IV   The Noun Words

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IV-1. Beþizë - The Noun

The beþizi are word forms that are equivalent to nouns in English. As one can remember from your primary school days, we were taught that nouns are the names of things. Hence, these words denote things, as opposed to instances of actions, states, characteristics, qualities, or degree. These words name objects or designate things in the following types of words: inanimate, animate, natural, artificial, concrete, or abstract. Moreover, the nouns also include the names of persons. Some nouns indicate, not one distinct thing, but an entire substance, such as gold or water. In short, nouns are versatile in which they represent names of things in the discourse, such as persons, animals, plants, places, substances, qualities, actions, states, or ideas.

IV-2. Features

In Mártölammë, a púrmë used in the syntactical function as a noun serves in several ways in statements. In a properly formed statement, it can function either as a subject or as an object of the predicate. In addition, the noun can be an object of a verbal or a name of the absolute construction.

IV-2-1. Articles

Mártölammë lacks a language feature common to many modern languages, which is the use of articles, a type of determiner. In English, the definite article "the" or the indefinite article, "a" or "an", usually precedes the noun it modifies in the noun clause. In Mártölammë, these articles do not exist.

IV-2-2. Agreement

Agreement is two or more syntactical elements corresponding in either one or more of the following characteristics: case, class, gender, number, or person. In English, the noun, as the subject, and the verb of the predicate must agree for person and number in the statement. The example of the following statement displays the subject-verb agreement:

"The man [3p,s] raises [3p,s] the flag."

In Mártölammë, the verbs and nouns do not have any requirements to agree or to correspond with each other. For example, the noun, acting as the subject of a statement, does not induce any morphological changes to the verb nor does it react to the verb with one exception. The exception is the characteristic of transivity that states the verb of the predicate always influences the case of its objects.

A brief explanation explains the lack of Mártölamme agreement. First, the Mártölamme verbs display the following characteristics: aspect, existence, modality, tense, transivity, and voice. Second, the Mártölamme nouns possess the following characteristics: case or objective, gender, number, and person. As one can see, the nouns and verbs, to include the rest of the Mártölamme word forms, usually do not share any common characteristics. Therefore, you will not encounter the many different conjugational forms of words that exist in other languages.

IV-3. Gender

Gender is a grammatical class that represents the groupings of nouns in a language. These grouping organize the nouns by some distinguishable and broad characteristics. In the English language, as in the rest of the Indo-European languages, gender represents the divisions of the nouns and its pronouns composed of groupings based on the sex of the object. Thus, the division of the gender class has four subclasses: masculine, feminine, neuter, and common[1]. Now, the English language is a poor example to show gender, since it has lost gender-specific articles that it once used. Instead, the Spanish and German languages are excellent examples to display the gender of nouns. Review the following examples:

Spanish examples:
    el carro (masculine) - the car
    la playa (feminine)   - the beach

German examples:
    der Tisch (masculine) - the table
    die Farbe (feminine) - the color
    das Auto (neuter)   - the car

Unlike Indo-European gender, Mártölamme gender class is sexless. However, it contains the following two groups: inanimate and animate. These two groups possess four gender categories. The inanimate group contains the abstract and the concrete noun categories. The animate group possesses the organic and sentient noun categories. The following gender descriptions describe the four categories.

IV-3-1. Inanimate

The inanimate group of the gender class contains nouns that classify entities as non-living and non-reactive. Since these nouns are inherently lifeless and inanimate, this group contains these nouns together in their respective categories. This noun group possesses two categories: abstract and concrete. The formation of all inanimate nouns is the affixation of the beþë with the inanimate gender marker suffix, ë.

$$< beþë > + ë \ (\ \text{ᎢᎢᎢ} \ )$$

IV-3-1-1. Abstract

An abstract noun is something that does not really exist in the physical realm. These nouns represent things that are non-existential, intangible, and usually conceptualized. The abstract nouns include all the functions of the heart including the following: emotions, sensations, and other perceptions. Moreover, they also include the mental functions, such as thoughts, dreams, desires, inspirations, and other psychological processes. The following are examples of the abstract nouns:

wisdom	idea	peace	hate	love (of friend)
nulmë	hárdë	volsë	muldë	nesnë

IV-3-1-2. Concrete

A concrete noun exists as something that is composed of matter and is physically present in the physical realm. These nouns represent entities that can be verifiable, measureable, and manipulatable. In addition, these nouns include any manufactured things or devices of any kind.

The concrete nouns also denote the lifeless objects found in the natural realm. These things are the dead animate entities or the detached, non-integrated portions of animate things. A few examples of these concrete nouns are feathers, leaves, decapitated hand, and many others situations. These words belong to this category for one of two reasons. The first reason is the thing cannot live as itself or the thing expired; hence, it is lifeless by definition. The second reason marks the separation from the living entity where it was once part of a living entity, but cannot continue to live separated from it. The following are examples of the concrete nouns:

table	wind	mountain	stone	leaf
klimë	hulnë	mérdë	sóřë	ra̋ë

IV-3-2. Animate

The animate group of the gender class contains nouns that classify entities possessing the capacity of life or ability of reactivity[2]. These nouns include words that represent living organisms or the products from organic life within the entity. The animate nouns usually denote one or more of the following: (1) full of life, (2) active in life, and (3) inherently capable of being animated. Therefore, these nouns represent things that satisfy the requirements for life, such as respiration, consumption, elimination, and reproduction. Two categories, organic and sentient, represent the animate nouns. The formation of all animate nouns is the affixation of the beþë with the gender marker suffix.

$$< beþë > + ö \; (\underset{\text{⊠}}{})$$

IV-3-2-1. Organic

An organic noun represents a living organism composed of matter and it exists in the physical realm. These nouns name any living organisms, but not including those of the sentient category. The organic nouns are the opposite of the concrete nouns in which they are alive and reactive.

These nouns include all living fauna and flora in the physical world. In addition, these nouns represent the attached or integrated parts and appendages of living entities. For instance, the following words are examples: any body organ, any sensory organs, or any limbs. The following are examples of the organic nouns:

tree	eagle	reptile	dragon, saurian animal	arm
deltö	síryö	gwemyö	faytö	bevö

IV-3-2-2. Sentient

A sentient noun includes all sentient, conscious living organisms; hence, they must fulfill the definition for organic nouns. These nouns include human beings, spiritual beings, and other living sentient entities. In addition, they must possess the capacity of thought, intelligence, awareness, and perception. The sentient nouns also include the entities that are dead, but are referred to in past tense to mark the living condition of that entity. Just for the curious, all fictional characters are included in this gender category as well.

				spirit (of a man who
man	king	child	lady	has passed beyond)
ðâmemö	hvárnö	kinö	wendö	fisˇsö

IV-3-3. Gender Points of Interest

In Mártölammë, the gender class often indicates the current state of an organic entity. Simply, gender marks the organic entity either as dead or alive. Examine the following situations. If one wishes to express that the organic entity is alive, the speaker will use the animate gender. Remember, the animate gender always indicates something that is still alive or reactive. Conversely, if one uses the inanimate gender, the speaker conveys a change of state for the organic entity. Meaning, the organic entity is either dead or detached from its body. Please examine the two following statements. The first statement shows how a speaker infers the state of a man as being alive. The second statement indicates how a speaker infers the death of a man.

Órdê[3] nekˇnu ðâmem<u>ö</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + weary + <u>man</u>
(The man is [<u>alive and</u>] weary.)

Istê[4] + ðâmem<u>ë</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + <u>man</u>
(The man is [<u>dead</u>]. -or- The man is [not alive].)

IV-4. Person

Person is the grammatical class that marks the personal perspective in nouns and pronouns. The nouns in their current forms do not contain any affixational markers indicating person. Except by inference or by position within the statement, the nouns indicate one person, the third person. The pronouns, on the other hand, retain their person class markers as you will learn in a later chapter. The person class contains three subclasses: first person, second person and third person.

IV-4-1. First Person

The first person subclass is the nouns that refer to the one conveying a message. Usually, these nouns identify the speaker or the referents associated together with the speaker in the statement. The first person perspective indicates the speaker or speakers who are directly relating some narrative or some message.

IV-4-2. Second Person

The second person subclass is the words that refer to the one receiving a message. These nouns mark the individual or the group of individuals that are addressed within the statement. The second person perspective denotes the individual or individuals receiving some narrative or some message.

IV-4-3. Third Person

The third person subclass is the words that refer to the one not identified as the speaker or the receiver of the message in the statement. Simply, the third person[5] refers to what is spoken about within the statement. Hence, the third person perspective denotes the individuals or things within the context of a narrative or a message.

IV-5. Number

Number is the grammatical class that indicates the grammatical number of the noun or the pronoun words. In the English language, the number class consists of two subclasses: singular number and plural number. For example, a noun can be singular, *the girl*, or it can be plural, *the girls*. The English number subclasses show either one of something or the many of something.

As in the English language, these two subclasses are common in all languages. In the Mártölamme number class, the language possesses these two subclasses; however, the language also preserves an older number class system. The Mártölamme number class system contains the following five subclasses: singularity, duality, triality, paucity, and plurality.

IV-5-1. Singularity

The singularity subclass marks the nouns that are singular in number. A singular noun denotes exactly one referent. The name of the singular noun is the null number or the unmarked number. In this subclass, the number form does not induce any specific morphological changes to the púrmë in order to mark the singular number. During affixation, the beþë experiences no additional modification for the singular number and the derived púrmë retains its reference to its grammatical gender.

<p align="center">< beþë > + < gender affix ></p>

tree	human	book	mountain	finger
deltö	ðâmˇmö	kesˇsë	mérdë	kotsö

IV-5-2. Duality

The duality subclass identifies the nouns that are dual in number. A dual noun denotes exactly two referents. All dual nouns lose their references to their grammatical gender and they assume the dual number. The affix for the dual number marker is *a*. The púrmë formation for all dual nouns is the affixation of the dual number marker suffix to the beþë.

<p align="center">< beþë > + a (　)</p>

two horses	two wolves	two mice	two hills	two pens
hrempa	ñársa	pipya	tôlida	bała

IV-5-3. Triality

The triality subclass marks the nouns that are trial in number. A trial noun denotes exactly three referents. All trial nouns lose their references to their grammatical gender and they assume the trial number. The affix for the trial number marker is *oy*. The púrmë formation for all trial nouns is the affixation of the trial number marker suffix to the beþë.

$$< beþë > + oy (\ \boxplus \ )$$

three dogs	three buffalos	three birds	three wars	three flowers
wantoy	gőrdoy	vilmoy	dúrwoy	rôðoy

IV-5-4. Paucity

The paucity subclass identifies the nouns that are paucal in number. A paucal noun denotes a few referents. In Mártölammë, the definition of a few is four or more referents, but less than what is considered to be many referents. According to tradition, a few means less than or equal to the half of the full count, which is ten referents. In most cases, the paucal number is vague since the meaning may change due to locality and culture.

All paucal nouns lose their references to their grammatical gender and they assume the paucal number. The affix for the paucal number marker is *â*. The púrmë formation of all paucal nouns is the affixation of the paucal number marker suffix to the beþë.

$$< beþë > + â (\ \boxplus \ )$$

few hunters	few girls	few planks (of wood)	few apples	few bales (of hay/grass)
ravetířâ	ðâmˇwensâ	dórtâ	sabâ	pármâ

IV-5-5. Plurality

The plurality subclass marks nouns that are plural in number. A plural noun denotes many referents. In Mártölammë, the definition of many is more than a few referents. According to tradition, the value of many means more than the half of a full count, which are eleven or more referents. All plural nouns lose their references to their grammatical gender and they assume the plural number. The affix for the plural number marker is *i*. The púrmë formation of all plural nouns is the affixation of the plural number marker suffix to the beþë.

$$< beþë > + i (\ \_ \ )$$

warriors	boys	eagles	battles	leaves
tórmi	ðâmˇmensi	síryi	dúrti	rałi

IV-5-6. Mass Nouns

The mass noun is similar to the collective noun in English, which these words represent a group of something. However, their treatment in Mártölammë is different. Since these nouns are inherently plural and indefinite, the student must pay special attention to their usage.

When using the beþë that will represent the abstraction for a group of or for a large quantity of things, the mass noun rule must be remembered. The rule states that the mass noun can never assume the following grammatical numbers: singular, dual, trial, or paucal. The mass nouns always assume the plural number marker affix during noun word formation.

You can differentiate the usage in the two example phrases. The first phrase states, "*May I have a glass of water*", where it transliterates to "*hártuzhê nevlë s'yenë*". The second phrase remarks, "*The water rose flooding the forest*", where it transliterates to, "*Gárzasê yeni hatso túrnë*". Some example words are shown below.

group (of many)	gold (as the element)	water (as the element)	time
mesti	mañi	yeni	aldi

IV-6. Case

Case is the grammatical class that expresses the syntactic function of the primary objects within the sentence.[6] The cases of the noun determine the many functions within a sentence. For example, let us examine the statement: "*The man loves the woman*". In the example, "the man" is the subject and "the woman" is the object. The case structure of English states "the man" is in the nominative case and "the woman" is in the accusative case. In English, word order often establishes the case of the nouns in a sentence. As opposed to other languages, the accompanying articles indicate the case of its nouns, such as in Spanish, German, and many others.

Similarly, Mártölammë has two methods in specifying its case structure: classic and vulgar. The vulgar method indicates the functions of the objects of the predicate verb in the sentence by implementing word order. Simply, the position of the noun within the sentence structure dictates its function. The classic method provides the provision of free-form syntax and grammar in the language. This uses a case marker to indicate the case of the noun in the statement. The case markers are unique and equated to the syntactical function within the sentence.

IV-6-1. Cases

The cases represent the basic grammatical functions of nouns that comprise all sentences, clauses, and phrases. The nouns exhibiting the case structure constitute the primary objects used in Mártölamme sentence structures. These primary objects represent key referents in the narrative or within the context. For example, these represent the subject, the direct object, and the indirect object of the predicate.

To describe the Mártölamme case structure, the first attempt tried to fit the nominative-accusative case structure to the language; however, it cannot explain certain grammatical patterns. In the next attempt, the comparison of the case system to the absolutive-ergative case system proved to be similar, but it also failed. I soon realized that I had to create a new case nomenclature to fully describe the case system in Mártölammë. The language employs a system of five cases: primative[7], secundative[8], tertitive[9], possessive-genitive, and relative-genitive.

The sentence structure or the syntax of Mártölammë is very simple. The syntax for most sentences follows the Verb-Subject-Object structure. This is true for all sentences using the vulgar syntax and, generally, for most sentences using the classic syntax.

verb (V) + noun (S) [+ noun (O) + noun (O) + noun (Obj.) ...]

The type of verb in the predicate determines the number of objects in the sentence. It strongly influences their morphological structures and their syntactical characteristics. One could say the verb is the trunk of the Mártölamme sentence where its objects are the branches. As you will learn in a later chapter, Mártölammë possesses three main verb types: intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive.

IV-6-1-1. Intransitive Structure

The simplest structure is the intransitive verb (*vi*) with no objects. The predicate often expresses a state or an activity. However, the predicate, acting as a copula, can receive objectives, noun clauses, adjectives, or other constituents that describes the predicate. Regarding the objectives, you will learn about these objects in the next section.

The next structure is the intransitive verb with one object. The object of the intransitive verb is the subject of the predicate. The subject is usually the actor performing or the experiencer receiving the activity in the predicate.[10] The intransitive structures below exemplify both methods of syntax:

Vulgar: verb (*vi*) + subject [+ obj. ...obj.]
                                    ↑
                             primative case
                                    ↓
Classic: verb (*vi*) + subject [+ obj. ...obj.]

IV-6-1-2. Transitive Structure

In the sentence structure with a transitive verb (*vt*), the sentence always contains two primary objects: the subject and the object of the predicate. As for secondary objects, the structure may contain objectives, noun clauses, adjectives, or other constituents. The subject of the sentence usually represents the actor or the agent of the predicate. The object of the verb usually receives of the activity from the verb or plays the role of the patient.[11] The transitive structures below exemplify using the vulgar syntax and the different possibilities of free-form using the classic syntax.

Vulgar & Classic: verb (*vt*) + subject +   object [+ obj. ...obj.]
                                            ↑   ↑
                                    primative case   secundative case

Classic: subject + verb (*vt*) +   object [+ obj. ...obj.]
                      ↑   ↑
                primative case   secundative case

                object + verb (*vt*) +   subject [+ obj. ...obj.]
                      ↑   ↑
                secundative case   primative case

IV-6-1-3. Ditransitive Structure

In the sentence structure with a ditransitive verb (*vd*), the sentence always contains three primary objects: the subject, direct object, and indirect object. As for secondary objects, the structure may contain objectives, noun clauses, adjectives, or other constituents. The subject is in the tertitive case. The direct object is in the primative case and the indirect object is in the secundative case. The ditransitive structures below exemplify using the vulgar syntax and the different possibilities of free-form using the classic syntax.

Vulgar: verb (*vd*) + subject + direct object + indirect object [+ obj. ...obj.]
                              ↑   ↑   ↑
                        tertitive case   primative case   secundative case

Classic: subject + verb (*vd*) + direct object + indirect object [+ obj. ...obj.]
                ↑   ↑   ↑
          tertitive case   primative case   secundative case

indirect object + verb (*vd*) + subject + direct object [+ obj. ...obj.]
        ↑   ↑   ↑
  secundative case   tertitive case   primative case

subject + direct object + verb (*vd*) + indirect object [+ obj. ...obj.]
    ↑   ↑   ↑
tertitive case   primative case   secundative case
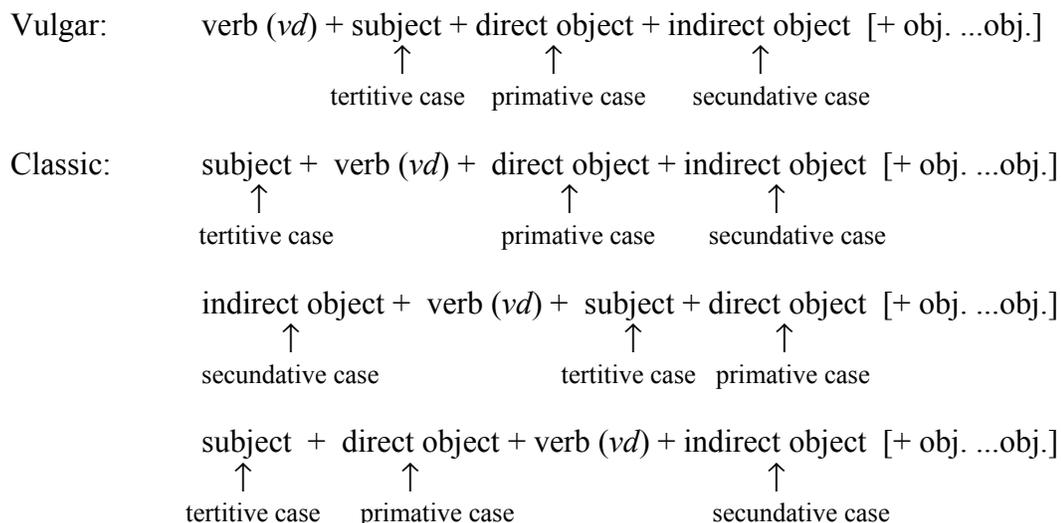
IV-6-2. Primative Case

The noun in this grammatical case indicates a substantive that has two functions. In the first function, the case identifies the subject of the statement. As the subject, the substantive is the focus of the discussion by the other words within the sentence. The predicate describes the activity that the subject is doing within the context of the sentence. This substantive in the primative case is always the subject of the intransitive and transitive verbs.

In the second function, the case indicates the direct object of the statement. When a ditransitive verb exists in the statement, the noun in the primative case is the direct object. This noun generally identifies what activity from the predicate is acting upon it.[12] Put another way, the action from the predicate directly affects the direct object.

The primative case is the null case or unmarked case. When an intransitive verb or a transitive verb exists in the statement, the noun in the primative case is the subject of the sentence. It always follows the verb using the vulgar syntax.

Vulgar:
            primative case
                 ↓
    Kantiyê hvárnö |
    to speak (*vi-t.*) + sovereign
    (The sovereign is speaking.
     -or- The ruling prince speaks.)

            primative case
                 ↓
    Yeldê mírsë heste |
    to taste (*vi-ps.*) + wine + sweet
    (The wine tastes sweet.)

If a ditransitive verb exists in the statement, the direct object always follows the subject in the vulgar syntax. In the classic syntax, the noun can be placed anywhere within the statement

because the other objects of the predicate will be case marked. The púrmë requires no modification and includes its reference to its gender or number.

primative case
↓

Classic:

:ᏟᏚ.ᏗᏐ᠋ᏋᏃᏢ.ᐁᏁᎢᏚ.ᏜᏱᏯᏋᏚ

T'balbamö an˘nâ d'kinwupa añê |
father + gift (*pc.*) + daughter-his (*dl.*) + to give (*vd-pf.*)
(The father presents *a few* gifts to his two daughters. -or-
  The father presents his two daughters a few gifts.)

IV-6-3. Secundative Case

The noun in this grammatical case indicates a substantive that has two roles. In the first role, the case identifies the object of the sentence. In this role, the noun in the secundative case is always the object of the transitive verbs. As the object, the substantive usually plays the role of the patient.[13] As the patient, the activity from the predicate affects or acts on the substantive. In other constructs, it is somehow involved in the outcome of the action. The noun in this role is equivalent to a noun in the accusative case in English.

