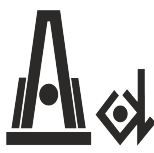





Never forget,  
universe is listening!


The energy of everything lays above us all  
and the only thing we must do is  
pick our words very carefully  
and with absolute truth!  
Then, incredible things can happen...

 (Aälf)

 (Vytto)

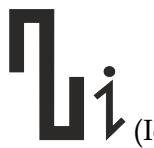
 (Yylla)

 (Daäma)

 (Eëhno)

 (Zëdda)

 (Thÿmo)

 (Iölla)

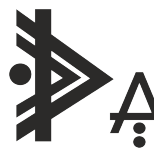
 (Kaäpo)

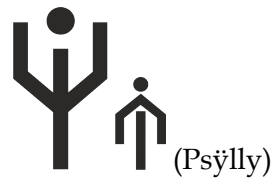
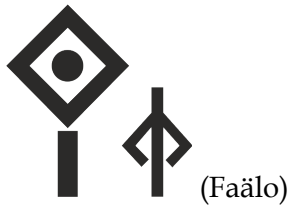
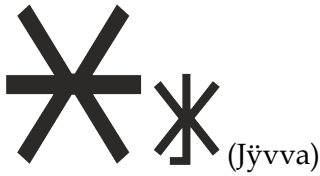
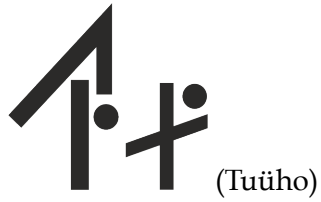
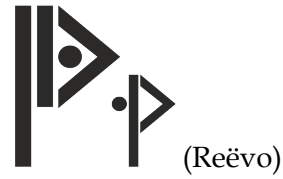
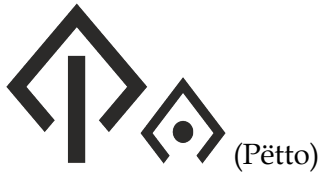
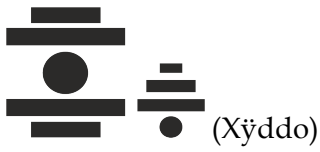
 (Lüdda)

 (Mÿnna)

 (Bëtta)

 (Nuütha)

 (Dÿdda)



# Basic Atlantian Grammar

## Articles

- ä:** singular nominative definite article of the masculine gender, The.  
**ÿ:** singular nominative definite article of the feminine gender, The.  
**ö:** singular nominative definite article of the neutral gender, The.  
**äs:** singular genitive & accusative definite article of the masculine gender, The.  
**ÿs:** singular genitive & accusative definite article of the feminine gender, The.  
**ös:** singular genitive & accusative definite article of the neutral gender, The.  
**kä:** plural nominative definite article of all genders, The.  
**käi:** plural genitive definite article of all genders, The.  
**äkli:** plural accusative definite article of the masculine gender, The.  
**ÿkli:** plural accusative definite article of the feminine gender, The.  
**ökli:** plural accusative definite article of the neutral gender, The.  
**issä:** singular indefinite article for masculine gender and declension A/An.  
**issÿ:** singular indefinite article for feminine gender and declension A/An.  
**issö:** singular indefinite article for neutral gender and declension A/An.

## Pronouns

### Personal Pronouns

- ëlo:** singular first-person subject form, I / Me.  
**ëthi:** singular second-person subject form, You.  
**äkai:** singular third-person subject form, He.  
**ÿkai:** singular third-person subject form, She.  
**ökai:** singular third-person subject form, It.  
**ëlokai:** plural first-person subject form, We, Us.  
**ëthikai:** plural second-person subject form, You.  
**käika:** plural third-person subject form for masculine, They.  
**käiky:** plural third-person subject form for feminine, They.  
**käiko:** plural third-person subject form for neutral, They.

### Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns always follow the noun they modify, and the noun they modify always having an article ahead of it.

#### **- Singular -**

- mä:** My / Mine.  
**shä:** Your / Yours.  
**äxa:** His.  
**ÿxy:** Her.

