

# Learn to Read Aerican

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## Preface

Learn to Speak Aerican with easy Phrases

Like an Aerican such as:

Be silly!

---És ßarīfō!

(Formal greeting) (pronounced eith-SAH-ri-FO)

Be happy!

---Ralüté!

(General greetings, pronounced RA-lyu-TEI)

I am too ridiculous.

---Bin ser rédakulō vō.'

(Apology, pronounced Vin-ther-REI-dah-KOO-lo-WO)

For my silliness.

---Dīya mæßarīfōm'

fom. ) (Idiom, please, pronounced DEE-yah-MAI-sa-REE-

Home is Where I Hang my Towel !

---Ist liangé mætoijümimō vō var dōmōm!

## Silly Index

Nom.=nominative case

Acc.=accusative case

Abl.=ablative case

Dat.=dative case

Gender=for a noun, status of being living or non-living

Sg. =singular

Pl.=plural

The Aerican language is the language of the Aerican Empire. It is conlang constructed by a 17 year-old teenager named Theophilus Charles Birdwhistle, with the prior consent of His Imperial Majesty Doctor Eric Lis.

The language is currently under development. Grammatically, nouns have 2 genders(living and non-living nouns instead of masculine or feminine), three cases(nominative,accusative and ablative),and two numbers(singular and plural). Verbs have only three tenses: past, future and present. Aerican has no indefinite articles.

Although the grammar is more influenced by Latin, it is actually a mix of agglutinative language. Letters and phonetics are more similar to those of French and Eastern European languages. Aerican also borrowed words from Mandarin and Arabic.

## Section I. Phonetics

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### Chapter 1.

Although it may be a good idea to invent a new set of alphabets, apparently this will make learning Aerican more difficult. So, to make life easier for you guys, Aerican shall have all of the alphabet in English except for the letter Q, H, and W.

The best way to learn Aerican(and for any other languages) is to speak it with a group of native speakers, that is, the Aerican citizens. Unfortunately, due to regional and cultural differences, many Aericans speak with accent. For example, some pronounce the letter ć in the same way as they pronounce č; for others, they struggle with the ť, and that is okay.

Note: The pronunciations, compared to those in English, are underlined. K,t,p are unaspirated. Some Aericans may find it more comfortable to pronounce them in an aspirated way.

A, a pronounced as in father

Æ,æ pronounced as in Ireland, like in Classical Latin.

B,b is pronounced as 'v' in English (very), like β in Modern Greek.

C,c pronounced as 'rats's' and 'Tsar', never a hard C like in 'classical', or in 'city'

Č,č pronounced as ch in church.

Ć,ć. This sound is pronounced like ć in Serbian, Polish or etc. It's very similar to č but it seems to be softer, or lighter.

D,d pronounced as in English.

E,e pronounced as in 'wet'.

É,é pronounced as in French, or in hate.

F,f pronounced as in English.

G, g pronounced as the English 'g' for 'good'

Ł,ł is found in languages like Polish. However, it's not pronounced as 'w' as it is in Polish. This unique sound is found in Native American languages, and is pronounced as the alphabet tlh in Klingon language. Your tongue touches the roof of your mouth and let air flow through.

I,i is short, like 'sit'.

Ī,ī is long, as 'feet', usually used in the prefix -īn.

J,j as 'just' in English.

K,k, L,l, M,m, N,n as in English

O,o as in 'hot' in British English, rare in American.

Ō,ō as in 'cold'.

Ö,ö pronounced as in German, not found in English.

P, p as in English .

R,r as in French or German

S,s pronounced as in 'teeth', not as in 'soft'. The combination S,ß is pronounced as 'smoke' in English, but is rarely found. Unless it is specified, all capital s is pronounced as in 'think'

Š,š pronounced as 'Short' in English.

T,t is not aspirated.

U,u as 'food' in English, never as in 'luck' or 'put'

Ü,ü. English doesn't have this sound, but Mandarin, German and French do.

V,v pronounced as 'w' in English, like in Classical Latin.

X,x is pronounced as in Mandarin. It is like an even lighter version of ć. You let your air flow through with your teeth closed and your tongue touching the lower part of your teeth.

Y, y pronounced as the English 'y' in 'yellow'.

Z,z as in English.

Ao is pronounced as the English 'how' while oi for the English 'point'. Sometimes ee is used to pronounce the sound as in ī, such as in the plural 4th person pronoun zee, but it's rare.

An apostrophe ' is used in prefixes & suffixes, and to separate two vowels, except for iō,ia,ua,uo.

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## Chapter 2. Practice your pronunciation.

Now, you can start practicing your Aerican by reading some basic phrases out loud to get a sense of what Aerican sounds like. Beware of the fact that the 'b' sound and 's' sound in Aerican are pronounced differently.

Réja! Yes.

Mō! No!

Sarīfō'itim. Silinism (The capital S is β)

Ærika. I. Aerican, Aerican

Æpératō. I. Emperor. Æpératōs. n. Empire.

Ćéginō. I. Penguin

Eléfantō. I. Elephant

Sénatō I. Senator

Sénatōs. n. Senate

Lōgačés. n. Government

Farlūs. n. Law. Grandafarlūs. n. Constitution

Šanter. To sing

Vōlar. To fly.

Yīnšep. n. Oxygen, air.

Agua. n. Water. Paragua. n. Parrwater

Ralüté/ralütes! Hello, hi, be happy!

Due to regional differences, some Aericans may pronounce a nostril sound when they encounter 'ng', but that's not a big problem.

Also, other Aericans may roll their 'r', although the standard pronunciation of the Aerican 'r' is pronounced in the same as in French.

In addition, Aerican has three cases, one of which is called 'the accusative case'. When you call someone, you use the accusative case. Since many Aerican nouns & names end in vowels, you simply add a suffix -t to their names when you are calling them!

**Ralüté, Érikōt! Hello, Eric! (DO NOT say: Ralüté, Érikō!)**

Their names are often accompanied by a ö. The ö is rarely seen in Aerican words but is used in exclamations.

**Kebina, ö Ærika! Be well, oh Aeric!**

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## Chapter 3. Greetings.

When you think you're ready, try practicing some of these phrases below to your friends... Some have different singular and plural forms. They are pretty silly, of course.

1. **És/eštas Barīfō!** This is an imperative mood which means 'Be silly!'. However, since Aericans use so-called idioms, it's actually a formal form of greeting, often used in formal occasions. It's quite like the French 'salut' because it's used both for 'hello' and 'goodbye'. (Nevertheless, since és is the 2nd person singular form of eré, to be, if you want to say 'hello/goodbye' to more than one person, you have to use eštas Barīfō.)
2. **Ralüté/ralütes!** Literal meaning means 'Be happy!' Actual meaning: Hello, Hi! Used in both formal and informal situations. Again, if you want to say hello to one person, use ralüté; ralütes for more than one person. Derived from the infinitive ralüter.
3. **Ōla!** This is an informal form of 'hello'.
4. **Ćiao!** This is an informal form of greeting. It means both 'hello' and 'goodbye'.