In the second role, the case marks the substantive as the indirect object of the sentence. When a ditransitive verb exists in the statement, the noun in the secundative case is the indirect object. This noun generally identifies the recipient of the predicate.[14] As the indirect object, it is to whom or to what that receives the action. The noun in this role is equivalent to a noun in the dative case of other languages.[15] The púrmë in the secundative case includes its reference to its gender or number.

When a transitive verb exists in the statement, the noun in the secundative case is the object. It always follows the subject using the vulgar syntax. When a ditransitive verb exists in the statement, the noun in the secundative case is the indirect object. It always follows the direct object using the vulgar syntax. If the classic syntax is used, the affix for the secundative case marker as the object of a transitive verb and as the indirect object of a ditransitive verb is *d'*. For both roles in the classic syntax, the noun can be placed anywhere within the sentence because the other objects of the predicate will be case marked. The formation of nouns is the affixation of the púrmë with the case marker prefix.

$$\textbf{d' (ᛮ) + < púrmë >}$$

secundative case   secundative case   secundative case
↓   ↓   ↓

Vulgar: Classic:

Namyiyê wendö mírsë | T'ðâmemö añê kes˘së d'ðâm˘wensö | Nev˘tê kriga d'kírgi |
to want (*vt-t.*) + lady + wine   man + to give (*vd-pf.*) + book + girl   to bear (*vt-ps.*) + shrub (dl.) + blueberry (pl.)
(The lady wants wine.)   (The man gives the girl the book.)   (The two shrubs bear blueberries.)

IV-6-4. Tertitive Case

   The noun in this grammatical case indicates a substantive in the role of the agent or the experiencer. Hence, this púrmë is always the subject of a ditransitive verb. The púrmë in the tertitive case includes its reference to its gender or number. This   púrmë   always   follows   the predicate of the statement in the vulgar syntax. If the classic syntax is used, the affix for the tertitive case marker is *t′* and the formation of nouns is the affixation of the púrmë with the case marker prefix.

<div align="center">

t′ (⨿) + < púrmë >

</div>

tertitive case

Vulgar: ↓

  Vämê ðâmemö kesˇsë hunwířö |
  to send to (*vd-pf.*) + man + book + historian
  (The man sends the historian a book. -or-
   The man sends a book to the historian.)

tertitive case   tertitive case

Classic: ↓   ↓

  Diłê t′ðâmˇwensö hînesi d′wendêhářö | T′tóřewö kriñê d′kinö kwetoðë |
  to show (*vd-pf.*) + girl + clothing (pl.) + lady-old sister + to write (*vd-pf.*) + child + letter
  (The girl shows the old lady the clothing. -or-   (The sister writes the child a letter.)
   The girl displays the clothing to the old lady.)

IV-6-5. Genitive Case

   The noun in this grammatical case modifies an object of the predicate verb. The genitive case serves to mark a referent in one of two roles. The first role signifies the referent in a possessive relationship to its substantive.[16] In the second role, it indicates a direct relationship between the referent and the substantive within the statement.[17] Hence, the genitive case consists of two categories: possessive and relative.

   In all genitive case structures, the substantive is a primary object and the referent is a secondary object. Once the genitive relationship is established between the substantive and its referent, the two objects cannot be separated. The referent is linked or tied to its modified object. Hence, the object in the genitive case forms a noun phrase with its modified substantive.

   In either syntax method, the referent always follows the substantive that it modifies. In addition, the genitive case marker always prefixes the referent. The púrmë in the genitive case includes its reference to its gender or number.

IV-6-5-1. Possessive Genitive Case

   The possessive genitive case is familiar to the English students. This case represents the referents that possess other objects, such as *my* book or *the boy's* finger. The referent in this case indicates the possessor or owner of the modified substantive. In the examples above, the referents are the personal pronoun, *my,* and *the boy.* The substantives are the *book* and the *finger.*

The possessive genitive case always denotes the possessor or owner as a person, a sentient entity, or any organic entity. The possessive genitive case markers are the affixes: *v′* and *ð′*. When the substantive is the subject of the predicate, the *v′* affix prefixes the referent. For any other object of the predicate, the *ð′* affix marks the referent. The formation of all nouns in the possessive genitive case is the affixation of the púrmë with the case marker prefix.

$$v' \; (\; \text{ᛂ} \;) \; + \; < púrmë >$$
$$ð' \; (\; \text{ᛇ} \;) \; + \; < púrmë >$$

Classic:

Kesˇsi v'tórmö neltê |
book (pl.) + (p-gen.) warrior + to fall (*vi-pf.*)
(The books of the warrior fell *down*. -or-
   The warrior's books fell *off*.)

possessive-genitive case
↓

Añidê t'kinö márpë ð'wendö d'balbewö |
to give (*vd-ha-t.*) + child + purse + (p-gen.) lady + mother
(The child *usually* gives the mother the lady's purse. -or-
   The child *always* gives the purse of the lady to the mother.)

possessive-genitive case
↓

Vulgar:

Peltê setárwö kwetoðë ð'ðâmemö |
to take (*vt-pf.*) + grandmother + letter + (p-gen.) man
(The grandmother takes the man's letter. -or -
   The grandmother takes the letter of the man.)

IV-6-5-2. Relative Genitive Case

The relative genitive case indicates a referent that expresses a direct association or strong relationship with another substantive in the sentence. All nouns of the inanimate gender assume the relative genitive case. In addition, the animate nouns have special circumstances that enable the use of this genitive case, such as familial, national, tribal, or breed associations.

As opposed to the relationship of possession or ownership, the relative genitive case shows the direct relationships between objects. Some relationships can denote proximity, groups, natural associations, and many others. A simple situation to exemplify a direct association is *the rocks of the path*. The *rocks* are the substantive and *the path* is the referent. Their relationship signifies two specific associations: locality and proximity.

The relative genitive case possesses the case markers: *k′* and *s′*. When the modified substantive is the subject of the predicate, the *k′* affix marks the referent. For any other object of the predicate, the *s′* affix prefixes it. The púrmë in the relative genitive case includes its reference to its gender or number. The formation of all nouns in the relative genitive case is the affixation of the púrmë with the case marker prefix.

$$k' \; (\; \text{ᛏ} \;) \; + \; < púrmë >$$
$$s' \; (\; \text{ᛐ} \;) \; + \; < púrmë >$$

Vulgar:

relative - genitive case
↓

Palniyê kinö kesˇsi s'kesˇrulsë ðâmˇwensö |
to lend (vd-t.) + child + book (pl.) + (r-gen.) library + girl
(The child loans the library's books to the girl. -or-
    The child loans the books of the library to the girl.)

Hasmê hoðë sóřˇhüłi s'kelsë |
to consist of (vt-ps.) + mound + stone-blue (pl.) + (r-gen.) river
(The mound consists of the river's blue stones. -or-
    The mound consists of the blue stones of the river.)

↑

——— relative - genitive case ———
↓

Classic:

Sultê tôłë k'fúrlë |
to be hollow (vi-ps.) + center + (r-gen.) sphere
(The center of the sphere is hollow. -or-
    The sphere's center is hollow.)

IV-7. Objectives

Objective is the grammatical class that represents a grammatical structure that enhances and clarifies the function of an object. These are secondary objects used in Mártölammë sentences. The objective indicates an object of the predicate that possesses an adpositional function within the sentence.

In the past, I attempted to locate any information or reference regarding these types of objects. With no success in locating any information about these objects with their particular behavior, I derived the name for this class, objective, to represent how and what is their function. Later, I discovered a different type of object, the oblique object.[18] The Mártölamme objectives are similar to the nature and behavior of the oblique objects. Regarding Mártölamme objectives, two characteristics of the oblique object stand out from the description provided by SIL International: (1) an affix designates the object and (2) the case structures do not restrict the object. These characteristics of the oblique objects are good descriptions of the objective class.

Many can argue that the objectives are actually cases, such as one would find in the Finnish and Hungarian case systems. Thus, a strong argument for the case system does exist. However, these objects are unique to the language. In Mártölammë, the objectives are distinct and separate from the members of the case class. They constitute a separate class though related to the case class by similar function.

With further analysis, the objective class provides evidence of their independence from the case class. The language employs a verb transivity-noun case structure, which utilizes verb to noun affixation to represent the syntactic functions between the principle verb and its objects. The primary objects represent their case by affixation using their respective transitive-case affixes. Conversely, the objectives do not change as the primary objects do; instead, the specialized logoglyphs mark them with no regard to their position relative to the predicate.

The objective is an admixture of its referent, case structure, and an infusion of adpositional characteristics. Simply, the function and the construction of the objective show an object that is similar to a prepositional phrase wrapped in a grammatical case structure. Hence,

the English equivalent of the objective is the prepositional phrase.[19] Many English prepositional phrases have their equivalents in Mártölammë objective class.

In the formation of the Mártölammë sentence, the language conveys the objectives in two methods. The first method uses objectives to indicate the object and its adpositional function. The second method uses additional adpositional words and its associated objective to form an adpositional phrase as in English sentences. The objective phrase further expands the ability to convey and clarify the different aspects of time, location, motion, and relativity.

The púrmë representing an objective always includes its reference to its adpositional function, gender, or number. The objective always follows the púrmë or another objective that it refers to or it modifies. The use of objectives has the following statement structures:

(1) In statements with an intransitive verb and two objects: subject and objective, the objective refers to or modifies the subject. In some situations, the objective can be adverbial, where it modifies the sentence. The vulgar syntax contains one statement structure:

verb (*vi*) + subject <--objective [...<--objective]

(2) In statements with a transitive verb and three objects: subject, object, and objective, the objective refers to or modifies the subject or the object. However, the objective can be adverbial, where it modifies the sentence. The vulgar syntax will form three possible statement structures:

verb (*vt*) + subject + direct object <--objective [...<--objective]

verb (*vt*) + subject <--objective + direct object [...<--objective]

verb (*vt*) + subject <--objective + direct object <--objective [...<--objective]

(3) In statements with a ditransitive verb and four or more objects: subject, direct object, indirect object, and objective, the objective refers to or modifies the subject, direct object, or the indirect object. As the others, the objective can be adverbial. The vulgar syntax will form six possible statement structures:

verb (*vd*) + subject <--objective + direct object + indirect object [...<--objective]

verb (*vd*) + subject + direct object <--objective + indirect object [...<--objective]

verb (*vd*) + subject + direct object + indirect object <--objective [...<--objective]

verb (*vd*) + subject + direct object <--obj + indirect object <--obj [...<--objective]

verb (*vd*) + subject<--obj + direct object <--obj + indirect object [...<--objective]

verb (*vd*) + subject<--obj + direct object <--obj + indirect object <--obj [...<--obj]

The objective class consists of five groups divided by broad characteristics. Their adpositional functions determine their classification, which they were grouped accordingly. The objective groups are the following: general, stative, motive, ambitive, and temporal. The general group represents common adpositional functions. The stative group contains objectives that

express the location, position, point, or place in which the referent represents. The motive group consists of objectives that represent the position, point, or place with the inference of movement of the modified object. The ambitive group includes objectives that possess a tripartite set of functions. The objectives in the temporal group refer to or are at some point in respect to time.

Within each group, there are many objectives. In order to provide a rudimentary classification system for the objectives, I collected the names of commonly known cases that best describe their objective equivalents.[20] For the objectives lacking names, I researched the Indo-European roots to create the objective names that best described their function. The following sections illustrate all the objectives according to their groups.

IV-7-1. General Objectives

The general group contains the objectives that most people will understand better as the common prepositional constructs, such as 'with', 'like', etc. The objectives of this group do not indicate or refer to any specific location, motion, or time. The general objectives are as follows: abassive, abessive, benefactive, causative, comitative, concernerive, equative, exceptive, instrumental, praterive, referive, and substitutive.

IV-7-1-1. Abassive

The abassive objective[21] indicates a referent that shows a general relationship to its modified object. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "of the *referent*" or "from the *referent* (non-specific location)". The students should not confuse the semantic processes between the relative genitive case and the abassive objective.

The main point is the difference of scope. The relative genitive that indicates a direct relationship provides a narrow scope. However, the abassive objective refers to a general relationship, which is a broader scope. An example of the relative genitive is the sentence, "the fruit of the apple tree." The fruit is an apple, which is deduced by the type of the tree. Conversely, "the fruit of the tree" provides a generic perspective. What species of tree? What kind of fruit? It is these questions that aid the student in determining which case is correct and, more importantly, to use.

The logoglyph for the abassive objective is " ꀵ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *il'*. The pronunciation incorporates a transitional glottal stop, which is marked by the " ' ". The formation of all abassive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the abassive logoglyph. The abassive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{il' (ꀵ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Tanzhê kinö rôði <u>il'pársi</u> |
to cut off (*vt-pf.*) + child + flowers + <u>(abas.) field</u> (mass)
(The child cuts the flowers <u>from the fields</u>.)

abassive function

↓

Rân˘nesê ðâm˘wensö loþoy <u>il'nôsti</u> |
to eat (*vt-pf-pa.*) + girl + fruit (pc.) + <u>(abas.) garden</u> (pl.)
(The girl ate some fruits <u>of the gardens</u>.)

The Noun Words

Classic:

Fetulê ðâmemö <u>il'hórvíři</u> d'nensi |
to visit (*vt-pf.*) + man + <u>(abas.) opposers</u> + family (mass)
(The man <u>*from the opponents*</u> visits the family.)
↑
abassive function

IV-7-1-2. Abessive

The abessive objective[22] denotes the lack of or the absence of the referent. For the English students, this objective is equivalent to the prepositional clause, "without the *referent*". In addition, they would also recognize the equivalent to words ending with the "-less" suffix.

The logoglyph for the abessive objective is " ⨎ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *we'*. The formation of all abessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the abessive logoglyph. The abessive objective syntax is as follows:

we' (⨎) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Yinˇnê ðâmemö yelnˇmeldi <u>we'yendë</u> |
to sing (*vt-pf.*) + man + song-love (pl.) + <u>(abes.) music</u>
(The man sings love songs <u>a cappella</u>. -or-
  The man sings love songs <u>without accompaniment</u>.)
↑
————— abessive function —————
↓
Dártiyê kinö rôði <u>we'maveti</u> |
to bring (*vt-t.*) + child + flowers + <u>(abes.) thorn (pl.)</u>
(The child brings flowers <u>without thorns</u>. -or-
  The child brings <u>thornless</u> flowers.)

Classic:

Ðâmewö <u>we'hînesi</u> pentiyê |
woman + <u>(abes.) clothing (pl.)</u> + to dance (*vi-t.*)
(The woman dances <u>nude</u>.)
↑
abessive function

IV-7-1-3. Benefactive

The benefactive objective[23] indicates the referent benefitting from the activity in the context. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "for the *referent*", "intended for the *referent*", or "in benefit of *referent*".

The logoglyph for the benefactive objective is " ⌊ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *na'*. The formation of all benefactive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the benefactive logoglyph. The benefactive objective syntax is as follows:

na' (⌊) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Yin˘nê ðâmemö yeln˘meldi na'wendi |
to sing (*vt-pf.*) + man + song-love (pl.) + (bene.) lady (pl.)
(The man sings love songs <u>for the women</u>.)

↑

benefactive function

Dártiyê kinö rôði na'wíryö |
to bring (*vt-pf.*) + child + flower (pl.) + (bene.) unmarried woman
(The child brings flowers <u>for the girl</u>.)

↑

benefactive function

↓

Classic:

Wendö pentiyê na'ðâmemö |
lady + to dance (*vi-t.*) + (bene.) man
(The lady dances <u>for the man</u>.)

IV-7-1-4. Causative

The causative objective[24] denotes a referent as the cause of or an agent of some activity. In English, the students would be familiar with the causal clause where it denotes the reason for the occurrence. This objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "because of the *referent*", "by the means of the *referent*", "by reason of the *referent*", "by way of the *referent*", or "due to the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the causative objective is " Ⅎ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *da'*. The formation of all causative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the causative logoglyph. The causative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{da' (Ⅎ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Zértiyê púreldë vár'fértë ke da'hrispi gä'piytë |
to slide (*vi-t.*) + car + (ines.) ditch + [obj. part.] + (caus.) ice + (anaim.) road
(The car slides into the ditch <u>due to the ice</u> on the road.)

↑

———— causative function ————

↓

Fetuliyê kinö da'dúrgë nulstárnířö |
to visit (*vt-t.*) + child + (caus.) fever + 'Master Healer'
(The child visits the doctor <u>due to the fever</u>.)

Classic:

Hártê ðâm˘mensö da'noso d'halmantárzi |
to receive (*vt-pf.*)+ boy + (caus.) study (vbl.) + grade-high (pl.)
(The boy receives high marks <u>because of studying</u>. -or-
  The boy receives high marks <u>due to studying</u>.)

↑

causative function

IV-7-1-5. Comitative

The comitative objective[25] indicates a relationship of association of a referent to its substantive. This objective has three important aspects. The first aspect expresses the condition or state of accompaniment. Hence, the objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "with the *referent*", "along with the *referent*", or "accompanied by the *referent*".

The second aspect provides the condition of possession. This denotes the conveyance of the referent by the substantive. An example is the "man with the hat."

The third aspect provides the condition of some physical state. This expresses the possession of some distinguishable feature of the substantive. An example of this is "the lady with grey hair."

The logoglyph for the comitative objective is " Ɛ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *fe'*. The formation of all comitative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the comitative logoglyph. The comitative objective syntax is as follows:

fe' (Ɛ) + < púrmë >

Classic:

comitative function
↓

T'gwéřawö kesˇsi d'wendˇhářö <u>fe'nalpˇmársë</u> diłiyê |
maid + book (pl.) + lady-old + <u>(comi.) cloak-dark</u> + to show (*vd-t.*)
(The maid shows the old lady <u>with the dark cloak</u> the books. -or-
   The maid displays the books to the old lady <u>with the dark cloak</u>.)

Vulgar:

Kuvˇtê hárðö <u>fe'ðâmemö</u> |
to go (*vi-pf.*) + old man + <u>(comi.) man</u>
(The old man goes <u>with the man</u>.)
↑

———— comitative function ————
↓

Bérzê Sáři <u>fe'nensi</u> |
to dwell (*vi-pf.*) + Sara + <u>(comi.) family</u>
(Sara lives <u>with the family</u>.)

IV-7-1-6. Concernerive

The concernerive objective[26] denotes a referent that shows a relation to or a reference of involvement to the substantive. Simply, the substantive displays an interest in or pays attention to the referent. The concernerive objective marks a connecting relationship of the substantive to the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "as for the *referent*", "concerning the *referent*", "about the *referent*", or "regarding the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the concernerive objective is " Ƈ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *do'*. The formation of all concernerive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the concernerive logoglyph. The concernerive objective syntax is as follows:

do' (Ƈ) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Classic:

Ishiyê ðâmˇmesi do'múrñë |
to quiet (*vi-t.*) + crowd (of people) + (conc.) disaster
(The crowd is quiet regarding the disaster.)

↑

concernerive function

Vulgar:

Dérteñê kini do'kregêhvesi |
to affect (*vi-pf-neg.*) + child (pl.) + (conc.) test-new (pl.)
(The children are not affected concerning
the new tests.)

↑

concernerive function

↓

Kemesê ðâmemi do'kúrtishë na'voltë il'nenˇni |
to please (*vi-pf-perf.*) + men + (conc.) judgment + (bene.) security + (abas.) people
(The men are pleased regarding the judgment for the people's security.)

IV-7-1-7. Equative

The equative objective[27] indicates a referent that possesses the likeness of the substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "as the *referent*", "like the *referent*", or "in the capacity of the *referent*". An important fact to remember is that the equative objective is never used in comparative constructs.

The logoglyph for the equative objective is " Ϝ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *she'*. The formation of all equative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the equative logoglyph. The equative objective syntax is as follows:

she' (Ϝ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Yeldê mírsë heste she'pérzhi |
to taste (*vi-ps.*) + wine + sweet + (equa.) dark berry (mass)
(The wine tastes sweet as dark berries.)

↑

—— equative function ——

↓

Yenˇnê ðâmemensö keŋë she'hyensani |
to make music (*vt-ps.*) + man-young + flute + (equa.) song bird (mass)
(The young man plays the flute like the songbirds.)

The Noun Words

Classic:

Đâmemö bantê d'sóřë <u>she'trepířö</u> da'dórðë |
man + to work (*vt-ps.*) + stone + <u>(equa.) carpenter</u> + (caus.) wood
(The man works the stone <u>like a carpenter</u> with wood.)

↑
equative function

IV-7-1-8. Exceptive

The exceptive objective[28] denotes the exception of or exclusion of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "excluding the *referent*", "except for the *referent*", "with exception of the *referent*", or "but the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the exceptive objective is " ᚠ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *la'*. The formation of all exceptive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the exceptive logoglyph. The exceptive objective syntax is as follows:

la' (ᚠ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Matsê dosmesi genodilyë <u>la'bórna</u> |
to agree (*vt-pf.*) + council + agenda-all + <u>(exce.) rules</u> (dl.)
(The board passes all the agenda <u>except for two rules</u>.)

↑
exceptive function

Antê tambu kinö <u>la'satˇtenwë</u> |
to perform (*vi-pf.*) + well + child + (exce.) part-last
(The child performs well <u>but for the last part</u>.)

