

Aingeljã text for Conlang Relay 25 (Ring B)

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1 Text

1.1 Text in Aingeljã

Û gat finé ma pazenza completament. Jo rimenre qwe ou gat esabe mout gros. Ill molezabe-mi doumenter qwe Tomàs aurabe ùns toneus de bjera. “Qwe ggaul es tu pensant?” “Jo quezone-mi ne qwell chantô da praza maggora potrië Tomàs esäre ù toneu”, jo diçé. “Ne nesũ cas pote ill esäre ù toneu; Tomàs eh una pereixô!” Meh ou gat, qwe mannggé ù peix, nõn esabe una pereixô, secõ moult’entendament. Ill hawabe ricewat ou peix de Tomàs.

1.2 Phonetics

[u gat fi"ne ma pa"zenza kom•pleta"ment jo ri"menre kwe ou gat e"sabe mout gRos iL mole"zabemi doumen"teR kwe to"mas au"rabe uns to"neus de "bjeRa kwe ãaul es tu pen"sant jo kwe"zonemi ne kweL Ûan"to da "praza ma"ãoRa po"tri:e to"mas "es@Re u to"neu jo di"se ne ne"su kas "pote iL "es@Re u to"neu to"mas E "una peRe"so mE ou gat kwe mañ"ãe u peS non e"sabe "una peRe"so se"ko moultenda"ment iL a"wabe rike"wat ou peS de to"mas]

1.3 Translation into English

A cat finished with my patience completely. I remember that the cat was very thick. It annoyed me while Thomas opened some barrels of beer. “What the hell are you thinking about?” “I wonder in which corner of the main square Thomas could be a barrel”, I said. “No way could he be a barrel; Thomas is a person!” But the gat, which was eating a fish, wasn’t a person, as far as I know. It was given the fish by Thomas.

1.4 Gloss

- (1) Û gat fin-é m-a pazenza complet-a-ment.
ART.INDEF.M.SG cat finish-PRET.3SG POSS-F.SG patience complete-F.SG-ADV.
‘A cat finished with my patience completely.’
- (2) Jo rimenr-e qwe ou gat es-ab-e mout gros.
I remember-PRES.1SG that ART.M.SG cat be-PRET-3SG very thick.
‘I remember that the cat was very thick.’

- (3) Ill molez-ab-e=mi doumenter qwe Tomàs aur-ab-e
 He annoy-PRET-3SG=DO.1SG while that Thomas open-PRET-3SG
 ùn-s toneu-s de bjera.
 ART.INDEF.M-PL barrel-PL of beer.
 ‘It annoyed me while Thomas opened some barrels of beer.’
- (4) “Qwe ggaul es tu pens-ant?”
 “What devil be.PRES.2SG you think-GERUND?”
 ‘ “What the hell are you thinking about?” ’
- (5) “Jo quezon-e=mi ne qwell chantō d-a praza
 “I question-PRES.1SG=REFL.1SG in which corner of-ART.F.SG square
 maggor-a pot-rī-e Tomàs es-äre ù toneu”, jo
 bigger-F.SG can-COND-3SG Thomas be-INF ART.INDEF.M.SG barrel”, I
 diç-é.
 say-PRET.1SG.
 ‘ “I wonder in which corner of the main square Thomas could be a barrel”, I said.’
- (6) “Ne nesũ cas pot-e ill es-äre ù toneu; Tomàs
 “In no case can-PRES.3SG he be-INF ART.INDEF.M.SG barrel; Thomas
 eh u-na pereixõ!”
 be.PRES.3SG ART.INDEF-F.SG person!”
 ‘ “No way could he be a barrel; Thomas is a person!” ’
- (7) Meh ou gat, qwe manngg-é ù peix, nō-n
 But ART.M.SG cat, that eat-PRET.3SG ART.INDEF.M.SG fish, NEG-Antiligature
 es-ab-e u-na pereixõ, secõ
 be-PRET-3.SG ART.INDEF-F.SG person, according
 m-ou-l’entend-ament.
 POSS-M.SG-Antiligature’understand-NOUN.
 ‘But the gat, which was eating a fish, wasn’t a person, as far as I know.’
- (8) Ill haw-ab-e ricew-at ou peix de Tomàs.
 He have-PRET-3SG receive-PAST.PARTICIPLE.M.SG ART.M.SG fish of Thomas.
 ‘It was given the fish by Thomas.’