5. **Vé?** This is the kind of greeting you use when pick up a phone call. Example--'Vé?This is Sheldon...'
6. **Kebina/kebinas!** Literal meaning: be well! Actual meaning: Bye, see you! Neither formal nor informal. Derived from the infinitive kebinar.
7. **Kanar bō né vō!** See you(sg.)!
8. **És čō ni?** How are you(sg.)? (Informal)
9. **És énōra sané ni?** Are you sane enough? When an Aerican say this to you they don't actually want to know whether you're sane or not. In fact, this a formal way of saying 'how're you' compared to 'és čō ni'
10. **Kebina vō/Bin ser sané vō.** Say 'I am well/I am very sane' if you want to give a positive response to the Aerican 'how are you'.
11. **Vō silentō.** Literal meaning: 'I silent/mute (myself)'. This is a formal way of saying 'I'm sorry/I apologize.'
12. **Bin ser rédakulō vō.** I am too/very ridiculous. This is an apology used for both formal and informal situations.
13. **Vōt pardō!** Excuse me/pardon/I'm sorry! This conveys more of the meaning of 'excuse me' rather than 'I'm sorry'. When it's used as an apology, it's more informal, whereas if it's used as 'excuse me', it is neither formal nor informal.
14. **Mé és/eštas mīeletō.** Don't be crazy(meaning: I forgive you.)
15. **De nada.** 'That's alright'.
16. **Anšanté né vō.** I'm glad to meet you(sg.)/nice to meet you(sg.).
17. **Né gratulō vō!** Congratulations! Lit. I congratulate you(sg.),
18. **Danké né vō!** Thank you(sg.)!
19. **Olé rūba.** You're welcome.
20. **Dīya mæβarīfōm.** For my silliness. This means 'please' in Aerican.
21. **Züper!** Super/wow!
22. **Bōnaf Asamaf!** Good morning!
23. **Bōnaf gogōnaf!** Good afternoon!
24. **Bōnaf ūgatamaf!** Good evening!
25. **Bōnaf nōčesaf!** Good night!
26. **Dīya kujū βarīfōm...?** For whose silliness...? A common misinterpretation of this is to understand it as 'what the hell...?' It's in fact a way of saying 'why', and it's neither negatively asking something nor a complaint.
27. **Ö simpanaf mīeletōf!** Oh crazy world! This is like the English exclamation 'oh my god/Jesus/etc.' When used negatively, it becomes more of a complaint and conveys the meaning of 'f\*\*k off/go to hell'.
28. **Pilkul.**adv. Of course/certainly/sure.

## Section II. Grammar

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### Chapter 1. Pronouns in Aerican in the nominative form.

Aerican is a crazy language! There're three types of 'we', two of which are often considered to be fourth person pronouns. These pronouns are in their nominative case(Aerican has three cases, see chapter

Singular

1st person vō I (exclusive)

2nd person ni You, singular.

3rd person lit/ta he/they/she/it

4th person zer I+you

Plural

1st person vōmō we, exclusive

2nd person nimō you, plural

3rd person lis/tamō

4th person zee We+you.

Pronouns

Aerican does not distinguish the difference between he/she/they. All living things share the same pronouns: Lit/lis. Nevertheless, lit doesn't necessarily mean he/she/they, it means 'it' when it refers to cells, fungī, or bacteria, as cells and fungī are considered to be living things in Aerican grammar. As long as something is capable of being a living thing, lit is used, so prokaryotes and vegetables are all considered to be living. If a noun is not considered to be living, ta/tamō are used, for example, a rock.

There's a kind of a 4th person in Aerican:zer/zee. Although it's not technically a 4th person, we write it as a 4th person to separate it from the usual 'we'. Vō/vōmō exclude the 'You' in the sentence, but zer/zee do not.

Let's look at another example. Imagine you were talking to somebody about what you and your friends had done yesterday. You might say...

'We went to the park yesterday.'

Clearly, 'we' in this sentence excludes the person you are talking to. In Aerican, vōmō is used in this case, as the person you are talking to did not go to the park. However, if they had also gone to the park, zee would've been used.

This is extremely rare in languages and is found only in a few Native American/East Asian languages. This may seem confusing, but it is put into the Aerican language to make the grammar more unique, and somehow, well, more chaotic, and to add more elements of other languages around the world, as the Empire is multilingual. It's more commonly used in daily conversations or speeches (if you could find someone speaking Aerican) as an inclusive language. It's used in overall generalization as well (e.g. We all know that the Earth is

round.) Try to think of saying to someone (the 'you' in zer/zee) 'We are all friends' and 'Let's (we+you) do this!' Although it's not technically zer/zee, it's pretty close.

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## Chapter 2. Verb conjugations in present tense.

### Verbs

Most verbs only have two forms in the present tense to distinguish plural from singular. A verb has only 3 tenses: past, present and future. The present tense can be translated as either 'do something' or 'doing something'.

Regular American verbs ending in -er, -ar or -ōr. This is to make verb conjugations easier to learn. Their conjugations are shown below.

### Šanter, to sing

#### Present singular

1st person Šanté vō. I sing, am singing.

2nd person Šanté ni. You (sg.) sing, etc.

3rd person Šanté lit/ta. He/she/they (sg.)/it sings, etc.

4th person Šanté zer. I+you sing.

#### Present plural

1st person Šantes vōmō. We sing

2nd person Šantes nimō. You (pl.) sing

3rd person Šantes lis/tamō. They sing.

4th person Šantes zee. We+you sing.

### Pardōr To excuse, pardon.

#### Present singular

1st person Pardō vō. I excuse, pardon, am excusing...

2nd person Pardō ni. You excuse, etc.

3rd person Pardō lit/ta. He/she/they/it excuses...

4th person Pardō zer. I+you excuse

#### Present plural

1st person Pardōs vō. We excuse, etc.

2nd person Pardōs nimō. You (pl.) excuse...

3rd person Pardōs lis/tamō. They excuse...

4th person Pardōs zee. We+you excuse...

### Kanar, to look at, to see

1st person Kana vō. I see, look at, am seeing, etc.

2nd person Kana ni. You (sg.) see, etc.  
3rd person Kana lit/ta. He/she/they/it sees...  
4th person Kana Zer. I+you see.

1st person Kanas vōmō. We see.  
2nd person Kanas nimō. You(pl.) see.  
3rd person Kanas lis/tamō. They see.  
4th person Kanas zee. We+you see.

The -er verbs, in present singular, have their e change into é. Plural forms of a verb are formed by removing the -r of the verb and replace it with a -s. Notice the difference between travæler and labōrar(the latter one refers to more of manual work)  
Here're some verbs in Aerican. You can practice conjugating them if you like.

