\text{pl.te’}]\) “to speak”. When syllabic, they are lengthened. The \(/rr/\) is strongly trilled, and the \(/ll/\) is ‘light’, as in “leap”, never a ‘dark’ (velarized) *[l] as in “wool”.\(^{F1}\) They are syllabic only in CV syllables.\(^{F9}\)

5.2. Consonants. Na’vi has three nasals: the bilabial /m/, the alveolar /n/, and the velar /ŋ/. It has two liquids, the alveolar lateral /l/, the trilled alveolar /ɾ/, and the alveolar tap or flap /ɾ/ (which is stated by Frommer to merely be a lengthened /ɾ/.)\(^{F1}\)

Na’vi has four plosives: the bilabial /p/, alveolar /t/, velar /k/, and the glottal /ʔ/.\(^{F1}\) The glottal stop may appear to be a silence, but there is in fact a small burst of air made when the pressure built up behind the constricted glottis is released. The glottal stop can thus be said at the beginning or end of a word, as it is an actual muscle movement, although it is difficult to discern its presence by ear, a fact which often leads to its deletion by the untrained speaker. Na’vi lacks voiced stops like /b d g/, but has the ejective stops /p’ t’ k’/.\(^{F1}\) Ejectives are made by an excessive build up of pressure behind the constriction, which, when release, adds emphasis to the sound.

Na’vi also has five fricatives: the labiodental /f/ and its voiced /v/ counterpart, and the alveolar /s/ and its voiced counterpart /z/, as well as the glottal /h/. There is an affricate, the alveolar /ts/, which sounds rather like a [tʃ] and an [ʃ] joined together.\(^{F1}\) This is made by releasing the air, as in a plosive, but keeping the tongue close enough to the place of articulation to provide for high friction. A second affricate is attested in some of the illegal words, as in \(\text{nikt’chey}\). This might be a case for the alveopalatal [tʃ].\(^G\)\(^{T7}\) The Na’vi, as well, use the voiced alveolar fricative [s] for the loan word, jake, which shows that it is not a biological impossibility. This follows, as the Na’vi
language was specifically designed to be identical biologically to human terrestrial languages, on Cameron's instructions.\textsuperscript{F1}

5.3. **Syllables.** Each Na'vi vowel counts as a syllable, so that tsaleioae has six syllables, [tsa.le.i.o.a.e]. and meoaniaea has eight, [me.o.a.u.ni.a.e.a].\textsuperscript{F1} The syllabic consonants may also occur in sequence with a simple vowel or diphthong, as in hrrap [hrap] "dangerous", although these are still two separate syllables. However, diphthongs before another vowel are not distinguished from the consonants /j/ /w/ between vowels. In words like wutso, the initial /w/ is marked as consonant, not a vowel. /w/ and /j/ in syllable final position are considered parts of diphthongs, as they only occur as [ay] [ey] [aw] [ew], but may be followed by another final consonant, as in skxawng moron.\textsuperscript{F1}

The fricatives, /f/ /v/ /s/ /z/ /h/, and the affricate, /ts/, are restricted to the onset of a syllable; the other consonants may occur at the beginning, while the glides /w/ and /j/, and the fricatives /v/, /z/, and /h/ cannot appear syllable finally.\textsuperscript{F1} However, in addition to appearing before vowels, /f/, /ts/, /s/ may form consonant clusters with any of the unrestricted consonants (the stops /p/, /t/, /k/, their ejective counterparts, the liquids /r/ and /l/, and the nasals /m/, /n/, and /N/, as well as the two approximants /j/ and /w/) apart from [r], making for 39 possible clusters,\textsuperscript{F1} all of which are attested in the lexicon.\textsuperscript{F9} Other sequences occur across syllable boundaries, such as Na'vi [naPvi] person, ikran [ik.ran] banshee,\textsuperscript{F1} and atxkxe [at'.kE] land.\textsuperscript{F9} Some syllable constructions are ambiguous as to where the dividers are: a good example is again wutso, which could be [wut.so] or [wu.ts].\textsuperscript{T6}

The voiceless plosives /p/, /t/, /k/ and the affricate /ts/ are tenuis, meaning that they have no aspiration, and are unreleased word finally.\textsuperscript{F1} The /r/ is realised as a tap or flap [r], not as a retroflex, interdental, rhotic vowel, or any of the other various rhotic sounds, unless it is syllabic, in which case it is an aveolar rolled [r],\textsuperscript{F1} although several cases of non-tap /r/ are attested in the movie.\textsuperscript{M:T7} The rolling does not need to be excessively maintained, and there are no examples in Na'vi of biological difficulty forming the sound, as in Terrestrian languages and idiolects.\textsuperscript{T9}

5.4. **Sound Patterns of Na'vi (Including Lenition).** I have attempted here to make an account of the phonological rules of Na'vi, using standard SPE notation, where a sound, described using features, changes to another sound, by changing one or more of those features, in the context described, such that: $A \rightarrow \tilde{B}/X\ldots Y$. + stands for morpheme boundary, # for syllable boundary, subscripts show optionality. [ ±tense ] indicates ejectives, spread glottis indicates /h/, constricted glottis indicates /?/, and [ ±del.rel ] is used for affricates. Refer to your local Chomskian book store for more information. I will not be including an otherwise useless feature matrix. This section should be able to be understood without referring to the SPE-type rules provided.

Several phonological processes can be posited to occur in the language of Na'vi. The most obvious case is the regular lenition which occurs after plural prefixes and some prepositions (currently, only mi and fto). These can be charted as follows, where $\chi$ stands for a leniting prefix or adpositions. It is worth noting that the plurals ay+ and me+ can be deleted due to redundancy, although the rule will still take effect.\textsuperscript{F1} Whether this sort of phonological patterning works theoretically on the otherwise diachronic timescale we’ve seen in Na’vi has yet to be ascertained.\textsuperscript{T9} Lenition does not affect continuants: fricatives, nasals, glides, and the liquids have no lenited forms. Thus ay+ftoz¨a holidays is not a lenited form, as ptoz¨a would violate Na’vi phonotactic restrictions.\textsuperscript{T9}
This rule states, simply, that any /p' t' k'/ loses its ejectiveity and becomes a normal tenuis stop /p t k/. This is attested in **txe'laná** heart into **te'lana** hearts, for instance. Note that the ay+ here has been deleted.\(^{F1}\)

2. \(\begin{bmatrix} -\text{cont} \\
+\text{ant}
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{cont} \\
-\text{del.rel}
\end{bmatrix} \big/ \chi \left\{ \# \right\} T6\)

This rule states that any /p t ts/ becomes /f s s/, respectively.\(^{F1}\) Whether there is any distinction between an [s] that comes from a /t/ or a /ts/ is unknown.\(^{T9}\)

3. \(\begin{bmatrix} -\text{ant} \\
-\text{tense}
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +\text{cont} \\
+\text{spread glottis}
\end{bmatrix} \big/ \chi \left\{ \# \right\} T6\)

This rule states that a /k/ becomes an /h/, as in **pehrr** when, from **krr** time.\(^{F1}\)

4. \(\begin{bmatrix} +\text{constricted glottis} \\
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 0 \big/ \chi \left\{ \# \right\} T6\)

This states that the glottal stop disappears.\(^{F1}\) This often happens in contracted words, as well, but given the irregularity, this rule is not to be blamed.\(^{T6}\)

5. \(C \rightarrow 0 \big/ \# T6\)

6. \(V \rightarrow [ +hi ] \big/ \# T6\)

It appears to be a rule that two of the same vowels cannot appear next to each other. This is attested both in known elisions between contracted forms, and in morpheme additions to a stem.\(^{T6}\) It is also worth noting that in the addition of the gender suffix to a disyllabic word that has primary stress on the first syllable, the suffix thereafter receives the stress, and any homogenous unstressed vowel is deleted.\(^{T6}\) Thus **tute** becomes **tutee**, and then just **tute**.\(^{F1}\) Another rule can also be submitted, that would have to be ordered before this one: that between two /i/ vowels, a /j/ is inserted, as in s<ei>yi, where the infix would normally be s<ei>i.\(^{MS:D4}\) These rules disqualify the illegal Survival Guide entries of **nuuto** and **jiit'luy**.\(^{F1}\) Whether a /w/ would be inserted is not clear.\(^{T9}\) Both of these rules go against Frommer’s assertion that “Na’vi allows unlimited sequences of vowels in a word”.\(^2\)

7. \(0 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C \\
+hi \\
+\text{front}
\end{bmatrix} \big/ \begin{bmatrix} V \\
+hi \\
+\text{front}
\end{bmatrix} T6\)

8. \(\alpha V \rightarrow 0 \big/ +_{\theta} \alpha V T6\)

It is also true that monosyllabic words often elide, even when the vowels are not similar, although this is only attested in the songs, and may be an artefact of metrical rules. This is attested in **si** and in **s-ayzisítä kato** and the rhythm of the years, **lu** to be in **a l-ayngakip** who is among you, and also **ni’aw** only in **han’aw txo** so only if.\(^{S:D6}\) The phonological rule is shown below:

9. \(V \rightarrow 0 \big/ +_{\theta} V T6\)

As well, the velar nasal [ŋ] usually assimilates in place to following nasals. The idiomatic **ting mikyun** to listen and **ting nari** to look therefore become [tummićunj] and

\(^2\)Stated here.
[tnnari] in casual speech. This can be shown below. It should be noted, as well, that the alveolar nasal [n] appears to assimilate in place before the leniting prefix pe+, as seen in lumpe. This rule is also given. $W_8$

\begin{align*}
10. & \quad \left[ +{\text{nas}} \atop -{\text{ant}} \right] \to \left[ +{\text{ant}} \atop +{\text{cor}} \right] / \quad \# \quad \left[ +{\text{nas}} \atop +{\text{ant}} \atop +{\text{cor}} \right] T_6 \\
11. & \quad \left[ +{\text{nas}} \atop +{\text{ant}} \atop +{\text{cor}} \right] \to \left[ -{\text{cor}} \right] / \quad \# \quad \left[ -{\text{cont}} \atop -{\text{son}} \atop +{\text{ant}} \atop -{\text{cor}} \right] T_6
\end{align*}

Finally, all stops are unreleased word-finally in Na’vi. $F_1$ This means that where normally an ejective or a normal stop consonant might have a small burst of air, this burst is significantly lessened to the point of auditory insignificance at the end of a word.

\begin{align*}
12. & \quad \left[ -{\text{cont}} \atop -{\text{son}} \right] \to \left[ -{\text{release}} \right] / \quad \# \quad T_6
\end{align*}

5.5. **Prosodic Structures.** Na’vi does not have vowel length or tone as far as known, it does have stress. Word stress in Na’vi is unpredicatable and distinctive, and must be specified for each word. $F_1$ Na’vi does have cases of contrastive stress: túte [‘tute] ”person”, tuté [tu’te] ”female person”. $F_1$ Although stress may move with derivation, as here, it is not affected by inflection (case on nouns, tense on verbs, etc). So, for example, the verb lu ”to be” has stress on its only vowel [u], and no matter what else happens to it, the stress stays on that vowel: lolú [lo’lu] ”was” (l<ol><u>, lolängú [lola’ju] ”was (ugh!)” (l<ol><äng><u), etc. $W_8$ This however does not appear to be true for nouns or pronouns, which are stressed on the root when inflected, although it is unclear whether or not monosyllabic roots are stressed or not in normal speech. $M:T_8,9$

### 6. Morphology

Na’vi is a highly inflectional language: that is, the words undergo morphological changes via affixes to represent semantic (meaning) and syntactic (grammatical function) change. It has very few cases of morphological agreement between word-classes: due to this, the grammar is best described by looking individually at each part of speech, and the inflectional changes each undergo. There are several attested types of word-classes in Na’vi: pronouns, nouns, particles, adjectives, adverbs, interjections, and verbs (although some terrestrial categories, like articles, are not present.) Given their profusion and regularity, correlatives and demonstratives will be placed in their own categories.

6.1. **Word Formation.** Na’vi is a glutinative language, meaning that words can be created by compounding, which is effected by simply joining the elements together: kāmakto ”to ride out”, from kā ”to go” and makto ”to ride”; eltungawng ”a brain-worm”, from eltu ”a brain” and ngawng ”a worm”; fteke ”lest”, from fte ”so that” and ke ”not”. In verbal compounds, it may be the second verb which inflects, as in yomt`ıng ”to feed” (lit. ”to give to eat”), where the first-position infix <`ıy> appears instead in the second syllable: yomtiying.

6.2. **Changing Parts of Speech.**
6.3. Pronouns. Pronouns

Na’vi pronouns encode clusivity. That is, there are different words for ”we” depending on whether the speaker is including the person spoken to or not. There are also special forms for ”the two of us” (oeng ”you & me”, moe ”she & me”), ”the three of us”, etc. Pronouns do not inflect for gender; although it’s possible to distinguish ”he” from ”she”, the distinction is optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>trial</th>
<th>plural (4+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>moe</td>
<td>pxoe</td>
<td>ayge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>pxeng</td>
<td>ayoeng, awnga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>pxeng</td>
<td>aynga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>pxefo</td>
<td>ayfo, fo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oeng is a contraction of oe-nga, which form it reverts to when inflected: ergative oengal, etc. (See Case below.) Ayoeng and awnga are both contractions of plural *ayoengala; the latter tends to be shorter when inflected: ergative ayoengal /aj.welal/ vs. awngal /awngal/.

The formal forms of ”I” and ”you” are ohe and ngenga, which likewise take the me- and ay- prefixes. The inclusive forms are derived from these with the word s`ı ”and”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>dual</th>
<th>trial</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive</td>
<td>ohe</td>
<td>mohe</td>
<td>pxhe</td>
<td>(various combinations)</td>
<td>ayohe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive</td>
<td>ngenga</td>
<td>ohe ngengasi</td>
<td>pxengeng</td>
<td>aynnga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>ngenga</td>
<td>mengenga</td>
<td>pxenganga</td>
<td>aynnga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive forms include oeyä ”my”, ngeyä ”your”, ohengeyä ”our” (formal dual inclusive; note that the s`ı is lost with inflection), peyä ”her/his”. ”He” and ”she” can optionally be differentiated as poan and poe; this may be done to distinguish two referents in the same context, as normally both are translated as simply po. Fo is the ”short plural” form of po; ayfo is the explicit plural.

”One” as a pronoun is fko:

(1) Zene fko n<iv>ume ni-txan.
must one learn<SLV> ADV-much
 "There is much to learn.” (lit. ”One must learn much”)

Pronouns are declined for case as nouns (below) are:

(2) Oe-I nga-ti kam<ei>e.
I-ERG you-ACC see<LAUD>
 "I (am glad to) See you” (a greeting)

6.4. Nouns. Na’vi noun phrases are inflected according to the following template, not including attributives (adjectives etc.):

number+stem-(gender)-case

There are no articles like ”a” or ”the”.
6.4.1. *Number.* In Na’vi, plurals are only used if there are at least four objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Prefixes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns show greater number distinctions than human languages do: besides singular and plural, they not only have special dual forms for two of an item (eyes, hands, lovers, etc.), which are not uncommon in human language (English has a remnant in “both”), but also trial forms for three of an item, which in human languages are only found with pronouns. A plural is more than dual or trial; that is, four or more.[citation needed] For example, in "the wings of a banshee", tsyal “wing” is plural (ikrană syal), because banshees (ikran) have four wings, but in "the eyes of a banshee" nari “eye” cannot be plural, but only dual (ikrană menari), because banshees have only two eyes.

The prefixes trigger lenition, which is indicated in the table above by the ”+” signs rather than the hyphens that usually mark prefix boundaries. Trials are not common, but occur for example in pxehilvan ”the three rivers” (kilvan “river”). In nouns which undergo lenition, the plural prefix may be dropped, so the plural of tokx “body” may be either aysokx (the “full plural”) or sokx (the “short plural”). In the dual and trial, lenition of a glottal stop may result in a sequence of two e’s, in which case they contract: ’eveng ”a child”, pxevec ”three children”.

6.4.2. *Gender.* Na’vi does not have grammatical gender. However, masculine individuals may be distinguished by the suffix -an, and feminine ones by -e :

Masculine -an Feminine -e

For example, tsmuk or tsmuka ”sibling”, tsmukaŋ “brother”, and tsmuke ”sister”.

However, gender is not generally used unless there is some reason for distinguishing it.