2 Summary of Aingeljã grammar

2.1 Abbreviations

1p First person	adv Adverb (also “ADV”)
2p Second person	Ain Aingeljã
3p Third person	Ara Aragonese
adj Adjective	ART Article

Cat Catalan	n Noun (also “NOUN”)
cnj Conjunction	fn Feminine noun
COND Conditional	mn Masculine noun
det Determiner	NEG Negation
DO Direct object (accusative)	NP Noun phrase
Eng English	p Plural (also “PL”)
f Feminine (also “F”)	PAST.PARTICIPLE Past participle
fp Feminine plural	pnv Pronominal verb
fs Feminine singular	POSS Possessive
Fre French	PRES Present
Ger German	PRET Preterite
GERUND Gerund	prn Pronoun
INDEF Indefinite	prp Preposition
INF Infinitive	REFL Reflexive
Ita Italian	s Singular (also “SG”)
Lat Latin	S Sentence
m Masculine (also “M”)	Spa Spanish
mp Masculine plural	v Verb
ms Masculine singular	VP Verb phrase

2.2 Introduction

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

Since then, it has been present in previous conlang relays, such as the “Olympic Relay” (relay no. 10/R, 2004), the “Scheduleless Relay” (relay no. 12, 2005), the “The Missed Bus Relay” (relay no. 13, 2006), LCC6 relay (2015) and LCC7 relay (2017). This is the sixth time that Aingeljã participates in a conlang relay.

As a conlang it can be classified as follows:

- It is an *artistic conlang*, where the sounds, vocabulary and grammar rules have been chosen just because they look nice to the author. It has been created as a linguistic experiment about how it would be to make up a language.
- It is not intended to be learnt nor spoken by people different to the author, except perhaps

for courtesy greetings and other simple messages by other conlangers. It has no associated conworld, nor does it appear in any fictional work. It is therefore a *personal conlang*.

- Its grammar and vocabulary have been modelled after existing natural languages, in particular, some Romance languages. So it is an *a posteriori conlang*.

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

2.3 Spelling

Aingeljã is written with a modified version of *Latin script* with 27 letters (Table 1).

Table 1: Aingeljã alphabet.

A a	B b	C c	Ç ç	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h
[a]	[be]	[ke]	[ke se"deLa]	[de]	[e]	[fe]	[ge]	[aʃ]
I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q
[i]	[jot]	[ka]	[le]	[me]	[ne]	[o]	[pe]	[ku]
R r	S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z
[re]	[se]	[te]	[u]	[ve]	[ve "doula]	[eʃ]	[i "gReka]	[zet]

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

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

The only allowed combinations of vowels and diacritics are:

Table 2: Combinations of vowels and diacritics.

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

2.4 Morphology

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

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

2.4.1 Morphological rules

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

The morphological rules available in Aingeljã are:

- **Inflection**, which is the process of creation of variants of a single word, all of them with the same lexeme (and therefore meaning), in order to fulfil agreement rules: gender, number, verbal conjugation, etc. In particular:

- **Gender** (*masculine* or *feminine*), which is specific to nouns. Some nouns are masculine and others are feminine, so gender has to be learnt by heart. In both cases, adjectives complementing a noun has to agree with it in gender.

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

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

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

Gender agreement is also present in determiners complementing a noun, including articles, and in pronouns (they agree with the noun they substitute). Personal pronouns have gender only in the third person of singular and the third person of plural.

- **Number** (*singular* or *plural*), which express the quantity of a noun (one or many, respectively). Adjectives complementing a noun also agree with it in number.

As a general rule, singular is unmarked, and that is how Aingeljã words appear in a dictionary by default. The easiest way to transform a word into plural is to add an *-s* to the singular. Example: *cjude* (ms), *cjudes* (mp), *cjuda* (fs), *cjudas* (fp), “boy”, “boys”, “girl”, “girls”. In some cases where the word ends in a specific letter, such as *-c*, *-f*, *-gg*, *-lx*, *-ll*, *-nn*, *-s*, *-z*, the plural is made by adding *-es* instead of *-s*. Example: *sonn* (s), *sonnes* (p), “dream”, “dreams”.

A masculine word ending in a vowel with a nasal accent, adds *-ns* and keeps the accent. Example: *cham-* (ms), *cham-ns* (mp), “path”, “paths”. A feminine word

ending in a vowel with a nasal accent, adds *-nas* and loses the accent. Example: *ma* (fs), *manas* (fp), “hand”, “hands”.