—— exceptive function ——
↓

Classic:

Pilgê kinoy d'rôði <u>la'mananchi</u> |
to collect (*vt-pf.*)+ child (tl.) + flower (pl.) + <u>(exce.) "golden ones"</u> (pl.)
(The three children collect the flowers <u>except for the golden ones</u>.)

IV-7-1-9. Instrumental

The instrumental objective[29] indicates a referent as the instrument in or the means for the activity to accomplish something. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "by means of the *referent*", "using the *referent*", or "with the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the instrumental objective is " ᚠ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ul'*. The formation of all instrumental objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the instrumental logoglyph. The instrumental objective syntax is as follows:

ul' (ᚠ) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Kantê noldířö <u>ul'hunwë</u> il'ðâmemë go'zolto tosˇvë |
to speak (*vi-pf.*)+ professor + <u>(inst.) history</u> + (abas.) man + explain (vbl.) + point
(The professor speaks <u>using the history</u> of man to explain a point.)

↑

instrumental function

↓

Bářê ðâmewö kempi <u>ul'wehnë</u> |
to make (*vt-pf.*) + woman + pottery (mass) + <u>(inst.) hand</u>
(The woman makes pottery <u>by hand</u>.)

Classic:

Trepířö sustê d'tsati <u>ul'mäkë</u> |
carpenter + drive (*vt-pf.*) + nail (pl.) + <u>(inst.) hammer</u>
(The carpenter drives the nails <u>with the hammer</u>.)

↑

instrumental function

IV-7-1-10. Praterive

The praterive objective[30] indicates a substantive that expresses the addition of the referent to the modified noun. This objective provides a perspective that goes beyond the expected in the context. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "besides the *referent*" or "in addition to the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the praterive objective is " ϛ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ve'*. The formation of all praterive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the praterive logoglyph. The praterive objective syntax is as follows:

ve' (ϛ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Bezê húrstesmesi rasetêhvesi <u>ve'bórnőrni</u> |
to vote (*vt-pf.*) + village-council + law-new (pl.) + <u>(prat.) statute-former</u> (pl.)
(<u>In addition to the former statutes</u>, the council votes *in favor for* the new laws.)

↑

———— praterive function ————

↓

Gárdê kimyö khisumi <u>ve'banutérvi</u> |
to clean (*vt-pf.*) + son + stall (pl.) + <u>(prat.) task-daily</u> (pl.)
(The son cleans the stalls <u>in addition to daily tasks</u>.)

The Noun Words

Classic:

Joltê ðâmemensö d'jolmë <u>ve'zárkë</u> |
to play (*vt-pf.*) + man-young + game + <u>(prat.) injury</u>
(He plays the game <u>besides being injured</u>. -or-
 He plays the game <u>besides *his* injury</u>.)
↑
praterive function

IV-7-1-11. Referive

The referive objective[31] denotes a referent that expresses its reference to the modified substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "as to the *referent*", "in regard to the *referent*", "with regard to the *referent*", or "with reference to the *referent*". The student should not confuse this objective with the usage of the concernerive objective.

The logoglyph for the referive objective is " E ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ri'*. The formation of all referive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the referive logoglyph. The referive objective syntax is as follows:

ri' (E) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Zoltê ðâmemö férgë <u>ri'bórni</u> |
to explain (*vt-pf.*) + man + opinion + <u>(refe.) law</u> (pl.)
(The man explains his stance <u>with reference to the laws</u>.)
↑
referive function

Metsê bantířö banutë <u>ri'goletishi</u> |
to complete (*vt-pf.*) + worker + task + <u>(refe.) specification</u> (pl.)
(The worker completes the work <u>as to the specifications</u>.)
↑
—— referive function ——
↓

Classic:

Antiyê tambu mahemö <u>ri'bantírti</u> hvese |
to perform (*vi-t.*) + well + great-grandson + <u>(refe.) tool</u> (pl.) + new
(The great-son performs well <u>with *regard to* the new tools</u>.)

IV-7-1-12. Substitutive

The substitutive objective[32] indicates a substantive that marks the referent as a replacement, an alternative, or a substitute. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "in lieu of the *referent*", "in place of the *referent*", or "instead of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the substitutive objective is " $\mathsf{\overline{R}}$ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *sta'*. The formation of all substitutive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the substitutive logoglyph. The substitutive objective syntax is as follows:

sta' ($\mathsf{\overline{R}}$) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Zilbê pářestíři gembi sta'naŋo |
to harvest (*vt-pf.*) + field-worker (pl.) + crop (mass) + (subs.) lazy (vbl.)
(The fieldhands harvest the crops <u>instead of being lazy</u>.)

↑

——— substitutive function ———

↓

Hártiyê wendö bevotë sta'musë |
to accept (*vt-t.*) + lady + hug + (subs.) kiss
(The lady accepts a hug <u>in lieu of a kiss</u>.)

Classic:

Hártê bantířö d'párgambë sta'gwomemvë |
to receive (*vt-pf.*) + worker + punishment + (subs.) death "sentence"
(The worker receives punishment <u>instead of termination</u>.)

↑

substitutive function

IV-7-2. Stative Objectives

The stative group contains objectives that express two characteristics. The first represents a referent as a location or a position. The second characteristic expresses the static state or condition of the substantive. This characteristic means the substantive is stationary and at rest; hence, the immotive[33] perspective describes this static state or immobile condition. In short, these objectives represent the immotive perspective of the modified substantive in respect to the referent.

immotive
SUBSTANTIVE +------------- relationship -------------+ REFERENT

To elaborate, the static objective illustrates a spatial and positional relationship between two objects. The first object is the existence or the presence of a substantive, the modified object. Moreover, this substantive is stationary and at rest. Second, the referent of the objective serves as a point of reference, such as a specific location, point, or position. The relationship of the objective shows where the substantive is in respect to some point of reference, the referent. In English, the prepositions do not reflect such information about its object as the Mártölamme objectives do. The stative objectives are as follows: adessive and excessive.

IV-7-2-1. Adessive

The adessive objective[34] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The adessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive at a referent. In addition, it can also indicate the concept of nearness. Furthermore, the substantive is stationary and at rest. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "at the *referent*", "close to the *referent*", or "near the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the adessive objective is " Ϝ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ol'*. The formation of all adessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the adessive logoglyph. The adessive objective syntax is as follows:

ol' (Ϝ) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Bártê ðâmema trugë ol'bantamonë |
to build (*vt-pf.*) + man (dl.) + engine + (ades.) workshop
(The two men build the engine <u>at the shop</u>.)

——————— adessive function ———————

Órdê ralyö ol'klimë |
to be (*vi.*) + plant + (ades.) table
(The plant is <u>near the table</u>.)

Classic:

Pîstiyê joltíři na'jolmanë <u>ol'palwë</u> |
to gather together (*vi-t.*) + player (pl.) + (bene.) game + (ades.) game-field
(The players gather for the game <u>at the game field</u>.)

↑
adessive function

IV-7-2-2. Excessive

The excessive objective[35] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The excessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive on the far side of or some distance past of the referent. Furthermore, the substantive is stationary and at rest. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "past the *referent*" or "beyond the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the excessive objective is " ꟼ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *be'*. The formation of all excessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the excessive logoglyph. The adessive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{be' (ꟼ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Órdê behrë ð'ðâmemö <u>be'delti</u> gä'piyotérbë |
to be (*vi.*) + house + (p-gen.) man + (excs.) tree (pl.) + (anas.) road-this (demo.)
(The man's house is <u>beyond the trees</u> on this road.)

↑
excessive function

Rostiyê ðâmˇmensi <u>be'tehumˇtenwë</u> lér'metˇtamonë |
to race (*vi-t.*) + boy (pl.) + (excs.) tower-last + (alla.) end-place
(The boys race <u>past the last tower</u> towards the finish line.)

↑
excessive function

Classic:

Bártiyê hórmi d'yúrti <u>be'kelsë</u> |
to build (*vt-t.*) + enemy-army + fortified place (pl.) + (excs.) river
(The enemy constructs fortified positions <u>beyond the river</u>. -or-
  The enemy constructs fortified positions <u>across the river</u>.)

IV-7-3. Motive Objectives

The motive group contains objectives that also express two characteristics. The first represents a referent as a location or a position. The second characteristic expresses the dynamic state or condition of the substantive. This characteristic means the substantive is in motion and in some direction. The motive perspective describes this dynamic state or mobile condition. In short, these objectives represent the motive perspective of the modified substantive in respect to the referent.

```
                              motive
SUBSTANTIVE  <------------- relationship -------------> REFERENT
```

As with the stative objectives, the motive objective links the existence or presence of a substantive, the modified object. It also reflects the dynamic state of its object, such as, it is in motion and its direction. The referent of the objective represents a specific location, point, or position.

As with the stative objectives, the motive objective illustrates a spatial and directional relationship between two objects. The first object is the existence or the presence of a substantive, the modified object, and it is in motion. Second, the referent of the objective serves as a point of reference, such as a specific location, point, or position. The relationship of the objective shows where the substantive and what direction it is moving in respect to some point of reference, the referent.

So what is the difference, you ask? Let us compare between the stative and the motive perspectives. The stative perspective describes the stationary condition or the non-dynamic state of the modified substantive in respect to the referent of the stative objective. Using the example below, the substantive is the ball, which is resting and is stationary. The referent of the adessive objective is the box. Hence, the stative relationship represents the unmoving ball at the box.

Órdê fűrlë ol'kwamírtë |
" The ball is <u>at the box</u>. "
↑   ↑
modified substantive   referent

Conversely, let us examine the same example using a motive perspective. Using the allative objective from the motive group in this example, "The ball is <u>at</u> the box." In the example, the substantive is the ball and it is rolling or traveling; moreover, it moves in the direction towards something. Again, the referent is the box. Hence, the motive relationship represents the ball moving towards the box. Both objectives reference the same substantive and the same referent; however, they differ in their perspectives of the current state of the substantive.

Órdê fűrlë lér'kwamírtë |
" The ball is <u>at</u> the box. "
↑   ↑
modified substantive   referent

The example sentences do not change because English lacks the semantic and syntactic references to mark the state of the ball. However, English uses verbal and other phrasal constructs to describe what the Mártölamme objectives do in the sentences. For example, an English speaker would say, "The ball is rolling to the box." or "The ball is moving towards the box." The motive objectives are as follows: ablative and allative.

IV-7-3-1. Ablative

The ablative objective[36] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The ablative relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, the substantive is in motion and is traveling from a departure point or a source of origin, the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clause "from the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the ablative objective is " ᚨ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *bár'*. The formation of all ablative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the ablative logoglyph. The ablative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{bár' (} ᚨ \text{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar: Sárchiyê rinti bár'shitanena |
                 to sail (*vi-t.*) + ship (pl.) + (abla.) Eastern Islands (name)
                 (The ships *come* <u>from the Eastern Islands</u>. -or-
                   The ships are sailing <u>from the Eastern Islands</u>.)
                                              ↑
                                        ablative case

                 Rostiyê kina bár'mář̆endë |
                 to run (*vi-t.*) + child (dl.) + (abla.) fire-aug.
                 (The two children are running <u>from the *blaze*</u>.)
                                                        ↑
                 ———————— ablative case ————————
                      ↓
Classic:

Kâstiyê ðâm�’mi d'kwamírti bár'khisumë |
to move (*vt-t.*) + people (pl.) + container (pl.) + (abla.) stall
(The *persons* moved the boxes <u>from the stall</u>.)

IV-7-3-2. Allative

The allative objective[37] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The allative relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, the substantive is in motion and is traveling to a point of destination or some goal, the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to the *referent*" or "toward the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the allative objective is " ᛖ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lér'*. The formation of all allative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the allative logoglyph. The allative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{lér' (} ᛖ \text{) + < púrmë >}$$
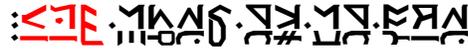
Vulgar:

       Sárchiyê tanu rinta gäna'sárzonë <u>lér'shili</u> |
       to sail (*vi-t.*) + eastward + ship (dl.) + (anaad.) Southern Sea (name) + <u>(alla.) island</u> (pl.)
       (The two ships sail eastward upon the Southern Sea <u>toward the islands</u>.)

                                     ↑
                              allative case

       Rantê balbama ár kini <u>lér'noldondë</u> |
       to walk (*vi-pf.*) + father (dl.) + and + child (pl.) + <u>(alla.) school</u>
       (The two fathers and the children walk <u>toward the school</u>. -or-
        The two fathers and the children are walking <u>to the school</u>.)

                                    ↑
    ——————— allative case ———————
       ↓

Classic:

       Da'yelkë il'ðâmˇmi - histiyê ñársoy bár'behrë <u>lér'túrnö</u> |
       (caus.) sight + (abas.) people (pl.) + to run (*vi-t.*) + wolf (tl.) + (abla.) house + <u>(alla.) forest</u>
       (At the sight of the people, the three wolves run away from the house <u>to the forest</u>.)

IV-7-4. Ambitive Objectives

       The ambitive group contains objectives that express two characteristics. The first represents a referent as a location or a position. The second characteristic expresses the tripartite state of the substantive. The tripartite state represents three different perspectives regarding the substantive.

       The first perspective is the immotive, where the substantive is stationary and at rest. As with the stative objectives, the immotive perspective describes a static state or an immobile condition. In short, this perspective represents the immotive relationship of the modified substantive in respect to the referent.

                                  immotive
SUBSTANTIVE +------------- relationship -------------+ REFERENT

       The second perspective is the admotive[38] perspective that describes a dynamic state or a mobile condition. As with the allative objective from the motive group, the admotive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. First, it represents the substantive that is in motion. Second, it possesses a sense that carries an orientation or a direction to or towards the referent.

                                  admotive
SUBSTANTIVE >------------- relationship -------------> REFERENT

       The third perspective is the abmotive[39] perspective that denotes another dynamic state or mobile condition. As with the ablative objective from the motive group, the abmotive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. First, it represents the substantive that is in motion. Second, it possesses a sense that carries an orientation or a direction away or from the referent.

                                  abmotive
SUBSTANTIVE <------------- relationship -------------< REFERENT

As you continue to learn about these objectives, you will encounter many objective descriptions that contain objective panels. These panels illustrate the different perspectives for objective. The panels represent a set of three panels that contain the following scenarios: immotive, admotive, and abmotive. The leftmost panel depicts an immotive scenario that portrays a static environment in which there is no motion. The center panel displays an admotive scenario that illustrates the motion and direction of the substantive toward the referent. The rightmost panel displays an abmotive scenario that shows the motion and direction of the substantive from the referent.

In all scenarios of the panels, the red "No" symbol marks the modified substantive and the blue diamond represents the referent. The center and right panels contain an additional green symbol that represents an imaginary starting point of the motion of the substantive.

The presentation of the ambitive objectives is by an organization based on their related adpositional characteristics. Due to many ambitive objectives possessing opposite objectives, these opposites denote reflective activities. For example, one presentation has the grouping of the "up" and the "down" ambitive objectives together. Therefore, the groupings of these objectives are according to their characteristics. The fifteen groups of ambitive objectives follow.

IV-7-4-1. Above/Below Objectives

The above and below objectives consist of four objectives: superessive, superlative, inferilative, and inferive. Two objectives represent the above objectives and two others denote the below objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-1-1. Superessive

The superessive objective[40] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The superessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position above of, over of, or on top of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "above the *referent*", "over the *referent*", or "on top of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for this superessive objective is "Ϝ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gül'*. The formation of all superessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the superessive logoglyph. The superessive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{gül' (Ϝ) + < púrmë >}$$

Classic:

Velviyê fulmë gül'behrë |
to flutter (*vi-t.*) + kite + (supim.) house
(The kite flutters above the house.)

↑

superessive function

↓

Órdê fümë ð'ðâmˇmensö gül'foldë |
to be (*vi.*) + toy + (p-pos.) boy + (supim.) shelf
(The boy's toy is on top of the shelf.)

Vulgar:

Tampiyê sírya gä'beþö gül'deltö |
to perch (*vi-t.*) + eagle (dl.) + (anas.) branch + (supim.) tree
(Two eagles perch on a branch <u>on the top of the tree</u>.)
↑
superessive function

Immotive   Admotive   Abmotive

Figure 1.   Superessive & Superlative Objectives

In figure 1, the first panel displays the immotive perspective of the superessive objective, which it expresses the substantive at a position above the referent. The left panel shows the substantive above the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 1 illustrates the admotive perspective of the superlative objective. This perspective displays the substantive at some point above the referent; additionally, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the substantive above the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point above the referent. Moreover, it is in motion and moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive to be above of the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-1-2. Superlative

The superlative objective[41] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The superessive relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. It also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the substantive in a position above of, over of, or top of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "to above the *referent*", "to over the *referent*", or "to the top of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive superlative objective is " ᚨ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gülna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from above of the *referent*", "from over the *referent*", or "from the top of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive superlative objective is " ᚨ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gülnë'*. The formation of these objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the superlative objective.

The Noun Words

$$\textbf{gülna' (} \text{F} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{gülnë' (} \text{F} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Stikiyê joltířö fúrlë <u>gülnë'banetamonupë</u> |
to kick (*vt-t.*) + player + ball + <u>(supab.) position</u> (poss.)
(The player kicked the ball <u>from his position</u>.)

↑
superlative function
↓

Vanutiyê velpúřeldë <u>gülna'lúrgë</u> |
to arrive (*vi-t*) + aircraft + <u>(supad.) ground</u>
(The aircraft lands <u>on the ground</u>.)

Classic:

Veliyê vilmi <u>gülnë'delti</u> |
to fly (*vi-t.*) + bird (pl.) + <u>(supab.) tree</u> (pl.)
(The birds fly <u>up from the trees</u>.)

↑
superlative function

IV-7-4-1-3. *Inferilative*

The inferilative objective[42] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The inferilative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive at a lower point of or below of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to below the *referent*" or "to under the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive inferilative objective is " F ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *behna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from below of the *referent*" or "from under the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive inferilative objective is " F ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *behnö'*. The formation of these objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the inferilative objective.

$$\textbf{behna' (} \text{F} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{behnö' (} \text{F} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Velvê rałi <u>behnö'delti</u> gár'peñë |
to flutter (*vi-pf.*) + leaf (pl.) + <u>(infab.) tree</u> (pl.) + (inte.) autumn
(In Autumn, the leaves flutter <u>down from the trees</u>.)

↑
——— inferilative function ———
↓

Gářozê lîs˘sö <u>behna'hûgë</u> |
to climb (*vi-pf.*) + squirrel + <u>(infad.) pole</u>
(The squirrel climbs <u>the pole</u>.)

Classic:

  Gárziyê tanto'yármö <u>behna'rîf̂ fë</u> gä'beþö |
  to rise (*vi-t.*) + hanging-spider + (infad.) lair + (anas.) branch
  (The hanging spider rises <u>to *its* lair</u> on the branch)

  ↑

  inferilative function
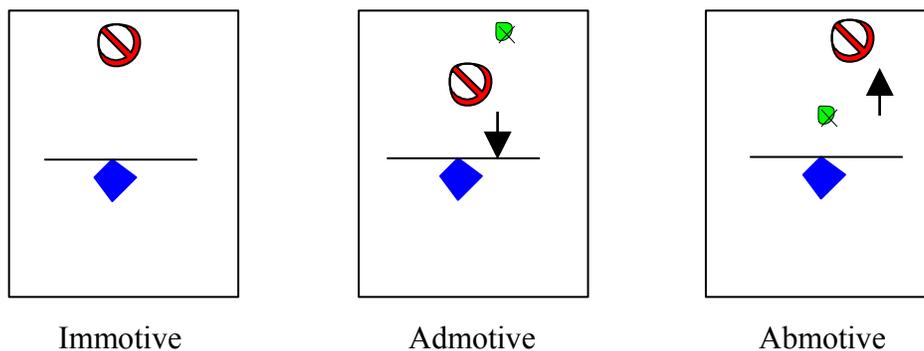

Immotive   Admotive   Abmotive
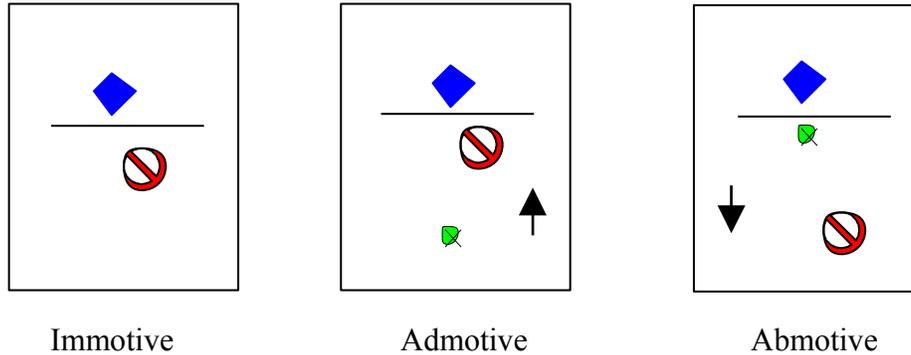
Figure 2.   Inferive & Inferilative Objectives

In figure 2, the first panel displays the immotive perspective of the inferive objective. This perspective expresses the substantive at a position below or under the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive below the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 2 illustrates the admotive perspective of the inferilative objective. This perspective displays the substantive at some point below or under the referent; additionally, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive below the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point below the referent. Moreover, it is in motion and moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive below the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-1-4. *Inferive*

The inferive objective[43] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The inferive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position below the level of or lower than (the surface of) the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "below the *referent*" or "under the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the inferive objective is "⊢ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *beh'*. The formation of inferive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the inferive logoglyph. The inferive objective syntax is as follows:

beh' (⊢) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Leytiyê ðâmˇwensö vár'gérsë beh'deltö |
to sleep (*vi-t.*) + girl + (ines.) shade + (infim.) tree
(The girl sleeps in the shade of the tree.)

