

The Na`vi verb

Fused infixes – first position

Mood	Indicative	subjunctive			
Aspect	Perf	imperf	none	perf	imperf
Tense					
<am>	<alm>	<arm>	<imv>	--	--
<im>	<ilm>	<irm>	<imv>	--	--
Present		<er>	<iv>	<ilv>	<irv>
	<iy>	<ily>	<iry>	<iyev>*	--
	<ay>	<aly>	<ary>	<iyev>*	--

*Note that <iyev> and <iyev> may be interchanged.

Determinative infixes - first position

<asy> - 'I will fly'
<isy>- 'I will fly soon'

The **Subjunctive mood** <iv> is used to Express a want, wish, hope of command. It is also used in the controlled verbs of modal constructions. The subjunctive mood is very important in Na`vi.

Participles - first position

<awn> **Passive participle**
<us> **Active participle**

These infixes cannot be used with any other first position infixes. They make the verb an adjective, which must be used with -a-

Valency – pre-first position

<äp> **Reflexive** – Acts on itself. Makes verb intransitive.

<eyk> **Causative** – An active vs. a passive change. Makes verb transitive. Valency infixes may be stacked as in <äpeyk>

Function modifying prefixes

sä- Instrumental noun deriving prefix.

tì- noun deriving prefix.

nì- Adverb deriving prefix.

Note: These are not productive.

Tense – first position

<am> Distant past – 'hunted'

<im> Immediate past – 'just hunted'

No infix for present tense

<iy> Immediate future – 'about to hunt'

<ay> Distant future 'will hunt'

Aspect -first position

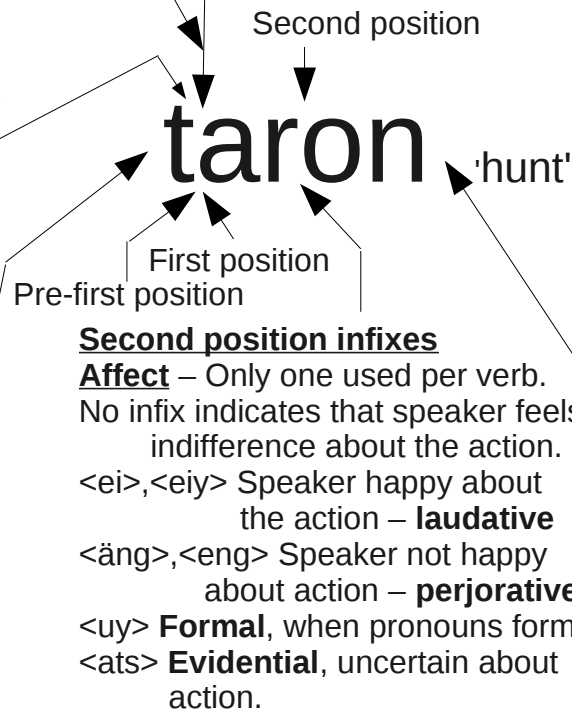
 Perfective – action in the past that is complete. View from outside the action.

<er> **Imperfective** Continuing action, involved in action or view from inside the action.

Mood -first position

No infix **-Indicative** -ordinary state

<iv> **Subjunctive** – See note to left.



Example sentences

Intransitive verb:

Oe tswayon
I(subjective) fly (vin)

Transitive verb: - note noun case markings

Oel ngati kameie
I(agent) you(patient) see(vtr)

Ditransitive verb: - ditrct and indirect object

Oel ki'ongit nga-ru ting
I(agent) fruit(patient) you(ind obj) give(vtr)

Modal verb:

Oe tsun nivume li'fyat leNa'vi
I(subj.) be able(vim) learn(vtr + <iv>)
language(patient) of the people(adj)

Note: No case markings on subject, but object case marked if controlled verb Is transitive.

Maximally infixed: - note positions of infixes

po täpeykiyeverkeiup ninäk (base verb terkup)
He(subj) cause to apparently kill self (glad to see it happen)(vin) by drinking(adv)

Si-construction verbs are created by adding an unbound **si** to the end of a noun or adjective. The infixes go in the **si** part. These verbs are always intransitive. The use of **si** is unproductive.

Gerunds are formed by using a prefix and an infix: **tì-** + <us>. Example **tiusaron** 'hunting'. Na'vi gerunds are true adjectives, and may not take noun arguments.

Noun deriving suffix

-yu Nominative agent noun deriving Suffix. Productive.