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

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

- **Word formation**, which is the process of creating a new word from another one. Unlike inflection, word formation generates a word completely different in meaning, but also the resulting word can be a different part of speech, or it can have a different gender or number. There are two ways for word formation:
 - **Derivation**, where the new word is formed by adding prefixes, infixes or suffixes to the original word. Examples: *cita* (n), *citata* (n), “city”, “citizen”; *trist* (adj), *tristiza* (n), “sad”, “sadness”; *mangare* (v), *manggata* (n), “to eat”, “meal”; *cristau* (n), *cristawain* (adj), “crystal”, “crystalline”; *gaub-* (adj), *gaubinentic* (adj), “yellow”, “yellowish”; *proware* (v), *prowail* (adj), “to prove”, “probable”; *dezeix* (n), *dezeixare* (v), “wish”, “to wish”; *ouscur* (adj), *ouscurecre* (v), “dark”, “to darken”; *tocre* (v), *toatejare* (v), “to touch”, “to fiddle”.
 - **Composition**, which is the process of creating a new word by putting together two or more single words. Example: *mal* (adv), “wrong”, *razonator* (adj), “someone who can reason”, *malrazonator* (adj), “crazy”; *amare* (v), “to love”, *malamare* (v), “to hate”; *wardre* (v), “to keep away from”, *plugga* (n), “rain”, *wardepluggas* (n), “umbrella”; *mins* (adv), “less”, *prezare* (v), “to appreciate”, *minsprezare* (v), “to look down on somebody”; *rapid* (adj), *ment* (n), “way, style”, *rapidament* (adv), “quickly”; *qw-* (prn), “who”, *vollare* (v), “to want”, *qw-volle* (prn), “whoever”.

2.4.2 Determinate articles

Determinate articles (Table 3) are a type of determiners that are used mainly to constrain the extension of the noun they accompany to entities already known by the interlocutors. They correspond in English to “the”.

- *Ou* (m) and *a* (f) are used before singular nouns or adjectives that begin by a consonant other than *h-* (this is a mute letter). They are also used before words beginning with the semiconsonants *j-* or *w-*. Examples: *Ou ll•ur* (m), “the book”, *a fama* (f), “the woman”, *ou went* (m), “the wind”.
- *Oul'* (m) and *al'* (f) are used before singular nouns or adjectives that begin by a vowel or by *h-*. In this case, there is a word ligature, so that the last letter of a word (the article) is bonded in the spelling and in the pronunciation with the first letter of the following word. This is represented by an apostrophe ('). These words are therefore written without intermediate blank spaces. Examples: *oul'unic* (m), “the only one”, *al'aqwa* (f), “the water”.
- The articles *ous* (m) and *as* (f) are used for plural.

Some prepositions contract with determinate articles (Table 4).

Table 3: Determinate articles

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

Table 4: Contractions of preposition+determinate article

Preposition + article		Contraction
ne +	ou	= nou
	oul'	= noul'
	ous	= nous
	a	= na
	al'	= nal'
	as	= nas
de +	ou	= dou
	oul'	= doul'
	ous	= dous
	a	= da
	al'	= dal'
	as	= das

2.4.3 Indeterminate articles

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

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

2.4.4 Possessive determiners and pronouns

Possessive words (Table 6) indicate who the owner of something is. The possessed thing is specified by the noun they accompany (if they are determiners) or the noun they substitute (if

Table 5: Indeterminate articles

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	ũ	ũns
	ũn'	
Feminine	una	unas
	un'	

they are pronouns). They agree in gender and number with this noun, but as well, they agree in person and number with the owner/s.

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

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

Table 6: Possessive determiners and pronouns

		Masculine		Feminine	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Singular	1p	mou / moul'	mous	ma / mal'	mas
	2p	tou / toul'	tous	ta / tal'	tas
	3p	sou / soul'	sous	sa / sal'	sas
Plural	1p	nou / noul'	nous	na / nal'	nas
	2p	vou / voul'	vous	va / val'	vas
	3p	sou / soul'	sous	sa / sal'	sas

2.4.5 Personal pronouns

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

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

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

We have already mentioned that weak pronouns appear in an enclitic position after the verb they complement. However, there occupy an advanced position and follow the first

verb for compound tenses, or in periphrastic verbs. Examples: *jo sent-mi*, “I sit down”, *j'heh-mi sentat*, “I have sat down”, *jo pot-mi sentre*, “I can sit down”, *Jo nɐ potr•e-mi haware sentat*, “I couldn’t have sat down”, where the verb *sentre-si* is pronominal.