——— inferive function ———

Tantê keskêyavˇsë beh'mäshˇhüłi |
to hang (*vi-pf.*) + plate-color + (infim.) shell-blue (pl.)
(The plate of color hangs below the blue shells.)

Classic:

Zaltiyê hárðö d'pelga beh'himë |
to find (*vt-t.*) + old man + (secd.) shoe (dl.) + (infim.) bed
(The old man finds the pair of shoes under the bed. -or-
  The old man discovers the pair of shoes under the bed.)

inferive function

IV-7-4-2. Against Objectives

The against objectives consist of two objectives: opposive and oppolative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-2-1. Opposive

The opposive objective[44] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The opposive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is resting against, pressing on, or in opposition to the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clause, "against the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the opposive objective is " ⵕ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *jo'*. The formation of all opposive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the opposive logoglyph. The opposive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{jo' } (\; ⵕ \;) + < \textbf{púrmë} >$$

Vulgar:

Tsendê bantíři jo'tórsë |
to rest (*vi-t.*) + worker (pl.) + (oppim.) wall
 (The workers rest against the wall.)

——— opposive function ———

Naniyê fúrlë jo'basetë |
to sit (*vi-t.*) + ball + (oppim.) corner
(The ball sits against the corner.)

Classic:

[logographic glyphs]

> Sentesê bantířö d'bantírtë <u>jo'dárstë</u> |
> to place (*vt-pf-pt.*) + worker + tool + <u>(oppim.) fence</u>
> (The worker put the tool <u>against the fence</u>.)
>   ↑
>   opposive function

IV-7-4-2-2. *Oppolative*

The oppolative objective[45] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The oppolative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position against the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is the equivalent to the prepositional clause, "against to the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive oppolative objective is " 𝕏 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *jona'*.

The abmotive perspective is the equivalent to the prepositional clause, "from against the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive oppolative objective is " 𝕏 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *jonö'*. The formation of these oppolative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the oppolative objective.

$$\textbf{jona' (𝕏) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{jonö' (𝕏) + < púrmë >}$$

Classic:

> Hérsiyê bantířö d'nářë kampo <u>jona'dárstë</u> |
> to let go (*vt-t.*) + worker + rake + rest (vbl.) + <u>(oppad.) fence</u>
> (The worker let the rake free landing <u>against the fence</u>.)
>   ↑
>   oppolative function

Vulgar:

> Rushiyê bantíři sulmi <u>jona'tórsë</u> |
> to lean (*vt-t.*) + worker (pl.) + ladder (pl.) + <u>(oppad.) wall</u>
> (The workers set the ladders <u>against the wall</u>. -or-
>   The workers lean the ladders <u>against the wall</u>.)
>   ↑
> ———— oppolative function ————
>   ↓
> Jártiyê tórmi räkˇmë <u>jonö'hórti</u> |
> to repel (*vt-t.*) + warrior (pl.) + attack + <u>(oppab.) enemy</u>
> (The warriors repel the attack <u>*of* the enemy</u>.)

IV-7-4-3. Along Objectives

The along objectives consist of two objectives: prossive and prolative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-3-1. Prossive

The prossive objective[46] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The prossive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is at or on the length of the referent. Additionally, another use is to indicate a substantive that is near to or next to the length of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "along the *referent*" or "by the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the prossive objective is " ς ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lu'*. The formation of all prossive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the prossive logoglyph. The prossive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{lu' (} \varsigma \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Taniyê behrë <u>lu'fostë</u> |
to be east (*vi-t.*) + house + (pros.) coast
(The house is east <u>along the coast</u>.)

↑
——————— prossive case ———————
↓

Joltê balbama ár kini <u>lu'noldondë</u> |
to play (*vi-pf.*) + father (dl.) + conj. + child (pl.) + (pros.) school
(The two fathers and the children are playing <u>by the school</u>.)

Classic:

D'húřë bártesê <u>lu'kelsë</u> |
city + to build (*vi-pf*) + (pros.) river
(The city was built <u>along the river</u>.)

↑
prossive case

IV-7-4-3-2. Prolative

The prolative objective[47] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The prolative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position in parallel and close or next to the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "along the *referent*" or "by the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive prolative objective is " ς ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lu'*. The admotive particle, " $\mathbf{g}$ ", follows the admotive prolative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "from along the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive prolative objective is " ⋞ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lu'*. The abmotive particle, " ⓝ ", follows the abmotive prolative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the prolative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the prolative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The prolative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{lu' (⋞) + < púrmë > + ke (ⓠ)}$$
$$\textbf{lu' (⋞) + < púrmë > + ór (ⓝ)}$$

Vulgar:

Sárchiyê tanu rinta <u>lu'fostë ke</u> il'kelsë |
to sail (*vi-t.*) + eastward + ship (dl.) + (pros.) bank + adm. + (abas.) river
(The two ships sail eastward <u>along the bank</u> of the river.)

↑
——— prolative case ———
↓

Rostiyê kini <u>lu'noldondë ór</u> |
to run (*vi-t.*) + child (pl.) + (pros.) school + abm.
(The children run <u>along the school</u>.)

Classic:

Ñãrsoy dentiyê d'sivˇni <u>lu'kôtsêtúrnë ke</u> |
wolf (tl.) + to pursue (*vt-t.*) + deer (pl.) + (pros) edge-forest + adm.
(The three wolves pursue the deer <u>along the forest's edge</u>.)

↑
prolative case

IV-7-4-4. Among Objectives

The among objectives consist of two objectives: medisive and medilative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-4-1. *Medisive*

The medisive objective[48] marks a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The medisive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or a place that is surrounded by or is in a group of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "amid the *referent*", "in midst of the *referent*", or "among the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the medisive objective is " ⓟ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *fu'*. The formation of all medisive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the medisive logoglyph. The medisive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{fu' (ⓟ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Nastê salhë fe'fúrlˇgóryë <u>fu'fúrlˇyavˇsi</u> |
to mix (*vi-pf*) + basket + (comi.) ball-red + <u>(medi.) ball-color</u> (pl.)
(The basket <u>of colored balls</u> is mixed *with* a red ball .)

↑
medisive function
↓

Sondiyê ðâmˇmensö <u>fu'ðâmˇmesi</u> |
to be (*vi-t.*) + boy + <u>(medi.) crowd</u>
(The boy stands <u>in the crowd</u>. -or-
  The boy stands <u>among the crowd</u>.)

Classic:

Kwetoðë no'bustaso ðâmˇmö órdê <u>fu'kwetoði</u> |
letter + to throw (*rel-vbl-pa.*) + person + to be (*vi.*) + <u>(medi.) letter</u> (pl.)
(The letter that the person tossed is <u>in the letters</u>. -or-
  The letter that the person tossed is <u>in the *pile of* letters</u>.)

↑
medisive function

IV-7-4-4-2. Medilative

The medilative objective[49] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The medilative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position in middle of or amid the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to among the *referent*" or "into the midst of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive medilative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *fu'*. The admotive particle, " 8 ", follows the admotive medilative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from among the *referent*" or "out from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive medilative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *fu'*. The abmotive particle, " ⌀ ", follows the abmotive medilative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the medilative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the medilative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The medilative objective syntax is as follows:

fu' (⌐) + < púrmë > + ke (8)
fu' (⌐) + < púrmë > + ór (⌀)

Vulgar:

Wa'vantê nevˇtířö <u>fu'nenˇni ór</u> |
to come (*vi-pf-ft.*) + seer + <u>(medi.) people</u> + abm.
(A prophet shall come <u>from among of the people</u>.)

↑
medilative function

Kuvˇtiyê wiŋířö wiŋo malnë dh'hvárnö <u>fu'húrmesi ke</u> |
to go (*vt-t.*) + herald + declare (vbl.) + decree + (p-gen.) sovereign + <u>(medi.) citizen</u> (pl.) + adm.
(The herald declaring the prince's decree goes out <u>among the citizens</u>.)

——————— medilative function ———————

Classic:

Räkˇmiyê tórmi <u>fu'bírti ór</u> |
to attack (*vi-t.*) + warrior (pl.) + <u>(among-from) rock </u> (pl.)
(The warriors attack <u>from the rocks</u>.)

IV-7-4-5. Before/Behind Objectives

The before and behind objectives consist of four objectives: prissive, prilative, postative, and possive. Two objectives represent the before objectives and two others denote the behind objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.
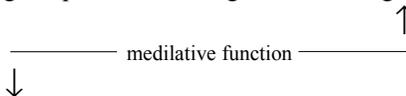
IV-7-4-5-1. Prissive

The prissive objective[50] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The prissive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or a place in front of, ahead of, or in the presence of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "before the *referent*", "ahead of the *referent*", or "in front of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the prissive objective is " ᚴ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *leh'*. The formation of all prissive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the prissive logoglyph. The prissive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{leh' (ᚴ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Sondiyê kimyö <u>leh'balbamö</u> |
to stand (*vi-t.*) + boy + <u>(priim.) father </u>
(The boy stands <u>in front of the father</u>.)

—— prissive function ——
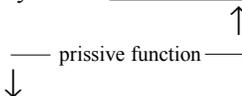
Yinˇniyê wendö yelnˇmeldi <u>leh'nilyesi</u> |
to sing (*vt-t.*) + lady + song-love (pl.) + <u>(priim.) 'gathered ones'</u>
(A lady sings love songs <u>before the congregation</u>.)

Classic:

Rënˇniyê dälu siklêdayířö <u>leh'tórmesi</u> |
to march (*vi-t.*) + proudly + bearer-flag + <u>(priim.) troop </u>
(The flag-bearer marches proudly <u>ahead of the troop</u>.)

prissive function

Immotive   Admotive   Abmotive
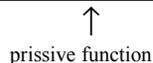
Figure 3.   Prissive & Prilative Objectives

In figure 3, the first panel illustrates the immotive perspective of the prissive objective. This perspective expresses the substantive at a position in front of the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive below the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 2 shows the admotive perspective of the prilative objective. This perspective displays the substantive at some point before the referent; additionally, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive in front of the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure displays the abmotive perspective. This perspective depicts the modified substantive at some point before the referent. Moreover, it is in motion and moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive before the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-5-2. Prilative

The prilative objective[51] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The prilative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position before or to the front of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to before the *referent*" or "to front of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive prilative objective is " ⅁ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lehse'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from front of the *referent*" or "from before the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive prilative objective is " ⅁ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lehsü'*.

The formation of the prilative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the prilative logoglyph. The púrmë exhibits the admotive or abmotive perspective. The prilative objective syntax is as follows:

lehse' (⅁) + < púrmë >
lehsü' (⅁) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Kâstiyê bantířa kwamedírtë <u>lehse'bárzë</u> |
to move (*vt-t.*) + worker (dl.) + box (aug.) + <u>(priad.) stack</u>
(The two workers move the crate <u>in front of the stack</u>.)

——— prilative function ———

Rantiyê wendö fe'rôði <u>lehsü'mëntë</u> |
to walk (*vi-t.*) + lady + (comi.) flowers + <u>(priab.) altar</u>
(The lady with the flowers walks <u>from front of the altar</u>.)

Classic:

Kusiyê hvárnö <u>lehse'glëmamonë</u> |
to move (*vi-t.*) + prince + <u>(priad.)honor-place</u>
(The prince proceeds <u>toward the place of honor</u>.)

prilative function

IV-7-4-5-3. Postative

The postative objective[52] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The postative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position behind the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "*moving* behind the *referent*" or "*going* after the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive postative objective is " ᛘ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *chena'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from behind the *referent*" or "from after the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive postative objective is " ᛘ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *chenö'*. The formation of the postative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the postative logoglyph. The postative objective syntax is as follows:

chena' (ᛘ) + < púrmë >
chenö' (ᛘ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Kuvˇtiyê ðâmema <u>chena'palzamonë</u> |
to go (*vi-t.*) + man (dl.) + <u>(posad.) store</u>
(Two men go <u>behind the store</u>.)

——— postative function ———

Neltiyê méřˇmářë <u>chena'tôlidë</u> |
to fall (*vi-t.*) + thing-fiery + <u>(posad.) hill</u>
(The fiery thing falls <u>behind the hill</u>.)

Classic:

Selgê tórmi d'hórtˇmesi chenö'tórsi |
to ambush (*vt-pf.*) + warrior (pl.) + enemy + (posab.) wall (pl.)
(The warriors ambush the enemy troop <u>from behind walls</u>.)

↑

postative function
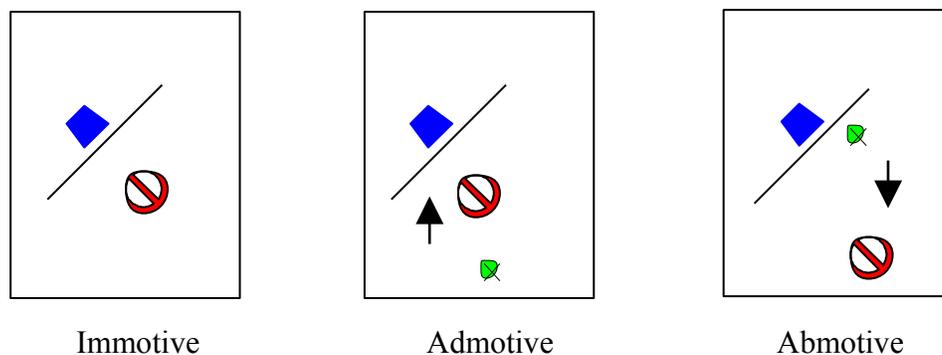

Immotive	Admotive	Abmotive
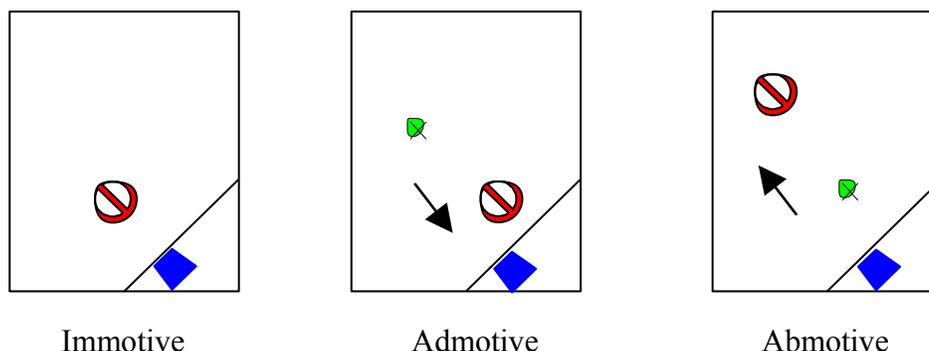
Figure 4.   Possive & Postative Objectives

       In figure 4, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the possive objective. This perspective represents the substantive at a position behind the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive behind the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

       The second panel of figure 4 shows the admotive perspective of the postative objective. This perspective displays the substantive at some point behind the referent; additionally, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive in rear of the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

       The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point behind the referent. Moreover, it is in motion and moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive behind the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-5-4. Possive

       The possive objective[53] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The possive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position in the rear of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "after the *referent*", "behind the *referent*", or "in rear of the *referent*".

       The logoglyph for the possive objective is " ꝳ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *che'*. The formation of all possive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the possive logoglyph. The possive objective syntax is as follows:

che' (ꝳ) + < púrmë >

Classic:

Shérmö sondiyê che'holmö |
nephew + to stand (*vi-t.*) + (posim.) oak tree
(The nephew stands <u>behind the oak tree</u>.)

↑

possive function

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Gahnê kini fūmi che'púřetsë |
to abandon (*vt-pf.*) + child (pl.) + toy (pl.) + (posim.) wagon
(The children leave behind the toys <u>in rear of the wagon</u>.)

↑
——————— possive function ———————
↓

Felgiyê balbamö anˇnë ð'kinö che'hînesi |
to hide (*vi-t.*) + father + gift + (p-gen.) child + (posim.) clothe (pl.)
(The father hides the child's gift <u>behind the clothes</u>.)

IV-7-4-6. Beneath Objectives

The beneath objectives consist of two objectives: subessive and sublative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. However, a significant difference exists between the below objectives and the beneath objectives. First, the inferive and the inferilative objectives mark visible objects below or under a referent. The subessive and the sublative objectives indicate non-visible objects below or under a referent. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-6-1. Subessive

The subessive objective[54] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The subessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This hidden or unseen substantive is in a particular position below the level of or lower than (the surface of) the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "beneath the *referent*" or "underneath of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the subessive objective is " Ɽ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *wi'*. The formation of all subessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the subessive logoglyph. The subessive objective syntax is as follows:

wi' (Ɽ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Sultê ðâmema vösenë wi'lúrgë |
to dig (hole) (*vi-pf*) + man (dl.) + water well + (sube.) ground
(The two men dig a water well <u>*in* the ground</u>.)

↑
——————— subessive function ———————
↓

Felgiyê jusˇsö wi'hveni |
to hide (*vi-t*) + great-great-grandchild + (sube.) bedcover (pl.)
(The great-great-grandchild hides <u>beneath the covers</u>.)

Classic:

Temyírtë wi'kesˇsë walgiyê |
pendant + (sube.) book + to lay (*vi-pf*)
(The pendant lies <u>underneath the book</u>.)
↑
subessive function

| Immotive | Admotive | Abmotive |
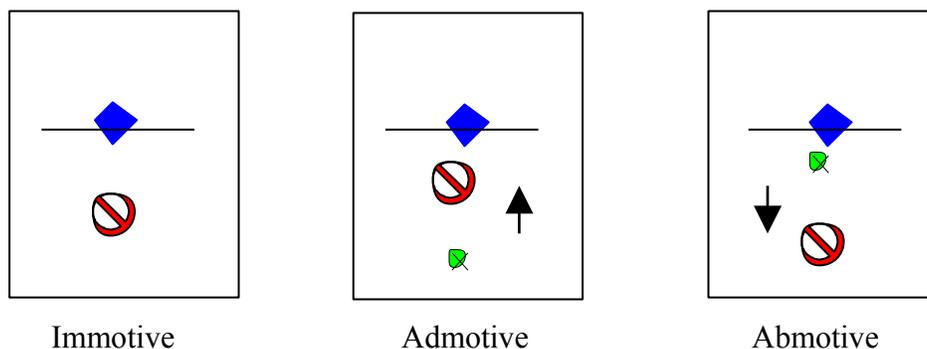
Figure 5.   Subessive & Sublative Objectives

In figure 5, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the subessive objective. This perspective represents the substantive at a position beneath the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive beneath the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 5 shows the admotive perspective of the sublative objective. This perspective displays the substantive at some point beneath the referent; additionally, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive beneath the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point beneath the referent. In addition, it is in motion and moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive beneath the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-6-2. Sublative

The sublative objective[55] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The sublative relationship expresses a hidden or unseen substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position underneath or beneath the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to beneath the *referent*" or "to underneath the *referent*". This perspective also possesses the connotation that the modified substantive moves to become hidden or unseen, which was previously visible before moving underneath the referent. The logoglyph for the admotive sublative objective is " ⴹ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *wi'*. The admotive particle, " ჱ ", follows the admotive sublative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from beneath the *referent*" or "from underneath the *referent*". This perspective also possesses a connotation that the hidden

or unseen substantive moves from the referent, which it becomes seen or visible. The logoglyph for the abmotive sublative objective is " Ⱶ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *wi'*. The abmotive particle, " ⓰ ", follows the abmotive sublative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the sublative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the sublative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The sublative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{wi' (Ⱶ) } + <\text{púrmë}> + \text{ke (} \mathbf{\unicode{x398}} \text{)}$$
$$\text{wi' (Ⱶ) } + <\text{púrmë}> + \text{ór (} \mathbf{\unicode{x398}} \text{)}$$

Vulgar:

Kusiyê báryö <u>wi'albesi ór</u> |
to move forth (*vi-t.*) + animal + (sube.) cord of logs + abm.
(The animal comes out <u>from underneath the logs</u>.)

————— sublative function —————

Keymiyê bantířö <u>wi'sulentë ke</u> |
to crawl (*vi*) + worker + (sube.) tunnel + adm.
(The worker crawls <u>into the tunnel</u>.)

Classic:

Gelˇliyê ðâmˇmensö d'fümë <u>wi'nansë ke</u> |
to roll (*vt-t.*) + boy + toy + (sube.) chair + adm.
(The boy rolls the toy <u>underneath the chair</u>.)

sublative function

IV-7-4-7. Between Objectives

The between objectives consist of two objectives: intermedisive and intermedilative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following section contains their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-7-1. Intermedisive

The intermedisive objective[56] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The intermedisive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position in between the space or place of the referent. In addition, it is intermediate in quantity, time, or degree. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "between the *referent*", "in midst of the *referent*", or "in middle of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the intermedisive objective is " ʃ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *dár'*. The formation of all intermedisive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the intermedisive logoglyph. The intermedisive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{dár' (ʃ) } + <\text{púrmë}>$$

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Naniyê tunírŏ dár'ðâmemi |
to sit (*vi-t.*) + leader + (intim.) man (pl.)
(The leader sits in the midst of the men.)