6.4.3. *Case.* Many of the case markers have several allomorphs, the distribution of which is not entirely known:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>(unmarked)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intransitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergative</td>
<td>-il, -l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-it, -t, -ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-ä, -yä, -eyä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-ru, -ur, -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic/regarding</td>
<td>-iri, -ri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns are not double-marked for case. Attributives do not agree, in case or number, with the nouns they modify, and this holds for possessive pronouns and genitive nouns as much as it does for adjectives. So while ”my spear” in citation form is oeyä tukru, in the ergative case it is oeyä tukrul, with only tukrul ”spear” marked for the ergative.

6.4.4. *Subject and object.* Nouns are declined for case in a tripartite system, which is quite rare among human languages, though found in Nez Perce. In a tripartite system, there are distinct forms for the object of a clause, as in ”Neytiri hunted a hexapede”;

10
the agent of a transitive clause which has such an object, as in “Neytiri hunted a hexa-
pede”; and the argument (“subject”) of an intransitive clause, which does not have an
object, as in “Neytiri is sleeping”. An object is marked with the accusative suffix
-it/-t/-ti, and an agent with the ergative suffix -ıl/-l, while an intransitive argument
has no case suffix. That is, the ergative and accusative tend to occur as a pair, whereas
a single argument has no case inflection. Translating our English examples:

(3) Neytiri h<er>ahaw
(name).NTR sleep<IPFV>
“Neytiri is sleeping”

(4) Neytiri-l yerik-it t<ol>aron
(name)-ERG hexapede-ACC hunt<PFV>
“Neytiri hunted a hexapede”

The use of such case forms leaves the word order of Na’vi largely free, for example,
agent-object-verb (AOV) or object-verb-agent (OVA):

(5) Oeyä tukru-l txe’lan-it t<iv>akuk
I-GEN spear-ERG(A) heart-ACC(O) strike<SJV>(V)
“Let my spear strike the heart”

(6) kato-t täftxu oe-l
rhythm-ACC(O) weave(V) I-ERG(A)
“I weave the rhythm”

When evident from context, the subject need not be stated:

(7) Oe NTR trram na’rıng-m`ı tarmok tsole’a syetute-t
I.NTR yesterday forest-in was saw Trapper-ACC.
“Yesterday I was in the forest, saw a Trapper”.

6.4.5. The genitive. A genitive case in -¨a/-y¨a can be seen in oeyä tukru “my spear”
above. English expresses the genitive with either -‘s (the pianist’s hands) or with of
(the hands of the clock). Unlike the other cases, the genitive shows the relationship
of nouns to each other, rather than between a noun and a verb. Although sometimes
called a “possessive”, the genitive has a broader range of use than actual possession.
Genitives may be sequenced, as in

(8) ay-l’u-fa awng[e]-yä ’eylan-ä a-‘ewan
PL-word-per our-GEN friend-GEN ATTR-young
“In the words of our young friend”

6.4.6. The dative. The dative is prototypically used for giving something to someone,
marking a recipient, or doing something for someone, marking a benefactor:

(9) nga na’vi-ru yom+t<ly>ing
you.NTR the.people-DAT to.eat+give-IMM
“You will feed the people”

More generally, it is used for the direction or end point of an action, as in poru
ting-nari “look at him”. However, it is also used in situations, so-called dative con-
structions, where an English speaker might not expect it:

(10) oe-ru txa<l<iv>u
I-DAT forgiveness be<SJV>
“Forgive me”
Such constructions contain verbs such as lu "be" that involve little overt action, including more concrete concepts of having. When one has something for someone, a double dative is used:

(12) lu oe-ru ay-li’u fra-po-r
    be I-DAT PL-word every-one-DAT
    "I have something (= words) to say, to everyone."

6.4.7. The topic and the topical case. A topic indicates the background context of a clause, and the topic marker -ri/-iri is somewhat equivalent to (though much more common than) English "as for", "concerning", "regarding", etc. Topics are not grammatically required, but are used to structure the presentation of what one has to say. The topic marker preempts the case of the noun: that is, when a noun is made topical, it takes the -ri/-iri suffix rather than the case suffix one would expect from its grammatical role. For example, in,

(13) Oe-ri ontu teya l<âng>u
    I-TOP nose full  be<PEJ>
    "My nose is full [of his distasteful smell]"

since the topic is "I", the subject "nose" is associated with "me": That is, it’s understood to be "my nose" without stating that explicitly:[17] Note that "nose" itself is unmarked for case, as it’s the subject of the intransitive verb "to be".

Such a topic-comment structure sets up the background of the sentence, what the speaker intends to speak about with the rest. (Thus the term ‘topic-comment’: what the speaker intends to talk about, followed by what s/he has to say about it.) This construction takes some of the pressure off of the case system, with the result that not too many nouns need to be marked with the same case:

(14) si-pawm-iri oe nga-ru s<ei>i irayo
    PL+NMZ-ask-TOP I  you-DAT do<LAUD> thank
    "Thank you for the questions" (lit. "As for the questions, I thank you")

This -ri/-iri can also behave as a more typical case, linking the noun phrase to the verb, rather than setting up a topic as an introduction for the rest of clause to comment on:

(15) pxan l<iv>u txo ni-’aw oe nga-ri
    worthy be<SVJ> if  ADV-one I  you-TOP
    "Only if I am worthy of you" (lit. "Only if I be worthy in regard to you")

(16) nga-ru s<ei>i oe irayo ng[e]-yä pxe+ti-pawm-iri
    you-DAT do<LAUD> I  thank you-GEN TRI+NMZ-question-TOP
    "I thank you for (in regards to) your three questions"

6.4.8. Case allomorphs. Case suffixes have distinct forms depending on whether the noun ends in a consonant or in a vowel, with a vowel-initial form for consonant-final nouns, and a consonant-initial form for vowel-final nouns, so that adding case endings does not result in consonant or vowel clusters. (The -ti form of the accusative is the one
invariant exception; see below.) Syllabic consonants ll, rr and the w-, y-ending diphthongs count as consonants in this regard, as they all take the vowel-initial allomorphs of the case suffixes.

An invariant form of the accusative, -ti, is attested on both pronouns and on nouns. For instance, a quick response to the greeting oel ngati kameie “I see you”, with the long form of the accusative, is kame ngat, with the short form.[18] Thus the difference would appear to be one of register rather than of grammar.[19]

The dative also has a long and short form, for instance “to me” may be either oeru or oer, but it is not known whether this also occurs on nouns.[20]

In addition, there may be changes in the noun or pronoun itself when case endings are added. For example, the inclusive pronouns based on oeng revert to their historical form *oe-nga when inflected, so that the ergative is oengal, not xoengil. Changes in the noun stem sometimes occur with the genitive as well; this can be seen in the pronouns, where the final vowel becomes e before the genitive -yä : oeyä, awngeyä, ngeyä, peyä, etc.[21]

### Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ntr</th>
<th>erg</th>
<th>short acc</th>
<th>long acc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.excl</td>
<td>oe</td>
<td>oel</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>oeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.incl</td>
<td>oeng</td>
<td>oengal</td>
<td>oengat</td>
<td>oengati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.2</td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>ngal</td>
<td>ngat</td>
<td>ngati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.3</td>
<td>po</td>
<td>pol</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N ending in V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>tukrul</td>
<td>katot</td>
<td>swiräti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N ending in C</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>tingayil</td>
<td>ye’rikit, txe’lanit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>gen</th>
<th>short dat</th>
<th>long dat</th>
<th>top</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.excl</td>
<td>oeyä</td>
<td>oer</td>
<td>oeru</td>
<td>oeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.incl</td>
<td>oengeyä?</td>
<td>awngar</td>
<td>awngaru</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.2</td>
<td>ngeyä</td>
<td>ngar</td>
<td>ngaru</td>
<td>ngari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronoun.3</td>
<td>peyä</td>
<td>por</td>
<td>poru</td>
<td>fi’uri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N ending in V</td>
<td>tompayä</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>na’viru</td>
<td>fa’warnxuri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N ending in C</td>
<td>xonä, zisitä, trrä, kifkeyä</td>
<td>tsahiku ?</td>
<td>‘eylanur</td>
<td>skxawnggiri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5. **Adpositions.** Besides case, the role of a noun in a clause may be indicated with an adposition. This may occur either as a preposition before the noun, or as an enclitic after the noun, a greater degree of freedom than human languages allow. For example, "with you" may be either hu nga or ngahu. When used as enclitics, they are much like the numerous cases found in Hungarian and Finnish. When used as prepositions, more along the lines of what English does, certain of them trigger lenition. One of the leniting prepositions is mi “in”, as in mi sokx “in the body”. This may cause some ambiguity with short plurals: mi sokx could also be short for mi aysokx “in the bodies”. When mi is used as an enclitic, however, the noun is not lenited: tokxmi “in the bodies”, sokxmi “in the bodies”.

Attested adpositions:

- äo "under" äo Vitrual under the Tree of Souls
- (’)em "over, above"[23]
- eo "before, in front of" eo ayoeng before us
• (‘)ım “behind, in back”
• fa “per” (with, by means of)
• fpi “for the sake of”
• ftu “from” (direction) ftu sat from that (lenition)
• hu “with, together with” (accompaniment) Eywa ngahu Gaia (be) with you
• ilä “via, along, by”
• ka “across”
• kip “among” ayngakip among you
• mí “in” mí te’lan in the heart (lenition)
• ne “to” (direction) Teriran ayoe ayngane we are walking your way
• ta “from” (generic) aungia ta Eywa a sign from Eywa
• teri “about, concerning” (stress on the i, no lenition)
• vay “until” vay set up to now, still, (with a negative verb) not yet

These may be combined for more specific location: ne’ım “toward the back”; ta’em “from above”. Note also neto “away (toward the distance)” and miso “away (in the distance)”, both perhaps based on the particle to “than”.

6.6. Adjectives and other attributives. Na’vi adjectives may occur either before or after the noun they modify. They are marked by a particle a, which is attached on the side closest to the noun,[24] another feature that is unusual by the standards of human languages. For example, “a long river” can be expressed either as ngima kilvan,

(17) ngim-a kilvan
      long-ATTR river

or as kilvan angim,

(18) kilvan a-ngim
      river ATTR-long

When more than one adjective modifies a noun, they may appear on either side, as in,

(19) oeyä ean-a txim a-tsawl
      I-GEN blue-ATTR butt ATTR-big
      “my big blue butt”

The a affix is optional for derived le- adjectives after a noun: trr lefpm or optionally trr alefpom ”a peaceful day”, but lefpoma trr.

The attributive affix a- is only used when an adjective modifies a noun. Predicative adjectives instead take the “be” verb lu:

(20) kilvan ngim lu
      river long be
      “The river is long”

Adjectives are uninflected. That is, they do not agree with the noun they modify, as in Sù ´ekong te’lanà le-Na’vi ”and the beat of the hearts of the People”, where only the noun te’lan “hearts”, not the adjective le-Na’vi ”Na’vi”, takes the genitive suffix -ā.

The syntactically free (discourse-determined) word order of adjectives in a noun phrase holds for all attributives: Genitives (possessives) and relative clauses can also either precede or follow the noun they modify. The latter is marked by a particle a.

Genitives (possessives) in -yä

tompayä kato ”the rhythm (kato) of the rain (tompa)”
Utral Aymokriyā “the Tree (utral) of Voices (aymokri)”

Relative clauses

(21) Ftxey ’awpo-t a Na’vi-ru yomt<i>y>ing
choose one.person-ACC which.that people-DAT to.eat+give-IMM.FUT
“Choose one (’awpo) who will feed the People (Na’vi)”

6.7. Numbers. As the Na’vi have four digits per hand, they have a base-eight number system. Until recently, they only counted up to vofu 14;[dubious discuss] any number greater than that was pxay “many”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na’vi Numbers: 0 – 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na’vi Numbers: 32 – 63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>More Na’vi Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The series continues with mevolaw, mevomun, etc.

Short forms of the numerals are used for multiples of eight. These are mevol 16 (octal 20), pxevol 24 (30), tsivol 32 (40), mrrvol 40 (50), puvol 48 (60), kivol 56 (70), and zam 64 (100). Higher orders are vozam 512 (octal 1000) and zazam 4096 (octal 10,000).

Numerals form various derivatives, such as ’awpo “one” (an individual), (ni)’awve “first”, ’awsiteng “together” (one-make-same), kawtu “no-one” (negative k-), kawkrr “never” (not-one-time), ni’aw “only”, and ni’awtu “alone” from “one”; also nimun “again” and perhaps muntxa “to mate” from mun- “two”.

15
When a numeral is used with a noun, the plural suffix may be omitted. However, the numerals themselves required the attributive affix a: zisit amrr "five years", 'awa tipawmiri "regarding one (particular) question".

6.8. **Particles.** Various particles in Na’vi are used for negation, addressing people, and expressing emotion.

6.8.1. *The vocative.* The vocative particle ma occurs before a term of address when addressing someone: Ma Neytiri, herahaw srak? "Neytiri, are you sleeping?", rather like archaic or poetic "O!" in English. It occurs before the noun phrase: Ma oeyä ‘eylan! "My friend!" No suffixed form is attested.

Ma is used with people, and ceremonially with animals one has killed in a hunt,[26] but not when talking to one’s pa’li (horse). It may thus indicate a degree of politeness vs. intimacy.

6.8.2. *The negative.* The negating particle ke is used together with other negative words. That is, Na’vi utilizes double negatives:

(22) fl-ketuwrong ke n<ay>ume ke-’u
    this-alien not learn<FUT> no-thing
    "This alien will learn nothing."

A longer form, kehe, is used when answering "no" rather than negating a verb. Ke "not" is only attested before the word it negates, though the adjectival forms may occur before or after a noun: kea N, N ake "no N".

6.8.3. *Emotive particles.* There are also emotive particles or interjections attested at the ends of phrases and clauses, such as disparaging pak, as in Tsamsiyu pak? "Hah! A warrior! (you call that a warrior?)", surprise nang "oh my!", as in sevin n ‘ıtxan nang! "my aren’t you pretty!", and a particle ko which elicits agreement like the eh of Canadian English. In other dialects, it can be translated "let’s", "okay!", "why don’t you", "wouldn’t you agree?", etc., as in makto ko! "Let’s ride!" and

(23) tsun tute-t tsp<iv>ang ko
    be.able person-ACC kill<SJV> eh
    "They can kill a person, you know."

6.9. **Verbs.** Verbs are conjugated for tense but not for person. That is, they record distinctions like "I am, I was, I would”, but not like "I am, we are, s/he is". Conjugation relies exclusively on infixes, which are like suffixes but go inside the verb. "To hunt", for example, is taron, but "hunted" is tolaron, with the infix <ol>[29]

There are three positions for infixes: two after the onset of the penultimate syllable, and a third after the onset of the final syllable. Because many Na’vi verbs have two syllables, these commonly occur on the first and last syllables, as in the examples below. In monosyllabic words like lu "be" and tsun "can”, however, they all appear after the initial consonant, keeping their relative order, as in tsolàngun [ts<ol><àng>un] "was able to (ugh!)". If an infix appears in the first or only syllable of a verb, and there is no initial consonant, the infix comes first:[30]

(24) tsam-pongu-t Tsu’tey-l <iv>eyk
    war-party-ACC (name)-ERG lead<SJV>
    "Tsu’tey will lead the war party."
6.9.1. Participles and reflexives. The first infix position is taken by infixes for non-temporal distinctions, such as the participial <us>, which has the only attested such form.

The participial infix us is found in forms such as kerusey “dead”, from ke “not” and rey “to live” (that is, “not-living”), and txantslusam “wise”, from txan “much” and tslam “to understand” (that is, “much-understanding”). There may be other participial infixes.

6.9.2. Tense, aspect, mood. The second infix position is taken by infixes for tense, aspect, and mood. These follow the first-position infixes when these co-occur, but all appear in the penultimate syllable of the verb stem.

6.9.3. Tense. Tense is the easiest of these concepts for an English speaker. However, whereas English has three tenses, past present and future,[31] Na’vi has five, with the addition of a recent past (“just did”) and an immediate future (“about to do”):

- Taron [hunt] “hunts”
- T<am>aron [hunt<pst>] “hunted”
- T<im>aron [hunt<rec>] “just hunted”
- T<ay>aron [hunt<fut>] “will hunt”
- T<i<yi>aron [hunt<i<imm>] “is about to hunt”

Na’vi past and future are used for general statements about events in the past or future, as in English; they are not necessarily remote in time. There is no absolute time-frame involved; whether something is considered recent or immediate depends on the judgement of the speaker. An example of the immediate future iy is ni-inglesi
"I’ll speak in English now", at which point the speaker switches to English. That is, by uttering those words, the speaker anticipates that the switch will take place right away.