#### **- Plural -**

- mäkai:** Our / Ours.  
**shäkai:** Your / Yours.  
**käxa:** Their / Theirs.

Interrogative Pronouns

**zämo:** What?

**zÿma:** Why?

**öpu:** Where?

**ökra:** When?

**ünta:** How?

**üntaka:** How much?

**üntakai:** How many?

**äsikli:** Singular masculine, Who? Which? Which one?

**ÿsikli:** Singular feminine, Who? Which? Which one?

**ösikli:** Singular neutral, Who? Which? Which one?

**äsiklai:** Plural masculine, Who? Which?

**ÿsiklai:** Plural feminine, Who? Which?

**ösiklai:** Plural neutral, Who? Which?

Demonstrative Pronouns

**akäi:** singular (near) masculine pronouns, This/This one/Him.

**ÿkäi:** singular (near) feminine pronouns, This/This one/Her.

**ökai:** singular (near) neutral pronouns, This/This one/It.

**käika:** plural (near) masculine pronouns, These.

**käiky:** plural (near) feminine pronouns, These.

**käiko:** plural (near) neutral pronouns, These.

**äktai:** singular (not near) masculine pronouns, That/That one/Him.

**ÿktai:** singular (not near) feminine pronouns, That/That one/Her.

**öktai:** singular (not near) neutral pronouns, That/That one/It.

**aktäika:** plural (not near) masculine pronouns, Those.

**ÿktäiky:** plural (not near) feminine pronouns, Those.

**öktäiko:** plural (not near) neutral pronouns, Those.

Indefinite Pronouns

**ëlme:** Every/Any/Each.

**elmëssi:** Everyone/Anyone.

**elmeväho:** Everything/Anything.

**herhaväho:** Something.

**älno:** Other/Another.

**hërha:** Some/Few.

**onössi:** No one/Nobody.

**herhässi:** Someone.

**onoväho:** Nothing.

## The Prepositions

**nä:** At/In/To.

**lÿno:** Till/Until.

**kömi:** After.

**äldu:** Instead of.

**kaälo:** About/During/Against.

**mälliikna:** Equal to/Up to.

**dörma:** Far, away.

**därho:** Right.

**vërho:** Up/Over/Above.

**naärdö:** Beside/Next to.

**asraäh:** Before.

**nirä:** For.

**tëro:** Towards/To.

**vÿrso:** Despite.

**vüdo:** From/Since/Of.

**mölnö:** Without.

**märdo:** Near/Nearby.

**herhöpu:** Somewhere.

**sÿrho:** Left.

**nürho:** Down/Beneath/Below.

**ënhö:** Between/Among.

**molthëra:** Together/Along

## The Conjunctions

**nÿn:** To.

**väl:** And.

**rÿmo:** But.

**mölo:** With.

**dürlo:** Because.

**jäkhi:** Yet/Still/However.

**okrëlme:** Whenever/When.

**dëla:** Videlicet/Viz/To wit.

**ëni:** If.

**häni:** Or/Either.

**ërha:** So/Thus.

**ölha:** That/Aught.

**vÿldo:** Then/Therefore.

**aäno:** So that/In order to.

**önmas:** Nor/Neither.

**ülda:** As/As if,/Since.

## The Adverbs

### Adverbs of Time

**ökra:** When.

**altäkrimma:** Today.

**vaagülo:** Late.

**herhröno:** Sometime.

**älta:** Now.

**oftülo:** After.

**faagülo:** Early.

**kaitabrüha:** Always.

### Adverbs of Place

**öpu:** Where/Which.

**edmë:** There.

**jüldro / jüldrollöra:** In / Inside.

**vërho:** Up.

**klërmo:** Behind.

**herhöpu:** Somewhere.

**rämo:** Here.

**elmöpu:** Everywhere.

**xändro / xändrollöra:** Out / Outside.

**nürho:** Down.

**psërma:** In front of.

## Nouns

Atlantian nouns are divided to the three genders, - masculine, feminine, neutral -, singular, plural, and the three active cases, - nominative, genitive and accusative -, exactly as the articles. But most of the times, Nouns are stay to their original state, with the article ahead of it to define everything. When you do not want, - or have -, to use the article, the article itself goes after the noun and amalgamates with it.