Ćéginō bin vō. Natata rüçō vō. Æcésac et kucurō vō. Come vō. Régnas æcésimō céginōj.

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Cerar. To watch.                 | Natatar. To swim.  |
| Amular. To walk.                 | Sījagérer. To catch.   |
| Travæler. To work(mind), travel. | Ærücinar. To spring.   |
| Labōrar. To work (physical)      | Kanar. To look.  |
| Régnar. To rule, to govern.      | Šanter. To sing  |
| Ćavīnater. To learn              | Régardōr. To use electronic devices(e.g. iPad, phones, or TV);may or may not carry a direct object |
| Īntéllegōr. To understand.       |  |
| Kucurōr. To run.                 |  |
| Salulōr. To jump.                |  |

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## Chapter 3. Conjugation of eré and bib

### Present Singular

1st person ... bin vō. I am...  
2nd person ...és ni You(sg.) are...  
3rd person...ist lit/ta he/she/it is, they(sg.) are...  
4th person ...ésumu zer. I+you are(we)

### Plural

1st person ... ésumu vōmō. We are...  
2nd person ...eštās nimō. You(pl) are  
3rd person ...sont lis/tamō. They are.  
4th person ...ésumu zee. We+you are.

Bib, to will(in English, this infinitive form does not exist), to be about to be

singular

1st person ...bō vō. I will

2nd person ...ba ni. You(sg.) will

3rd person ...bi lit/ta He/she/it/they(sg.) will

4th person ...ba zer. I+you will(we)

Plural

1st person ...alō vōmō we will

2nd person ...alé nimō. You(pl.) will

3rd person ...ba lis/tamō. They will

4th person ...ba zee. We+you will

The three 'we' share the same form of eré, ésumu. The second, fourth person singular and the third, fourth person plural share the same form of bib, ba.

You may have noticed the word order is different from that in English: The verbs come before the subject. This is because Aerician often follows the VOS word order: verb-object-subject, whereas in many languages, like English, the word order is subject-verb-object. The second most commonly used word order is OVS, as the last word is emphasized the most in Aerician. Again, these are rare combinations, but it is picked so that Aerician grammar would be unique. In reality, of course, the word order can be changed due to the declensions, as long as the meaning of the sentence would not be ambiguous.

Bib is an auxiliary verb which follows the infinitive. Nevertheless, bib is often considered to be the future tense of eré. As a result it's an exception that when you use it you don't need to add an eré(Aericians don't say eré bō céginō vō, they say **bō céginō vō, I will be a penguin.**)

In the irregular verb eré(to be) and bib(will), because the some forms of verbs are different, so sometimes the subject can be abbreviated. For instance, eštas céginōj clearly means 'you are penguins' with céginōj being the plural nominative form of 'penguins', as there are no other form of eré which is the same as eštas. In this sentence, 'nimō' is absent.

*Sont/ist, when placed at the end of the the sentence, has the meaning of 'there are/is'.*

**Céginōj sont. There're penguins.**

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## Chapter 4. Genders, Numbers and Future tense

Nouns

All Aerician nouns are classified into two (grammatical)genders. But instead of them being masculine or feminine, like in the Romance languages or in Russian, the two grammatical genders are living things or non-living things. Jobs, animals and plants are naturally

considered to be living things, while rocks, electronic devices or buildings are considered to be non-living things.

**For convenience, we'll refer to the state of being either living or non-living 'gender'.**

All living things end in vowels, mostly in -ō and -a, but some end in -ü, é or -æ. When they are in their plural forms a -j is added. All singular non-livings end in consonants, when they are in their plural form -iβ is added. Compare these two:

Ćéginō, l. penguin.

Sæf, n. pen.

Ćéginōj, l. penguins.

Sæfiβ, n. Pens.

The auxiliary verb *bib* is used to describe the future when it's connected to an infinitive. This chart shows only one verb, *šanter*, to sing. Other verbs all form their future tense in the same way.

Soit. But.

Yésik. Adv. Also.

Kaj. And. This links two sentences or words with the same case together.

Dar. Now.

Močiš. Soon.

Æpératō. l. Emperor

You can now start using some Aerican in your daily life...Try this: Eštas ćéginōj kaj dar bin étudiatō vō. Močis bō gōčéntatō. Soit Æpératō ist lit. Ist Érik.

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## Chapter 5

Living-Declension noun

Like verbs, nouns change forms in Aerican depending on their usage in a sentence.

Declension is the changing of the form of a [word](#), generally to express its [syntactic function](#) in the sentence, by way of some [inflection](#) (such as adding suffixes to a noun). If you have already learnt, for example, Russian, Latin or German, you should be familiar with this concept. If not, you may search more about declensions online.

Aerican has only two declensions. Living declension nouns always end in vowels. Often, they end in -ō or -a.

Aerican has 3 cases: the nominative, the accusative and the ablative case. Although this seems limited and this made the language more difficult, they govern the Aerican Language to give the language greater flexibility of word order in order to match the Empire's culture.

The nominative is often used as the subject of a sentence, representing the person or thing that performs the action of the verb (e.g. **I** sit in a chair.) All prepositions are followed by the nominative case except for the prepositions which are related to locations. In addition, nominative cases can be linked using forms of the verb eré: **Écrīatō ist dīpersōna. That person is a writer.**

The accusative is used when someone or something is receiving the action. In **Amas avéveč zee. We all love birds.** Avéveč is the accusative plural. The accusative is used after prepositions that are associated with locations as well, especially when there are multiple ablative cases in a sentence. E.g. En Ærikał jusa vō. I live in Aerica, with en+Ærikał being the accusative case. The accusative case has another essential use in daily conversations: It's used as the vocative case in Greek or Polish, like when you call somebody's name, you address them by the accusative, not the nominative or ablative: **Ralüté, Érikōt Æpératō!**  
**Hello, Emperor Eric! Kebina, Ærikał! Be well, Aerica!**

The Ablative case is the same as in Latin, but does not appear as frequently as in Latin. It has several meanings: 1.location(Paraguanat labōra kakatō. The musician works in Parrwater.);2. Means, sometimes used in passive voice(by 'what': The boy writes **with a pen.**);3. with whom: I go to the shopping mall **with my friends**;4.comparison: Your plan is clearer **than light.**

The living-declension is used for vō/vōmō and nimō as well, but not for ni, since ni has its own peculiar forms. The pronoun vōmō has a slightly different plural form.

Et. Conj. This only links two nouns with the same case together.

Gæron. Conj. Then, therefore.

Ōlar. To smell, detect.

Löger. To read.

Kanar. To look at, to see.

Šanter. To sing.

Comer. To eat.

Béjúcer. To drink

Værunor. To drive, ride.

Katō. l. Cat

Ła'ūnda. Dog

Utka. l. Duck

Rædac. n. Car.

Üpėjak. n. Freedom, liberty.

Manzana. l. Apples.

Mīr. n. Milk.