More than one tense may be used in a verb:

(25) Oe-l po-t tsp<im><ly>ang
      I-ERG s/he-ACC kill<REC><IMM>
      “I was just about to kill him”

6.9.4. Aspect. Aspect is a more difficult concept. There are two in Na’vi, a perfective, used when one views the action as contained, as if one were on the outside of the action looking in; and an imperfective, used when one views the action as ongoing or uncontained, as if one were inside with the action.

taron [hunt] “hunts”
t<er>aron [hunt<ipfv>] “hunts, (is) hunting”
t<ol>aron [hunt<pfv>] “hunts, (has) hunted”

This distinction is not found in English but is somewhat like the distinction between (in the past tense) ‘having done’ and ‘was doing’ or ‘used to do’. However, in Na’vi, either aspect may take place in the past, present, or future. An example of the perfective is tsl<ol>am “got it” or “understood”, from tslam “to understand” the (unmarked) tense is either present tense or irrelevant; the point being communicated is that the understanding is complete. An example of the imperfective is t<er>iran ayoem ayn-gane “we are walking your way”; here the action is in process. Although the English translation suggests present tense, the Na’vi could actually be past or future.

Aspect may be combined with the tense infixes. Only the imperfective past tenses are attested:

  t<i<r>m>aron [hunt<rec<ipfv>>] “was just hunting”
  t<a<r>m>aron [hunt<pst<ipfv>>] “was hunting”

Tense and aspect need not be marked when they can be understood by context or are established elsewhere in the sentence. For example, in

(26) Oe-hu Txewi trr-am na’ring-mi t<a<r>m>ok. Ts<ol>e’a ...
      I-with (name) day-PST? forest-in exist<PST<IPFV>> see<PFV>
      “Yesterday I was with Txewi in the forest, (and we) saw ...”

the first clause sets up the context of the past tense, so the verb ‘saw’ can be marked as simply perfective, not as past perfective.[32]

6.9.5. Mood. There are three attested moods in Na’vi: an unmarked mood used when making an ordinary assertion, an imperative mood used for making commands, and a subjunctive/optative used when one is stating something that is not certain. The imperative, as in English, has no affix: Kā! “go!” (This will be covered in a separate section below.) The subjunctive is little used in English, but is found in a few set expressions such as “if I were you” (not am you), “God bless you” (not blesses), “I move that the meeting be adjourned” (not is adjourned), etc. The Na’vi subjunctive is formed with the infix iv, but is much more common than in English, used whenever one wishes, fears, or suspects that something might or must be so. It is found for example in

(27) oe-ri ti-ngay-il txe’lan-it t<iv>akuk
      I-TOP NMZ-true-ERG heart-ACC strike<SVJ>
      “Let the truth strike my heart” or “that the truth may strike my heart.”
The subjunctive (optative) is also used to request that someone do or be allowed to
do something, by expressing one’s wish that they do it, as in,

(28) t<iv>ıran po ay-oe-kip
    walk<sjv> s/he pl-I-among
    “Let her walk among us[excl].”

and it is used to give permission, for instance in responding with p<iv>ıltxe “speak!”
(“may you speak!”) when someone announces they have something to say, or sp<iv>ıaw
oeti rutxe “please believe me”.

The subjunctive is also used after modal verbs of obligation, ability, or desire, such
as zene “must”, tsun “can”, and new “want”. (See modal verbs below.)

6.9.6. Other. Other temporal and aspectual forms include tovaron, tevaron, telaron, tairon. Their meaning is not known.[clarification needed]

6.9.7. Fused tam infixes. When tense, aspect, and mood infixes occur together, they
fuse: The consonant of the aspect infixes within the tense, as recent past-imperfective
<ırm> in tırmaron “(I) was just hunting”, from <ı>er; or the consonant of
the tense or aspect infixes within the subjunctive mood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative Infixes</th>
<th>pfv</th>
<th>ipfv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td>aly?</td>
<td>ary?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjunctive Infixes</th>
<th>pfv</th>
<th>ipfv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sjv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expected future subjunctive *ıyv, however, is a problem, as *ıy is not a possible
syllable coda in Na’vi. This is solved by inserting an epenthetic vowel e: <ıyev>; moreover, in the common expression kıyevame “see (you) soon”, there is a degree of
vowel assimilation; <ıyev> and <ıyv> are both acceptable forms of this inflection.
Note that because the vowel distinctions of the future and past tenses are lost, there are
only three tenses rather than five in the subjunctive mood. Three-way combinations
of tense, aspect, and mood do not occur.
6.9.8. **Affect.** The final infix position is taken by infixes for affect: Speaker attitude, whether positive or negative; formality; and evidentiality to mark for uncertainty or indirect knowledge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na’vi affect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive attitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative attitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, in the greeting in the section on nouns, Oel ngati kameie “I See you”, the verb kame “to See” is inflected positively as kam<ei>e to indicate the pleasure the speaker feels in the meeting. In the subsequent sentence, Oeri ontu teya lângu “My nose is full [of his smell]”, however, the phrase teya lu “is full” is inflected negatively as teya l<âng>u to indicate the speaker’s distaste at the experience.

The formal infix goes with the formal pronouns: Ngenga ... l<uy>u set “You are now ...”.

Only one affect inflection may be used per verb, so the choice depends on the speaker’s priorities. For example, once formality is established, the formal infix can be dropped, clearing the way for other affectual inflections even if the formal pronouns continue to be used.

Although only one affect infix may appear, they may co-occur with first- or second-position infixes in the penultimate syllable:

(29) oe t<irm>ar<ei>on
    I-NTR hunt<REC.IPFV><LAUD>
    “I was just hunting”

The speaker is happy about the experience, whether due to success or just the pleasure of the hunt.

(30) po t<ay>ar<âng>on
    I-NTR hunt<FUT><PEJ>
    “He will hunt”

The speaker is anxious about or bored by the prospect.

6.9.9. **Imperatives.** There is no infix for the imperative:

Kā! Kā! “Go! Go!”
PōLonu! “Release him!”
Ikramtō. ‘Eko tā’em “Take the banshee. Attack from above.”

The pronoun may be stated overtly:

(31) ‘awpo-t set ftxey ay-nge-l
    one-ACC now choose PL-you-ERG
    “Now you choose one”

Negative imperatives (prohibitives) are conveyed with rā’ā “don’t!”:

Txōpu rā’ā si! “Don’t be afraid!”[33]
Tsakēm rā’ā si! “Don’t do that!”

Instead of the bare root of the imperative, the subjunctive may be used in its optative role to make a request or polite command:
ay-nga ne-to r<iv>ikx
PL-you to-away move<SJV>

"(May you all) step back!"

6.9.10. **To be, to have.** The verb lu is a copula, meaning that it links two concepts together (like an equal sign), as in fo lu kxani "they are forbidden (here)", where it links a noun phrase and adjective; Na`viyä, l<uy>-u hapxì "(you) are<formal> part of the People", where it links two noun phrases ("you" being understood); and tsahik-u tx-ele lu "the matter is for the Tsahik". It is the copula lu that makes a predicate out of an adjective: kilvan angim "a long river", kilvan ngim lu "the river is long". As with the English verb "be", lu is also a verb of existence; it is the "there is / there are" verb: aungia l<ol>-u "there was a sign"; ke fparm`ıl oel futa lu tute a tsun ... "I didn’t think there was anyone who could ...". When used with the dative in the sense of "to have", it generally precedes that dative: Lu oeru ikran "I have a banshee".

However, there is also a dedicated verb of existence: tok "to be in a place", as in oehu Txewi trram na’ringmi t<arm>ok "yesterday I was with Tewi in the forest" above.

6.9.11. **To do.** Na’vi has an auxiliary verb si which means "to do" or "to make". It’s used in numerous expressions, and is the primary way of turning a noun into a verb: tsam "war", tsam si "to make war", kelku "home", kelku si "to dwell" (lit., "to make (one’s) home"); tsap'alute "an apology", tsap'alute si "to apologize" ("to make an apology"), irayo "thanks", irayo si / si irayo "to thank", Irrtok "a smile", Irrtok si "to smile", etc. Si forms idiomatic expressions with the organs of the senses: from nari "eye", nari si "to watch out, be careful"; from eltu "brain", eltu si "to pay attention, quit goofing off".

Although the si may occasionally come before the noun (nga-ru irayo s<ei>yi or s<ei>yi irayo oe "I thank you"),[34] the two words behave as an intransitive compound: The noun never takes the accusative suffix, and the subject of si never takes the ergative.[35]

Si can also be used with adjectives, such as teya "full" in kato oeru teya si "the rhythm fills me".

It is not generally used on its own, except when context makes its sense clear:

(33) Nga tsap'alute s<ol>i srak?
you apology do-<PERF> question

"Have you apologized?"

(34) S<ol>i.
do-<PERF>

"I have."

6.9.12. **To give.** The verb "to give", ting, has a smaller number of idiomatic usages. It is combined with organs of the senses to indicate an attentive action of that sense. So from nari "eye" there is ting nari ("tinnari") "to look at" (cf. tse’a "to see"), and from mikyun "ear" there is ting mikyun ("timmikyun") "to listen" (cf. stawm "to hear"). Somewhat less idiomatic are pänuting "to promise" (lit. "to give promise"), yomting "to feed" (lit. "to give to eat"), and teswot'ing "to grant" (based on an unattested root).

6.10. **Modal verbs.** As in English, Na’vi has modal verbs (‘helping verbs’) which have a distinct syntax from other verbs. These are basic verbs of obligation, ability, or desire, such as zene "must", tsun "can", and new "want". They are followed by a regular
verb, which must take the subjunctive mood, whereas English would use the infinitive, as above in zene fko n<iv>ume nitxan “there is much to learn” and tsun tutet tsp<iv>ang ko “they can kill a person, you know”. Likewise oe new k<iv>ä / new oe k<iv>ä, etc. “I want to go”. The subject is not repeated if it’s the same for the two verbs, but is required otherwise: Oe new nga k<iv>ä “I want you to go” (lit. “I want (that) you should go”).[37]

Note that the subject of the modal is intransitive regardless of the lexical verb: [36]

(35) oe new y<iv>om teylu-t
    I want eat<SJV> grubs-ACC
    “I want to eat teylu.”

If there is an overt subject to the lexical verb, then it would be inflected for case as it would without the modal.

6.11. Questions and demonstratives. Yes-no questions may be asked with the final question marker srak?, but sometimes intonation alone is used. Information questions are asked with question words based on the leniting interrogative-pronoun morpheme pe “which?”. These need not occur at the beginning of a clause: Oeru pelun “why me?” They are only used for questions, not as relative pronouns as in “I don’t know which to choose”. Interrogative pe corresponds to demonstrative morphemes f`ı “this” and tsa “that”. The morphemes that combine with these combine with others as well, such as ke “no”, fra “every”, la “other”, and teng “same”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interrogatives</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thing</td>
<td>Interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>peu, ‘upe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manner</td>
<td>pesu, tupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>pefya, fyape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>pehem, kempe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>pehrr, krrpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td>pelun, lumpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peseng, tsengpe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstratives</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Distal</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thing</td>
<td>f`ı’u</td>
<td>tsatu</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>fipo</td>
<td>tsakem</td>
<td>that person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manner</td>
<td>fifya</td>
<td>tsakrr</td>
<td>that (action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>fikem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>set</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>fitseng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td></td>
<td>tsatseng</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Negatives et. all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thing</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>manner</th>
<th>action</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>reason</th>
<th>place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thing ke’u</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>no-one</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>teng’u</td>
<td>same thing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawtu</td>
<td>kawkrr</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>fra’u</td>
<td>frakrr</td>
<td>tengfya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke’u</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>frapo</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td>tengkrr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke’u</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td>while, at the same time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The forms based on kem are used when asking or telling what one is doing: Kempe si nga? “What are you doing?”

These are merely the more common forms; pe, ɗi (and its plural fay “these”) and tsa may combine with any noun: fitxep “this fire”, tsaswira “that creature”. For this they are unstressed and do not need the attributive a; compare kea txep / txep ake “no fire” and ke txep “not a fire”.

7. Syntax

As noted above, Na’vi constituent order (subject-object-verb order) is syntactically free that is, it is determined by discourse factors rather than by syntax. The word order within a noun phrase (demonstrative-numeral-adjective-noun etc.) is similarly free.

Negation, both of noun phrases and of clauses, is made with the grammatical particle ke, which appears before the negated element. The vowel elides in certain lexicalized expressions, such as kawkrr “never” above. As illustrated above and below, double negatives are used.

7.1. Conjunctions. Various other particles such as conjunctions join phrases and clauses. Examples are si and ɗlte “and”, fu “or”, sla “but”, na “like, as” (na ayoeng “as we (do), like us”),[38] san (quote), sik (unquote), fte “so that, in order to”, fteke “lest”. A is used for relative clauses, as in tute a tsun “a person who can”,[39] futa means “that”, as in ke fpalmart futa ... “(I) didn’t think that ...”, and tsnı means “that” in âtxâle si tsnı ... “(I) request that ...”.

The difference between si “and” and ɗlte “and” is not certain, but it appears that si joins phrases within a clause, while ɗlte joins clauses. Attested examples include trr sı txonâ “of day and night”, win si txur “fast and strong”, and plbx sı tiran “to speak and walk”, but kiyevame ɗlte Eywa ngahu “See you again, and may Eywa be with you”.

Si may also cliticize to the second noun phrase, as in the formal inclusive pronouns, or in

(36) ay-li’u-t +koren-ti-sı  ili’-fya-yä le-Na’vi
     PL-say-thing-ACC PL+rule-ACC-and say-way-GEN ADJ-People
     “(describe) the words and rules of the Na’vi language”

7.2. Comparison. Comparative and superlative constructions are marked by -to; where this occurs, there is no need for the word ni’ul “more” (as in txur ni’ul “stronger”):

(37) Ts<ol>e’a sye?-tute-t a-tsawl fra-to mi-si-rei.
    see<PFV> trap?-person-ACC ATTR-big every-than in-NMZ-live
    “(and we) saw the biggest Trapper I’ve ever seen” (lit. ‘in (my) life’)
7.3. **Reported speech.** Quoted speech is introduced with the quotative particle san and the unquotative particle s `ık. These only allow direct speech, not indirect (reported) speech. If the quotation occurs at either end of the sentence, then only one of the particles need be used:

(38) p<ol>lltxe oe san zene ke unil-tiran-yu ke-’u z<iv>a’u fi-tseng. say<PFV> I " must not dream-walk-er no-one come<SJV> this-place
"I have said, [quote] 'No avatar may come here'."

However, if it occurs in the middle, so that there is non-reported material on either side, then both particles occur together as correlatives:

(39) p<ol>lltxe Eytukan san oe k<ay>ä sik slä oe-l po-t ke spaw say<PFV> (name) " I go<FUT> " but I-ERG s/he-ACC not believe
"Eytukan said he would go (lit. 'I will go'), but I don’t believe him."

7.4. **Subordinate clauses.** Some of the subordinating conjunctions, such as those indicating purpose, trigger the subjunctive in a dependent clause:

(40) nari-s<ol>i ayoe fte-ke ni-hawng l<iv>ok eye-make<PFV> we-EXCL so.that-not ADV-excessive close<SJV>
"We were careful not to get too close."

(41) saw-tute z<er>ä’u fte fo-l kel-ul-tra-ti sk<iv>a’á PL+sky-person come<IPFV> so.that PL+3-ERG home-tree-ACC destroy<SJV>
"The humans are coming to (that they may) destroy Hometree."

However, the independent clause is not always made explicit:

(42) txo new nga r<iv>ey oe-hu if want you.to.live<SJV> me-with
"(Come) with me if you want to live."

7.5. **Relative clauses.** Na’vi does not have relative pronouns such as English who, which, what;[41] instead, the attributive particle a is employed:

(43) tute a tsun ni-Na’vi plltxe person SBRD be.able ADV-Na’vi speak
"a person who can speak Na’vi"

It wouldn’t matter if the phrase were “a thing which” (or “that”), “a time when”, or “a reason why”; all would use the same particle a to translate the English wh-word. This is the same morpheme as the a in attributive adjectives; indeed, relative clauses can be thought of as multi-word adjectives: The example above might be more literally translated as “an able-to-speak-Na’vi person”, with “able to speak Na’vi” being an attributive (adjective).