- Masculine -	- Singular -	- Plural -
Nominative:	the road / ä käro / kära	the roads / kä käro / karöka
Genitive:	the road / äs käro / käras	the roads / käi käro / karökai
Accusative:	the road / äs käro / käras	the roads / äkli käro / karäkli

- Feminine -	- Singular -	- Plural -
Nominative:	the wheel/ÿ teärha/teärhy	the wheels/ kä teärha /tearhäka
Genitive:	the wheel/ÿs teärha/teärhys	the wheels/ käi teärha /tearhäkai
Accusative:	the wheel/ÿs teärha/teärhys	the wheels/ ÿkli teärha /tearhÿkli

- Neutral -	- Singular -	- Plural -
Nominative:	the child/ö kädrio/kädrioo	the children/kä kädrio/kadriöka
Genitive:	the child/ös kädrio/kädrios	the children/käi kädrio/kadriökai
Accusative:	the child/ös kädrio/kädrios	the children/ökli kädrio/kadriökli

Also, when a noun takes a physical form, you simply add a -dre or a -dom to the ending.

{therapy-therapist / zëlila-zelilädöm | travel - traveller | asända - asandädre }  
 {writing-writer/ënilo - enilädre | science-scientist / klamänta-klamantädöm }

## Adjectives

Adjectives are words used to describe the meaning of a noun and always comes ahead of it. The adjectives have also three genders, singular, plural and the three active cases, but they only defined by the article, or the article which is amalgamate with the noun. Sometimes, when the one of the two auxiliary verbs, - “am” and “have” -, is in the sentence, the definition comes from those and there is no need for an article at all.

{The bigger sister of mine. | ÿ axeldötero älmiky mä.}  
 {His tiny dog. | Ö panothërta bedräska äxa.}  
 {Every Atlantian is special. | Ëlme Atläntiko tänhaa misaälti.}  
 {The exceptional beauty of your horse. | ÿ virysmothërta hälas shä.}  
 {Do you have grimy emotions for him? | Zätaa jünagöhra numäthoka nir'äktai?}



## Adjective Degrees

For most of the adjectives there are two upgrading degrees, comparison and superlative. The way to use them is easy. For comparative degree you add -tero at the end, and for superlative degree you add -therta.

- Positive -	- Comparative -	- Superlative -
osbenöhra (good)	osbenotëro (better)	osbenothërta (best)
oskanöhra (bad)	oskanotëro (worse)	oskanothërta (awful)
bisköhra (much)	biskotëro (too much)	biskothërta (full)
panöhra (little)	panotëro (less)	panothërta (least)
axeldöhra (big)	axeldotëro (bigger)	axelclothërta (biggest)
oxeldöhra (small)	oxeldotëro (smaller)	oxelclothërta (smallest)

## The Verbs

The Atlantian verbs, - as most of the verbs in all languages -, used to define the tense. We achieve that with the simple way of adding an ending. The definition of the gender, singular or plural is defined by the article, exactly as the nouns. The only difference is we cannot avoid the article, - with the only exception the auxiliary verbs "am" and "have" -, unless we are in the middle of a conversation and the gender, - singular or plural -, has already been defined.

## Tenses

### The Present Tenses

- a) **The Present** is considered as a basic form of the verb and is equivalent to the English Present and Present continuous tenses.

{I want my red sceptre. | Ëlo illÿthaa ö mërka rëgiila mä.}  
 {Are you ready for the tour? | Vëlpaa jekimöhra nirä ö täsanda?}  
 {All kids play together at the valley. | Käita kädrio balnäkaa molthëra ÿs kilüm.}

- b) **The Perfect** tense is used to denote an event of the past which was a relation on the present. In that case we always add the ending -tri to the verb.