Several considerations about personal pronouns:

- The **direct object** (accusative) pronouns for the 3p are: *ou*, *oul'*, *a*, *al'*, *ous*, *as*. They correspond in English to “him”, “her”, “it”, “them”.
- The **indirect object** (dative) pronouns for the 3p are: *•u*, *•a*, *•us*, *•as*. They also correspond in English to “him”, “her”, “it”, “them”.
- **Impersonal sentences** (without a real subject, especially when talking about weather and existence) or general-sense sentences (where you talk about something that is done or believed by many people but you do not specify exactly who these people are), use the pronoun *se* (*s'* before vowels and verbs beginning with *h*-) as a formal subject to compensate the lack of it. It corresponds roughly to “one” (Eng), “man” (Ger) or “on” (Fre). The corresponding verb is always conjugated in the third person of singular. Examples: *se plugge*, “it is raining”, *se njeixe*, “it is snowing”, *s'eh fret*, “it is cold”, *s'eh caude*, “it is warm”, *s'hast un'home*, “there is a man”, *s'hast moutas cosas qwe facre*, “there are many things to do”, *se virce r•alament dur ne dal'interpriza*, “one works really hard in this firm”.

Table 7: Personal pronouns

		Strong	Weak	
			Non-pronominals	Pronominals
Singular	1p	jo / j'	mi	mi
	2p	tu / t'	ti	ti
	3p	ill illa ũ / ũn' se / s'	ou / oul' / ïu / ïul' / si a / al' / ïa / ïal' / si	si
Plural	1p	nos	nus	nus
	2p	vos	vus	vus
	3p	illes illas	ous / ïus / si as / ïas / si	si

2.4.6 Verbal conjugation

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

- All the verbs follow a regular paradigm, except for two. The only irregular verbs are the auxiliary ones: *esare*, “to be”, which is used in the passive voice, and *haware*, “to have”, which is used in the compound (perfect) tenses. However these verbs are irregular only in present tense. In the remainder tenses, they follow the regular rules.

- There is only one conjugation, as all the verbs have converged into the first Latin conjugation: *-are* > *-re*. Examples: *amare* (Lat), *amare* (Ain), “to love”, *videre* (Lat), *vidre* (Ain), “to see”.
- Subjunctive mood is not marked with the conjugation suffixes, but with the use of the conjunction *qwe*, “that”.

Verbs have three impersonal (not conjugated) forms:

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

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

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

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

- **Number** (*singular* or *plural*).
- **Person** (*1p*, *2p* or *3p*).
- **Mood**, with three values: *indicative* (for statements), *subjunctive* (for hypotheses or unreal situations) or *imperative* (for commands).
- **Aspect**, with two values: *imperfect* (in process but not finished) and *perfect* (finished).
- **Tense**. Depending on when the action represented by the verb takes place, tenses can be *present*, *past*, *future* or *conditional* (hypothetical future). According to its construction, tenses can be *simple* (a stand-alone verb), or *compound* (conjugated form of auxiliary verb *haware* followed by the participle of the main verb). There are six simple tenses: *present*, *imperfect*, *inde nite*, *future*, *conditional* and *imperative*. There are five perfect tenses: *perfect*, *pluperfect*, *inde nite perfect*, *future perfect* and *conditional perfect*.

- **Voice** (*active* or *passive*). An active voice verb connects the subject with its direct object, indirect object, etc. A passive voice connects the patient subject with its agent complement, the latter being preceded by the preposition *pur*, “by”. Passive voice is constructed with auxiliary verb *esare* followed by the participle of the main verb in agreement of gender and number with the subject.
- **Pronominality**. Pronominal verbs express an action or a state of the speaker’s body or mind. They are conjugated with the corresponding pronominal personal pronouns in an enclitic position and in agreement of number and person with the subject. Non-pronominal verbs are not conjugated with these pronouns. This pronominality feature is characteristic of the verb and has to be learnt by heart. Example: *jo sent-mi*, “I sit down”, *nos deixpertres-nus*, “we will wake up”, *illa more-si*, “she died”.