Kafé n. Coffee

Pīrō. l. Pear

Čæ. l. Tea

Taræ. l. Flower

Lila. l. Lily.

Rōza. l. Rose

Kana kaj come manzanaveč ni. You see and you eat apples.

Nō'amīnaj bėjūces čæł et kafét vōmō.

Kanas līlilaveč, mærozaveč et dīsolitaræveč lis.

Solitaræ l. Sunflower

Čavajō. l. Cabbage 🥬

Kōcarvé. l. Cucumber

ćügī. l. Fruit

Ronćügī. l. Tomato, from ćügī. Talaćügī. l.

Potato. Lonćügī. l. Dragon fruit.

Duōnam. n. Bread

Šup. n. Soup

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## Chapter 6. Non-living nouns & Word order.

Non-living declension.

Most non-living nouns end in consonants, so they use the non-living declension. They mostly end in -m, -s or -n but it's also possible for them to end in other consonants.

Some foreign names may end in consonants(e.g.Adam), so these names use the non-living declension. These people may feel more comfortable if they add a vowel to their name. In this way, Adam becomes Adamō, and Rōbert becomes Rōbertō.

Word order

A typical American sentence follows this word order: 1.Adverbs.2.verbs.3.Ablative case.4. Accusative case/object. 5.nominative case/subject. However, since words change forms depending on their usage, word order in American can be changed freely, without altering the meaning of the whole sentence. This happens especially when a writer/speaker wants to emphasise a word, or to create meters or rhymes for a poem. In this way, there's no guarantee that the word order for American would have the verb-object-subject order: it can be almost any word order.

Take this sentence, Eric drinks tea, as an example, with English word order compared to it.

1. Bėjūcé čæt Éřīkō. Drinks tea Eric. VOS, Verb-object-subject, a typical Aerican sentence.

2. Čæt bėjūcé Éřīkō. Tea drinks Eric. OVS

3. Éřīkō bėjūcé čæt. Eric drinks tea. SVO, as in English.

4. Éřīkō čæt bėjūcé. Eric tea drinks. SOV

5. Čæt Éřīkō bėjūcé. Tea Eric drinks. OSV

6. Bėjūcé Éřīkō čæt. Drinks Eric Tea. VSO

Now you see why it's good thing that Aerican change forms. In the 6 sentences, they all mean the same thing in Aerican—only the word order changed. However, in English, if the word order is changed, sometimes the meaning of whole sentence changes—just as in the second sentence!

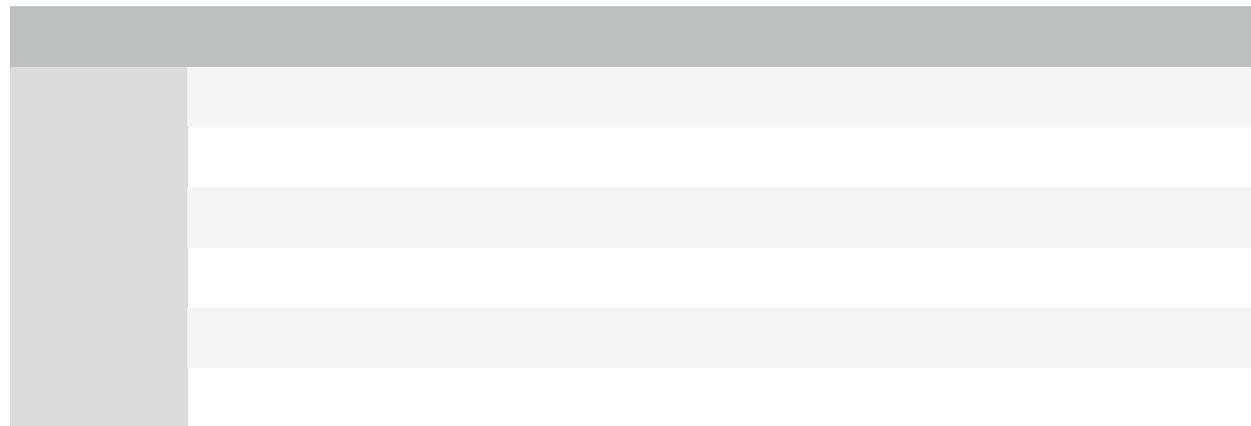
Nonetheless, the word order is not completely free. The word order can only be changed if doing so would not create ambiguity. In addition, the last word in Aerican is the most emphasised: by the changing the word order, you change the word you want to emphasise.

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## Chapter 7. Adjectives, genders, and more about word order.

Adjectives in Aerican.

All adjectives in their nominative forms end in vowels, regardless of whether the noun it describes is alive or unalive. However, their numbers, genders(alive vs unalive) and cases have to agree with the noun it describes. For example, you can say *bōnał écri'atōł* but not *bōnał écri'atō*. You can compare the declension of *bōna* by comparing *bōna écri'atō*(a good writer) and *bōna rædac*(a good car) in this chart below.



The living declension for adjectives is as same as for nouns. However, the non-living declension for adjectives is slightly different from non-living declension nouns. The first vowels in suffixes are removed for adjectives, so make sure you remember that.

Adjectives play another essential role in Aerican. Since all nouns are neutral in nature, Aerican doesn't have specific words for male and female. Adjectives are added to distinguish the genders.

*Maskulīna*. Adj. Masculine, male

Féminīnō. Adj. Feminine, female.

Nutrū. Adj. Gender-neutral, non-binary,intersex;do not confuse it with Nutrō, neutral(on an issue or opinion, for example, France stayed neutral in the war.)

Flukiō. Adj. Fluid, like a fluid;genderfluid,genderflux(when describing a person)

Oī'ajiciō. Adj. Agender

Ninū. I. A child. Masculīna ninū. A boy. Féminīnō ninū. A girl.

Ōmō. I. An adult

Persōna. I. A person

Gepatrō. I. A parent. Féminīnō gepatrō, mother

Amikū. A friend,spouse, lover;do not confuse it with drugō. Maskulina amikū: boyfriend.

Siplīnū. Sibling. Masculīna siplīnū. Brother.

Æpératō:emperor/empress. Féminīnō Æpératō, empress.

Word order

Adjectives usually come before the noun it describes, like in English (e.g. bōna écri'atō, a good writer). Nevertheless, since word order in Aerician can be changed freely, adjectives can often be separated from the noun it describes, as long as the meaning would not be made ambiguous.

Here's another example: Good Eric drinks green tea. (lū, green)

1. Béjücé lüt čæł bōna Érikō. VOS, a common Aerician word order.

2. Bōna béjücé lüt Érikō čæł. Good drinks green Eric tea.

3. Érikō čæł bōna béjücé lüt. Eric tea good drinks green.

These three sentences all mean the same thing—because an adjective has to agree with the gender, number and case it describes, even though bōna is separated from Érikō, we know bōna is describing Eric—since Érikō is the only noun of this sentence in its nominative form, which matches the form of bōna.