A slightly more complex example along the same lines is,

(44) ‘awpo-t set ftxey ay-nga-l a lu ay-nga-kip, ‘awpo-t a one-ACC now choose PL-you-ERG SBRD be PL-you-among one-ACC SBRD Na’vi-ru yom+t<ly>ing People-DAT eat+give<IMM>
"Choose one among you, one who will feed the People."
(Lit: "you-all choose an is-among-you individual, a will-feed-the-People individual")
Here, in ‘awpot a Na’viru yomt`ıy`ıng “one who will feed the People”, the attributive a is not adjacent to the verb, and so cannot be attached to it in writing the way it is attached to adjectives.

The attributive a is also used when a prepositional phrase modifies a noun. In English, ”the cat in the hat” can be thought of as “the cat which is in the hat”, with the verb ’to be’ dropped. In Na’vi, though the ’be’ need not be said, the a ’which’ must be:

\[(45) \text{fi-po lu vrrtep a mì+tokx a-tsleng}
\]
\[\text{this-one be demon ATTR in+body ATTR-false}
\]
”It is a demon in a false body”

In cases where English uses a stranded preposition, as in ”someone to talk with”, Na’vi needs to repeat the noun or a pronoun:

\[(46) \text{ke lu ke-’aw-tu a ni-ul-n<iv>ew oe po-hu}
\]
\[\text{not be not-a-one SBRD ADV-more-want<SVJ> I him/her-with}
\]
\[\text{tirea-p<iv>àngkxo ào vitra-ultra}
\]
\[\text{spirit-converse<SVJ> under soul-tree}
\]
”There’s nobody I’d rather commune with under the Tree of Souls”

Or literally, ”There isn’t nobody that I’d more like to commune with them under the Tree of Souls.”

7.6. **Clause order.** This kind of subordinating strategy is common among human fixed-order verb-final languages such as Japanese, Korean, and Turkish. Indeed, though these examples followed the English word order of subordinate clause following the noun it modifies, the human verb-final order of subordinate clause preceding the noun is also possible in Na’vi:

\[(47) \text{tsun oe nga-hu ni-Na’vi p<iv>àngkxo a fi-’u oe-ru}
\]
\[\text{be.able I.NTR you-with ADV-Na’vi chat<SVJ> SBRD this-thing I-DAT}
\]
\[\text{prtte’ lu
}\]
\[\text{pleasure be}
\]
”It’s a pleasure to be able to chat with you in Na’vi.”

(Lit. ”this being-able-to-chat-with-you-in-Na’vi thing is a pleasure to me”)

The contrast can be seen in the following, where a relative clause is used to nominalize a clause in order for it to form a topic:

\[(48) \text{nga-l oe-eyá ’upxare-t ay+tute-ru fp<ol>e’ a}
\]
\[\text{you-ERG I-GEN message-ACC PL+person-DAT send<PFV> SBRD}
\]
\[\text{fi-’u-ri nga-ru irayo s<ei>i oe ni-txan}
\]
\[\text{this-thing-TOP you-DAT thank do<LAUD> I.NTR ADV-much}
\]
”Thank you very much for sending my message to people!”

or conversely,

\[(49) \text{fi-’u-ri-a nga-l oe-eyá ’upxare-t ay+sute-ru}
\]
\[\text{this-thing-TOP SBRD YOU-ERG I-GEN message-ACC PL+person-DAT}
\]
\[\text{fp<ol>e’ nga-ru irayo s<ei>i oe ni-txan}
\]
\[\text{send<PFV> you-DAT thank do<LAUD> I.NTR ADV-much}
\]
7.7. **Relative clauses with empty nouns.** In the previous examples, the relative clause modified a pronoun, f`ı'u “this”, which did little except to anchor the relative clause. By inflecting pronoun for case, this allows the relative clause to play various roles in the sentence. For example, the pronoun may be in the accusative, f`ı'ut, which when followed by a plays the role of “that” in “I think that [X]”:

\[(50) \text{ke fp<arm>il oe-l f`ı-u-t=a lu tute a tsun not think<PST.IPFV> I-ERG this-thing-ACC=SBRD be person SBRD be.able ni-Na`vi set fi-fya p<iv>lltxe ADV-Na`vi now this-way speak<SJV>}
\]

“I didn’t think that there was anyone who could speak Na`vi like that at this point!”

(Lit. “I didn’t think this [X] thing”, where [X] is “there is a can-now-thus-speak-Na`vi person”.)

As an accusative form, futa is used with an ergative agent when the main verb is transitive. Tsn `ı is used with an intransitive main verb such as s`ılpey “to hope” or noun + si :

\[(51) \text{¨atx¨ale si tsnì l<iv>u ohe-ru unil-taron request make that be<SJV> I.form-DAT dream-hunt}
\]

“I (respectfully) request (that I have) the Initiation.”

(If the “I” were spoken here, it would be of the form oe.)

Both the tsnì and the subjunctive may be dropped, in which case a clause like “I hope” functions as a discourse particle, coordinate to the adjacent clause:

\[(52) \text{silpey oe l<ay>u oe-ru ye´rin siltsan-a fmawn a tsun oe ay-nga-ru hope I be<FUT> I-DAT soon good-ATTR news SBRD can I PL-you-DAT t<iv>ing give<SJV>}
\]

“I hope I will soon have good news to give you.”

Other small grammatical words than pronouns may head the relative clause. On of them, krr “time”, behaves as an adverb in that it does not take case endings to show its relationship to the main verb:

\[(53) \text{tì-eyng-it oe-l t<ol>el a krr ay-nga-ru p<ay>eng NMZ-to.answer-ACC I-ERG receive<PFV> SBRD time PL-you-DAT tell<FUT>}
\]

“When I get an answer, I’ll tell you.”

Note that the verb ‘get’ is perfective, even though it is not in the past, as I do not plan on telling you until the event of getting the answer is complete.

7.8. **Transitivity.** Many verbs may be either transitive or intransitive, depending on the context. For example, pay may be either “wait” (intransitive) or “await” (transitive):

\[(54) \text{ni-ay-nga oe p<er>ey ni-teng ADV-PL-you I wait<IPFV> ADV-same}
\]

“Like you, I too am waiting.”

\[(55) \text{oe tsun p<iv>ey trr-it a nga t<ay>ing ay-oe-ru ni-`ul I can wait<SJV> day-ACC SBRD you give<FUT> PL-I-DAT ADV-more}
\]

“I can await the day when you will give us more.”

26
General action, without any specific object, as in English "I ate too much", is intransitive, whereas an implied but unstated object, as in "he ate some (of it)", is transitive.[citation needed] Thus,

(56) oe  
    I.NTR taron  
    "I hunt"

Here the speaker is merely saying that hunting is an activity that they engage in; this equivalent to such intransitive clauses as "I walk". An overt object, on the other hand, requires that the agent be in the ergative case:

(57) oe-l  
    I-ERG t<ol>aron pa’li-t  
    <PFV> direhorse-ACC  
    "I hunted a direhorse"

If, however, the agent is in the ergative case, but there is no expressed object, then an omitted object is understood. So if asked about yerik, the speaker might say,

(58) taronoe-l  
    hunt I-ERG kop  
    as.well  
    "I hunt them too"

In the case a relative clause removed either the subject or object of a dependent clause, the case of the other, and the transitivity of the dependent verb, are unaffected:

(59) ikran a  
    t<ol>aron oe-l tsawl lu ní-txan  
    banshee.NTR SBRD hunt<PFV> I-ERG be ADV-great  
    "The banshee I hunted was very big."

Here ikran is in the intransitive case because it is the subject of lu "to be"; however, oel remains in the ergative, since the object ikranit is understood from the context.

8. SEMANTICS
9. EXCEPTIONS OR NOTES
10. THE SOURCES
11. UNKNOWN THINGS
12. LEXICON

Refer to this document for a Na’vi to English Dictionary.
Refer to this document for an English to Na’vi Dictionary.
NA’VI INFLECTIONS

TARONYU: RICHARD LITTAUER

This is made as a small guide to the inflections. The material is lifted directly off of my dictionary, so some typographical errors that might occur may come from there. As far as formatting goes, **Bold** indicates Na’vi word. *Italics* indicate English definition. **Underline** indicates stress in the IPA, but more importantly indicates where the inflection is within the sample sentences. Plain text indicates grammatical categorisation: parentheses indicate further notes. <> represents an infix, where t<1><2>ar<3>on are the positions. - and + indicates that an affix or adposition can fall on either side, but is marked towards the usual attested side. I haven’t marked the infixes in the examples with <>, because I think that you ought to be able to find them yourself, and seeing as how they are listed anyway.

**Abbreviations:**

- = morpheme boundary  <> = infix morpheme  inter. = interrogative
+ = leniting morpheme  ‘ = ejective [in IPA]  lit. = literally
boundary  adp. = adpositional affix

I have sourced every word as best as I could. This sourcing is placed in a subscript after the IPA transcription (don’t worry if you don’t know IPA), and tells where I, or the source from which I received a word, initially got their word from Frommer. In order of validity, from most to least:

- F = Frommer himself.
- W = Wikipedia (which has received Frommer’s blessing)
- T = Taronyu
- D = words not derived by Taronyu.

You may not like the lists in here, because I use technical terms. It is important, however, that you come to grips with terms like these, in order to fully understand how to use them. Running out of the med-lab and into the field of **kxener** like Jake is not an option for those who want to learn language - it’s a lot harder than running. I have attempted to explain the terms I use here, but this isn’t just a guide. It’s more of a worksheet: take the time to read it over until it is not only understood, but kolame.

---

*Date: Last updated: January 6th, 2010.*
1. VERB INFIXES

Verbs change their form based on their meaning. There are five tenses, or places in time when a verb will occur: past *did*, recent past *just did*, present *do*, imminent future *will do soon*, and future *will do*. These do not equate directly into English, as you may have noticed. Tense inflection, or change, is marked between the first consonant or consonant cluster and vowel of the second syllable to the end - this is much easier than it sounds, and will make sense, when you look at some verb examples.

Verbs also change depending on how the speaker feels about the action of the verb going on. There are two views: good, called laudative, and bad, called pejorative. The infix (as the inflection is called, when it goes inside a word) is placed between the first consonant or cluster and the vowel of the last syllable. Look below for some examples.

Verbs inflect for aspect. Aspect indicates, as far as we know currently about Na’vi grammar, one of three things. In plain aspect, nothing is marked and nothing is indicated. In perfective aspect, an action is indicated as being completed, but this doesn’t mean that it has to be in the past (although, from an english standpoint, this seems so.) The point is more that the verb is not-ongoing, but very temporal. In imperfective aspect, a verb is the opposite, it is going on continuously. There are examples below.

Finally, verbs inflect for two other things in Na’vi. Subjunctive is where we would normally use an infinitive, or a to love form. Think about a verb being used in a clause: that’s subjunctive (from the latin word sub iungere - under joining). And participial means that the verb takes the place of an adjective. This is different from adding an le, as you might be used to, as the verb is still a verb, syntactically. It’s a bit complicated, and I wouldn’t worry about it, because what we have on that is only conjecture due to lack of evidence anyway.

<am>: [am] W past tense verbal infix in position 2: Oe tamaron. I hunted.
<äng>: [æŋ] W pejorative affect verbal infix in position 3: Oe tarəŋon. I hunted (ugh!).
<arm>: [arm] W imperfective past tense verbal infix in position 2, derived from am + er: Oe tarmaron. I hunted.
<ei>: [ei] F laudative affect verbal infix in position 3: Oe tareion. I hunt (hooray!).
<er>: [er] D imperfective aspect verbal infix in position 2: Oe teraron. I am hunting.
<irm>: [irm] W imperfective recent past tense verbal infix in position 2, derived from im + er: Oe tirmaron. I was just hunting.
<iv>: [iv] W subjunctive mood verbal infix in position 2: Nga kame futa oe tivaron. You see that I hunt
<us>: [us] W participle verbal infix in position 1: Oe tusaron tute lu. I am a hunting person. (Not sure)
Nouns inflect for a variety of reasons. The most obvious and evident is for syntactic function: that is, what the noun is doing in the sentence. This is called case. Nominative case deals with the subject of a verb, the one who is causing the verb to do what it does. Ergative case is a lot like this, but slightly different, as the verb needs to be acting on a direct object, which is in the Accusative case. So, for example, *I love* does not have anyone, in this sentence, who is being loved, so *I* takes the nominative case. However, in *I love Pandora*, *Pandora* is being affected by the verb that *I* is enacting, so *I* takes an Ergative inflection, and *Pandora* takes an Accusative. Dative indicates an indirect object, which is more removed: *I give hope to Pandora* - here, *hope* is in the accusative, but *Pandora* is certainly affected, so it takes the Dative. Genitive case deals with possession, or attributiveness - so, in *my kxener my* would go in the Genitive. A good way to translate this case is often of the, as in *Na’vi-yă ikran*, where the *ikran* is of the *Na’vi*. Vocative case means only that the speaker is addressing the listener directly: a prefix, or word before the noun, goes in front of the name being used, even if that name is just something like *brother*.

Topical case confuses some people. This can be used on any word, over-riding any previous suffix (or inflection that goes on the end of a word), to mark that the speaker wants the listener to really notice that noun, as it is the one that the sentence or story is about. It’s used mainly when a subject is first introduced, but can change whenever the speaker feels that the focus of the story or sentence is moving to a different noun.

Plurality is also marked, both for dual plurals, meaning pairs, like in *menari*, and for plural nouns, of up to an infinite amount of similar things. For some words, an adposition, meaning that it can go on either the front of the back of a word, is used to show interrogativeness, meaning making that word a question. Thus *krr time* becomes *krrpe when?*. Two other things should be noted: clusivity can be noted, for pronouns mainly. This means that the speaker wishes to include the hearer, or exclude the hearer, when he used a pronoun. Think of it as the difference in speaking when telling a story to someone: You can use *we* to mean someone you were with earlier, or use *we* to mean you and the listener. Finally, some nouns can take a suffix to show whether the noun is male or female. This isn’t like latin gender, which often is confusing and variable, but literally means if a *Na’vi*, for instance, is a dude or a dudette.

Finally, it must be noted that some case endings change depending on the ending of the word they are attached to. If the word ends in a vowel, they often have a different form than if it ends in a consonant. Normally, a consonant ending means a vowel starts the case ending, and vice versa. Such changes are called allomorphs, as they change depending on the nature of the morpheme (but don’t worry about the technical terminology, it can get confusing.)

---

- **-ä**: [æ] genitive suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of yä): *Oel yom ikran-ä yerikit*. I eat the ikran’s yerik.
- **-an**: [an] masculine suffix for certain nouns: *Oe tute-an lu*. I am a male dude.
- **-e**: [e] feminine suffix for certain nouns: *Oe tut-e ke lu*. I am not a girl
- **-ı**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
- **-ıl**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
- **-e**: [e] feminine suffix for certain nouns: *Oe tut-e ke lu*. I am not a girl
- **-ı**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
- **-ıl**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
- **-ıl**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
- **-ıl**: [ı] ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of
-l): Ikran–įl taron yerikit. The ikran hunts the yerik.


-it: [it]  accusative suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ti): Oel taron yerik–it. I hunt the yerik.


-ma: [ma]  vocative marker: Matsuțukan, kaltxįl! Yo brother, hello!

-me+: [me+]  dual adp. for nouns: Oe new me+nari. I want eyes.

-ng: [ŋ]  clusivity adp. for pronouns: Ayoe–ng aterik. We all hunt.

3. Other

A few other things happen in Na’vi. Adjectives, for instance, always go right next to the noun, either on the left or right side, and they put a marker between themselves and the noun to show that they are connected. Also, many words can be changed into other words, just as in English (think of all of the endings that change the part of speech of the anti-dis-est-abl-ish-ment-arian-ism.) And once you understand this, there isn’t much left to learn. I’ve not included words that are included more in compound words than as functions that can be put on any word, so the list of inflections is actually relatively small, and can be mastered in a matter of days.

-a–: [a]  adjective attributive marker: Oel ikranit a–ean tswon. I fly the blue ikran.

-le–: [le]  adjective deriving affix: Poan le–hrrap lu. He is dangerous.

-ni–: [ni]  adverbal deriving affix: Oe ni–Na’vi plltxe. I speak na’vi-ly. (Like a Na’vi.)

*sā–: [sā]  instrumental noun deriving affix: Oel aysā–numet nume. I teach the teachings.

-ri: [ri]  topo-adp. for nouns ending with a vowel: Oe–ri taron yerikit. I hunt the yerik.