↑
—— intermedisive case ——
↓

Classic:

Zaltê ðâmemö d'kesˇsë dár'térga |
to locate (*vi-pf.*) + man + book + (intim.) lamp (dl.)
(The man located the book between the two lamps.)

Wendö dár'ðâmˇmesi sondiyê |
lady + (intim.) crowd + to stand (*vi-t.*)
(The lady stands in the middle of the crowd.)

↑
intermedisive case

IV-7-4-7-2. *Intermedilative*

The intermedilative objective[57] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The intermedilative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position in the middle point or central position of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "in between the *referent*" or "to middle of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive intermedilative objective is " ᚠ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *dársa'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from between the *referent*" or "from middle of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive intermedilative objective is " ᚡ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *dársö'*. The formation of the intermedilative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the intermedilative logoglyph. The intermedilative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{dársa' (ᚠ) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\text{dársö' (ᚡ) + < púrmë >}$$

Classic:

D'wendö dársö'mesi ðâmˇmö atártê |
lady + (intab.) group + person + to pull (*vt-pf*)
(A person pulls the lady from the middle of the group.)

↑
intermedilative case

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Bustiyê hontö albustë <u>dársa'mářendë</u> |
to toss (*vt-t.*) + grandson + log (part.) + (intad.) fire
(The grandson tosses a piece of log <u>into the middle of the blaze</u>.)

————— intermedilative case —————
↓

Rostê kinö <u>dársö'ðâm˘mensa</u> |
to run (*vi-pf*) + child + <u>(intab.) boy</u> (dl.)
(The child runs <u>from between the two boys</u>.)

IV-7-4-8. In/Out Objectives

      The in and out objectives consist of four objectives: inessive, illative, elative, and ussive. Two objectives represent the in objectives and two others denote the out objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-8-1. Inessive

      The inessive objective[58] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The inessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position within the space, position, or place of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "in the *referent*" or "within the *referent*".

      The logoglyph for the inessive objective is " 𝕏 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *vár'*. The formation of all inessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the inessive logoglyph. The inessive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{vár' (}\text{𝕏}\textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Nanê an˘në <u>vár'kwamírtë</u> |
to sit (*vi-pf*) + gift + <u>(ines.) container</u>
(The gift sits <u>inside the box</u>.)

————— inessive case —————
↓

Zaltiyê wendö tibë <u>vár'leytářë</u> |
to locate (*vt-t.*) + lady + purse + <u>(ines.) bedroom</u>
(The lady locates her purse <u>in the bedroom</u>.)

Classic:

Walgiyê bantírti v'ðâm˘mö <u>vár'kwambantírtë</u> |
to lie (*vi-t.*) + worktool (pl.) + (of) person + <u>(ines.) toolbox</u>
(The person's tools lie <u>within the toolbox</u>.)
↑
inessive case

IV-7-4-8-2. Illative

The illative objective[59] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The illative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position from a point or a position inside of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clause, "into the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive illative objective is " 𝕏 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *vár'*. The admotive particle, " 𝕘 ", follows the admotive illative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "from inside of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive illative objective is " 𝕏 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *vár'*. The abmotive particle, " 𝕘 ", follows the abmotive illative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the illative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the illative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The illative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{vár' (𝕏) + < púrmë > + ke (𝕘)}$$
$$\textbf{vár' (𝕏) + < púrmë > + ór (𝕘)}$$

Vulgar:

Histiyê báryö <u>vár'viˆeldë ke</u> |
to escape (*vi-t.*) + animal + <u>(ines.) burrow</u> + adm.
(The animal escapes <u>into the burrow</u>.)

↑

———— illative case ————

↓

Sentê wendö kwetoðë <u>vár'kwetoðírtë ke</u> |
to place (*vt-t.*) + lady + letter + <u>(ines.) postbox</u> + adm.
(The lady places the letter <u>in the postbox</u>.)

Classic:

Pártö <u>vár'rônetë ór</u> d'sivˇnö kenotiyê |
predator + <u>(ines.) cave</u> + abm. + deer + to attack (*vt*)
(The predator attacks the deer <u>from the cave</u>.)

↑

illative case

IV-7-4-8-3. Elative

The elative objective[60] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The elative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position away from or out of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clause, "out of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive elative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kőr'*. The admotive particle, " ⍾ ", follows the admotive elative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "away from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive elative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kőr'*. The abmotive particle, " ⍾ ", follows the abmotive elative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the elative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the elative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The elative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{kőr' (⌐) + < púrmë > + ke (⍾)}$$
$$\text{kőr' (⌐) + < púrmë > + ór (⍾)}$$

Vulgar:

Kenotiyê pártö sivˇnö <u>kőr'rônetë ke</u> |
to attack (*vt-t.*) + predator + deer + <u>(ussi.) cave</u> + adm.
(The predator attacks the deer <u>out *from* the cave</u>.)

↑
elative function

Histê ðâmˇmesi <u>kőr'húřë ór</u> hórmi |
to flee (*vt-pf.*) + people + <u>(ussi.) city</u> + abm. + enemy army
(The people <u>from the city</u> run <u>away</u> the enemy.)

↑
elative function
↓

Classic:

Rantiyê yatemö <u>kőr'behrë ór</u> |
to walk (*vi-t.*) + stepbrother + <u>(ussi.) house</u> + abm.
(The stepbrother walks <u>away from the house</u>.)

IV-7-4-8-4. *Ussive*

The ussive objective[61] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The ussive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position, point, or place that is external of or the outer side of the referent. It can also indicate something without or something beyond of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "out *of* the *referent*" and "outside the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the ussive objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kőr'*. The formation of all ussive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the ussive logoglyph. The ussive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{kőr' (⌐) + < púrmë >}$$

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Vulgar:

Walgiyê bantírtoy kőr'kwambantírtë |
to lie (vi-t.) + tool (tl.) + (ussi.) toolbox
(The three tools are lying <u>outside the toolbox</u>.)

↑

——————— ussive case ———————

↓

Joltiyê kinö kőr'drastë |
to play (vi-t.) + child + (ussi.) fenced-yard
(The child is playing <u>outside the fenced yard</u>. -or-
   The child plays <u>outside the fenced yard</u>.)

Classic:

Bérmê ðâmemö kőr'þänsë s'húře |
to post (vi-pf.) + man + (ussi.) gate + city
(The man is stationed <u>outside the</u> city's <u>gates</u>.)

↑

ussive case

IV-7-4-9. Near/Away Objectives

The near and away objectives consist of four objectives: propesive, propelative, apolative, and apossive. Two objectives represent the near objectives and two others denote the away objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-9-1. Propesive

The propesive objective[62] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The propesive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position, point, or place close to or in the proximity of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "near the *referent*", "close to the *referent*", or "close by the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the propesive objective is " ᚠ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *húr'*. The formation of all propesive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the propesive logoglyph. The propesive objective syntax is as follows:

húr' (ᚠ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Bérmê rotˇvíři húr'konříö |
to post (vi-pf.) + guard (pl.) + (proim.) prisoner
(The guards are positioned <u>close to the prisoner</u>.)

↑

—— propesive function ——

↓

Sondiyê ðâmˇwensö húr'mayjemë |
to stand (vi-t.) + girl + (proim.) column (of bridge)
(The girl stands <u>near the pillar of the bridge</u>.)

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Classic:

Tehumvárnë órdê húr'belgondë |
"Tower of the Ruling Prince" + to be (*vi.*) + (proim.) Great Hall
(The Tower of the Prince is <u>close to the Great Hall</u>.)

↑
propesive function

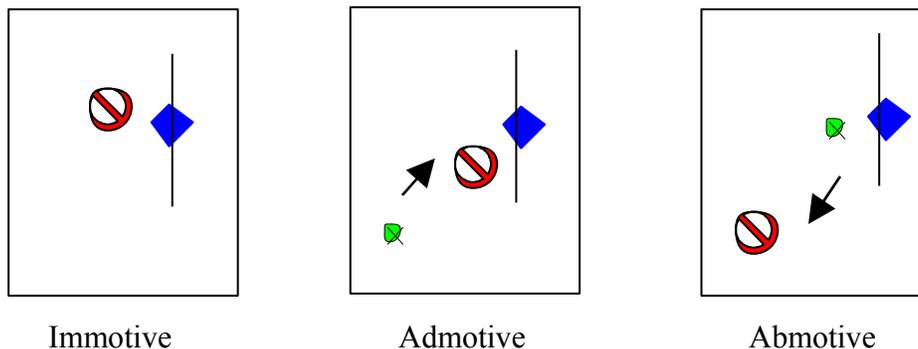Immotive   Admotive   Abmotive

Figure 6.   Propesive & Propelative Objectives

In figure 6, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the propesive objective. This perspective represents the modified substantive at a position near or in close proximity of the referent. The left panel shows the substantive to be near the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 6 shows the admotive perspective of the propelative objective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point near the referent. However, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive near the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point near the referent. In addition, it is in motion and its direction moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive near the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-9-2. Propelative

The propelative objective[63] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The propelative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position near to, near towards, or close to the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "near to the *referent*" or "towards near the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive propelative objective is " Ƃ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *húrve'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "near from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive propelative objective is " Ƃ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *húrvü'*. The formation of all propelative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the propelative objective. The propelative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{húrve' (} \text{⌐} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{húrvü' (} \text{⌐} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Stikiyê kimyö fúrlë <u>húrve'dárstë</u> |
to kick (*vt-t.*) + son + ball + (proad.) fence
(The boy kicked the ball <u>near the fence</u>.)

——————— propelative function ———————

↓

Neltiyê méřë <u>húrve'behrë</u> |
to fall (*vi-t.*) + thing + (proad.) house
(The thing fell <u>near (to) the house</u>.)

Classic:

Kâstê ðâmemö d'kwamendírti <u>húrvü'tórsˇchehnë</u> |
to move (*vt-pf.*) + man + box (aug.-pl.) + (proab.) wall-rear
(The man moved the crates <u>from near the back wall</u>.)
↑
propelative function

IV-7-4-9-3. *Apolative*

The apolative objective[64] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The apolative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position away of, away from, or distant from the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clause, "away to the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive apolative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *yórna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "away from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive apolative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *yórnë'*. The formation of all apolative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the apolative objective. The apolative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{yórna' (} \text{⌐} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{yórnë' (} \text{⌐} \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Classic:

Tsúrbířö zïnro il'hórmi <u>yórnë'kulpˇvufelgë</u> kâstiyê |
scout + to spy (vbl.) + (abas.) enemy + (away-from) position-conceal (neg.) + to move (*vi-t.*)
(The scout spying on the enemy moved <u>away from the exposed position</u>.)
↑
apolative function

Vulgar:

Hérkê hórmi <u>yórnë'swér'kôtsadúřë</u> |
to retreat (*vi-pf.*) + enemy + (apoab.-rect.) edge of battle
(The enemy retreats <u>away from and to the left of the battle lines</u>.)

↑

———————— apolative function ————————

↓

Rantiyê ðâm˘mensö <u>yórna'sando'balbamupö</u> |
to walk (*vi-t.*) + boy + (apoad.) wait (vbl.)-father (p-gen.)
(The boy walked <u>away to his waiting father</u>.)

| Immotive | Admotive | Abmotive |
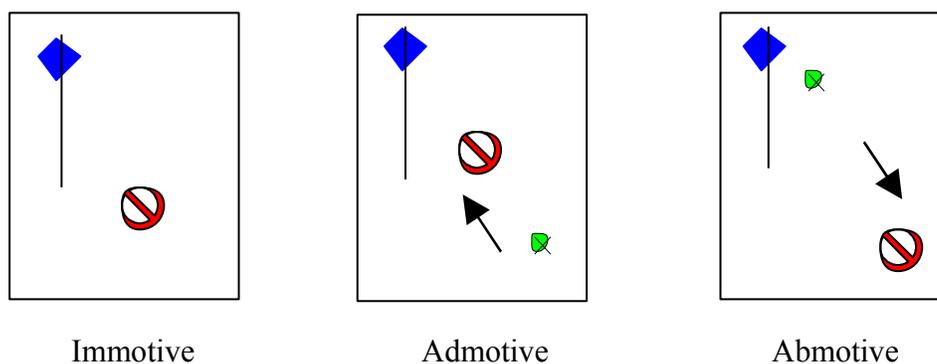
Figure 7.   Apossive & Apolative Objectives

In figure 7, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the apossive objective. This perspective represents the modified substantive at a position away from or at a distance from the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive to be a distance from the referent. In addition, the substantive is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 7 shows the admotive perspective of the apolative objective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point away from the referent. However, it is in motion and travels towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive at a distance from the referent. In addition, the substantive is moving toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive at some point away from the referent. In addition, it is in motion and its direction moves away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive near the referent. As opposed to the admotive perspective, it moves away from the referent.

IV-7-4-9-4. *Apossive*

The apossive objective[65] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The apossive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position, point, or place away or is distant from the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "away from the *referent*", "not close to the *referent*", or "away of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the apossive objective is " ζ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *yór'*. The formation of all apossive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the apossive logoglyph. The apossive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{yór' (ζ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Kampiyê wendi <u>yór'kaymë</u> s'ðâmˇmesi |
to rest (*vi-t.*) + lady (pl.) + <u>(away) noise</u> + (of) people
(The women are resting <u>away from the noise</u> of the people.)

—— apossive function ——

Órdê kwamírtë <u>yór'p̣änë</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + box + <u>(away) door</u>
(The box is <u>away from the door</u>.)

Classic:

Kesˇsi dh'kini órdê <u>yór'kesˇrulsë</u> |
book (pl.) + (p-gen.) child (pl.) + to be (*vi.*) + <u>(away) library</u>
(The children's books are <u>away from the library</u>.)

apossive function

IV-7-4-10. On/Off Objectives

The on and off objectives consist of four objectives: anasive, analative, exulative, and exusive. Two objectives represent the on objectives and two others denote the off objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. However, a significant difference exists between the on objectives and the above objectives. First, the superessive and the superlative objectives mark objects not physically touching the referent, but are at some height above the referent. The anasive and the analative objectives indicate objects resting or moving on the surface of the referent. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-10-1. *Anasive*

The anasive objective[66] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The anasive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position on or the top of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "on the *referent*" or "upon the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the anasive objective is " ʃ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gä'*. The formation of all anasive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the anasive logoglyph. The anasive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{gä' (ʃ) + < púrmë >}$$

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Zaltiyê wíryö anˇnë <u>gä'klimë</u> |
to find (*vt-t.*) + umarried woman + gift + (anaim.) table
(The young lady finds the gift <u>on the table</u>.)

——————— anasive function ———————

Naniyê wendö <u>gä'hinsë</u> |
to sit (*vi-t.*) + lady + (anaim.) couch
(The woman is sitting <u>on the couch</u>.)

Classic:

Kesˇsi <u>gä'foldë</u> dár'térga órdê |
book (pl.) + (anaim.) shelf + (intem.) lamp (dl.) + to be (*vi.*)
(The books <u>on the shelf</u> are between the two lamps.)

anasive function

IV-7-4-10-2. *Analative*

The analative objective[67] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The analative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position upon of or on top of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "onto the *referent*", "upon the *referent*", or "to top of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive analative objective is " 𝔖 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gäna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from on the *referent*" or "from top of *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive analative objective is " 𝔖 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gänö'*. The formation of all analative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the analative objective. The analative objective syntax is as follows:

gäna' (𝔖) + < púrmë >
gänö' (𝔖) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Neltê deltˇhářö <u>gäna'bírta</u> |
to fall (*vi-pf*) + tree-old + (anaad.) rock (dl.)
(The old tree falls <u>onto the two rocks</u>.)

——————— analative function ———————

Naniyê wendö ár kina <u>gäna'hinsë</u> |
to sit (*vi-t.*) + lady + and + child (dl.) + (anaad.) couch
(The lady and the two children sit <u>on the couch</u>.)

Classic:

Kimyö gänö'behrë saltê |
son + (anaab.) house + to jump (*vi-pf*)
(The son jumps <u>from the house</u>.)
↑
analative function

IV-7-4-10-3. Exulative

The exulative objective[68] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The exulative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position or point of removal or the detachment from the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "off of the *referent*" or "off to the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive exulative objective is " ꝫ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kùma'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "off from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive exulative objective is " ꝫ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kùmü'*. The formation of all exulative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the exulative objective. The exulative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{kùma' (ꝫ) + < púrmë >}$$
$$\textbf{kùmü' (ꝫ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Saltiyê delbäm˘mö <u>kùma'deltö</u> il'siv˘nö |
to leap (*vi-t.*) + 'tree cat' + (exuad.) tree + deer (abas.)
(The 'tree cat' leaps <u>off the tree *unto*</u> the deer.)
↑
exulative function

In the example above, the relationship between the ambitive and abassive objectives is a common combination. A general rule is that any ambitive objective and its abassive objective represents the relationship between the motion to or from its substantive to another destination or source, which is in the scope of the ambitive objective. In the example above, the exulative relationship consists of the tree-cat as the substantive and its referent as the tree. In addition, the abassive relationship represents the substantive as the exulative referent, the departure point, and the referent as the deer, the destination.

Veliyê divö <u>kùmü'rôð˘góryö</u> |
to fly (*vi-t.*) + bee + (exuab.) flower-red
(The bee flys <u>off the red blossom</u>.)
↑
exulative function

Classic:

Fárti <u>kùmü'kwamírtë</u> gä'tórsë neltê |
spear (pl.) + <u>(exuab.) holder</u> + (anaim.) wall + to fall (*vi-pf.*)
(The spears fall <u>off from the holders</u> on the wall.)

↑
exulative function

IV-7-4-10-4. *Exusive*

The exusive objective[69] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The exusive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position for removal from the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clause, "off the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the exusive objective is " ƺ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *kù'*. The formation of all exusive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the exusive logoglyph. The exusive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{kù' (ƺ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Órdê räkˇmířö <u>kù'ðâmemö</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + attacker + <u>(exuim.) man</u>
(The attacker is <u>off the man</u>.)

↑
———— exusive function ————

↓

Neltê shutë <u>kù'klimë</u> |
to fall (*vi-pf*) + plate + <u>(exuim.) table</u>
(A plate falls <u>off the table</u>.)

Classic:

Nastiso, ðâmˇmensö zaltê d'kesˇsoy <u>kù'foldë</u> |
confuse (vbl.-pa.) + boy + to find (*vt-pf.*) + book (tl.) + <u>(exuim.) shelf</u>
(Confused, the boy finds the three books <u>off the shelf</u>.)

↑
exusive function

IV-7-4-11. Right/Left Objectives

The right and left objectives are very interesting for the reason that their respective talyi do not represent them. For example, the talyë for right is SON and the talyë for left is RUBH. Instead, their phonetic values are *ska'* and *swér'* respectively. There is no explanation for this situation.

These objectives consist of four objectives: dexterive, dextrolative, sinistrative, and sinistrive. Two objectives represent the near objectives and two others denote the away objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-11-1. Dexterive

The dexterive objective[70] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The dexterive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or place in the right of or besides, on the right side of, the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "right of the *referent*", "beside (right of) the *referent*", or "in or on right side of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the dexterive objective is " Ɛ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ska'*. The formation of all dexterive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the dexterive logoglyph. The dexterive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{ska' (Ɛ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Nórchê nôstírö deltensâ ska'pänsë |
to plant (*vt-pf.*) + gardener + tree-young (pc.) + (dext.) gate
(The gardener plants a few young trees underlined besides (right side) the gate.)

─────────── dexterive function ───────────

Bárziyê dórti ska'púřetsë |
to stack (*vi-t.*) + plank (pl.) + (dext.) wagon
({Someone} stacks the planks of wood on the right side of the wagon. -or-
   The planks of wood are stacked on the right side of the wagon.)

Classic:

Zaltiyê bantírö d'bantírtë ska'kwambantírtë |
to find (*vi.*) + worker + tool + (dext.) toolbox
(The worker finds the tool right of toolbox.)

dexterive function

IV-7-4-11-2. Dextrolative

The dextrolative objective[71] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The dextrolative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position to the right of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to the right of the *referent*" or "towards the right side of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive dextrolative objective is " Ɛ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ska'*. The admotive particle, " ɠ ", follows the admotive dextrolative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "from the right side of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive dextrolative objective is " Ɛ ". In addition, the

logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ska′* . The abmotive particle, " 𝟙 ", follows the abmotive dextrolative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the dextrolative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the dextrolative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The dextrolative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{ska' (𝔼) + < púrmë > + ke (𝟡)}$$
$$\textbf{ska' (𝔼) + < púrmë > + ór (𝟙)}$$

Vulgar:

Rantiyê ðâmˇma ska'behrë ór |
to walk (*vi-t.*) + person (dl.) + (dext.) house + abm.
(The two persons walk <u>from the right side of the house</u>.)

↑
dextrolative function
↓

Neltiyê deltë ska'ðâmemö ke |
to fall (*vi*) + tree + (dext.) man + adm.
(The tree falls <u>to the right of the man</u>.)

Classic:

Kinö d'fúrlë ska'dárstë ke bustiyê |
child + ball + (dext.) fence + adm. + to throw (*vt-t.*)
(The child throws the ball <u>towards the right side of fence</u>.)