As you can see, the adjectives can be separated, while the meaning of the three sentences stay the same. However, if we change the sentence to Good Eric drinks green tea and eats an apple, then the word green(lüt) cannot be separated from tea(čæł), as the meaning would be ambiguous since we wouldn't be able to tell whether he's eating a green apple or drinking green tea. So, be careful with that.

Although this is not considered proper grammar, this may be used in poems, and some Aericians may amuse themselves by playing with adjectives.

Vocabulary:

Vunderba: wonderful

Magnifica=Eng

Significa=Eng

Fesa:tired

Klæna:small. Comparative:Mikrō

Granda:big. Comparative:giga

Bōna:good. Comparative: Méliō

Lætū: happy

Kalōkagafō:benevolent

Ōmōrfō: intelligent  
Vasīmu: handsome, pretty, beautiful, charming.  
Karīβmatū: charismatic  
Laṭakafō:ambiguous, unclear; laṭakafōm.n.ambiguity  
Aodakīō. Audacious, ambitious, bold  
Iratū:Angry. Iratūm,n,anger  
Drugōfō. Friendly  
Dasōndigō:capable,competent  
Timīdō. Scared, frightened  
Mala. Bad  
Lü. Green  
Yélō. Yellow.  
Écrīatō. l. Writer

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## Chapter 8. special nouns.

### Special nouns

Living-declension nouns are mostly living things, with a few exceptions, which you'll have to memorise. The exceptions include:

Names of places (e.g. Mikrovia,n. Kanada, n.)

Things not really considered to be living but are related to living things (e.g. aqua. n.

Water;karbō,n. Carbon, humans are carbon-based life forms.)

Nouns somewhere between living and non-living(for example, vīrō. n. Virus).

Food may be living or non-living.

Books, which are grammatically considered as living things, also fall under this category.

Kafé is considered non-living and uncountable when it is used as a drink, but if you refer to it as coffee beans, then it's alive. Books are considered to grammatically living as an exception. The name Ærīka, when used as a noun, is living as well, due to apparent reasons. The pronoun ta,tamō also fall into this category.

Some of these nouns 'pretend' to be living things, but are treated as non-living things. This means that when you are using adjectives to describe them, make sure they have the same

gender. As a result, you can only say malać vīrōnat(with a bad virus) but not malanat vīrōnat, since virus is non-living in Aerican grammar.

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## Chapter 9

Prepositions and prefixes.

Prepositions

All prepositions(e.g. En, lam) are governed by the nominative case unless they are related to locations. Some prepositions are used when there is more than one ablative case in a sentence to avoid overusing the ablative case. Here're some useful prepositions.

Del.+nom. of He is the son of Eric.

Lam. +nom. to. I give a gift to him. Death is similar to sleep. When Lam. +acc: I go to New York.

There're two ways to say 'in somewhere' in Aerican. One way to do that is to use the ablative case. Another way is to use the preposition en+acc. In, on, at; Eric lives in Montreal.

When En+nom:in what language. Lokuō en Ærika Las vō. I speak in Aerican.

A+nom. At what time. At nine o'clock, I brush my teeth. In spring, I pick flowers.

Ot+acc. Away from

Rata+nom. Until

Vī'atija+acc. towards

Amam+acc. In front of.

Biasmun+nom. On behalf of

Dīya+nom. For. I did this for Eric.

Darilu+acc. Into. He went into that house.

Eβ+nom. With someone or something, used only when there is more than one ablative case.

Paraguanat écrī'a sōsæfać eβ lidrugōj lit. He writes with his pen with his friends in

Parrwater; material. A goblet (made) of gold

Kiōkab+nom. About

Prefixes

Rather than using possessive pronouns, prefixes are used in Aerican, and the same is true for this/that. The third and fourth person possessive prefix doesn't distinguish singular from plural. These prefixes are used regardless of the cases/declensions used, and they're used for both living/non-living things.

Dī- prefix for a noun, meaning 'that/those'.

Ra- prefix for a noun, meaning 'this/these'.

Mæ- prefix, meaning 'my'

Tü- prefix, meaning 'your(sg.)'

Lī-prefix for a noun, meaning their(sg.&pl.)/his/her. This is used when something belongs to another 3rd person, not the subject of the sentence.

Sō- This shows a possession that belongs to the subject of a sentence.

Ta-prefix, its/their.



There're also other types of questions. You may find more useful to remember the following phrases. They are all non-declensionable, which means they do not change forms.

Eβé... 'ća? (Formal); Is it that, do you, does it?

Čo? How...?

Kogda? When...?

Klua? Which...? Declines in the same way as adjectives.

Kujü? Whose...?

Véša? Why

Kuōt? How many?

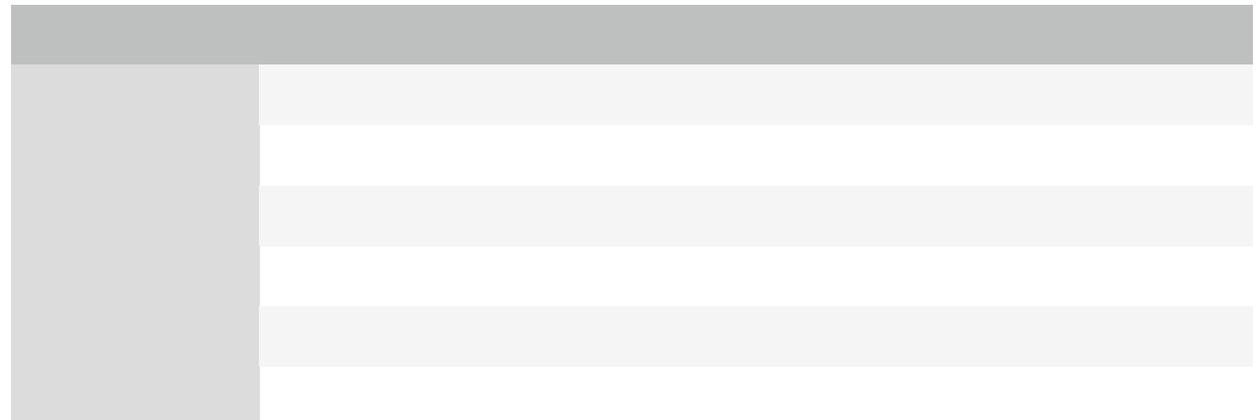
Var. Where.

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## Chapter 11. Eβé... 'ća? Interrogative and relative pronouns.

These pronouns are more complicated. Interrogative and relative pronouns share the same forms. The ablative kab is the same for all genders and numbers.

When asking questions, if you don't know whether the thing you are referring to is living or non-living, then assume it's living, and use the living form of the pronouns.



An auxiliary verb, eβé, is often used when asking questions, followed by a 'ća. It has no real meaning, but it's used in formal occasions, used quite like the English 'do you...?' and 'est-ce que' in French. It's also used to emphasise that the sentence you're saying is a question.