Table 8 shows the verbal conjugation of the two auxiliary verbs (*esare*, “to be”), *haware*, “to have”), a strong non-pronominal verb (*chantre*, “to sing”), a weak non-pronominal verb (*venare*, “to come”) and a strong pronominal verb (*sentre-si*, “to sit down”).

Table 8: Simple tenses in verbal conjugation

Infinitive	esäre	hawäre	chantre	venäre	sentre-si
Gerund	esant	hawant	chantant	venant	sentant-si
Participle	esat	hawat	chantat	venat	sentat
Present	jo sō t’es ill eh nos soimes vos ets illes sen	j’heh t’has ill hast nos hawèms vos hawèts illes hen	jo chant tu chantes ill chante nos chantèms vos chantèts illes chanten	jo vene tu venes ill vene nos venèms vos venèts illes venen	jo sent-mi tu sentes-ti ill sente-si nos sentèms-nus vos sentèts-vus illes senten-si
Imperfect	j’esab t’esabes ill esabe nos esabems vos esabets illes esaben	j’hawab t’hawabes ill hawabe nos hawabems vos hawabets illes hawaben	jo chantab tu chantabes ill chantabe nos chantabems vos chantabets illes chantaben	jo venab tu venabes ill venabe nos venabems vos venabets illes venaben	jo sentab-mi tu sentabes-ti ill sentabe-si nos sentabems-nus vos sentabets-vus illes sentaben-si
Indefinite	j’esé t’esés ill esé nos eseirems vos eseirets illes eseiren	j’hawé t’hawés ill hawé nos haweirems vos haweirets illes haweiren	jo chanté tu chantés ill chanté nos chanteirems vos chanteirets illes chanteiren	jo vené tu venés ill vené nos veneirems vos veneirets illes veneiren	jo senté-mi tu sentés-ti ill senté-si nos senteirems-nus vos senteirets-vus illes senteiren-si
Future	j’esaré t’esarés ill esaré nos esarèms vos esarèts illes esarèn	j’hawaré t’hawarés ill hawaré nos hawarèms vos hawarèts illes hawarèn	jo chantré tu chantrés ill chantré nos chantrèms vos chantrèts illes chantrèn	jo venaré tu venarés ill venaré nos venarèms vos venarèts illes venarèn	jo sentré-mi tu sentrés-ti ill sentré-si nos sentrèms-nus vos sentrèts-vus illes sentrèn-si
Conditional	j’esarië t’esaries ill esarië nos esariëms vos esariëts illes esariën	j’hawarië t’hawaries ill hawarië nos hawariëms vos hawariëts illes hawariën	jo chantrië tu chantries ill chantrië nos chantriëms vos chantriëts illes chantriën	jo venarië tu venaries ill venarië nos venariëms vos venariëts illes venariën	jo sentrië-mi tu sentries-ti ill sentrië-si nos sentriëms-nus vos sentriëts-vus illes sentriën-si
Imperative	esa tu esèms nos esat vos	hawa tu hawèms nos hawat vos	chanta tu chantèms nos chantat vos	vena tu venèms nos venat vos	senta-ti tu sentèms-nus nos sentat-vus vos

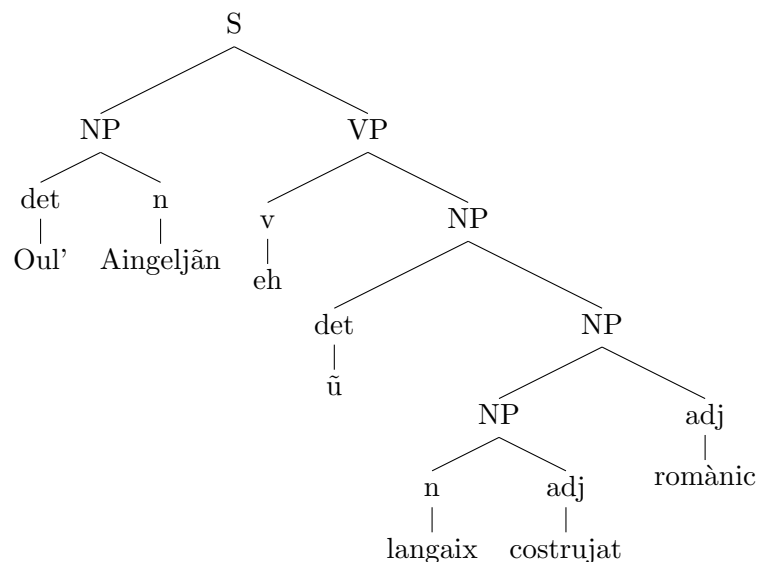
2.5 Syntax

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

For example, in the sentence: *Oul'Aingeljan eh u langaix costrujat romanic*, “Aingeljã is a Romance conlang”. The structure of this sentence is:

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

The syntactic tree for this sentence is as follows.