-ru: [ru]  dative adp. for nouns: Oel kxenerit nga–ru ting. I give fruit to you.


-pe+: [pe]  affix inter. marker what: pe+hrr nga tayaron. What time will you hunt?

-si: [si]  postpositional verb deriving affix: Oe kelku si. I live. (lit. I home make.)


Here is a list of the short-hand notation often used in trilinear glosses on the Forums. Feel free to refer to it as you go along.

ACC: –t. W accusative suffix for nouns ending in a vowel (allomorph of ti)
ACC: –it. W accusative suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ti)
ADJ: le–. F adjective deriving affix.
ADV: n`ı–. W adverbial deriving affix.
DUAL: me+. W dual adp. for nouns.
ERG: –`ıl. W ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of –l)
FEM: –e. F feminine suffix for certain nouns.
GEN: –ä. W genitive suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of yä)
GEN: –yä. W genitive suffix for nouns ending in a vowel (allomorph of ä)
IMPF. PAST: <arm>. W imperfective past tense verbal infix in position 2.
IMPF. REC. PAST: <ırm>. W imperfective recent past tense verbal infix in position 2.
INST: *sä–. T instrumental noun deriving affix.
INTER: pe+. W affix inter. marker what.
LAUD: <ei>. F laudative affect verbal infix in position 3.
N: t`ı–. W noun deriving affix.
OBJ: –tu. T direct object noun deriving affix.
PAST: <am>. W past tense verbal infix in position 2.
PEJ: <äng>. W pejorative affect verbal infix in position 3.
PERF: <ol>. W perfective aspect verbal infix in position 2.
PLU: ay+. F plural adp. for nouns.
REC. PAST: <ım>. W recent past verbal infix in position 2.
TOP: –iri. W topical suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ri)
TOP: –ri. F topical adp. for nouns ending with a vowel.
V: si. W postpositional verb deriving affix.
VOC: ma. F adp. vocative marker.
Having been disappointed by the paucity of collated and collected data, I have worked all of the available sources I could find into one dictionary here. Thanks are certainly to be given to the following people for their monumental efforts: Dr. Frommer, Karyu Amawey, all the people in the change log, and everyone on IRC, Skype, and the Learn Na’vi site.

Where appropriate, extra notes have been included for the entries below. Compound non-inflected words and loan words from English have been noted. I have on several occasions derived non-attested root forms: these are marked by a *, and should list sources. The traditional Na’vi transcription in use by Frommer has been maintained throughout: the IPA transcription is given as well. Some, if not many, parts of speech may be erroneous - many have been excluded entirely. Where suitable, lenited words have been included. Some words found elsewhere are not included here, as all affixes and infixes have been avoided, unless their inclusion is deemed particularly useful. Forms that are inflected have been included if their uninflected form is not attested.

**Bold** indicates Na’vi word. *Italics* indicate English definition. Underlining indicates where Frommer has given us stress information for polysyllabic words: I have included this in the IPA transcriptions instead of using normal IPA ‘, due to syllable ambiguity. Plain text indicates grammatical categorisation: parentheses indicate further notes. <x> represents an infix, where t<1><2>ar<3>on are the positions: I have included periods in the IPA to mark where infixes are to be placed, as in t.ar.on. Proper nouns have been capitalised. Knowledge of lenition processes, including vowel reduction, will be assumed. Elision sometimes occurs, but only in song. For more on inflections, see this document.

**Abbreviations:**

- = morpheme boundary

+ = leniting morpheme boundary

= = eliding boundary

<> = infix morpheme

’ = ejective [in IPA]

adj. = adjective

adp. = adpositional affix

adv. = adverb

conj. = conjunction

c.w. = compound word

dem. = demonstrative

intj. = interjection

inter. = interrogative

lit. = literally

n. = noun

num. = number

part. = particle

prep. = preposition

pn. = pronoun

prop.n. = proper noun

v. = verb

ϕ = illegal phonotactics

For those of you wishing for an English - Na’vi dictionary, use this document, or use the find function, normally Ctrl + F.
Sources

I have sourced every word as best as I could. This sourcing is placed in a subscript after the IPA transcription, and tells where I, or the source from which I received a word, initially got their word from Frommer. In order of validity, from most to least:

- F = Frommer himself.
- FE = Frommer’s personal emails
- MS = the movie script
- S = the list at the end of the Survival Guide
- W = Wikipedia (which has received Frommer’s blessing)
- SG = the Survival Guide main text (flora and songs)
- M = transcriptions or scripts from the Avatar movie
- C = Cameron himself (from the 2007 script)
- T = Taronyu
- D = words not derived by Taronyu.
- G = the Avatar games (which have illegal names)
- SG = the Survival Guide main text (everything else)

Frommerian words have the highest worth. The Activists Survival Guide contains a list at the end of Na’vi words, which is the main source of all present dictionaries. Words not in this list but still within the Guide often have illegal phonotactic entries. I have attached the φ character to each such word, and put them in their own section in the appendix. There are also spelling mistakes: Omaticaya and skx‘awng are obvious. However, the plant names look distinctly Frommerian: they have the i in some names, and exhibit compounding, unlike the rest of the words in the SG text. Somewhat humorously, I’ve noticed that all but one word from the Guide that doesn’t concern Pandoran flora have illegal combinations (the word is u’imi streamers). I have therefore left this word, and all botanical terms, in the dictionary.

Words from the game are listed here. Some words have been derived from the Movie alone. Wikipedia, as a general grammatical deriving source, has been used for most grammatical items included here. I myself have derived several words: I have marked those here. Trust them at your own risk. Many notes or derivations that I have made with some guesswork are noted with a T. Where MS is given, assume either same stress patterns in S, or MS stress, unless I have created a new entry for inflected words. For more on proper sources, and their history, go here.

I have edited this dictionary too many times not to assume that it will have errors. Please, if you note any, let me know here, and I will change them. As for version number, I’ll change the first digit when there is a big change. I’ll update .0x0 when I make a significant, but not large change. Finally, I’ll edit the .00x number when I’ve made tiny edits. Refer to the Change Log for explanation. Version 2 sourced every word. Version 3 involved adding words from the Guide’s main text. Version 4 took illegal words and put them in a separate appendix. Version 5 added an appendix for inflectional endings, with examples, as well as a change log. Version 6 added all original Cameronian words. Version 7 is ta fyapo si ne fyapo, and has a lot of new Frommerian words.
–e: [e] F feminine suffix for certain nouns
ean: [ean] S adj. blue
<ei>: [Ei] F laudative affect verbal infix in position 3
eltu: [eltu] S n. brain
eltu si: [eltu s.i] S v. listen, pay attention
eltungawng: [eltungawng] S n. brain worm (Pandoran fauna) (c.w. from eltu brain and ngawng worm) T
*(?)/em: [(?)/em] T prep. above derived from ta’em from above and emza’u pass
emza’u: [emza’u] S MS v. pass (a test) (c.w. from em over and za’u come)
eo: [eo] S prep. before, in front of
<er>: [er] D Imperfective aspect verbal infix in position 2
=eyä: [eya] W genitive suffix for pronouns (allomorph of å, yå)
eyawr: [eyawr] FE adj. correct
eyaye: [eya] S n. warbonnet (Pandoran flora)
eyk: [eyk] S v. lead
eykta: [eykta] S n. leader
Eytukan: [eytukan] C, MS prop.n. man’s name
Eywa: [eywa] C prop.n. world spirit, guiding force and deity (equivalent to Gaia) Eywa ngahu
intj. good-bye, ... be with you S
Eywa’eveng: [eywa’eveng] F n. Pandora (c.w. from Eywa Gaia and ‘eveng child)

F

fa: [fa] S prep. with, by means of
fahe: [fahe] F n. smell
faketuan: [faketuan] ? n. alien, non-Na’vi (might be poor transcription of fa + ketuan) T
fay+: [faj] D adp. these (c.w. from fi this and ay+ plural)
fayvrttep: [fayvrttep] F n. these demons (c.w. from fay this plural and vrttep demon) T
fi=: [fi] F adp. this derived from fipo this one and fi’u this thing
fifya: [fifa] S dem. this, this way, like this
fikem: [fikem] S dem. this (action)
fipo: [fipo] S dem. this one (person or thing)
fitxan: [fitxan] F adv. so (c.w. from fi this and txan much)
fitseng(e): [fitse(n(e)] S, MS dem. this, here, this place
fi’u: [fiu] S dem. this, this thing
fkarut: [fkarut] S peel
fkeu: [fkeu] S adj. mighty (might be fkeu) D
fko: [fko] S one (might be from po) T
fla: [fla] F v. succeed
fmawm: [fmawm] S n. news, something to report
fmetok: [fmetok] S v. test
fmi: [fmi] S v. try
fnagap: [fnagap] F n. metal
fnagapsutxwll: [fnagapsutxwll] SG n. metal-following plant (Pandoran flora)nu: [nu] S v. quiet, be quiet
fo: [fo] S pn. they derived from ay+ deleted plural leniting morpheme and po he/she T
fpak: [fpak] S v. hold off, suspend action
fpe’: [fp’e?] S v. enter
fpeio: [fpeio] S challenge (ceremonial)
fpis: [fpi] S prep. for the sake of
fpil: [fpil] FE v. think
fpom: [fpom] S well-being, peace
fpxafaw: [fpxafaw] S n. medusa (Pandoran fauna)
fpäkaim: [fpäkm] S v. enter
*fra+: [fra+] T adp. every derived from frapo everyone and fra’u everything D
fra’u: [fra’u] S n. everything (c.w. from ‘u thing)
frakrr: [frakrr] FE adv. always (c.w. from krr time)
frapo: [frapo] S, MS n. everyone (c.w. from po he/she)
frrfen: [frfen] FE v. visit
frtu: [frtu] FE n. guest
ftang: [ftang] S v. stop
fte: [fte] S conj. so that
fteke: [fteke] S conj. so that not, lest (c.w. from fte so that and ke not)
ftia: [ftia] F v. study
ftxi: [ftxi] FE n. tongue
ftoxáz: [ftoxáz] FE n. holiday
ftu+: [ftu] S prep. from (direction)
ftue: [ftue] S adj. easy
*ftxavang* [ft’avan] \(T\) adj. passionate derived from nftxavang passionately

ftxey: [ft’.r.] \(S\) v. choose

fu: [fu] \(S,F_E\) conj. or (+negativeke: nor)

futa: [futa] \(F_E\) conj. that (subordinate clause marker) (c.w. from fi’u-t this accusative and a that)

fwa: [fwa] \(F\) conj. that which (c.w. from fi’u this and a relative clause marker)

*fya*: [fja] \(T\) n. path, direction derived from fya’o path and fyape how

fyap: [fja’o] \(S\) n. path, way

fyape: [fja’o] \(S\) inter. how allomorph of pefya

fyawintxu: [fjaw.int’u] \(S\) v. guide (c.w. from *fya path and wintxu show) \(T\)

H

ha: [ha] \(S\) conj. so, in that case

hahaw: [h.ah.aw] \(F\) v. sleep

hapxi: [hap’i] \(S,M_S\) part

hasey: [hase] \(S\) adj. done, finished

hawnu: [h.awn.u] \(S\) v. protect, shelter

hi’i: [hi’i] \(S\) adj. small

hiyik: [hiyik] \(S\) adj. funny, strange

hol: [hol] \(F_E\) adj. few

holpxy: [holp’i] \(F_E\) n. number

hrrap: [hrap] \(S\) n. danger

hu: [hu] \(S\) prep. with (accompaniment)

hufwe: [hufwe] \(S\) n. wind

hum: [h.um] \(S\) v. leave, depart

I

i’en: [i’en] \(S\) n. stringed instrument

*i*: [i] \(D\) n. heaven, sky, mountain derived from ik-ni-maya stairway to heaven and ikran walks the sky

Iknimaya: [iknimaya] \(C,S\) prop.n. Stairway to Heaven, the rite of passage for young Na’vi

ikran: [ikran] \(C\) n. banshee (mountain banshee)

SG

ikranay: [ikranaj] \(S,G\) n. forest banshee (dubious: –ay would make banshees) \(T\)

ioang: [ioang] \(S\) n. animal, beast

irayo: [ira’o] \(F\) n., intj. thank you (also ireiyo)

MS

<ilv>: [ilv] \(F_E\) present perfective subjunctive verbal infix in position 2, derived from iv +

ol

<inv>: [inv] \(F_E\) past subjunctive verbal infix in position 2, derived from iv + am or im

<irv>: [irv] \(F_E\) present imperfective subjunctive verbal infix in position 2, derived from iv + er

–it: [it] \(W\) accusative suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of t, ti)

<iv>: [iv] \(W\) subjunctive mood verbal infix in position 2

<iyev>: [iyev] \(F_E\) future subjunctive verbal infix in position 2, derived from iv + iy or ay, allomorph of <iyev>

Il

–il: [il] \(W\) ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of il)

ilâ: [ilâe] or [ilâ] \(S\) prep. by, via, following

*im*: [im] \(T\) prep. behind, back derived from ne’mim

<im>: [im] \(W\) recent past verbal infix in position 2

–iri: [iri] \(W\) topical suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ri)

<irm>: [irm] \(W\) imperfective recent past tense verbal infix in position 2, derived from im + er

<iy>: [i.] \(W\) immediate future tense verbal infix in position 2

<iyev>: [iyev] \(F_E\) future subjunctive verbal infix in position 2, derived from iv + iy or ay, allomorph of <iyev>
ka: [ka] prep. across
kä: [k.æ] v. go
kaliweya: [kali?weja] SG n. species of poisonous arachnid (Pandoran fauna)
kalin: [kalin] FE adj. sweet
kaltxi: [kalt’i] intj. hello
kámakto: [kæmak.t(o)] S v. ride out (c.w. from kä go and makto ride T)
kame: [k.am.e] S v. see, see into, understand, know
kan: [kan] FE v. aim
kangay: [kaŋaŋ] S adj. valid
*kar: [k.e’n] T adv. derived from karyu teacher
karyu: [kane] S n. teacher
kato: [kato] S n. rhythm
*kaw–: [kaw] T adp. contraction of ke aw not one, derived from kawkr never
kawkr: [kawkr] S adv. never (c.w. from krr time)
kawng: [kawŋ] S adj. bad, evil (c.w. from *kaw– not and –ng inclusive) T
kawtu: [kawtu] S pn. no-one (c.w. from tu person)
ke: [k.e] S adv., adj. not
ke–: [k.e’] T adp. no, not
ke’u: [k.e’u] S pn. nothing (c.w. from ke not and ‘u thing)
kehe: [khe] S part. no
kelku: [kelku] S n. home
kelku si: [kelku s.i] S v. live, dwell
Kelutral: [keltrual] S, MS prop. n. Hometree (Pandoran flora)
*kem: [kem] T action derived from fikem this action and kempe what action
kempe: [kempe] S inter. what (action)
kenong: [k.恩.onj] S v. model, represent, exemplify
kerusey: [kerusej] S adj. dead (c.w. from ke not and r<us> ey living) T
ketuwngh: [ketuwnj] S n. alien
ekewong: [kewoŋ] S adj. alien
keye’ung: [keye’uŋ] S n. insanity
ki’ong: [ki’oŋ] S n. kind of fruit or vegetable (Pandoran flora)
kifkey: [kifkej] F n. world (solid)
kilvan: [kilvan] F n. river
kim: [kim] S v. spin
kin: [kin] S v. need
kiná: [kinæ] S num. seven
kinam: [kinam] S n. leg
kinamttil: [kinamtil] S n. knee
king: [kîŋ] S thread
kip: [kip] S prep. among
kit’e: [kit’e?] S service
k<iyev>_ame: [kiyev.e] S intj. good-bye, see you soon (c.w. from kame see and <iyev> future subjunctive infixed)
*kl–: [kl] T ground derived from kllkulat dig up and kllxem stand
kllfrivo: [kllfriv] S v. be responsible
kllkulat: [kllkulat] S v. dig up
kllxem: [kllxem] S v. stand
kllpxiltu: [kllp’iltu] S n. territory
kilate: [kilate] S n. ground
ko: [ko] FE part. solicit agreement
kop: [kop] F part. too, also
koren: [koren] F n. rule
krr: [krr] S n. time
*krr: [krr] M adv. ever, time (derived from direct transcription)
krrnxek: [krenek] S v. take/consume time
krrpe: [krrpe] S inter. when
kunsip: [kunsip] S n. gunship (loaned from Eng. gunship)
kurakx: [kurakx] S v. drive out