The 'ća doesn't have a specific meaning. It is attached to the last word of the question with an apostrophe, which cannot be removed, so make sure you remember this.

When asking questions, question words often stay where they are. If a speaker really wants to emphasise that they are asking a question, however, they change the word order so that the last word of a sentence is the interrogative word, never the first word. Compare these sentences:

Kanas ku'em zee?

Eβé kanas ku'em zee'ća? Whom do we see?

Ærīkaŕ régna daléga, Éríkō Līsō, ist æpératō del mīkrō'esnon.

Eβé kanas zee ku'em'ća?

Šantes daléga? Who is singing?

Ist kujü libérō? Whose book is this?

Ebé lögé kluat libérōt zer'ća? Whose book are we reading?

Lögé zer kluat libérōt?

Löges libérōt zee kogda régna Érikō. We are reading a book when Eric is ruling.

Ebé kanar alō Érikōt kogda'ća? When will we see Eric?

Régna dīmīkrō'esnonaf lit čo? How does he rule that micronation?

És roi'atō del ramīkrō'esnon véša? Why are you the king of this micronation?

Löges šdō zee? What are we reading?

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## Chapter 12

The irregular verb 'éboir' and 'vuloir', linking verbs, and punctuation.

The verb éboir, to have, to own is irregular. It means 'to have' in Aerican. Only 3rd person singular and plural have different forms.

Vuloir+acc/infinite, to want (something/to do something), conjugates in the same way.

### Linking verbs

A type of linking word in English is 'that'. One of its meaning is to show purposes or results(e.g. 'He did this that his mother reproached him' or 'They hid inside so that they could give her a surprise.'). Aerican uses the word łalō to link these two sentences together. You place łalō next to the subject of a sentence, mostly to the right. **Régna Érikō łalō eré bi œpératō del mīkrō'esnon lit. Eric rules so that he'll be the emperor of a micronation.**

Punctuations in Aerican.

In Aerican there is no comma splice nor run-on sentence — you may add a comma when you are linking two sentences, but it's up to you. Nevertheless, if you link two sentences together into one sentence, you must use a linking word, such as kaj, zat or vōj, otherwise it would be considered a grammatical error. Nevertheless, some Aericans like being silly, so they ignore this rule and it's their choice.

In addition, when someone says something, you use a colon+double quotes(:"), and your sentence should end in double quotes("). For example: X said: "..."

The inventor of this language, Theophilus C. Birdwhistle, decided that Aerican would have only one question and exclamation mark in the end, to make life easier for Aericans.

However, to better match the culture of the Aerican Empire, another form is also acceptable—An upside-down question/exclamation mark may be in front of a



Type 1: Evens that will probably/may happen. Examples of this include If it rains, we will stay at home. For Aerician these sentences are expressed in their future tense. But be careful, both verbs are expressed in their future form, unlike in English.

Šī régnar bi Érikō, ĩntéllégōr bō. If Eric rules(lit. If Eric will rule), I will understand.

Type 2. Facts that must happen. You use the present tense.

Šī calō Æcésaf ni, melta ta. If you heat the ice, it melts.

Type 3. Events that aren't likely to happen, or impossible events. You use the past tense, not the future or present tense.

Šī eré éboi avé ni, vōlar éboi lam Verdenaf ni. If you(sg.) were a bird, you would fly to Verden.

Šī löger éboi ralībérōt vō, ĩntéllégōr éboi Érikōt vō. If had read this book, I would have understood Eric.

Subjunctives may be used in other scenarios, not just in conditional clauses. For instance, if you think your wish is not likely to be true, then you're welcomed to say it in past tense.

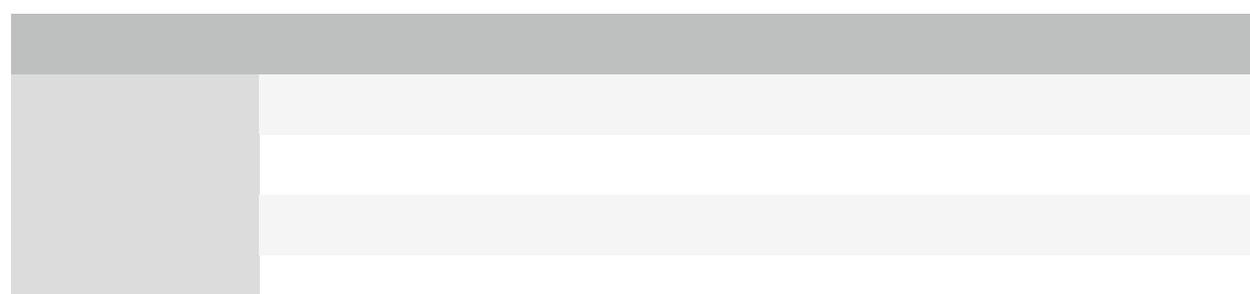
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## Chapter 15

Passive voice in Aerician.

So far, we've only looked at the active forms of Aerician verbs. The passive voice in present tense is formed simply by removing the last -r of the infinitive with -c. The forms of eré are placed next to the passive form of a verb, often to the right. The passive infinitive is formed by adding an -ī. The future and past tense of passive voice are formed by forms of bib/éboir+passive infinitive.

If you want to say something is done by someone/something, you use væ+nom. Kanac ist væ gepatrōj. It is seen by my parents. Sī jagérerī éboit væ vō dī ĩnsek dō. That insect was caught by me.



The passive forms of éboir and vuloir are ébō and vulō.

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## Chapter 16 .

Numerals in Aerician.

Numbers are considered to be non-declensionable adjectives in Aerician. This means they have only one form, unlike other adjectives.

Mō. Nothing;no;zero.

Ya. One

Ducé. Two.

Trés. Three.

Tetra. Four.

Repta. Five.

Lō. Six

Xīb. Seven

Bar. Eight

Jō. Nine

Dīβ. Ten.

Mōdīβ-ya. Eleven

Mōdīβ-ducé. Twelve

Ducédīβ-trés. Thirty-three

Some numbers are connected by a hyphen in Aerican.

The word mō has several meanings. When used as numbers, it means zero.

Then here's another question: How to say frequency and ordinal numbers in Aerican?

For words such as 'once' or 'twice', you put the word tōd to the right of the cardinal number. For example, when you put tōd next to dīβ, and meaning of dīβ tōd becomes 'ten times'.

Ordinal numbers are formed in a similar way. You place the word 'clot' next to a cardinal number and that's it.

Koilupu means 'hour/o'clock' in Aerican, usually accompanied by a preposition 'a'.

**A+number+koilupu: A jō koilupu del nōčes, šanté vō. At nine o'clock at night, I sing.**

For more about numerals, please read the Aerican Dictionary.

Tetradiβ. Forty

Reptadiβ. Fifty...

Cent. A hundred

Cent-lōdīβ. 160

Cent-xībdiβ-bar.178.