↑
dextrolative function

IV-7-4-11-3. *Sinistrative*

The sinistrative objective[72] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The sinistrative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position to the left of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to the left of the *referent*" or "towards the left side of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive sinistrative objective is " 𝔷 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *swér′*. The admotive particle, " 𝟡 ", follows the admotive sinistrative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "from the left of the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive sinistrative objective is " 𝔷 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *swér′*. The abmotive particle, " 𝟙 ", follows the abmotive sinistrative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the sinistrative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the sinistrative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The sinistrative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{swér' (} \text{逕} \text{) } + \text{< púrmë > } + \text{ke (} \text{⊟} \text{)}$$
$$\text{swér' (} \text{逕} \text{) } + \text{< púrmë > } + \text{ór (} \text{⊡} \text{)}$$

Vulgar:

Taliyê bantíři brendë <u>swér'tórsë ke</u> |
to fix (*vt-t.*) + worker (pl.) + pole + <u>(sini.) wall</u> + adm.
(The workers set the pole <u>to the left of wall</u>.)

↑
sinistrative function

Sentiyê ðâmˇwensi kösi <u>swér'shuti ke</u> |
to place (*vi-t.*) + girl (pl.) + cup (pl.) + <u>(sini.) plate</u> (pl.) + adm.
(The girls place the cups <u>on the left of the plates</u>.)

↑
—— sinistrative function ——
↓

Classic:

Rostiyê inu rostíři <u>swér'tehtenwë ór</u> |
to race (*vi-t.*) + past + racer (pl.) + <u>(sini.) marker-last</u> + abm.
(The racers run past <u>from left of last marker</u>.)

IV-7-4-11-4. Sinistrive

The sinistrive objective[73] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The sinistrive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or place in the left of or besides, on the left side of, the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "left of the *referent*", "beside (left of) the *referent*", or "in or on left side of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the sinistrive objective is " 逕 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *swér'*. The formation of all sinistrive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the sinistrive logoglyph. The sinistrive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{swér' (} \text{逕} \text{) } + \text{< púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Órdê nevlë <u>swér'shutemë</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + glass + <u>(sini.) platter</u>
(The glass is <u>left of the platter</u>.)

↑
sinistrive function
↓

Delti <u>swér'yérhë</u> yérdê |
tree (pl.) + <u>(sini.) stream</u> + to grow (*vi-pf.*)
(The trees grew <u>on the left side of the stream</u>.)

The Noun Words

Classic:

Zaltiyê kinö d'fümi <u>swér'kwamírtë</u> |
to find (*vt-t.*) + child + toy (pl.) + <u>(sini.) box</u>
(The child finds the toys <u>besides (left of) the box</u>.)

↑
sinistrive function

IV-7-4-12. Round Objectives

The round objectives consist of two objectives: rotundive and rotundative. These objectives represent the immotive and admotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-12-1. Rotundive

The rotundive objective[74] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The rotundive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or place on all sides of, about the edge of, or about the border of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "around the *referent*" or "round of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the rotundive objective is " ℮ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lö'*. The formation of all rotundive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the rotundive logoglyph. The rotundive objective syntax is as follows:

lö' (℮) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Yérdê ralroði <u>lö'tsahmë</u> |
to grow (*vi-pf*) + flower plant (pl.) + <u>(rotu.) fountain</u>
(The flowering plants grow <u>around the fountain</u>. -or-
  The flowers grow <u>around the fountain</u>.)

↑
——— rotundive function ———
↓

Órdê satˇkhelki <u>lö'klimë</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + piece-glass (pl.) + (of) glass + <u>(rotu.) table</u>
(The shards of glass are <u>around the table</u>.)

Classic:

Sondiyê ðâmemâ <u>lö'chamë</u> |
to stand (*vi-t.*) + man (pc.) + <u>(rotu.) building</u>
(A few men stand <u>around the building</u>.)

↑
rotundive function

IV-7-4-12-2. Rotundative

The rotundative objective[75] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The rotundative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the

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modified substantive in respect to a particular position on all sides of, about the edge of, or on the border of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent. This perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "around the *referent*", about the "*referent*", or "round the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the admotive rotundative objective is " ⵎ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lö'*. The admotive particle, " ⵏ ", follows the admotive rotundative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The rotundative objective does not possess an abmotive perspective. The formation of the rotundative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the rotundative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The rotundative objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{lö' (ⵏ) + < púrmë > + ke (ⵏ)}$$

Vulgar:

Rostiyê hrempi lö'guleçhë ke |
to race (*vi-t.*) + horse (pl.) + (rotu.) race track + adm.
(The horses race around the racetrack.)

————— rotundative function —————

Rënˇniyê rotˇvi lö'glumë ke |
to march (*vi-t.*) + guard (pl.) + (rotu.) perimeter + adm.
(The guards march about the perimeter.)

Classic:

Vilmi veliyê d'woshi lö'tehumë ke |
bird (pl.) + to fly (*vt-t.*) + moth (pl.) + (rotu.) tower + adm.
(The birds catch the moths flying around the tower.)

rotundative function

IV-7-4-13. Through Objectives

The through objectives consist of two objectives: persive and perlative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-13-1. Persive

The persive objective[76] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The persive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position or place opposite on or at the other side of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the English prepositional clauses: "across the *referent*" or "through the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the persive objective is " ⵏ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ki'*. The formation of all persive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the persive logoglyph. The persive objective syntax is as follows:

ki' (⥾) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Órdê þänë s'rônetë <u>ki'sulentë</u> |
to be (*vi.*) + exit + (of) cave + <u>(perim.) tunnel</u>
(The exit of the cave is <u>through the channel</u>. -or-
  The exit of the cave is <u>through the tunnel</u>.)

↑
persive function
↓

Zaltesê ðâm˘mö púřetsë <u>ki'kelsë</u> |
to find (*vt-pf-pa.*) + person + cart + <u>(perim.) river</u>
(The person found the cart <u>across the river</u>.)

Classic:

D'piyotë <u>ki'túrnö</u> bártenê |
road + <u>(perim.) forest</u> + to build (*vi-pf-iaa.*)
(The road is beginning to be built <u>through the forest</u>. -or-
  {Someone} started to build the road <u>through the forest</u>.)

↑
persive function

IV-7-4-13-2. *Perlative*

The perlative objective[77] denotes a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The perlative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect of the passage of or the penetration to the other side of the referent. Additionally, these perspectives illustrate the motion of the modified substantive in respect of the crossing over to the other side of the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "through to the *referent*" or "across to the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive perlative objective is " ⥾ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ki'*. The admotive particle, " ⥾ ", follows the admotive perlative objective and the phonetic value is *ke*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clauses: "from through the *referent*" or "across from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive perlative objective is " ⥾ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ki'* . The abmotive particle, " ⥾ ", follows the abmotive perlative objective and the phonetic value is *ór*.

The formation of the perlative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the perlative logoglyph. The púrmë precedes the respective postposition for the motive perspective. The perlative objective syntax is as follows:

ki' (⥾) + < púrmë > + ke (⥾)
ki' (⥾) + < púrmë > + ór (⥾)

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Srakesê bresti ki'lírtírti ke |
to pierce (*vi-pf-pa.*) + arrow (pl.) + (perad.) shield (pl.) + adm.
(The arrows pierced <u>through the shields</u>.)

↑

perlative function

↓

Tórmi ki'lírtˇvářë ke kírkiyê |
warrior (pl.) + (perad.) defense-inner + adm. + to break through (*vi-t.*)
(The warriors break <u>through to the inner defenses</u>.)

Classic:

Bustiyê ðâmˇmensi d'fúrlâ ki'piyotë ór |
to throw (*vt-t.*) + boy (pl.) + ball (pc.) + (perab.) road
(The boys throw a few balls <u>from across the road</u>.)

↑

perlative function

IV-7-4-14. Terminal Objectives

The terminal objectives consist of two objectives: terminisive and terminilative. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-14-1. Terminisive

The terminisive objective[78] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The terminisive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position near or at a position of a distant referent, but not beyond it. This usually represents some destination, goal, or some purpose. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to the place of the *referent*", "no farther than the *referent*", "no more than the *referent*", or "as far as the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the terminisive objective is " Ϝ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *rä′*. The formation of all terminisive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the terminisive logoglyph. The terminisive objective syntax is as follows:

rä′ (Ϝ) + < púrmë >

Classic:

Mahsi vár'mérdi rä'zänodhë gárzê |
barrier (pl.) + (ines.) mountain (pl.) + (terim.) crag (super-pl.) + to rise (*vi-pf.*)
(The barriers rise into the mountains <u>to the highest crags</u>.)

↑

terminisive function

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Tiłê gárhˇsayë rä'súřë |
to shine (*vi-pf.*) + light-sun + (terim.) west
(The light of the sun shines <u>as far as the west</u>.)

———————— terminisive function ————————

Äsértê piytérbë ravetířâ rä'tôlidármë |
to lead (*vt-pf.*) + trail-this (demo.) + hunter (pc.) + (terim.) hill-that (demo.)
(This trail leads the few hunters <u>no farther than that hill</u>.)

IV-7-4-14-1. *Terminilative*

The terminilative objective[79] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The terminilative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position or to a point, but not farther than, or as far as the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "to the *referent* and no farther", "no more than the *referent*", or "as far as the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive terminilative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *räna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive terminilative objective is " ⌐ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *ränö'*. The formation of all terminilative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the terminilative objective. The terminilative objective syntax is as follows:

räna' (⌐) + < púrmë >
ränö' (⌐) + < púrmë >

Classic:

Kentířâ kentesê d'hrempâ dento delbämˇmoy räna'dárstë |
rider (pc.) + to run (*vt-pa-pf.*) + horse (pc.) + chase (vbl.) + tree-cat (tl.) + (terad.) fence
(A few riders rode horses chasing three tree-cats <u>as far as the fence</u>.)
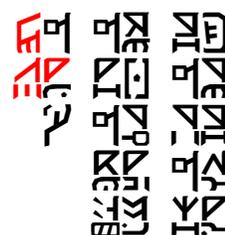
terminilative function

Vulgar:

Vantê bantíři ränö'lúřani s'tórsˇhrispë |
to come (*vi-pf.*) + worker (pl.) + (terab.) land (pl.) + (p-rel.) wall-ice (pl.)
(The workers come <u>from as far as the lands</u> of the ice walls.)

terminilative function

Rostiyê ränö'dayë o hérkiyê rostíři |
to race (*vi-t.*) + (terad.) flag + and + to return (*vi-t.*) + runner (pl.)
(The runners race <u>to the flag</u> and return.)

IV-7-4-15. Up/Down Objectives

The up and down objectives consist of four objectives: altessive, altelative, delative, and dessive. Two objectives represent the up objectives and two others denote the down objectives. These objectives represent the immotive, admotive, and abmotive perspectives of this group. The following sections contain their respective descriptions for these objectives.

IV-7-4-15-1. *Altessive*

The altessive objective[80] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The altessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position higher of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "up the *referent*" or "higher than the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the altessive objective is " ᚨ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gór'*. The formation of all altessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the altessive logoglyph. The altessive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{gór' (ᚨ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Gárzisê yenˇhatsi <u>gór'mîŋë</u> |
to rise (*vi-pa-t.*) + water-flood (mass) + <u>(altim.) pier</u>
(The floodwaters have risen <u>higher than the dock</u>.)

———— altessive function ————
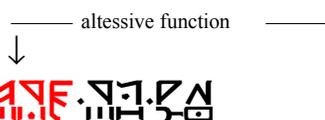
Sondê shentë <u>gór'tehmë</u> |
to stand (*vi-pf.*) + statue + <u>(altim.) tower</u>
(The statute stands <u>up in the tower</u>.)

Classic:

Sentiyê yatewö d'fümë <u>gór'tórsë</u> |
to place (*vt-t.*) + stepsister + toy + <u>(altim.) wall</u>
(The stepsister put the toy <u>up the wall</u>. -or-
  The stepsister placed the toy <u>up the wall</u>.)

altessive function

In figure 8, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the altessive objective. This perspective represents the modified substantive to be at some higher position in respect to the referent. The left panel shows the substantive to be upslope of the referent. In addition, it is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 8 shows the admotive perspective of the altelative objective. This perspective displays the modified substantive to be at some point higher than the referent. However, it is in motion and in the direction towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive to be upslope and moving down slope toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive to be at some point higher than the referent. In addition, it is in

motion and its direction is moving away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive to be upslope and moving away from the referent.

Immotive   Admotive   Abmotive
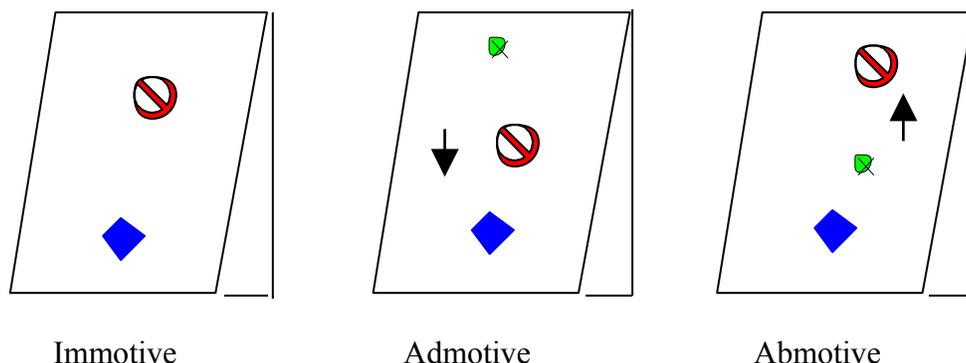
Figure 8.   Altessive & Altelative

In English, the use of "upward" should be clearly thought out before trying to express the concept of an upward motion in Mártölammë. "Upward" provides no reference point from which the motion is referenced. It simply indicates movement from a vague position. To indicate a reference point in respect to its motion, the speaker must use additional prepositions or prepositional clauses. In Mártölammë, there is a clear distinction due to the starting point with its objective destination. The concept of 'upward' can express two situations in Mártölammë.

IV-7-4-15-2. Altelative

The altelative objective[81] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The altelative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position up above or higher than the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clause, "*from on high to* the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive altelative objective is " Ϝ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *górna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "*up and away* from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive altelative objective is " Ϝ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *górnö'*. The formation of all altelative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the altelative objective. The altelative objective syntax is as follows:

górna' (Ϝ) + < púrmë >
górnö' (Ϝ) + < púrmë >

Classic:

Kinâ gářoziyê <u>górna'fìŋˇtunodhë</u> |
child (pc.) + to climb (*vi-t.*) + <u>(altad.) rail-topmost</u>
(A few children climb <u>onto the topmost rail</u>.)
↑
altelative function

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Bustiyê bantířoy dórti górna'hûtë |
to throw (*vi-t.*) + worker (tl.) + plank (pl.) + (altad.) roof
(Three workers toss the planks <u>onto the roof</u>.)

———— altelative function ————
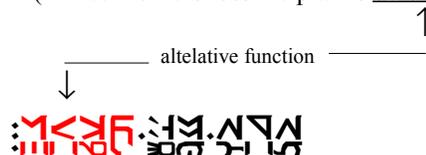
Saltesê mämö górnö'rôlenë |
to leap (*vi-pa-pf.*) + cat + (altab.) window
(The cat leapt <u>up from the window</u>.)

IV-7-4-15-3. Delative

The delative objective[82] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The delative relationship expresses a substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it also expresses an admotive or an abmotive perspective. Both perspectives mark the motion of the modified substantive in respect to a particular position downward or lower than the referent. The admotive perspective marks the motion toward the referent and the abmotive perspective denotes the motion away from the referent.

The admotive perspective is equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "down to the *referent*", "downward to the *referent*", or "descended to the *referent*". The logoglyph for the admotive delative objective is " ᛕ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *vĕhna'*.

The abmotive perspective equals to the prepositional clause, "down from the *referent*". The logoglyph for the abmotive delative objective is " ᛄ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *vĕhnë'*. The formation of all delative objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë for the delative objective. The delative objective syntax is as follows:

vehna' (ᛕ) + < púrmë >
vehnë' (ᛄ) + < púrmë >

Vulgar:

Gestiyê söltë vehnë'kelsë |
to begin (*vi-t.*) + assault + (desab.) river
(The assault begins <u>down from the river</u>.)

————dessive function ————
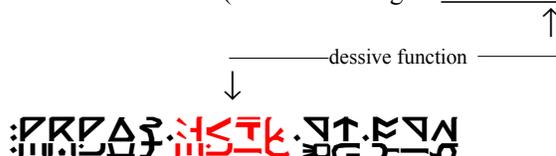
Saltiyê wantö vehna'ilˇlë kùmë'srudˇbehdë |
to jump (*vi-t.*) + dog + (desad.) floor + (exuab.) step-low
(The dog jumps <u>to the floor</u> off from the lower step.)

Classic:

T'velo'síryö sikliyê mänsi d'hórmi vehna'tsalë vár'deltö |
(vbl.) fly-eagle + carry (*vi-t.*) + food (mass) + (desad.) nest + (ines.) tree
(The flying eagle bears food to its young [up] <u>to the nest</u> in the tree.)

dessive function

| Immotive | Admotive | Abmotive |
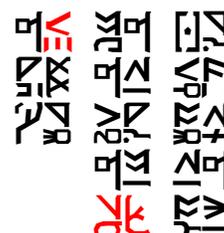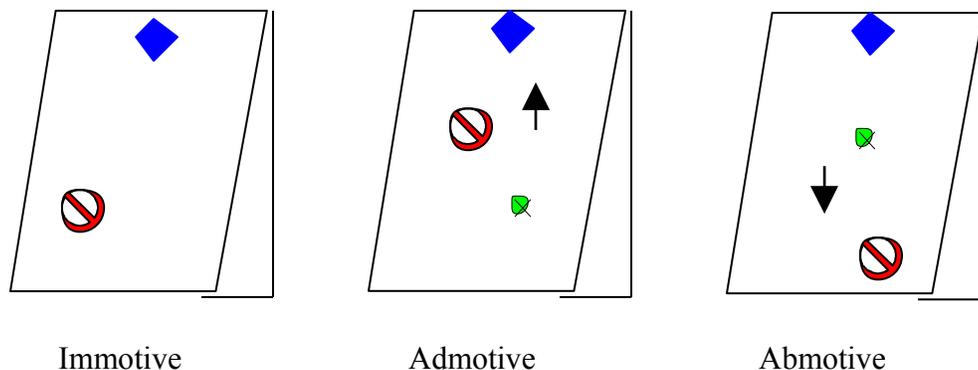
Figure 9.   Dessive & Delative

In figure 9, the first panel shows the immotive perspective of the dessive objective. This perspective represents the modified substantive to be at some lower position in respect to the referent. The left panel shows the modified substantive to be down slope of the referent. In addition, it is stationary and at rest.

The second panel of figure 9 shows the admotive perspective of the delative objective. This perspective displays the modified substantive to be at some point lower than the referent. However, it is in motion and in the direction towards the referent. The center panel displays the modified substantive to be down slope and moving upslope toward the referent.

The last panel in the same figure shows the abmotive perspective. This perspective displays the modified substantive to be at some point lower than the referent. In addition, it is in motion and its direction is moving away from the referent. The right panel illustrates the modified substantive to be down slope and moving away from the referent.

For the English speakers, the use of "downward" should be clearly thought out before trying to express the concept of a downward motion in Mártölammë. The English "downward" word provides no reference point from which the motion is referenced. It simply indicates movement from a vague position. In Mártölammë, there is a clear distinction for the downward perspectives. This is due to the starting point of the substantive with regard to its objective destination. Hence, the concept of 'downward' is in two ways in Mártölammë.

As with the altelative, the delative perspective can be translated to mean upward. In some situations, the actual movement of the substantive will be semantically the opposite movement. In those transliterations, the translation must be made more accurate to capture the context of the message.
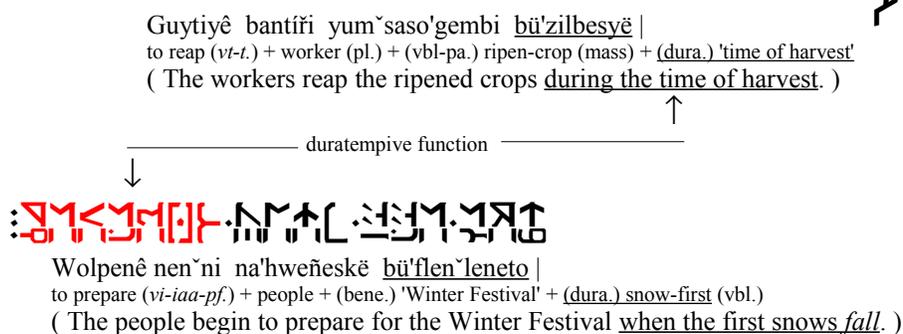
IV-7-4-15-4. Dessive

The dessive objective[83] indicates a referent that is a particular position or a specific area. The dessive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. Moreover, it expresses an immotive perspective of the substantive. This substantive is in a particular position lower in respect to the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "down of the *referent*" or "lower than the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the dessive objective is " Ͱ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *veh'*. The formation of all dessive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the dessive logoglyph. The dessive objective syntax is as follows:

veh' (Ͱ) + < púrmë >

The Noun Words

Vulgar:
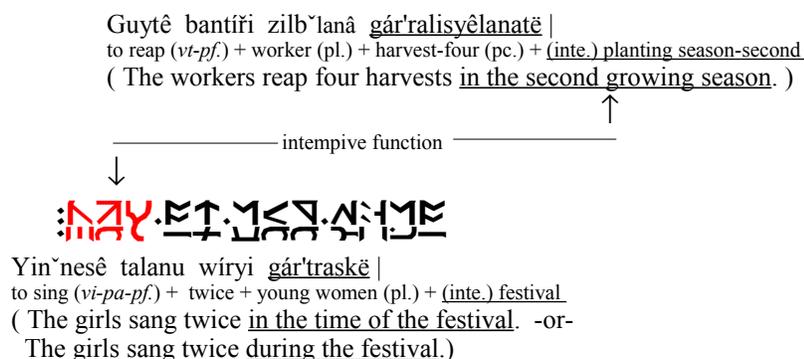
Walgê batraso'delti <u>veh'piyotë</u> |
to lay (*vi-pf.*) + (vbl-pa.) fell-tree (pl.) + (desim.) road
(The felled trees lay <u>down of the road</u>.)