{I have been evolved as human being. | Zäsaa apelkaättri ülda hümi.}  
 {He shone through his actions. | Äkai permaättri türva dredÿkli äxa.}  
 {They transferred their belongings already. | Käika mentenaättri kajjeki kä bevlätha shä.}

## The Past Tenses

- a) **The Imperfect** tense denotes that the verb was occurring in the past continuously. In that case we add the ending -rith to the verb.

{I was looking at the stars all night. | Ęlo alökaärith kä shäro ö dürimma käita.}  
 {Falamanha was moving her wings. | Ÿ Falamänha giilväärith kä ränga Ÿxy.}

- b) **The Past, Aorist** tense denotes that the verb happened once in the past. It corresponds both English Past tense and English Perfect. In that case only, we add the ending -rian to the verb.

{She walked towards the mountain. | Ÿkai rievlaärian tēr' ö moödra.}  
 {The pirates conquered the galaxy. | Pirattumädreka kraazhaärian äs galäktusa.}  
 {Elan knew how to solve a problem. | Ÿ Elän elekhaärian ünta nä prüzkaa ö pröbligö.}

- c) **The Past Perfect** tense denotes an event of the past which occurred before another event of the past. Here we always add the ending -tri to the verb.

{Aurora sacrificed herself. | Oröra sangarkaätri kvälo Ÿxy.}  
 {He released the animal from its shackles. | Äkai elkentaraätri ö amägusa vüdo rädneka shä.}

## The Future Tenses

- a) **The Future Durative** tense denotes that what the verb shows will be done continuously in the future. Again, we add the ending -rith to the verb.

{Nature will always be prevailing. | Ÿ ofÿssio kaitabrüha dëro fikraätaärith.}  
 {The Empire will be living eternally. | Ÿ Ambertänta dëro jörhaärith eollothöмна.}

- b) **The Punctual Future** tense denotes that what the verb show will be done in the future once or for a moment. Here, we use the basic verb without any extra ending, - exactly as the Present tense.

{Stanislav will find the prophecy. | Stänislav dëro märsaa Ÿs prüfuga.}  
 {Animals will live peacefully here. | Amagusäka dëro jörhaa erithnöмна räмо.}

- c) **The Future Perfect** tense denotes that what the verb shows will be done in the future before something else. Once again, we add the ending -tri to the verb.

{She will have controlled the time. | Dëro zÿstoa iderhaätri äs hröno.}  
 {I will have finished the manufacturing of the masks before she returns. |  
 Dëro zäsoa ehendaätri Ÿs ränglaba babülläkäi asraäh vëxapsaarthaärti Ÿktai.}

The Auxiliary Verb "have" (zäsa)

- Present -	- Past -	- Future -
<b>zäsa</b> (I have)	<b>zäsiia</b> (I had)	<b>dëro zäsoa</b> (I will have)
<b>zätaa</b> (You have)	<b>zätiia</b>	<b>dëro zätoa</b>
<b>zästaa</b> (He has)	<b>zästiia</b>	<b>dëro zästoa</b>
<b>zÿstaa</b> (She has)	<b>zÿstiia</b>	<b>dëro zÿstoa</b>
<b>zöstaa</b> (It has)	<b>zöstiia</b>	<b>dëro zöstoa</b>
<b>zäsnaa</b> (We have)	<b>zäsniia</b>	<b>dëro zäsnoa</b>
<b>zätnaa</b> (You have)	<b>zätniia</b>	<b>dëro zätnoa</b>
<b>zäskaa</b> (They have, M)	<b>zäskiia</b>	<b>dëro zäskoa</b>
<b>zÿskaa</b> (They have, F)	<b>zÿskiia</b>	<b>dëro zÿskoa</b>
<b>zöskaa</b> (They have, N)	<b>zöskiia</b>	<b>dëro zöskoa</b>

The Auxiliary Verb "am" (fälmaa)