Jōcent-jōdīβ-jō.999

Mīl. A thousand.

Mīl-tretracent-trésdīβ-repta. 1435.

Mega. 10<sup>6</sup>

Point.=Eng.

Mō point repta tetra. 0.54.

Dīβ tæm... Ten to the power of....

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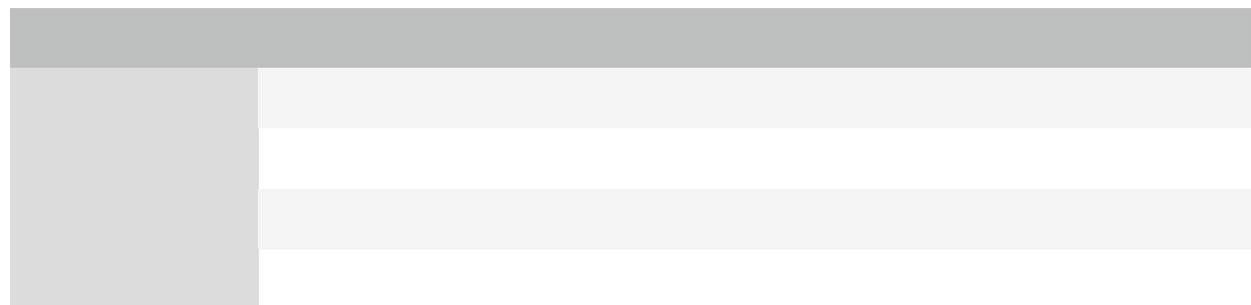
## Chapter 17.

Participles in present tense; imperative mood.

Participles share in the characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. When it is used as an adjective, its numbers, genders and cases have to agree with the noun it modifies. As verbs, participles have their tenses and voices, and they may take direct objects used with this particular verb.

The forms below are the nominative cases of participles.

The imperatives share the same form with 2nd person forms of the verbs.



Kana maršéjéveč éginōveč vō. I see the penguins marching.—Home is Where I Hang My Towel. (maršer, marching)

Sījagérerī ébōjé īnsekđō ist timīdō. The insect having been caught is frightened.

Catō kanīya lætū ist. The cat being seen is happy.

---

## Chapter 18.

Indirect statements, conjunctions, negative

### Conjunctions

Here is a list of useful conjunctions in Aerican.

Xitagadé, pō'etōmu. Therefore, thus, so, as a result.

Lekin. Nevertheless, nonetheless.

Soit, me(informal);sed, danšik(formal). But, yet, however.

Zat. That. Used in Indirect statements.

Kaj,ej. And. These two words link two sentences together. Do not confuse them with et, which links two words together.

Klua. Which. Used to describe an event, or something. I did this,which is a shame. This rock, which is...

Parsæ, kuōd, nar. Because, due to this, since.

Ao, vōj. Or.

Šac, nek. negative form of or.

Geč. Negative form of and.

Indirect statements

Indirect statements link two sentences with zat. You put zat next to a verb, usually to the right.

Lōkuōr éboi vō: "Kanar éboit dīninūt lit." I said,'he had seen that child.'

Lōkuōr éboi zat kanas éboit dīninūt lit vō. I said that he had seen that child.

Gancō zat ist ōmōrfō Érikō lit parsæ ist séšinkatō. He thinks that Eric is intelligent because he is a psychiatrist. (Gancōr, to think)

Éré gancōc ist bōna ōmō Čīstanō zat īntéllegōs zee. We know that Tristan is considered to be(eré) a good person.

Negative commands and statements are formed by placing the word 'mé' before another word.

**Mé régna! Don't rule(to 1 person)**

**Érikō mé ist mala. Eric is not bad.**

**Mé régnaç væ Érikō lis. They are not ruled by Eric.**

**Régnaç væ mé Érikō lis. They are ruled not by Eric.**

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## Chapter 19.

The irregular pronouns and self-reflective pronouns

Vō,ta,vōmō,nimō,tamō decline regularly in the way of the living declension. But that's not true for ni, lit/lis, and zer/zee. They also have another form, called the dative case.

The dative case is the indirect object of a sentence. It is used as the preposition dīya+nom and lam+nom but not for lam+acc.

Régna nivī Érikō. Eric rules for you(sg.).

Régna dīya Čīstanō Érikō. Eric rules for Tristan.

Dōmumaf livī ger éboi vō. I gave her a gift(I gave a gift to her.).

Dōmumaf lam Čīstanō ger éboi vō. I gave a gift to Tristan.

The dative case and lam+nom have another use. Since Aerician does not have possessive pronouns, they are used as yours, his/hers and etc. Sont livī et lam vō vunderbaj dīlibérōj. Those wonderful books are his and mine(Lit. To him and I are those wonderful books.).

Reflexive pronouns and possessives.

Reflexive pronouns are used only in the predicate and refer back to the subject, quite like 'myself' or 'himself' in English. They are different from lé, livat and livī. For example, in the English sentence He saw him walking away we know the object of this sentence 'him' is lé in Aerician, since he saw another person walking away, not himself. But if we change the sentence into he saw himself walking away, the 'himself' in this would be sé in Aerician.

They have no nominative case.

Only the third person pronouns have their own peculiar forms. The forms are identical for all genders and numbers.

The ablative forms of third pronouns are frequently used in ablative pronouns as well(see the next chapter.).

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## Chapter 20

Adverbs, more about participles, and infinitives.

In Aerican, adverbs are indeclinable . You add a suffix -lī to the nominative case of a adjective and it becomes an adverb—quite like in English!  
Most adverbs are formed in this way. Aerican adverbs often come before the verb in a sentence.

**Bin ser rédakulō. I am too(ser) ridiculous.**

For comparatives&superlatives, adverbs use the same words(les, vīšé and ōtan) as in adjectives to make a comparison. An ablative case is also used.

**Kucurō Ērikōnat lætūlī vīšé Āīstanō. Tristan runs more happily than Eric.**

The active forms of participles for eré, bib, éboir and vuloir are erajé(being), bōjé(will being?), éboijé(having) and vuloijé respectively.

The passive present participles of éboir and vuloir are ébīyō and vuliyō. Verbs such as eré and bib have no passive forms, and thus no passive participle.

When éboiyé and bōyé are connected to active and passive infinitive forms of a verb, they create pass tense and future participles.

If you want to say 'the child having been seen(nom.)', you say 'kanarī éboijé ninü'.

So here we have the full participle table for éboir:

These participles are in their nominative case.

**Infinitives**

We have already learnt the infinitives in present tense. All of the other infinitives are created by adding éboir and bib.

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## Chapter 21

### Ablative absolute

Ablative absolutes in Aerican are like in Latin, but less common. They are mostly found in poetries and songs instead of daily conversations. In an ablative absolute, an independent

phrase, in its ablative form, is usually modified by a participle, and the subject is not mentioned in the main sentence.

Example 1.