↑
dessive function

Classic:

D'fértë <u>veh'tórsi</u> sultesê |
trench + <u>(desim.) wall</u> (pl.) + to dig (*vt-pa-pf.*)
(The trench was dug <u>down of the walls</u>.
  [They] dug the trench <u>down of the walls</u>.)

↑
————— dessive function —————
↓

Trepířa bártinê d'tełumë <u>veh'behrë</u> |
carpenter (dl.) + to built (*vt-iaa-t.*) + deck + <u>(desim.) house</u>
(The two carpenters started building the deck <u>lower than the house</u>.)

IV-7-5. Temporal Objectives

The temporal group contains the objectives that possess common temporal perspectives. The six temporal abstractions reflect different time perspectives: "in time of", "during time of", "before time of", "after time of", "since time of", and "till time of". In English, the time phrases using words such as 'since', 'when', and others represent these Mártölamme constructs or perspectives.

In Mártölammë, it should be noted that the expression of time is restricted to the verbs, verbals, and these temporal objectives. This group does not contain any objectives that indicate or refer to location or motion. Likewise, the general, stative, motive, and ambitive objectives do not denote any temporal perspectives; thus, they cannot be used to denote time.

IV-7-5-1. Duratempive

The duratempive objective[84] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The duratempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is at the time during of, in the course of, or in the time of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "at time of the *referent*", "when the *referent*", or "during when the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the duratempive objective is " ⊢ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *bü'*. The formation of all duratempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the duratempive logoglyph. The duratempive objective syntax is as follows:

bü' (⊢) + < púrmë >

Classic:

Đâmˇmi beltê d'kimyupi <u>bü'ářegářuzë</u> |
man (pl.) + to celebrate (*vt-pf.*) + son (p-gen.-pl.) + <u>(at) 'Days of Ascension'</u>
(The men celebrate their sons <u>at the time of the 'Days of Ascension'</u>.)

↑
duratempive function

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Guytiyê bantíři yum˘saso'gembi bü'zilbesyë |
to reap (*vt-t.*) + worker (pl.) + (vbl-pa.) ripen-crop (mass) + (dura.) 'time of harvest'
(The workers reap the ripened crops <u>during the time of harvest</u>.)

———————————— duratempive function ————————————

Wolpenê nen˘ni na'hweñeskë bü'flen˘leneto |
to prepare (*vi-iaa-pf.*) + people + (bene.) 'Winter Festival' + (dura.) snow-first (vbl.)
(The people begin to prepare for the Winter Festival <u>when the first snows *fall*</u>.)

IV-7-5-2. Intempive

     The intempive objective[85] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The intempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is at any point within limits of a period or any point in the duration of the referent. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "time when the *referent*", "during the *referent*", or "in time of the *referent*".

     The main difference between the duratempive and the intempive objectives is the duration of the activity within the referenced period. The duratempive objective is always a single activity that occurs throughout the duration of the referent; hence, the activity endures and continues throughout the period. Conversely, the intempive can denote a single or multiple activities that occur at different times within the referenced period.

     The logoglyph for the intempive objective is " Ϡ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gár'*. The formation of all intempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the intempive logoglyph. The intempive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{gár' (Ϡ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Guytê bantíři zilb˘lanâ gár'ralisyêlanatë |
to reap (*vt-pf.*) + worker (pl.) + harvest-four (pc.) + (inte.) planting season-second
(The workers reap four harvests <u>in the second growing season</u>.)

———————————— intempive function ————————————

Yin˘nesê talanu wíryi gár'traskë |
to sing (*vi-pa-pf.*) + twice + young women (pl.) + (inte.) festival
(The girls sang twice <u>in the time of the festival</u>. -or-
  The girls sang twice <u>during the festival</u>.)

Classic:

Jolmesi katiyê d'muntêmesi gár'haldë |
team + to have (*vt-t.*) + victory-many + (inte.) season
(The team has many victories <u>in the time of the season</u>. -or-
  The team has many victories <u>during the season</u>.)

intempive function

The Noun Words

IV-7-5-3. Pretempive

The pretempive objective[86] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The pretempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is at some point prior to the time of the referent. The referent is usually a notable event or known occurrence, which acts as a temporal point of reference for the substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "before when the *referent*", "before time of *referent*", or "prior to the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the pretempive objective is " Υ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *lőr'*. The formation of all pretempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the pretempive logoglyph. The pretempive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{lőr' (} \Upsilon \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Ku'bérzesê inwu nenimesi vár'kulpérbë lőr'belůŗonë |
to dwell (*vi-pt-pa-pf.*) + once + people-many + (ines.) place (demo.) + (pret.) "Great Storm"
(Many people once lived in this place before the Great Storm.)

↑
pretempive function
↓

Cheŋesê prisˇsi túrni lőr'vanto il'túrgani |
to wander (*vt-pa-pf*) + wild beast (pl.) + forest (pl.) + (pret.) come (vbl.) + (abas.) "Wild People"
(Wild beasts wandered the forests before the coming of the Wild Ones.)

Classic:

Túrgani ku'kuvˇtê bár'lúřanérbë nâ lőr'belbädo |
"Wild People" + to depart (*vi-pt-pf.*) + (abla.) land (pl-demo.) + just (adp.) + (pret.) Great Wreck
(The Wild Ones were departing from these lands just before the time of the "Great Wrecking".)

↑
pretempive function

IV-7-5-4. Postempive

The postempive objective[87] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The postempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is at some point after when the referent occurred. Additionally, it also means the substantive is at a later time than the time of the referent. The referent of the objective is usually a notable event or a known occurrence, which acts as a temporal point of reference for the substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "after when the *referent*", "past the time of the *referent*", or "after the time of the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the postempive objective is " $\int$ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *gér'*. The formation of all postempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the postempive logoglyph. The postempive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{gér' (} \int \textbf{) + < púrmë >}$$

The Noun Words

Vulgar:

Órdê rostíŕö kulpêlanoytë gér'tehtenwë |
to be (*vi.*) + racer + position-third + (post.) marker-last
(He is in third place after the last marker. -or-
  He is in third position after the last marker.)

↑
postempive function
↓

Beltiyê nen˘ni tórmupi gér'muntë s'dúrwë |
to celebrate (*vi-t.*) + people + warriors (poss.) + (post.) victory + (p-rel.) war
(The people celebrate their warriors after the victory of the war.)

Classic:

Ku'bártesê bahtalzemö d'behrérbë mehn gér'vanuto lér'kulpérbë |
to build (*vt-pt-pa-pf.*) + "founding father" + house (demo.) + soon (adp.) +
  (post.) arrive (vbl.) + he + (alla.) location (demo.)
(The founding father built this house shortly after arriving to this place.)

↑
postempive function

IV-7-5-5. Serutempive

The serutempive objective[88] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The serutempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is at some point from the time of the referent. The referent of the objective is usually a notable event or a known occurrence, which acts as a temporal point of reference for the substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "since when the *referent*" or "since from the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the serutempive objective is " Ƨ ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *zul'*. The formation of all serutempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the serutempive logoglyph. The serutempive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\text{zul' (Ƨ) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

Gestesê jesi vár'húŕë zul'vantaso s'gwani |
to begin (*vi-pa-pf*) + trouble (pl.) + (ines.) city + (seru.) come (vbl-pa.) + (p-rel.) stranger (pl.)
(Troubles in the city began since the strangers came.)

↑
serutempive function
↓

Bérzesê nensi gä'lúŕanérbë zul'bezambë s'ár'hvárnêlanetö |
to dwell (*vt-pa-pf.*) + family + (anaim.) land (demo.) + (seru.) choose (infix) + (p-rel.) 'High Prince'-first
(The family has lived on this land since the selection of the first High Prince.)

Classic:

> Bérzê o bantê ðâm˘mi d'lúrni ár d'sárzi <u>zul'räwi</u> il'aðamö |
> to live (*vi-pf.*) + conj. + to work (*vi-pf.*) + man (mass) + land (pl.) + conj. + sea (pl.)
>   + <u>(since) day</u> (pl.) + (abas.) Adam
> (Man lives and works the lands and seas <u>since the days</u> of Adam.)
>
> ↑
> serutempive function

IV-7-5-6. Terminitempive

The terminitempive objective[89] indicates a referent that is period or phase of time. The serutempive relationship expresses the presence or the occurrence of a modified substantive in respect to the referent. This substantive is till some point of time during or until the course of time of the referent. The referent of the objective is usually an expected event or a past occurrence, which acts as a temporal point of reference for the substantive. The objective is the equivalent to the prepositional clauses: "until the *referent*", "till the *referent*", "up to the time of the *referent*", or "till such time as the *referent*".

The logoglyph for the terminitempive objective is " 𝌆 ". In addition, the logoglyph possesses a phonetic value, which is *guy'*. The formation of all terminitempive objectives is the prefixation of the púrmë with the terminitempive logoglyph. The terminitempive objective syntax is as follows:

$$\textbf{guy' (𝌆) + < púrmë >}$$

Vulgar:

> Guytiyê bantíři yum˘saso'gembi <u>guy'zilbesyë</u> |
> to reap (*vt-t.*) + worker (pl.) + crop-ripe (vbl-pa-pl.) + <u>(term.) harvest</u>
> (The workers reap the ripened crops <u>at the time of harvest</u>.)
>
> ↑
> —————— terminitempive function ——————
> ↓

> Wolpérzê nen˘ni na'hweñeskë <u>guy'saypeñë</u> |
> to prepare (*vi-dura-pf.*) + people + (bene.) 'Winter Festival' + <u>(term.) snow-first</u> (pl.)
> (The people keep preparing for the Winter Festival <u>until the Time of Winter Soltice</u>.)

Classic:

> Ðâmemi beltê d'kimyupi <u>guy'ářegářuzë</u> |
> man (pl.) + to celebrate (*vt-pf.*) + son (poss-pl.) + <u>(term.) 'Ascension'</u>
> (The men celebrate their sons <u>at the time of Ascension</u>.)
>
> ↑
> terminitempive function

IV-8. The Agent Nouns

The agent noun represents a substantive that possesses the characteristics of the agent in the semantic role. This noun form indicates one that acts on or that performs the action of the abstraction; in other words, it is the doer, actor, performer, or utilizer of the abstraction. The agent noun is also known as the "agent of the beþë". In the English language, nouns that end with *-or* or *-er* are usually considered to be agent nouns, such as: maker, baker, sailor, teacher, and many others. All agent nouns are derivatives from the beþi from the inanimate class.

IV-8-1. Gender

The gender class of the agent nouns is grouped into two groups: inanimate and animate. The logoglyph for the inanimate agent noun is ' � ' and its phonetic value is the infix, *-írt-*. In addition, the logoglyph for the animate agent noun is ' char ' and its phonetic value is the infix, *-íř-*. The agent nouns follow the same rules for the gender of the noun and the appropriate gender suffix marks them with either *-ë* and *-ö*.

The inanimate agent noun represents an agent that is a thing that performs or acts the action of the abstraction. The animate agent noun indicates the doer, actor, performer, or utilizer of the abstraction. The formation of all agent nouns is the prefixation of the agent noun logoglyph to the beþë, which is followed by the respective gender suffix:

$$(\; \exists \;) + <beþë> + \; ë \qquad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$(\; \mathbb{F} \;) + <beþë> + \; ö \qquad \text{(animate)}$$

The pronunciation of the singular agent nouns are as follows:

$$<beþë> + \; írt \; + \; ë \quad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$<beþë> + \; íř \; + \; ö \quad \text{(animate)}$$

beþi: archery/ bow guv-	Agent Noun: one who uses a bow / archer guvířö	beþi: plow / till gold-	Agent Noun: it plows / it tills / tiller / plower goldírtë

hold kwam-	one who holds / holder kwamířö	hold kwam-	it holds / holder kwamírtë

IV-8-2. Number

The number class of the agent nouns indicates the number of referents. The singular agent noun has been fully described in the previous section. The singular agent affixes for the agent nouns are *-ë* and *-ö* respectively. The following sections describe the dual, trial, paucal, and plural agent nouns.

IV-8-2-1. Duality

The dual agent noun indicates exactly two referents that do or perform the abstraction of the beþë. All dual agent nouns lose their attribute of the gender subclass and assume the dual number. The dual number is indicated, as in regular nouns, by the affixation of the dual affix *-a*. The formation of the dual agent nouns is as follows:

$$(\; \exists \;) + <beþë> + \; a \; (\rule{0.4cm}{0pt}) \qquad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$(\; \mathbb{F} \;) + <beþë> + \; a \; (\rule{0.4cm}{0pt}) \qquad \text{(animate)}$$

The pronunciation of the dual agent nouns are as follows:

$$< be\flat\ddot{e} > + \acute{i}rt + a \quad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$< be\flat\ddot{e} > + \acute{i}\check{r} + a \quad \text{(animate)}$$

beþi: heal stárn-	Agent Noun: two healers; the two who heal stárnířa	beþi: pull waþ-	Agent Noun: two pullers; the two that pull waþírta

cut stone tőrk-	two stone cutters; tőrkířa	black balt-	the two things that blacken baltírta

IV-8-2-2. Triality

The trial agent noun indicates exactly three referents that do or perform the abstraction of the beþë. All trial agent nouns lose their attribute of the gender subclass and assume the trial number. The trial number is indicated, as in regular nouns, by the affixation of the trial affix -*oy*. The formation of the trial agent nouns is as follows:

$$(\;) + < be\flat\ddot{e} > + oy (\;) \quad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$(\;) + < be\flat\ddot{e} > + oy (\;) \quad \text{(animate)}$$

The pronunciation of the trial agent nouns are as follows:

$$< be\flat\ddot{e} > + \acute{i}rt + oy \quad \text{(inanimate)}$$
$$< be\flat\ddot{e} > + \acute{i}\check{r} + oy \quad \text{(animate)}$$

beþi: bend okr–	Agent Noun: three benders; the three that bend okrírtoy	beþi: teach nold–	Agent Noun: three teachers; the three who teach noldířoy

dig sult–	three diggers; the three that dig sultírtoy	build bárt–	three builders; the three who build bártířoy

IV-8-2-3. Paucity

The paucal agent noun indicates more than three referents, but less than many, those do or perform the abstraction of the beþë. All paucal agent nouns lose their attribute of the gender subclass and assume the paucal number. The number is indicated, as in regular nouns, by the affixation of the paucal affix *â*. The formation of the paucal agent nouns is as follows:

$$(\;) + < be\flat\ddot{e} > + \hat{a} (\;) \quad \text{(inanimate)}$$

(**⊟**) + < beþë > + â (**ᴡ**)   (animate)

The pronunciation of the paucal agent nouns are as follows:

< beþë > + **írt** + **â**   (inanimate)
< beþë > + **íř** + **â**   (animate)

beþi:	Agent Noun:	beþi:	Agent Noun:
race	a few racers; the few that race	run	a few runners; the few who race
rost-	rostírtâ	rost-	rostířâ

beþi:	Agent Noun:	beþi:	Agent Noun:
fly	three flyers; the three that fly	build	three sailors; the three who sail
vel-	velírtâ	sárch-	sárchířâ

IV-8-2-4. Plurality

The plural agent noun indicates many referents that do or perform the abstraction of the beþë. All plural agent nouns lose their attribute of the gender subclass and assume the plural number. The number is indicated, as in regular nouns, by the affixation of the plural affix -*i*. The formation of the plural agent nouns are as follows:

(**Ⴒ**) + < beþë > + **i** (**_**)(inanimate)

(**⊟**) + < beþë > + **i** (**_**)(animate)

The pronunciation of the plural agent nouns are as follows:

< beþë > + **írt** + **i**   (inanimate)
< beþë > + **íř** + **i**   (animate)

beþi:	Agent Noun:	beþi:	Agent Noun:
paint	the [many] painters;	cook	the [many] cooks;
fewun-	fewuníři	púrs-	púrsíři

beþi:	Agent Noun:	beþi:	Agent Noun:
cut	[many] cutters; those that cut	plug	the [many] pluggers;
tanzh-	tanzhírti	waþˇn-	waþˇnírti

IV-9. *Structure*

The Noun Words

The structure of the beþizë refers to its composition. The noun púrmë is usually composed from one beþë. From the many example statements in this chapter, you encountered previous sentences containing púrmi that were constructed from two beþi. These types of púrmi are called compound word forms. Hence, the noun púrmi are divided into two structural classes: simple and compound.

IV-9-1. Simple Class

The simple class contains the noun púrmi that represent nouns, which are derived from exactly one beþë. The noun word form retains its syntactical function and its respective attributes regarding gender, number, case, or objectives. The following are examples of púrmi in the simple class:

	Púrmi - English	Púrmi - English	Púrmi - English	Púrmi - English
Singular:	ðâmemö - a man	deltö - a tree	sőřë - a stone	volsë - a peace
Duals:	wenda - two ladies	kina - two children	zesárwa - two wives	bírta - two rocks
Trials:	klimoy - three tables	wenikoy - three fans	vilmoy - three birds	pérzhoy - three berries
Paucals:	brestâ - few arrows	pipyâ - few mice	ñársâ - few wolves	wânuðâ - few kennels
Purals:	hrempi - horses	síryi - eagles	ðâmˇmensi - boys	fúrli - balls
Verbals:	añířö - giver	mérdířö - mountaineer	tőrkírtë - stonecutter	goldírtë - plowshare

IV-9-2. Compound Class

The compound class consists of the noun púrmi that are derived from two beþi. The compound púrmë consists of a base beþë that is coupled with one modifying beþë. The base beþë serves as the stem word, which the púrmë is formulated, such as:

$$\Leftarrow read$$
<affix> + <modifying beþë> + <base beþë>

The formation of any compound noun púrmë follows a set of rules that must be followed. Before the introduction of these rules, I must introduce the leading character of the modifying beþë and the final character of the base beþë. Let us examine one beþë, *delt-*. The head consonant is " ◸ " and the final consonant is " ◿ ".

$$\Leftarrow read$$

To further describe the importance for distinguishing the base beþë and the modifier beþë, understanding which are the lead and final characters is very important. The final consonant of the base beþë drives the entire process. The second important element is the lead character of the modifier beþë. The graphic arrows point to these specific characters in different combinations that will be important elements to remember:

modifier beþë	base beþë
F + C ←	→ F + C
V	V
F + K + C ←	→ F + K + C
V V	V V
F + [ ]	
x ←	
F + K + [ ]	
V x ←	

Where: C is the lead consonant; x is the lead vowel; F is the final consonant; brackets, [ ], represent an absent consonant; K is any consonant; and V is any vowel.

IV-9-2-1. Beþë Fusion

The beþë fusion is the process that fuses two beþi together. The first part of the process deals with the base beþë that serves as the stem word. Its primary purpose is to provide the basal meaning for the compound noun word. Hence, the abstraction of the base beþi provides the foundation for the compound abstraction. The second part of the process identifies the modifying beþë as the beþë used to modify or to add attributes to the compound noun. The abstraction of the modifier beþi modifies the base abstraction, adding its characteristics, attributes, or qualities.

The first step in the process for forming a compound noun púrmë is placing the base beþë as the first element in the fusion process. The next step is the fusion of the second element, which is the affixation of the modifier beþë unto the base beþë. The last step is the addition of an affix that indicates the appropriate noun characteristics for gender or number. With the steps of beþë fusion briefly explained, the entire process must obey the following rules:

Rule 1: If the base beþë contains a reiterated final character, as in *kesˇs-*, the base beþë is shortened or cropped. The reduced beþë no longer contains an elongated character, so the example becomes *kes-*. From this rule, Rule 2 or Rule 3 is applied to complete the process of beþë fusion.

Rule 2: If the final character of the base beþë is a unary consonantal character and the initial consonantal character of the modifier is also unary, fusion occurs by interjecting a semi-glottal stop element, " ˇ ", to complete the process. The beþë fusion process is as follows:

$$\Leftarrow read$$
$$< affix > + < modifier\ beþë > + \quad ‿ \quad + < base\ beþë >$$

Rule 3: If the final character of the base beþë is a unary consonantal character and the initial character of the modifier is a binary consonantal character, fusion similarly occurs by interjecting the fusion element, " ê ", to complete the process. The beþë fusion process is as follows:

$$\Leftarrow read$$
$$< affix > + < modifier\ beþë > + \quad ⊢ı \quad + < base\ beþë >$$

Rule 4: If the final character of the base beþë is any consonantal character and the initial character of the modifier is a lead vowel, the beþë fusion process continues by removing the introduction glyph (⊤). The beþë fusion process is as follows:

$$\Leftarrow read$$
$$< affix > + < modifier\ beþë > + < base\ beþë >$$

Rule 5: If the final character of the base beþë is a binary consonantal character, fusion joins the two beþi by using the fusion element, "ê", to complete the process. The beþë fusion process is as follows:

$$\Leftarrow read$$
$$< affix > + < modifier\ beþë > + \quad ⊢ı \quad + < base\ beþë >$$

IV-9-2-2. Types of the Compound Class

The compound noun class contains several types. Some of these types should be familiar to some since we use many compound words in the English language. This class is broken into several types of compound nouns: animate, agential noun, animate-inanimate, inanimate, and inanimate-animate.