- Present -	- Past -	- Future -
<b>fälmaa</b> (I am)	<b>fälmiia</b> (I was)	<b>dëro fälmoa</b> (I will be)
<b>vëlpa</b> (You are)	<b>vëlpiia</b> (You were)	<b>dëro vëlpoa</b>
<b>tänhaa</b> (He is)	<b>tänhiia</b>	<b>dëro tänhoa</b>
<b>tÿnhaa</b> (She is)	<b>tÿnhiiia</b>	<b>dëro tÿnhoa</b>
<b>tönhaa</b> (It is)	<b>tönhiia</b>	<b>dëro tönhoa</b>
<b>fälga</b> (We are)	<b>fälgiia</b>	<b>dëro fälgoa</b>
<b>vëlfa</b> (You are)	<b>vëlfiia</b>	<b>dëro vëlfoa</b>
<b>tändaa</b> (They are, M)	<b>tändiia</b>	<b>dëro tändoa</b>
<b>tÿndaa</b> (They are, F)	<b>tÿndiia</b>	<b>dëro tÿndoa</b>
<b>töndaa</b> (They are, N)	<b>töndiia</b>	<b>dëro töndoa</b>

As you already noticed from the examples above, we do not use the auxiliary verbs the same way as in English. Also, the two auxiliary verbs are used as they are at the respective tenses, - above -, and take no endings. Plus, because of their uniqueness, they help us avoid the article in many cases as they define the gender, plural etc.

Punctuation

The Atlantian punctuation has accentuation. They use (¨) over a vowel, sometimes there are two. The comma, where they use (^). The colon, where they use (\*). Finally, during dialog you use (~~) to separate it from description or narration. Everything else is identical to English language.

Numerals**- Numbers -**

0  
1  
2  
3  
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40  
50  
60  
70  
80  
100  
200  
300  
1.000  
1.000.000  
1.000.000.000

**- Cardinals -**

giilnö  
issi  
feënto  
thýrr  
laäka  
ühaal  
rirrö  
zökku  
givvä  
dënn  
sýssa  
haäma  
vilaäm  
sýssa thýrr  
sýssa laäka  
sýssa ühaal  
sýssa rirrö  
sýssa zökku  
sýssa givvä  
sýssa dënn  
feënto-lo  
feënto-lo issi  
feënto-lo feënto  
thýrr-lo  
laäka-lo  
ühaal-lo  
rirrö-lo  
zökku-lo  
givvä-lo  
sýssa-ma  
feënto-ma  
thýrr-ma  
sýssa-völ  
sýssa-tëro  
sýssa-thërta

**- Ordinals -**

giilnöhra  
issöhra  
feentöhra  
thýrröhra  
laaköhra  
uhaalöhra  
rirröhra  
zökköhra  
givvöhra  
dennöhra  
syssöhra  
haamöhra  
vilaamöhra  
sýssa thýrröhra  
sýssa laaköhra  
sýssa uhöhra  
sýssa rirröhra  
sýssa zökköhra  
sýssa givvöhra  
sýssa dennöhra  
feënto-löhra  
feënto-lo issöhra  
feënto-lo feentöhra  
thýrr-löhra  
laäka-löhra  
ühaa-löhra  
rirrö-löhra  
zökku-löhra  
givvä-löhra  
sýssa-möhra  
feënto-möhra  
thýrr-möhra  
sýssa-möhra  
sýssa-teröhra  
sýssa-thertöhra

**Multiplicative:**

feëntoplö (double, twofold)	thýrrplö (triple, threefold)
laäkaplö (quadruple, fourfold)	ühaalplö (fivefold)
rirröplö (sixfold)	sýssaplö (tenfold)
sýssa-maplö (a hundredfold)	sýssa-volplö (a thousandfold)

**Collective Nouns:**

issimüla (unite)	feentotänkto (a couple, a pair)
thýrrtänkto (a set of three, trio)	laakatänkto (a set of four)
syssatänkto (a set of ten)	vilaamtänkto (a dozen)
feënto-lotänkto (a score)	sýssa-matänkto (a hundred)
sýssa-voltänkto (a thousand)	sýssa-terotänkto (a million)