**Ćéginōnaj maršéjénaj, bin timīdō vō. With the penguins marching, I am afraid.**

Compare this sentence with:

Example 2.

**Kanaja ćéginōveč maršéjéveč, bin timīdō vō. Seeing the marching penguins, I am afraid.**

In example 2, the subject of the first part of the sentence is 'vō', not the penguins.

Therefore, it is not considered to be an ablative absolute.

A common use of ablative absolute is to distinguish two subjects, of the same gender (living vs non-living), in a sentence. Although Aerician does have reflexive pronouns, there's no nominative case for them. This means sometimes the context may still be ambiguous.

For example:

**She was extraordinary, and he was young, and scared...**

Hopefully, you noticed something: the 'she' in the sentence is used as lit. Unfortunately, since Aerician doesn't have separate third person pronouns for male and female, the 'he' in this sentence will also be written as lit, as the reflexive pronoun doesn't have a nominative case either!

This is an issue. For most Aericians, they just avoid saying sentences like this. If they know the name of the 'she' or 'he', they'll probably use the name of those two people to avoid ambiguity.

However, some people are stubborn. What if we don't know the name? What if we just want to put two different 'lit' into one sentence? To solve this, an ablative form of the pronoun is used.

**Éré éboit ecélenṭa lit, kaj (eré éboijénat) yūnganat, et timīdōnat livat...**

**She(lit) was extraordinary, and with him(livat) (having been) young, and scared...**

The ablative case of the pronoun is used, livat, to indicate that the second person mentioned in this sentence is not the 'lit'. If they are the same person, then séj is used, but in this case, it may be unnecessary: Aerician would assume if there're two nominative 'lit' or 'lis' in a given context, then they're the same person.

Notice the participles 'eré éboijénat' can be abbreviated in this sentence, since an adjective is enough to tell that he was young and scared. However, if you still want to use a participle, you need to use the ablative form of the participle because a participle needs to agree with the case of the noun it modifies. This emphasizes the two emotions of being young, and scared, which are in their ablative case as well.

Nevertheless, other phrases may also be expressed in this sort of ablative form....

**1.Éřikōnat kanīyénat, ralüter ébont medbōrgatōj. With Eric having been seen, the citizens were happy.**

**2.Bō timīdō régnajénat Adamōnat. I will be afraid with Adam ruling(Or better: I will be afraid if Adam is ruling.)**

These forms are called ablative absolutes. They provide you with a lot of opportunities to use participles. In sentence one it'll be better if we translate that into 'when/although/if/since Eric was seen, the citizens were happy', depending on the context.

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## Chapter 22: prefixes; Lu'-& fōr'-.

### Prefixes

Lu'+acc.-prefix of an adjective or a verb. When this prefix is placed in an adjective, the adjective becomes a sort of verb which means 'x makes y to be (adjective).'

**Lu'ōmōrfō Érikōt joikom. Knowledge makes Eric (to be)intelligent.**

This sentence uses the word structure of verb-object-subject, which is a common American word order. 'Knowledge', the subject, is the 'x' in this sentence, with 'y(the object)' being 'Eric', the person.

Nevertheless, when the prefix lu'- is attached to a verb, it conveys a message of 'x makes y do(verb) something.' If the verb itself also have its own object, that object is placed at the left of the verb, not at the right.

**1.Lu'régna Érikōt kalōkagafōm. Benevolence makes Eric rule. Verb-object-subject(don't understand it as 'Eric makes benevolence rule'.)**

**2.Sōmedbōrgatōveč lu'régna Érikōt kalōkagafōm. Benevolence makes Eric rule his citizens(DO NOT interpret this as 'Benevolence makes his citizens rule Eric')**

In the second sentence the verb(rule) has its own object, which is 'his citizens'. The word order goes like this:object-verb-object-subject.

When the prefix lu'- is used in the future or past tense, auxiliary verbs may be used for an emphasis if lu' prefixes an adjective, but it's not necessary. Americans mostly identify the tense of these adjectives by looking at the context.

**Régnar ébot Érikō parsæ lu'ōmōrfō (ébot) lé joikom. Eric ruled because knowledge made him intelligent.**

Because the first part of the sentence is in past tense, we can conclude that the 'lu'ōmōrfō' is also in past tense. Despite this, when lu' is attached to a verb, you have to add éboi or bib to show the tense.

**Sōmedbōrgatōveč lu'régnar bi Érikōt joikom. Knowledge will make Eric rule his citizens.**

Lu'- is attached to the infinitive(lu'régnar), not the auxiliary verb(bi)

Acc+Fōr'+acc. prefix for a verb.

Frequently used as 'x does something to do something.' to emphasize the purpose of doing something. The 'to do something' is the infinitive form while the 'does something' is the verb attached to the prefix. These sentences are different from the other sentences we have previously discussed in past tense. Although we can use the linking verb talō to express purpose of doing something, obviously, this is just an alternative way of saying this.

There're different word orders when you use this prefix:

1.If the verb nor the infinitive does not have its own object, then the word order is infinitive+verb+subject.

Ćæfōr fōr'vōla lit. He flies to protect.

Do not misinterpret the sample sentence as 'He protects to fly.'

2. When only the infinitive has a direct object, the prefix uses this following word order: Infinitive+object(accusative case)+verb+subject.

Ćæfōr sōkrusasaf fōr'vōla lit. He flies to protect their nest.

3. When both of the infinitive and the verb have a direct object, the word order is infinitive+object+verb+object+subject.

Ćæfōr(infinitive) krusasaf(object) fōr'lōkuō(verb) taṭ(object) lit(subject). He says this to protect the nest.(DON't misinterpret it as 'he protects the nest to say this'.)

4. However, when the prefix is used in the future or past tense, the word order becomes infinitive+object of the infinitive+verb+object+subject, unlike most American sentences, where the 'lōkuōr' is usually placed to the left of éboir and bib. The prefix is also attached to these auxiliary verbs, not to the infinitive.

Ćæfōr krusasaf ébot fōr'lōkuōr taṭ lit. He said this to protect the nest.(NOT he protected the nest to say this ✕;NOT:...fōr'ébot lōkuōr taṭ... ✕)

Ćæfōr krusasaf bi fōr'lōkuōr taṭ lit. He will say this to protect the nest.

In the sentence 'X calls/names/refers to...Y (to be/as)Z...', the infinitive eré can be abbreviated. This sentence is a formal way to introduce yourself in American, compared to 'Mænimim ist...(My name is...)' Both the person being called and the name they're called should be in the accusative case.

Maskulīnaṭ gepatrōṭ apélar ébot Érikōṭ Adamō. Adam called Eric 'dad'.NOT:Adam called dad 'Eric'.

Érikōṭ (eré) apéla vōṭ vō. I call myself (to be) Eric.

Don't misinterpret the second sentence as 'I call Eric myself' because of the word order. The thing/person being called is placed at the left of the verb while the name is at the right.