Kx

kxam: [k’æm] S n. middle, midpoint
kxamtseng: [k’amtseng] S n. center-place (c.w. from kxam center and tseng place)
kxangangang: [k’æŋaŋaŋ] S intj. boom (onomatopeia)
kxani: [k’an] S adj. forbidden
kxawm: [k’awm] S adv. perhaps, maybe
kxener: [k’æner] S n. kind of fruit or vegetable (Pandoran flora)
kxetse: [k’ætse] S n. tail
kxeyey: [k’æje] F n. error, mistake
kxll: [k’l] G charge
L

–l: [l] W ergative case affix for nouns ending in a vowel
*la–: [la] T adp. other, otherness derived from lapo other and aylaha others
*lay+: [laj] D adp. others derived from *la other

lahe: [lahe] S pn. other
lam: [lam] S v. seem, appear
lapo: [lapo] S pn. other one (c.w. from po he/she)
latem: [latem] S v. change
law: [law] S adj. clear, certain
le–: [le] F adjective deriving affix
lefpom: [lefpom] FE adj. happy, peaceful, joyous (not for people)
lertu: [lertu] S n. colleague
letrr: [letrr] T,F adj. daily
letsunslu: [letsunslu] FE adj. possible (c.w. from tsun be able and slu become)
*li('): [li(?)'] W speak derived from li'u word
and li’fya language
li’u: [li’u] S,MS n. word

M

ma: [ma] M part. vocative marker
mako: [mako] S v. ride
Malimi: [malimi] C prop.n a Na’vi name
mawey: [mawey] S adj. calm
me+: [me] W dual affix for nouns
mefo: [mefo] S pn. they, those two (c.w. from me+ dual marker and po he/she)
menari: [menari] S n. eyes (c.w. from me+ dual and nari eye)
meoauniaea: [meoauniaea] F Frommer’s favourite word, currently undefined
meuia: [meuia] S honour
meyp: [meyp] S adj. weak
mi: [mi] FE adv. yet, still
mip: [mip] FE adj. new
mikyun: [mikyun] C,S n. ear
mi+: [mi+] S prep. in
min: [min] S turn

N

na: [na] M,S prep. like, as
na’ring: [na’ring] S n. forest

li’fya: [li’fya] F n. language (c.w. from li’u word and fya way W)
Li’ona: [li’ona] G prop.n clan name
lok: [lok] S prep., v. close, close to
Lombo: [lombo] G prop.n man’s name
lonataya: [lonataya] SG n. medusa (Pandoran Fauna)
lonu: [lonu] S v. release, let go
lor: [lor] F adj. beautiful (non-human)
loreyu: [loreyu] SG n. helicoradium spirale, beautiful spiral (Pandoran Flora) derived from lor beautiful and ireyu spiral T
*lrr: [lrr] F smile, happy derived from lrtok smile exists
lrtok: [lrtok] S n. smile
lrtok si: [lrtok si] M v. smile
lu=: [lu] S v. be (predicative copula, existential verb)
lun: [lun] F n. reason
lumpe: [lumpe] S inter. why allomorph of pelun

miso: [miso] S prep. away (position) derived from *to away
mlte: [mlte] S v. agree
Mo’at: [Mo’at] C prop.n. woman’s name
Mo’at’ite: [Mo’at’ite] C prop.n. daughter of Mo’at derived from Mo’at woman and ite daughter
moe: [moe] S pn. we, we two (exclusive) (c.w. from me+ dual and oe I) T
mokri: [mokri] S n. voice
mrr: [mrr] F num. five
muiä: [muiä] S adj. proper, fair, right
mun’i: [mun’i] S v. cut
mune: [mune] S num. two
munge: [munge] S v. take, bring
mungwrr–: [mungwrr] FE adjp. except
muntxa: [muntxa] S adj. mated

Na’vi: [na’vi] C,S,MS prop.n. the People, indigenous Pandoran sentient race
nang: [nang] S part. surprise, exclamation
nantang: [nantang] S n. viperwolf Caniferratus costatus, striped armored wolf (Pandoran fauna)
nari: [nari] C,S n. eye
nari si: [nari si] S v. watch out, be careful
nawm: [nawm] S adj. great, noble
ne: [ne] S prep. to, towards
ne kllte: [ne kltre] S intj. get down (c.w. from ne to and kllte the ground)
ne’im: [ne’im] S prep. back (direction)
nekx: [nekx] S v. burn, consume
Nera’nak: [nera’nak] G prop.n a Na’vi name
neto: [neto] S prep. away (direction) derived from ne to and to away
new: [new] F v. want (changed from S neu)
Neytiri: [neytiri] C prop.n. woman’s name
niā: [niā] S v. grab
Ninat: [ninat] C prop.n. woman’s name, good singer
ni=: [ni] W adverbial deriving affix
ni’aw: [ni’aw] S adv. only
niawnomum: [niawnomum] F phrase as we know (c.w. from ayoe → aw we and omum know)
ni’awtu: [ni’awtu] S adv. alone
ni’awve: [ni’awve] S adv. first
ni’it: [ni’it] S adv. bit, a small amount (abstract) (c.w. from ’it bit, a small amount)
ni’ul: [ni’ul] S adv. more
niayoeng: [niayoeng] or [niayoeng] S adv. like us (corrected from -eg) T
niftue: [niftue] S adv. easily
niftxavang: [niftxavang] S adv. passionately, with all heart
niahwng: [niahwng] S adv. too, excessively
nitsan: [nitsan] S adv. well
nimun: [nimun] S adv. again
nin: [nin] S v. look, look at
ningay: [ningay] S adv. truly
nìtam: [nìtam] S adv. enough
nìteng: [nìteng] F adv. too, also
nìtut: [nìtut] S adv. continually
nìtxan: [nìtxan] S adv. much (abstract) (c.w. from txan much)
niwin: [niwin] S adv. fast
niwotx: [niwotx] S adv. all (of), in toto, completely
Nok: [nok] G prop.n man’s name
nul=: [nul=] T,D adp. comparative adjectival marker derived from ni’ul more and nulkrr longer
nulkrr: [nulkrr] S longer (time)
nulnew: [nulnew] F v. prefer
nume: [nume] S v. learn

Ng

–ng: [ŋ] Wclusivity, contraction of nga affix for pronouns
nga: [ŋa] S pn. you
ngawng: [ŋawng] S n. worm (Pandoran fauna)
ngay: [ŋaŋ] S adj. true

O

oe: [we] S pn. I, me
oeng: [weŋ] S pn. dual inclusive we two
oeyk: [oeyk] F,E n. cause
ohe: [ohe] S,MS pn. I (deferential or ceremonial form)
ohe=: [ohe=] MS pn. I
<ol>: [ol] W perfective aspect verbal infix in position 2
olo’: [olo’] S n. clan

ol’eyk: [ol’eyk] C,S n. clan leader (c.w. from olo’ clan and eyk leader) (male clan leader) SG
Omati: [omat] G prop.n man’s name
Omatikaya: [omatikaya] C,S prop.n. Blue Flute Clan
omum: [omum] S v. know
Onantu: [onantu] G prop.n a Na’vi name
ontu: [ontu] C,S n. nose
P

pähem: [p.æh.əm] S v. arrive
pak: [pak] S part. for disparagement
palii: [pa'li] S n. direhorse (Pandoran fauna)
palulukan: [pælu'luken] S n. Thanator
pam: [pæm] S n. sound
pamtseseo: [pæmtse'œ] S n. music (c.w. from pam sound and tseo art)

pamtseseowl: [pæmtse'œwl] SG n. cat ear, music plant (Pandoran flora)
pängkxo: [pæŋ'kwo] F n. water derived from paywll water plant and txumaypwl poison water plant

pe+: [pœ] W affix inter. marker what
pe'un: [pœ'n] F v. decide
pefyä: [pæfjæ] S inter. how allomorph of fyape
pehem: [pæhem] S inter. what (action) allomorph of kempe
pehr: [pœhr] S inter. when allomorph of krrpe

pelun: [pælu'n] S inter. why allomorph of lump
peng: [pæŋ] S v. tell
penghrap: [pæŋh'rap] SG n. binary sunshine, fringed lamp (Pandoran flora) (c.w. from peng tell and hrap danger)

peseng: [pæsesŋ] S inter. where allomorph of tseŋpe
pesu: [pæsu] S inter. who allomorph of tupe
peu: [pœu] S inter. what (thing) allomorph of 'upe
pey: [pœj] S v. wait
Peyral: [pæjral] C,M prop.n name

pizayu: [pæza'yu] S n. group, party
prrmn: [p'ræm] F E n. infant, baby
prrnvesul: [p'rævesul] F E n. bud (c.w. from prrrmen baby and syulang flower)
prrte: [p'ræt] F n. pleasure
pukap: [pukap] FE num. six

Px

pxan: [p'an] S adj. worthy
pxasik: [p'æsk] F intj. screw that!
pxasuli: [p'æsul] S adj. fresh, appealing as food
pxay: [p'æ] S adj., pn. many
pxe+: [p'e] F trial affix for nouns and pronouns
pxel: [p'e] S conj. like, as
pxey: [p'e] F num. three

pxi: [p'i] S adj. sharp
pxim: [p'im] F adv. often
pxiut: [p'iut] SG n. razor palm, sharp tree (Pandoran flora)
pxornal: [p'o'nal] SG n. episoth, exploding seed (Pandoran flora) (c.w. from rina' seed) T
pxun: [p'un] S n. arm
pxuntil: [p'un] S n. elbow

R

râː: [ra'æ] S part. do not (for negative imperatives)
Rai'uk: [rai'uk] G prop.n name
ral: [ral] S n. meaning
ralpeng: [r'alp'en] S v. interpret (c.w. from ral meaning and peng tell)
Ralu: [ra'lœ] S prop.n. child's name

*ran: [r'an] D v. contracted form of walk derived from tiran walk and ikran walks-the-heavens
rawke: [rawke] S n. alarm cry
rel: [rel] F n. image, picture
reltsseo: [relts'seo] F n. visual art (c.w. from rel image and tseo art)
reltsseotu: [relts'sotu] F n. artist (c.w. from reltsseo art)
renu: [renu] S n. pattern
rey: [rey] S v. live
–ri: [ri] F topical affix for nouns ending with a vowel
rikx: [rikx] n. sacred place
swotulu: [swotulu] G n. sacred river
syaw: [sjaw] S v. call
syulang: [sjulang] F n. flower

sa'nok: *sä–
san
rina'
rikx
–ri
sìlronsem
sìlpey

Rongloa: [ronloa] C prop.n assumed clan name
ronsem: [ronsem] S n. mind
*rum: [rum] T n. ball derived from rumut ball tree
rumut: [rumut] SG n. ball tree (Pandoran flora)
rutx: [rutx] S part. please.

S

*sä–: [sæ] T,F adp. instrumental noun derived from sānume teaching and sāspxin disease
sa'ñok: [sañok] S n. mother (from sa’atenuk)
sa'ñu: [sañu] S n. mum (affectionation form of sa'ñok mother)
saleu: [saleu] MS v. go (might be from za'ù) T
san: [san] S part. saying, quote
sānume: [sānume] S n. teaching, instruction
sāspxin: [sāspxin] FE n. disease (c.w. from spxin in sick)

sempu: [sempu] S n. dad (affectionation form of sempul father)
set: [set] S adv. now
sevin: [sevin] S adj. pretty (only for people)
seyri: [seyri] C,S n. lip
Seyvoro: [seyvoro] G prop.n Na’vi name
seze: [seze] S n. blue flower (Pandoran flora)
ši: [ši] S,F do, make auxiliary verb, postpositional non-bound verb deriving affix
si=: [si] S conj. and (connects two things: for clauses use, can be attached as –si ulte and)
sik: [sik] S part. unquote
silpey: [silpey] F v. hope
silronsem: [silronsem] S adj. clever (thing) (c.w. from siltan good and ronsem mind)
siltan: [siltan] S adj. good
Silwanin: [silwanin] C,G prop.n. Neytiri’s sister
*sip: [sip] T n. ship derived from tawsip skyship and kunsip gunship
ska’a: [sk’a] S v. destroy
skxawng: [skxawng] S n. moron
slà: [slà] S conj. but
slu: [slu] S v. become

sngāi': [sngāi'] S v. begin, start
sngā’ikrr: [sngā’ikrr] S n. beginning, starting time (c.w. from sngāi’i begin and krr time)
sngel: [sngel] F n. garbage
sngeltseeng: [sngeltseeng] F n. garbage place (c.w. from sngel garbage and tseng place)
snumina: [snumina] S adj. dim. of (a person)
som: [som] S adj. hot
somtilor: [somtilor] SG n. popsicle, hot beauty (Pandoran flora) (c.w. from som hot and tilor beauty)
spaw: [spaw] F v. believe
*spxam: [spxam] T n. mushroom derived from torukspaxam octoshroom
spe’e: [spe’e] S v. capture
spe’etu: [spe’etu] S n. captive (c.w. from spe’e capture and tu person)
spxin: [spxin] FE adj. sick
saket: [saket] S adj. for yes or no questions
srane: [srane] S part. yes
sreu: [sreu] S v. dance (might be srew) D
srung: [srung] S n. help, assistance
stawm: [stawm] F v. hear
steftxaw: [steftxaw] S v. examine
stum: [stum] S adv. almost
sutc: [sutc] S v. track, lock up
swaw: [swaw] S n. moment
swey: [swey] F adj. best
swirā: [swirā] S n. creature
swizaw: [swizaw] S n. arrow
swok: [swok] S adj. sacred
swotu: [swotu] S n. sacred place
swotulu: [swotulu] C n. sacred river
syaw: [syaw] S v. call
syulang: [syulang] FE n. flower
–t: [t] W accusative suffix for nouns ending in a vowel (allomorph of it, ti)
ta: [ta] S prep. from (various uses)
ta’em: [ta’em] S prep. from above
tafral: [tafral] FE adv. therefore, because of that
täftxu: [t’aftxu] S v. weave
äftxyú: [taftxyú] S n. weaver (c.w. from täftxu weave and –yu agent suffix)
takuk: [t’akuk] SG v. strike
taliöng: [taliöng] S n. stumbeest (Pandoran fauna) (c.w. from ioang animal)
talun(a): [talun(a)] P,F conj. because, from the reason
tam: [tam] S v. suffice, do”
tam tam: [tam tam] M,T intj. calm, be content, there there
tangek: [tangek] S n. trunk (of a tree)
tañii: [tanii] S n. star
taron: [taron] S v. hunt
taronyu: [taronyu] C,S n. hunter (c.w. from taron hunt and –yu agent suffix)
Tasun: [tasun] G prop.n name
tautral: [tautral] SG n. sky tree (Pandoran flora)
    (c.w. from taw sky and ural tree) T
taw: [taw] F n. sky
taweyk(a): [taweyk(a)] FE conj. because, based on the cause
Tawkami: [tawkami] G prop.n clan name (c.w. from taw sky and kame see)
tawsip: [tawsip] F n. sky-ship (loaned from Eng. ship)
tawng: [tawng] S v. duck, dive
tawsngal: [tawsngal] SG n. panopyra, sky cup (Pandoran flora) (c.w. from taw sky)
Tawtute: [tawtute] S,MS prop.n. Sky-person, human (c.w. from taw sky and tute person)
te: [te?] C part. used in Camerounian full names
tei: [tei] G n. plains
tel: [tel] F v. receive
telem: [telem] S n. cord (could be chord) T
*teng–: [ten] T adp. like, same as derived from tengfaia same way as and tengkrrr while
tengfaia: [tengfaia] S conj. as, same way as derived from *teng the same way as and *fya path
tengkrr: [tengkrr] S conj. while, same time as (c.w. from krr time)
teng’u: [ten’i?] ? pn. same thing (c.w. from ‘u thing)
terí–: [terí] FE adp. about, concerning
terkup: [terkup] S v. die
teswoting: [teswoting] S v. grant (c.w. from ting give)
teya: [teya] S adj. full
teylu: [tey]lu C, S n. beetle larva (Pandoran fauna)
til: [til] S n joint, hinge
Tipnai: [tipnai] G prop.n a Na’vi clan name
tirera: [tirera] S n. spirit
tirerafya’o: [tirerafya’o] S n. spirit path (c.w. from tirera spirit and fyao path)
tireraioang: [tireraioang] S n. spirit animal (c.w. from tirera spirit and ioang animal)
tireapångkxo: [tireapångkxo] F v. commune
    with (c.w. from tirera spirit and pångkxo chat)
ti–: [ti] W noun deriving affix
ti’eyng: [ti’eyng] F n. answer
tifmetok: [tifmetok] S,MS n. test
tiftang: [tiftang] S n. stopping
tifyawinuxtu: [tifyawinuxtu] F n. guidance
tifhawnu: [tifhawnu] S n. protection
tikangkem: [tikangkem] F n. work
tikawng: [tikawng] S, MS n. evil
tikenong: [tikenong] S n. example
tikin: [tikin] S n. need
tilor: [tilor] SG n. beauty derived from somtilor
    hot beauty (Pandoran flora)
ting: [ting] S v. give
ting mikyuan: [ting mikyuan] S v. listen, lit. give an ear
ting nari: [ting nari] S v. look, lit. give an eye
tingay: [tingay] S n. truth
tipawm: [tipawm] FE n. question (c.w. from pawm ask)
tirian: [tirian] S v. walk
tiyawm: [tiyawm] F n. love (c.w. from yawne beloved)
tirey: [tirey] S n. life
tirol: [tirol] S n. song
tispinx: [tispinx] FE n. the state of being ill (c.w. from spinx sick)
titakuk: [titakuk] G n. strike
tītxur: [tīt'uR] S n. strength
to: [tō] S conj. than, comparative marker
*to: [tō] T prep. away from derived from neto
away (direction) and mīso away (direction)
tok: [tōk] S v. be at, occupy, exist
toktor: [toktor] S n. doctor (loaned from Eng.
doctor)
tokx: [tokx] S,MS n. body
tompa: [tompa] S n. rain
toruk: [toruk] C,S n. great leonopteryx, last shadow
toruk makto: [toruk makto] C n. toruk rider
c.w. from toruk leonopteryx and makto ride

torukspxam: [toruksp'ām] SG n. octoshroom,
tswon: [tsw.on] S v. fly (Corrected from tsw<ay>on) T

tsw: [ţw.on] S v. fly

tsyal: [ţjal] S n. wing

*tsyo: [ţjo] T n. flour derived from tsyorina'wll

*tsyorina'wll: [ţsyorina’wll] SG n. cycad, flour seed plant

T

txan: [t’an] S adj. great, much, many

txantsan: [t’antsan] FE adj. excellent

txantslusam: [t’antslusam] S adj. wise (c.w. from txan much and tsl<us>am understand)