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

- A noun (or a pronoun that substitutes it) is the head of a **noun phrase** (NP). A noun can carry the following complements:
 - Determiners usually come before the noun, although in some circumstances a possessive determiner can be used after the noun they accompany (in that case, the NP is headed by another determiner).
 - Adjectives usually follow nouns, although some specific adjectives can appear before the noun. In that case they express emotional and subjective meanings. For example: *un'home pauper*, “a poor man = with little money”, *u pauper home*, “a miserable man (expressing pity)”.
 - In case a noun has a complement meaning possession, this **noun complement** is headed by the preposition *de*, “of”, and this complement appears after the head of the NP.

- A verb is the head of a *verb phrase* (VP). Its complements are other noun phrases with specific syntactic functions, such as:
 - *Direct object* (accusative), expressing the entity that is acted upon by the subject. They never use a preposition (unless it appears in an advanced position).
 - *Indirect object* (dative), which express who receives the action of the verb or who takes advantage of it. It is marked by the preposition *a*, “to”.
 - *Circumstantial object* (adverbial), expressing meanings of time, mode, company, instrument, etc. They can be adverbs on their own or noun phrases headed by a certain prepositions.
 - *Prepositional object*, for verbs which are conjugated mandatorily with a certain preposition.

In general, it is not mandatory that the subject of the sentence always appears explicitly, as it can be identified by the verbal ending, unless there is ambiguity in the sentence (Aingeljã is a *pro-drop language*).

2.6 Glossary

auräre <i>v</i> to open	mout <i>adv</i> very, much
bjera <i>fn</i> beer	ne <i>prp</i> in, at, on
cas <i>mn</i> case	nesũ, nesũn' <i>det</i> no (<i>ms</i>)
chantõ <i>mn</i> corner	nõ <i>adv</i> no, not
completament <i>adv</i> completely, thoroughly	ou, oul' <i>det</i> the (<i>ms</i>)
de <i>prp</i> of	pazenza <i>fn</i> patience
diçre <i>v</i> to say	peix <i>mn</i> fish
doumenter qwe <i>cnj</i> while	pensäre <i>v</i> to think
entendament <i>mn</i> understanding	pereixõ <i>fn</i> person
esäre <i>v</i> to be	potre <i>v</i> can, may, might
finäre <i>v</i> to finish, to end, to exhaust	praza <i>fn</i> square, market-place
gat <i>mn</i> cat	qwe <i>det, prn</i> what (<i>in questions, exclamations, etc.</i>)
ggaul <i>mn</i> devil; <i>qwe ggaul</i> what the hell	qwe <i>cnj</i> than (<i>comparative</i>), that (<i>in noun clauses</i>)
gros <i>adj</i> big, large, thick	qwe <i>prn</i> which, who, that (<i>in relative clauses</i>)
hawäre <i>v</i> to have (to possess), auxiliary verb in compound tenses	qwell <i>det, prn</i> which
ill <i>prn</i> he, it	qwezonäre-si <i>v</i> to wonder
jo <i>prn</i> I	ricewäre <i>v</i> to receive
ma, mal' <i>det</i> my (<i>fs</i>)	rimenräre <i>v</i> to remember
maggor <i>adj</i> bigger, main	secõ <i>prp</i> according to
mannggäre <i>v</i> to eat	Tomàs <i>mn</i> Thomas (<i>proper name</i>)
meh <i>cnj</i> but	toneu <i>mn</i> cask, barrel
mi <i>prn</i> me	tu <i>prn</i> you
molezäre <i>v</i> to annoy, to bother	ũ, ũn' <i>det</i> a, an, one (<i>ms</i>)
mou, moul' <i>det</i> my (<i>ms</i>)	una, un' <i>det</i> a, an, one (<i>fs</i>)

3 References

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