Tx

txe’lan: [t’e’lan] S,MS n. heart

txele: [t’ele] S n. matter (subject)

t xen: [t’en] S adj. awake

txep: [t’ep] S n. fire

txewk: [t’ewk] C n. club (weapon)

txy: [t’j] S v. halt, stop

txim: [t’im] S n. butt, rear end

txing: [t’in] S v. leave, abandon

txll’u: [t’?u] SG n. hookagourd (Pandoran flora)

U

u’imi: [u?imi] SG n. streamers

ulte: [ulte] S conj. and (connects two clauses)

ultxa: [ult’a] S n. meeting

unil: [unil] S n. dream

Unitaron: [unitaron] C,SM S prop.n. Dream Hunt

unilitrantox: [unilitrantok’] S n. avatar, dreamwalker body

unilitranju: [unilitranju] S n. dreamwalker


<us>:[us] W participle verbal infix in position 1

*–ut: [ut] SG n. tree derived from pxiut sharp tree and rumut ball tree (compound-word

Ultral Aymokriyä: [utral ajmokrija] S prop.n. Tree of Voices (Pandoran flora) (from utraya mokri C)

utral utu mauti: [utral utu mauti] SG n. push fruit tree (Pandoran flora)

utu mauti: [utu mauti] SG n. banana fruit, push fruit (Pandoran flora)

uven: [uven] FE n. game

uven si: [uven s.i] FE v. play

V

vay–: [vaj] F adjp. up to

virä: [v.i.r.a] S v. spread, proliferate (possible loan from English virus) T

*vitra: [vitra] D n. soul derived from Vitrautral Tree of Souls and Vitraya Ramunong Well of Souls

Vitrautral: [vitrautral] F n. Tree of Souls (c.w. from utral tree)

Vitraya Ramunong: [vitraja ramunonj] C prop.n Well of Souls

*vo: [vo] D num. eight derived from vofu sixteen and tsivol thirty-two

vofu: [vofu] S num. sixteen

vrretp: [vrretp] S n. demon

vul: [vul] S n. branch (of a tree)
way: [waj] S n. song
waytelem: [wajtElEm] S n. song chord
win: [win] SG adj. fast
wintxu: [w.Int'.u] S v. show
*wl: [wl] T n. plant derived from pamtse-owll music plant and txumtsä’wll poison-squirting plant
*wong: [woN] T n. sameness, the same derived from kewong alien and ketuwong alien
wrrpa: [wrpa] S adj. outside
wutso: [wuţo] S n. dinner, served meal

Ya: [ja] FE n. air
–yä: [jæ] W genitive suffix for nouns ending in a vowel (allomorph of ā, eyä)
yawne: [jawne] F adj. beloved
ye’rin: [je?rin] S,MS adv. soon
*ye’ung: [jePuN] D n. sanity derived from keye’ung insanity
yerik: [jerik] S n. hexapede (Pandoran fauna)
yey: [jE] S adj. straight
yim: [j.im] S v. bind
yol: [jol] S adj. long (period of time)
yom: [j.om] S v. eat

Z
*za: [z.a] T v. go, movement derived from za’u come and za’ärìp pull
za’ärìp: [zaP.æR.Ip] S v. pull
za’u: [z.aP.u] S v. come
zam: [zam] F num. sixty four
zamunge: [zam.un.e] S v. bring derived from *za go and munge bring
zawng: [zawN] G n. shriek
zekwā: [zekkwæ] S n. finger
zhene: [z.eN.e] S v. must
zisit: [zisit] S n. year
zong: [z.on] S v. save
zongtseng: [zontsen] S n. safe place, refuge (c.w. from zong save and tseng place)
zoplo: [zoplo] S n. offence, insult
zusawkrr: [zusawkr”] FE n. future, in the future (c.w. from z<us>a’u coming and krr time)
A The Number System.

The following are charts of Na’vi numbers. Note that it is not a decimal, but an octal system. Underlining indicates where the stress ought to fall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na’vi Numbers: 0 – 39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 vol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ‘aw volaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mune vomin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pxey vopex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tsing vosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mrr vomrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 pukap vofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 kinä vohin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na’vi Numbers: 40 – 63</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 mrrvol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mrrvolaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mrrvomun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mrrvopey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 mrrvosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mrrvomrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 mrrvofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 mrrvohin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>More Na’vi Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x1 combining x8 x64 x512 x4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ‘aw -aw vol zam vozam zazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mune -mun mevol mezam mevozam mezazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pxey -pey pxevol pxezam pxevozam pxezazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tsing -sing tsivol tsizam tsivozam tsizazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mrr -mrr mrrvol mrrzam mrrvozam mrrzazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 pukap -fu puvol puzam puvozam puzazam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 kinä -hin kivol kizam kivozam kizazam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B Illegal Words

The following words, or their roots, have at least one of the illegal sounds, spellings, or digraphs:

't [ʔ]'b [b] c [k] ch [ʧ] d [d] g [g] h [h?] i [i:] j [ʒ] sh [ʃ] uu [uː]

chan’tu gor’ek nuuto: [ʧanʔtu gorʔek nuuto] SG n. stone jar
chey: [ʧeʃ] SG n. possessions rack derived from P’ah s’ivil chey rack
Eywa k’sey nivi’bri’sta: [ɛjwa kʔseʃ niviʔbri’sta] SG hammock, from Eywa cradles everyone
feru m’predu’k: [fuɾu mʔpreduʔk] SG n. basket
iveh k’nivi s’dir: [iʃeʔ k’nivi sʔdɪɾ] SG n. baby sling
jakuesully: [ɡʃjk’sulɪ] M n. moron, turuk mak’touyu (loaned from Eng. Jake Sully)
lenay’ga: [lɛnaj’ga] SG n. slinger, predatory animal (Pandoran fauna)
meresh’ti cau’pla: [mɛɾeʃ’ti kauʔpla] or SG n. banhee catcher, bola, lit. nothing to see
m’resh’tuyu: [mɾeʃ’tuju] or [mɾeʃʔtuju] SG n. shield
na’hla buk’ne: [naʔhla bukʔnɛ] SG n. direhorse lead, lit. face pull
nikt’chey: [nɪkʔtʃɛj] or [nɪkʔtʃɛj] SG n. small bit of food, packed lunch
nivi: [nɪvi] SG n. hammock (informal), us derived from Eywa k’sey nivi’bri’sta Eywa cradles everyone
P’ah s’ivil chey: [pʔaʔ sʔivil tʃeʃ] SG n. personal belongings rack
pxtxawng: [p’tˈəwŋ] C n. douchebag
shah-tell: [ʃaʔtɛl] SG n. shuttle (loaned from Eng. shuttle)
su’shiri t’acto sa: [suʔʃirɪ tʔacto sə] or [suʔʃirɪ tʔacto sə] SG n. toy ikran
sumin jiit’luy: [sumiŋ ʒiitʔluy] SG n. leaf plate
’t’iti so jahmka: [tʔiti so ḗaːmka] SG n. pendulum drum
U’imi huyutikaya: [uʔiʔiŋ huyutikajə] SG prop.n. a Na’vi clan name
ulivi mariʔtsey mak’diŋ’təo: [uɬiʔi maɾiʔtʃeʃ mak’diŋʔtəo] SG n. leaf plate, lit. branches of the tree
look to each other for strength, or many branches together are strong
ulu’tah inib’sey mulsi: [uɬuʔtah iʃiʔb’sej mʊlsɨ] SG n. leaf plate

Several words below break the following syllable rules. A glottal stop cannot go between two consonants. There can be no consonant clusters that do not start with any of the phonemes [f ts s]. Only one consonant syllable finally.

ar’lek: [aɾʔleːk] C n. a seed-bearing plant (Pandoran flora)
Eywa s’ilivi mas’kit nivi: [ɛjwa sɬilivi maʃʔkit nɪvi] SG Eywa’s wisdom is revealed to all of us
Eywa te’_ tan’sey mak’ta: [ɛjwa tɛʔ_ tanʔʃeʃ makʔtə] SG n. ikran queue harness, lit. the love of Eywa’s embrace is gifted to (personal name) (dubious: misspelling of te)
k’sey nivi: [kʔseʃ nɪvi] SG n. group sleep

Kyuna: [kjuːna] C prop.n girl’s name
malmoks: [malmɔks] C n. rings of stone
mas’kit nivi saʔnok: [maʃʔkit nɪvi saʔnok] SG mother loom (dubious)
mreki u’lito: [mɾeki u’lɪʔo] SG n. fire pit
omati s’ampta: [ɔməti sʔamptə] SG n. blue flute
sumin’sey hulcheh: [sʊminʔʃeʃ hulčɛh] SG sleeping outside of the group
tmi nat’sey: [tmi natʔʃeʃ] SG n. bladder lantern, from food here
## C Inflections

### Verb Infixes

- `<am>`: `[am]_W` past tense verbal infix in position 2: *Oe tamaron*. I hunted.
- `<äng>`: `[æŋ]_W` pejorative affect verbal infix in position 3: *Oe tar昂on*. I hunt (ugh!).
- `<arm>`: `[arm]_W` imperfective past tense verbal infix in position 2, derived from *am* + *er*: *Oe tarmacRan*. I was hunting.
- `<ay>`: `[aj]_W` future tense verbal infix in position 2: *Oe tayaron*. I will hunt.
- `<ej>`: `[ei]_W` laudative affect verbal infix in position 3: *Oe tareion*. I hunt (hooray!).
- `<er>`: `[er]_D` imperfective aspect verbal infix in position 2: *Oe teraron*. I am hunting.
- `<ilv>`: `[ilv]_FE` present perfective subjunctive verbal infix in position 2: *Oe new tšiIvam*. I want to understand.
- `<inv>`: `[inv]_FE` past subjunctive verbal infix in position 2: *Oe nameSw tšIvam*. I wanted to understand.
- `<im>`: `[im]_W` recent past verbal infix in position 2: *Oe tšimarons*. I just hunted.
- `<irm>`: `[irm]_W` imperfective recent past tense verbal infix in position 2: *Oe tšimarons*. I was just hunting.
- `<irv>`: `[irv]_FE` present imperfective subjunctive verbal infix in position 2: *Oe new tšiIvam*. I want to be understanding.
- `<iv>`: `[iv]_W` subjunctive mood verbal infix in position 2: *Ngal new futa oe tivarons*. You want this thing: for me to hunt
- `<iy>`: `[ij]_W` immediate future tense verbal infix in position 2: *Oe tiyaron*. I am about to hunt.
- `<iyev>`: `[ijev]_FE` future subjunctive verbal infix in position 2: *Oe kiyevame ngatl*. I will see you soon.
- `<ol>`: `[ol]_W` perfective aspect verbal infix in position 2: *Oe toIaron*. I hunted (finished action).
- `<us>`: `[us]_W` participle verbal infix in position 1: *Oe tusaron-a tute lu*. I am a hunting person. (Not sure) T
- `<uy>`: `[ui]_F` honorific or ceremonial verbal infix in position 3: *Na’viıyä, l<uy>u hapxì*. You are part of The People.

### Noun Inflections

- `-ä`: `[æ]_W` genitive suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of *eyä, yä*): *Oel yom ikran–ä yerikit*. I eat the ikran’s yerik.
- `-an`: `[an]_W` masculine suffix for certain nouns: *Oe tute–an lu*. I am a male dude.
- `ay+`: `[aj]_F` plural adp. for nouns: *Ay–oe taron*. We hunt.
- `-e`: `[e]_F` feminine suffix for certain nouns: *Oe tut–e ke lu*. I am not a girl
- `=eyä`: `[rjæ]_W` genitive suffix for pronouns (allomorph of *ä, ýä*): *Oel yom oeyJä yerikit*. I eat my yerik
- `-i`: `[i]_W` ergative case suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of *I*): *Ikran–il taron yerikit*. The ikran hunts the yerik.
- `-iri`: `[iri]_W` topical suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of *ri*): *Ikran–iri taron yerikit*. The ikran hunts a yerik.
- `-it`: `[it]_W` accusative suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of *t, ti*): *Oel taron yerik–it*. I hunt the yerik.
- `-i`: `[i]_W` ergative case adp. for nouns ending in a vowel: *Oe–I taron yerikit*. I hunt the yerik.
- `ma`: `[ma]_M` part. vocative marker: *Ma tsmukan, kaltxì!* Yo brother, hello!
- `me+`: `[me]_W` dual adp. for nouns: *Oel new me+narit*. I want eyes.
- `-ng`: `[ŋ]_W` clusivity adp. for pronouns: *Ayoe–ng taron*. We all hunt.
- `pe+`: `[pe]_W` affix inter. marker what: *pe+hrr nga tayaron*. What time will you hunt?
- `pxe+`: `[p’e]_F` trial adp. for nouns and pronouns: *Ayoeng Pxeveng lu*. We are three children.
- `-ri`: `[ri]_F` topical adp. for nouns ending with a vowel: *Oe–ri taron yerikit*. I hunt the yerik.

Other

–a–: [a] F adjectival attributive marker: Oel ikranit a–ean tswon. I fly the blue ikran.
le–: [le] F adjective deriving affix: Poan le–hrapp lu. He is dangerous.

hunts you.


D English Short-Hand Terms for Trilinear Glosses

Here is a list of the short-hand notation often used in trilinear glosses on the Forums, with some common morphemes.

ACC: –it. W accusative suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ti).
ADJ: le–. F adjective deriving affix.
ADV: nì–. W adverbial deriving affix.
DUAL: me+. W dual adp. for nouns.
FEM: –e. F feminine suffix for certain nouns.
IMPF: <er>. D imperfective aspect verbal infix in position 2.
IMPF. REC. PAST: <ìrm>. W imperfective recent past tense verbal infix in position 2.
INST: *sä–. T instrumental noun deriving affix.
INTER: pe+. W affix inter. marker what.
LAUD: <ei>. F laudative affect verbal infix in position 3.
NMLZ: ti–. W nominalizer (noun-er) deriving affix.
OBJ: –tu. T direct object noun deriving affix.
PAST: <am>. W past tense verbal infix in position 2.
PEJ: <äng>. W pejorative affect verbal infix in position 3.
PERF: <ol>. W perfective aspect verbal infix in position 2.
PLU: ay+. F plural adp. for nouns.
REC. PAST: <im>. W recent past verbal infix in position 2.
TOP: –iri. W topical suffix for nouns ending in a consonant (allomorph of ri).
TOP: –ri. F topical adp. for nouns ending with a vowel.
V: si. W postpositional verb deriving affix.
VOC: ma. F adp. vocative marker.
E  The Change Log

Subscript indicate who helpfully pointed out errors. Old logs versions are here.

- 7.2 changed all pe+ or -pe words to POS inter.
- 7.309 indicated place of input for all verb infixes. Edited Kiyevame, futa, infix <iv> example, fwa, kim, ngop, pe’un, added ye’ung Plumps83, changed tsakem
- 8 added Appendix A, the Number System. Also, zusawkrr future Ngyameier, added frfren, frrtu, teri, letsunslu visit, guest, about, possible, edited kiyevame, added lots of infixes in the i section, edited the infix examples, suomichris, reclassified all fi-, tsa- relevant words as demonstratives.
- 8.105 added Appendix D: English Trilinear Short-hand gloss terms, edited Number Graph issue tikawnga, added eyawr, run correct, find/discover Mirri, changed all iyve entries to iy-ev, fixed number chart ’ issue, Lance, edited na, si Mirri, edited si example
- 8.23 Moved i and ä into their own categories ;) , edited mune, added pxey, mrr, pukap, zam 3, 5, 6, 64, fixed IPA errors in rel, reltseo, Rai’uk, tilor, tireapängkxo, tsyorina’wll, utral uta mauti, vitra, vitraya ramunong, vitautraul, frakrr, *kar, Nera’nak, ohe, Anurai, added stress for pxe+, kinä, pukap, me+, to all of the number chart, fixed underlining ugliness T, added lefpom happy, peaceful, joyous (not for people) roger, added kalin, ftxi, ya, prnesyul, prren, syulang, spxin, säspxin, tispxin, mi, mungwr- , uvun, uvun si sweet, tongue, air, bud, infant/baby, flower, sick, disease, the state of being sick, yet/still, except, game, to play, edited sà-, fu Kiliya, alphabetized some i-, ti-, ni- entries properly, added talun(a), tawkey(a), lun, oeyk, holpxay, hol, tafral because, because, reason, cause, number, few, therefore p, fixed IPA in iyev entry and example. Atantsawkeya
- 9 - fixed unicode input for ä and i. The document should now be searchable.
- 9.007 - added reltseotu artist Lance, fixed -il, äng examples. Added *ngrr root Utraya Mokri, edited vay- roger, futa, deleted *it suomichris
I have made this dictionary in order to facilitate the use of derived forms and compound words, particularly for the Na’vi Only section of the board. This is not a dictionary for words that are made up with no derivation, but rather a dictionary for words that are to enter the common usage with a specified meaning that cannot be immediately understood from using root words. For all roots, and actual words, please refer to the Na’vi to English Dictionary or to the English to Na’vi Dictionary. All words in the dictionary that have * in front of them are included here. **The use of these words is not recommended outside of the Na’vi Only section of the board. These are derived, and dangerous.**

**Bold** indicates Na’vi word. **Italics** indicate English definition. I have not included IPA transcriptions nor stress in this document. Plain text indicates grammatical categorisation: parentheses indicate further notes. – and + indicates that an affix or adposition can fall on either side. Knowledge of lenition, elision, phonetic, and grammatical processes will be assumed. Some words that have entered the common usage but are not derived correctly are included - let the user beware.

**Abbreviations:**

- = morpheme boundary  
+ = leniting morpheme  
adj. = adjective  
adv. = adverb  
adjp. = adpositional affix  
= illegally derived  
c.w. = compound word  
conj. = conjunction  
inter. = interrogative  
lit. = literally  
n. = noun  
num. = number  
prep. = preposition  
 pn. = pronoun  
v. = verb  
\(\phi\) = illegal phonotactics

**Sources**

I have tried to include the derivational source, where the original source is obvious. I have done so by using the name of the deriver. Due to a formatting constriction, i and å will not appear. I have also included only the first word, if a name has two words. Some derivers are prolific: here are their tags.

IRC = IRC  
S = Skype Chat  
P = Prrton  
T = Taronyu
moto: n. car, motor (German loan word)  
neko: n. cat (Japanese loan word)  
ngato: n. cat (English loan word)  
ni’aw’tu: adj. intransitive  
ni’awla: adv. optionally  
ni’ekotu: adj. accusative  
nieyk: n. topic  
n’.Errta: adv. Earth-ish-ly  
n’.fya.txe’lan: phrase from the heart/sincerely, sincerely, aufrichtig  
nikem: n. ergative  
n’.ke.pxay: adj. few, pocos  
n’.ke.slufu: n. lacking realization,  
n’.kram: adv. in the past, en el pasado  
nilahe: adv. optionally  
n’.puslltxe.n’.ngay: adv. speaking honestly,  
nispe’e: n. genitive  
nispe’etu: adj. modified by another noun in the genitive  
nitingtu: n. dative  
n’.tr.ram mune: adv. (lit.: second yesterday):  
two days ago, hace dos días,  
NiyuYorki: n. New York (English loan word)  
olo’pllxte: n. team-speak  
pam lekli: n. syllabic consonant, consonne syllabique  
pânu: n. oath, word, promise derived from  
pânuting promise  
pamlayfa: n. allomorph  
pay: n. water derived from paywil water plant  
and tsumpaywil poison water plant  
pay’it: n. vowel  
perro: n. dog (Spanish loan word)  
plltxetseng: n. forum derived from plltx speak  
and tseng place  
prrlxentrkkrr: n. vibrating tongue derived from  
prrte’kxenetrkkrrr day-time fruit pleasure  
puk-riporti: n. book report (English loan word)  
putxung: n. pudding (English loan word)  
ralrenu: n. semantics, 意味論  
rani: v. contracted form of walk derived from  
ran walk and ikran walks-the-heavens  
sâ–: adp. instrumental noun derived from  
sâ–nume teaching  
sip: n. ship derived from tawsip sky-ship and  
kunsip gunship  
sapwey: n. subway (English loan word)  
skxaypxe: n. Skype (English loan word)  
spxam: n. mushroom derived from torukspxam octoshroom  
swawttxey: n. pause, break  
tawtute ’upxare: n. private message, email  
teng–: adp. like, same as derived from tengfya same way as and tengkrr while  
tilli’: n. morphemic boundary  
tilatem pamâ: n. genitive  
tilatemisokx: adj. verbal conjugation/infixed  
t’ler: n. cooperation, samarbete, derived from  
eltu colleague  
tisngâ’i li’uyâ: n. etymology/derivation  
t’zong: n. salvation,  
to: prep. away from derived from neto away (direction) and miso away (direction)  
trray: n. tomorrow  
tsa: n. cat (loan word)  
tsa–: adp. that derived from tsakem that action and tsakrrr that time  
tsay+: adp. those derived from tsâ– that and  
y+ plural D  
tsengetti: n. school, place of study  
tskxe’it: n. consonant  
tsnegal: n. cup derived from tawtsngal sky cup  
tsyo: n. flour derived from tsyorina’wll flour  
seed plant  
tu: n. person, personage marker  
txawkx: n. dog (English loan word)  
–ut: n. tree derived from pxiut sharp tree and  
rumbull ball tree SG (compound-word allomorph of utral)  
vitra: n. soul D  
vo: num. eight derived from vofu sixteen and  
tsivol thirty-two  
wl: n. plant derived from pamtseowll music  
plant and txumtsâ’wll poison-squirting plant  
wong: n. sameness, the same from  
kewong alien and ketuwong alien  
yimyu leli’fya: n. vocabulary czar, zar del vocabu-  
lario, 単語の担当, Taronyu  
za: v. go, movement derived from za’u come and  
za’âripp pull
The Change Log

Subscript indicate who helpfully pointed out errors. Old logs versions are here. I probably
won’t be updating this by spot, as I don’t think that anyone is going to be using this code
anywhere, anyway.

- 1.012 edited putxing tuiq, changed and repositioned the Prrtonian ni words. Added nikram,
maktoko lu P, Ftsafpi, trray

- 2 fixed the å and ı formatting, added a lot of Prrtonian words, had issues with japanese,
arabic, and thai scripts for some reason.
Vul Tîlatemâ: The Change Log

Taronyu: Richard Littauer
January 31, 2010

Old change logs:

Version 5:

- .003 - changed ‘eveng to meaning floor, level -it, provided derivation for *rum, fixed *ran
- .004 - -t fixed to accusative from dative dz
- .010 - added caveat about organic vs. synthetic growth, formatting changes, linked to inflections document. Edited Introduction.
- .011 - changed def. of nume in *sa example. Kiliya
- .012 - changed ke to be only adv., not adj. changed kehe to no p.o.s.
- .014 - changes spelling mistakes around ‘ite, changed spelling of tarok to correct toruk in infix appendix. szabot
- .015 - changed spelling of aerie, changed source to T, M kawng mungeyu
- .016 - corrected the spelling of the third English word in the document. Skxawng lu.
- .027 - corrected 8 IPA transcriptions, added note to telem, fixed spelling error in täftxu, added sources for corrections Plumps83
- .028 - corrected Iknimaya
- 6 - added 30 odd words originally from Cameron, sourced from Wikipedia. Numeyu Aftxavang
- .001 - changed erg/acc error for me+ example. Muse-7
- .008 - noted illegality of Beyral, added twit, ftu noted as causing lenition. W, removed sire, as it is an incorrect form of tirey, changed sire to tirey in the inflections examples, added a caveat to Cameroonian words, removed, after much deliberation, *Urarr.
- .009 - added source for Cameroonian words. wm.annis
- .020 - added = for eliding roots: lu, ni, and si.
- .021 - added caveat for elision. wm.annis
- .023 - changed pizayu to a verb Plumps83, added *piza
- .501 - changed sorting of /ng/ and /ts/ and ejectives. Due to small amount of words, and ease for English readers, retained /à/ and /i/ in among /a/ and /i/, deleted *fay, changed fi to fi=.
- .504 - corrected IPA for hapxi, eyaye, and <er> eight
- .505 - corrected example for -tu. szabot
- .506 - removed adj. for nukrr Narighawnu
- .509 - added ko W, added tam tam, deleted ftu sat, since it is mere lenition.
- .534 - changed takuk to SG, changed tiran to v., *ran to contracted, added mountain to definition of *ik, removed tsâ’wll from *sâ, noted that -ng is a contraction, added derivation for pamtseo, edited te to only include Cameroonian words, changed sngeltseg.
added notes to sreu, tsteu, fkeu, edited error in tsawlapx, changed meaning of *win,
added derivation for futa, deleted alya, edited *la, edited lu, deleted *mun and changed
mun(e), edited nari si, edited *nul, added F to fngap, deleted ka, changed kewong to
adj. roger
• .537 - added pängkxo, =eyä, added *to
• .551 - edited ke, deleted p.o.s. for min, deleted adj. to swok, edited *teng, fixed error in
toruk makto, added tall to tsawl, edited neto, edited tsni, fixed error in zong, removed
p.o.s. for Irrotk, added derivation for teswotìng, pànutìing, added *pànu, derivation for
ezą'ù Mirri
• .588 - added MS stress patterns for: nga-, tsmukan, ireiyo, ätxäle, livu, tokx, Yawn,
Na'viyä, hapxi, sifmetok, Uniltaron, frapor, Eytukan, ayl'i'u, txe'lan, ayoeng, tikawng, 
Sawtute, Kelutral, fitseng, ye'rin, added ireiyo, saleu, l<iv>_u, oheru, oe-, ayskxe, txan-
, z<er>a'u, dubiously added piyähem, fixed =eyä in the main text and examples, fixed
example for -yä, edited introductory text to deal with MS, added a link to the English-
Na'vi dictionary, frommered irayo, edited IPA error in nga-, added allomorphic detail to
peseng, fixed spelling error in Vitraya Ramunong

Version 6:

• .602 - edited atokirina', miso, ralpeng, san, sawtute, tsa, win, Silwanin, Beyral, silron-
sem, si, –ti (in both list and examples) words, put malmoks in illegal, deleted piyähem,
nts, added tilor roger
• .605 - edited tam tam, added ptxtawng C, added *za
• .608 - edited fyawintxu, *ftxawng, showed derivation for zamunge Mirri
• .615 - edited Peyral, Ckaha to be legal based on movie roger, added Anurai, Li'ona,
Rai'uk, Tasun, Silwanin Eight
• .623 - added tsakem kawnga mungeyu, noted allmorphs of pefyà, pelun, fyape, pes-
seŋ, tupe Mirri, changed IPA error in ketuwong szabot, added *vo suomichris
• .637 - edited IPA errors for 'ite, fngap, fnapsutxwll, ftxey, oe-, saleu, skxawng, sngel,
sngeltseng, tikenong, tsa, tsakem, txan-, txumtsä'wll Eight

Version 7:

• 7 - changed the name to reflect the fact that this really isn’t my project anymore. It’s all of
the www.LearnNavi.org member’s project. Noted by Na'righawnu, changed spelling
error in the preamble, recoded zamunge, edited rá'â, nitxan, added the nouns *eylan
friend, tiyawn love, Eywa'eveng Pandora, koren rule, tikangkem work, ti'eyng answer,
the verbs stawm to hear, 'efu to feel, spaw to believe, 'eyng to answer, tel to receive, pe'un
to decide, silpey to hope, the adjectives swey best, 'ewan young, the adverbs niteng too/also,
fitxan so, exceedingly, and the particle vay up to, and the trial form px= three of something.

• 7.026 - fixed formatting, added tiyawn (n.), edited yawne (n.), edited fyawintxu, added
tifyawintxu, added flâ, roger fixed IPA in silpey okristri, fixed *vo and repositioned px=
kiliga, changed derivation for pamtseò kwanga mungueyu, edited px=, added <uy>, and
examples for both. Moved 'ewan, edited IPA of tikangkem, added letrr daily
• 7.056 - fixed pos for fahew, ni'aw, san, sik, rutxe, txele, ean, ftia, kehe, sran, ni'aw,
changed adp. to affix for many adp., changed def. of tsivol, fyawintxu, added trram, -ur
and relavent entries, edited –ru Lancel, changed pos for lok, nî'ti'roger, omanqi frauti, added
rel, reltseo image, picture & visual art, fwa that which Skxawng, added kxeeyy error, added
mip, tipawm new, question Lancel, added kop too, also tikawnga mungueyu, fixed reltseo
• 7.068 added tireapängkxo to commune (with), äo under, Vitrautral Tree of Souls, pxim often,
edited nul– more from *nul roger, edited Neytiri Erimgez, realised I have been updating
this wrong, so added a zero in there. Oeyä tkawng. Added Nok, Omati, Tawkami, Lompo, tapirus from the game *Eight*, made Kyuna illegal lance.

- 7.117 changed POS for ‘eko, ‘ekong, ‘iheyu, vay, ‘upxare, hu, yawne, fpi, kin, kxangang-ang, ma, fixed IPA of tsteu, te, niayoeng, Ninat and all cases of /ll/, moved *tapirus* to illegal, edited si, si, pxasik, deleted ayskxe, fayvrrtep, 1<iv>u, nga–, txan, oe– as stress marking is not necessary given new rules, changed stress for ioang, yomioang roger, edited: Irrtok, fyape, mun‘i, mokri, ätxxäle, Kyuna, tapirus, added lrrtok si, ätxxäli si, Onantu, Malimi, Nera’nak, to smile, to request and some Na’vi names. *eight lance mirri*

- 7.174 added niwonomum as we know Taig, deleted tapirus, added Seyvaro *Eight*, added *vitra soul*, edited pängkxo mirri, changed pronunciation of ayoe, ayoeng, niayoeng, ow, oeng, ohe, poe roger, added txula, txuntsan, frakrr build, excellent, always steven, edited ikranay dcb, edited entry notation for emza‘u, Eywa‘eveng, fay+, fitxan, futa, fwa, li‘fy, ni‘it, nixsan, pamtses, pánutting, ralpeng, reltseo, silronsem, tautral, Tawkami, teswoting, tipawm, tiyawn, toruk makto, Vitrautral T, added nulnew, awnga prefer, we, edited si, deleted ler mirri, added tsakrr lance, edited stupid entries in tsakrr, si, awnga, added kan aim roger

- 7.2 changed all pe+ or –pe words to POS inter.

- 7.309 indicated place of input for all verb infixes. Edited Kiyevame, futa, infix <iv> example, fwa, kim, ngop, pe’un, added *ye’ung Plumps83, changed tsakem