IV-9-2-2-1. Animate Compound

The animate compound noun is a combination of two animate beþi. The process of beþë fusion joins the two animate beþi to create the púrmë. In English, the word "horseman" exemplifies an animate compound word. The word can be broken down into two separate stems: "horse" and "man". Similarly, in Mártölammë, the modifier beþë is *hremp-* and base beþë is *ðâmˇm-*, which are both of the animate subclass. In this example, Rule 1 is applicable; hence, the base beþë becomes *ðâm-*. Beþë fusion continues by applying Rule 3. The formation of the animate compound noun púrmë is as follows.

base beþë: ðâmˇm-   human
modifier beþë: hremp-   horse

ö + hremp + ê + ðâm   ⇐ *read*

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑

animate suffix horse   (fus. ele.)   human

ðâmêhrempö   'centaur'
Pronunciation: ÐÂ - mê - hrem - pö

As one can see, the term "horseman" does not have the same English meaning as in Mártölammë. Instead, the appropriate term would be the Mártölamme term for "horse-rider". However, the word "ðâmêhrempö" translates into the English word for the centaur. Let us examine another example. The term "child-prince" is broken down and beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.

base beþë: hvárn-   prince
modifier beþë: kin-   child

ö + kin + ˇ + hvárn   ⇐ *read*

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑

animate suffix   child   (stop. ele.) prince

hvárnˇkinö   'child-prince'
Pronunciation: HVÁR - nˇ - ki - nö

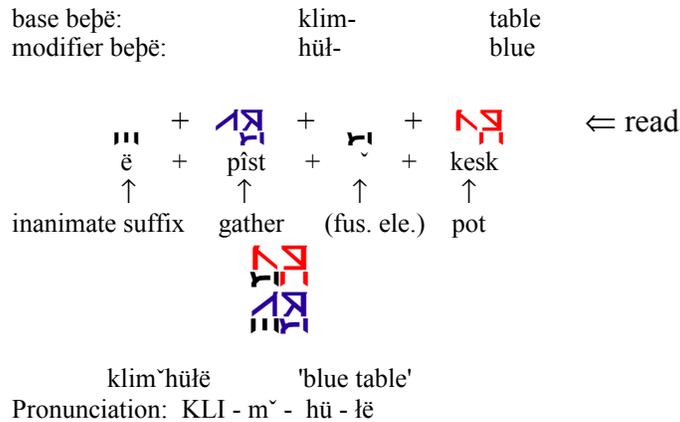The last example in the animate type is the phrase "two wolfhounds". This phrase is broken down into the following elements. The modifier beþë is *ñárs-* and the base beþë is *want-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.
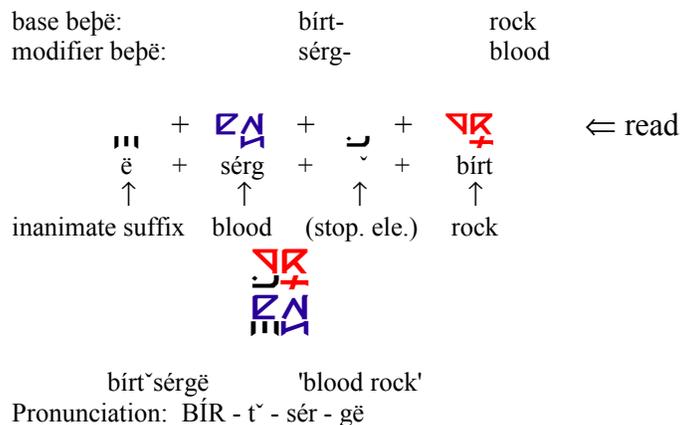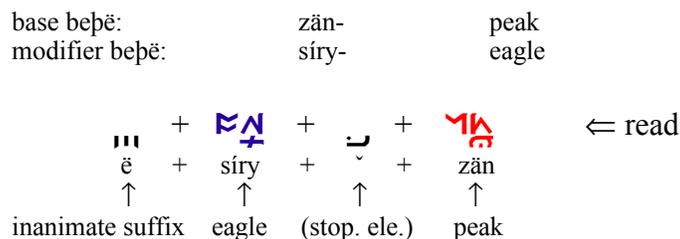
base beþë: want-   hound
modifier beþë: ñárs-   wolf

a + ñárs + ˇ + want   ⇐ *read*

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑

dual suffix   wolf   (stop ele.) hound

wantˇñársa   'two wolfhounds'
Pronunciation: WAN - tˇ - ñár - sa

IV-9-2-2-2. Agent Noun Compound

      The agent compound noun púrmë is the word formation composed of one modifier beþë and an inanimate base beþë. The English term "horse-rider", one who rides horses, exemplifies an agent compound noun. The word can be broken down into two separate stems: "horse" and "rider". Similarly, the modifier beþë is *hremp-* of the animate subclass and base beþë is *kent-* of the inanimate subclass. The formation of the agent noun compound púrmi is as follows.

<div align="center">

base beþë: kent-   ride
modifier beþë: hremp-   horse

ö + hremp + ê + kent + [logoglyph]   ⇐ *read*

animate suffix horse (fus. ele.) ride animate agent prefix

kentêhrempírŏ   'horserider'
Pronunciation: KEN - tê - hrem - pír - rŏ

</div>
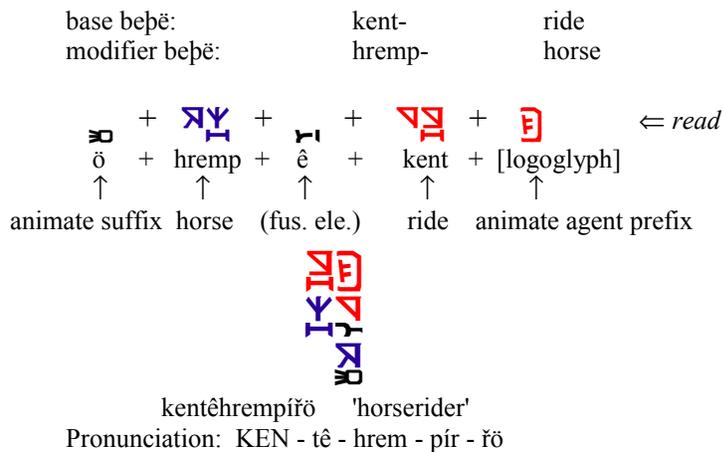
      Let us examine another agent noun compound example. The phrase "the dark mariners" or "the dark seamen" is broken down. The modifier beþë is *márs-* and base beþë is *sárz-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using the Rule 2.

<div align="center">

base beþë: sárz-   sea
modifier beþë: márs-   dark (of color)

i + márs + ˘ + sárz + [logoglyph]   ⇐ *read*

plural suffix dark (stop. ele.) sea animate agent prefix

sárz˘mársíři   'the dark mariners'
Pronunciation: SÁR - z˘ - már - sír - ři

</div>
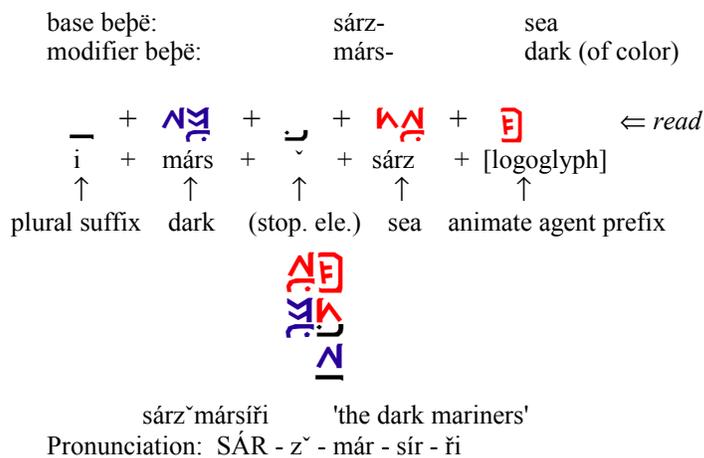
      The last example in this type is the term "kinslayer". This phrase is broken down into the modifier beþë, *gwelt-*, and base beþë, *neng-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.

<div align="center">

base beþë: gwelt-   slay
modifier beþë: neng-   kin

ö + neng + ˘ + gwelt + [logoglyph]   ⇐ *read*

animate suffix kin (stop ele.) slay animate agent prefix

</div>
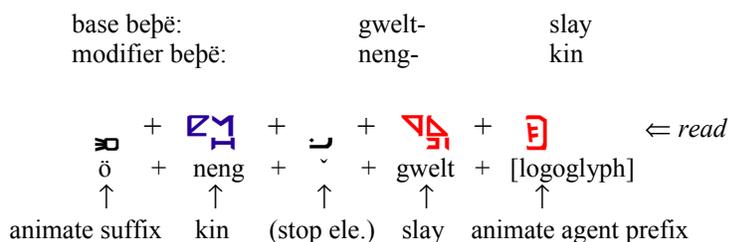
gwelt�’nengířö   'kinslayer'
Pronunciation: GWEL - t�’ - nen - gír - řö

IV-9-2-2-3. Inanimate-Animate Compound

The inanimate-animate compound púrmë is the word formation composed of one modifying inanimate beþë and one animate base beþë. The English term "river-fish" exemplifies an inanimate-animate noun compound word. The word can be broken down into two separate stems: "river" and "fish". Similarly, the modifier beþë is *kels-* of the inanimate subclass and base beþë is *sáry-* of the animate subclass. The formation of the inanimate-animate noun compound púrmi is as follows by using Rule 2.

base beþë: sáry-   fish
modifier beþë: kels-   river

ö   +   kels   +   ˇ   +   sáry   ⇐ *read*
↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
animate suffix   river   (stop. ele.)   fish

sáry�’kelsö   'river-fish'; a fish of the river
Pronunciation: SÁR - yˇ - kel - sö
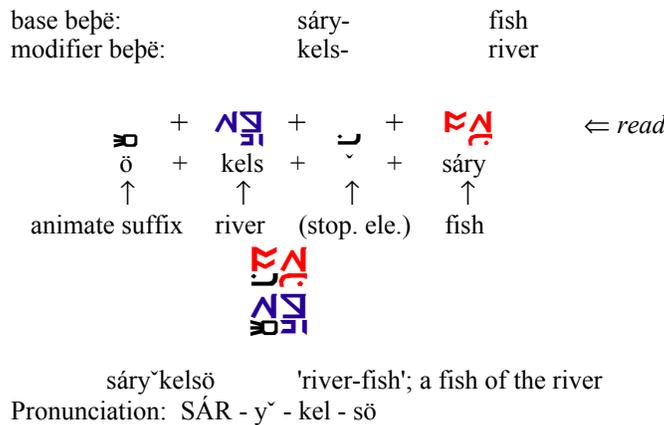
Another example is the phrase "two rock blossoms". This phrase is broken down into the modifier beþë, *bírt-*, and the base beþë, *rôð-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2 by using the stop element.

base beþë: rôð-   blossom
modifier beþë: bírt-   rock

a   +   bírt   +   ˇ   +   rôð   ⇐ read
↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
dual suffix   rock   (stop. ele.)   blossom

rôð�’bírta 'two rock blossoms'
Pronunciation: RÔ - ðˇ - bír - ta
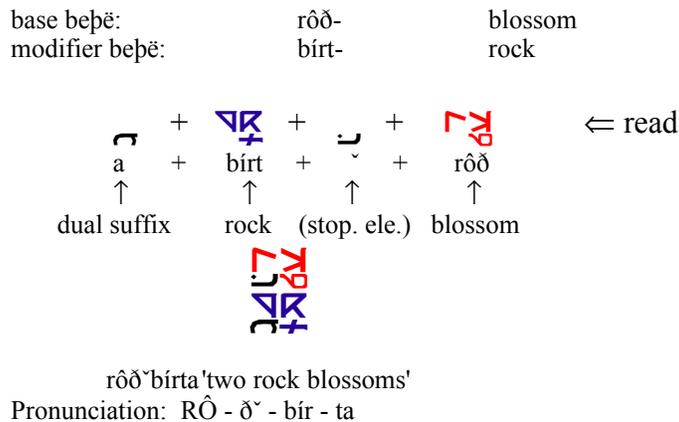
For the last example in this type, let us analyze the phrase "a few grey wolves" is as follows:

The Noun Words

base beþë: ñárs-   wolf
modifier beþë: mist-   grey

â + mist + ˇ + ñárs   ⇐ read

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
paucal suffix grey (stop. ele.) wolf

ñársˇmistâ   'few grey wolves'
Pronunciation: ÑÁR - sˇ - mi - stâ
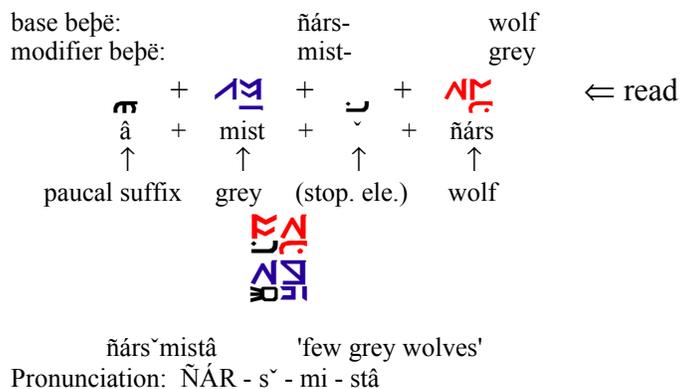
IV-9-2-2-4. Inanimate Compound

The inanimate compound púrmë is the word formation composed of two inanimate beþi. The English term "river-stone", a small stone from a river, exemplifies this inanimate noun compound type. The word can be broken down into two separate stems: "river" and "stone". Similarly, the modifier beþë is *kels-* and the base beþë is *sóř-*, which are both from the inanimate subclass. The formation of the inanimate noun compound púrmi uses Rule 2.

base beþë: sóř-   stone
modifier beþë: kels-   river

ë + kels + ˇ + sóř   ⇐ read

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
inanimate suffix river (stop. ele.) stone

sóřˇkelsë   'river stone'
Pronunciation: SÓ(R) - Řˇ - kel - së
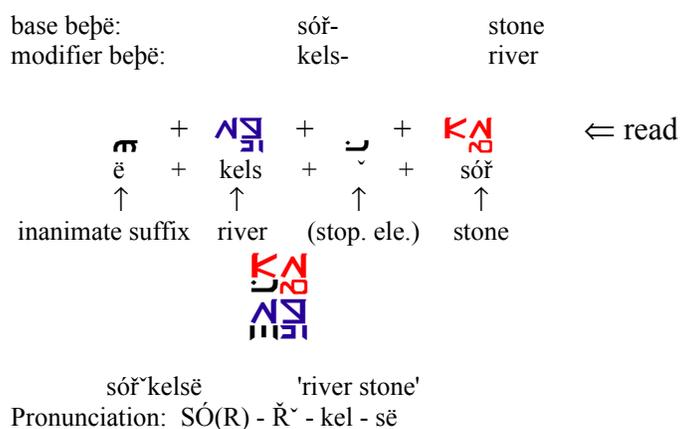
Another example is the phrase "the mountain trail". This phrase is broken down into the following elements. The modifier beþë is *mérd-* and the base beþë is *piyt-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.

base beþë: piyt-   trail
modifier beþë: mérd-   mountain

ë + mérd + ˇ + piyt   ⇐ read

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
inanimate suffix mountain (stop. ele.) trail

piytˇmérdë   'mountain trail'
Pronunciation: PIY - tˇ - mér - dë
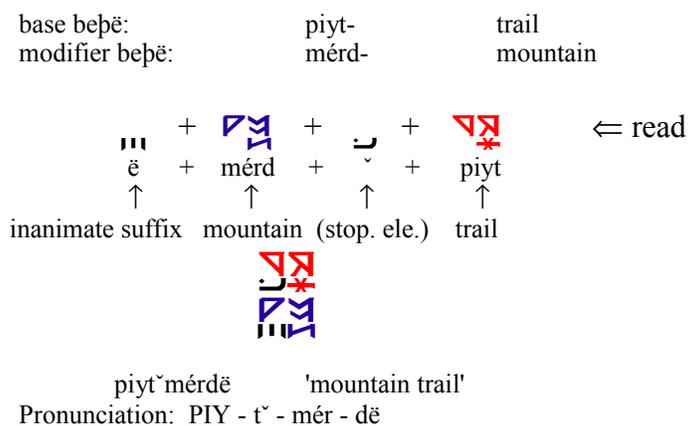
The last example in this type is the phrase "the gathering pot". This phrase is broken down into the following elements. The modifier beþë is *pîst-* and the base beþë is *kesk-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 5.

base beþë:　　　　klim-　　　table
modifier beþë:　　hüł-　　　　blue

||| + ⟨pîst glyph⟩ + ⟨fus glyph⟩ + ⟨kesk glyph⟩　　　⟸ read
ë　+　pîst　+　˘　+　kesk
↑　　　　↑　　　　↑　　　　↑
inanimate suffix　gather　(fus. ele.)　pot

⟨fused glyph⟩

klim˘hüłë　　　'blue table'
Pronunciation:　KLI - m˘ - hü - łë

IV-9-2-2-5. *Animate-Inanimate Compound*

The animate-inanimate compound noun is a formation of one modifying animate beþë and one inanimate beþë. The animate beþë provides attributes on some or all of its characteristics unto the inanimate beþë. The term 'blood rock' exemplifies the animate-inanimate noun compound type. The word can be broken down into two separate stems: "blood" and "rock". Similarly, the modifier beþë is *sérg-* of the animate subclass and the base beþë is *bírt-* of the inanimate subclass. The formation of the animate-inanimate noun compound púrmi is as follows:

base beþë:　　　　bírt-　　　rock
modifier beþë:　　sérg-　　　blood

||| + ⟨sérg glyph⟩ + ⟨stop glyph⟩ + ⟨bírt glyph⟩　　　⟸ read
ë　+　sérg　+　˘　+　bírt
↑　　　　↑　　　　↑　　　　↑
inanimate suffix　blood　(stop. ele.)　rock

⟨fused glyph⟩

bírt˘sérgë　　　'blood rock'
Pronunciation:　BÍR - t˘ - sér - gë

Another example is the phrase "the eagle's crest". This phrase is broken down into the following elements. The modifier beþë is *síry-* and the base beþë is *zän-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.

base beþë:　　　　zän-　　　peak
modifier beþë:　　síry-　　　eagle

||| + ⟨síry glyph⟩ + ⟨stop glyph⟩ + ⟨zän glyph⟩　　　⟸ read
ë　+　síry　+　˘　+　zän
↑　　　　↑　　　　↑　　　　↑
inanimate suffix　eagle　(stop. ele.)　peak

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zänˇsíryë   'eagle's crest'
Pronunciation: ZÄ - nˇ - sír - yë

       The last example in this type is the phrase "the tree pillars". This phrase is broken down into the following elements. The modifier beþë is *delt-* and the base beþë is *jem-*. Beþë fusion is applied by using Rule 2.

base beþë: jem-   pillar
modifier beþë: delt-   tree

    —   +   +   +   ⇐ read
    i   + delt + ˇ + jem
    ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
plural suffix   tree   (stop. ele.) pillar

jemˇdelti   'tree pillars'
Pronunciation: JEM - del - ti

1 Adapted from the J. Martyn Walsh and Anna Kathleen Walsh, *Plain English Handbook*, Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., 1959, p. 15.

2 The following definition for reactivity is the basic mode for this gender, where it describes the entities' ability or capacity to react or to interact with its environment in which it lives within.

3 The beþë "órd-" (from the root OROD - temporary existence or transitory occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be temporary, to be transient'.

4 The beþë "ist-" (from the root IS - permanent existence or lasting occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be, to exist (permanent)'.

5 Adapted from Walsh, 16.

6 Adapted from Walsh, 17 and "What is case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCase.htm..

7 The name of the primative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *primus*, that means the first case.

8 The name of the secundative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *secundus*, that means the second case.

9 The name of the tertitive case is a derivative from the Latin root, *tertius*, that means the third case.

10 Adapted from "What is agent as a semantic role?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SILInternational, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgentAsASemanticRole.htm and "What is experiencer as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/ GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemanticRo.htm.

11 Adapted from Walsh, 7 and "What is patient as a semantic role?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SILInternational, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm.

12 Adapted from Walsh, 19.

13 Adapted from "What is a direct object object?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsADirectObject.htm.

14 Adapted from"What is dative as a semantic role?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeAsASemanticRole.htm.

15 For more information, refer to the "What is dative case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeCase.htm.

16 Adapted from "What is a possessive pronoun?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPossessivePronoun.htm and "What is genitive case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsGenitiveCase.htm.

17 Adapted from "What is genitive case?"

18 Adapted from "What is an oblique object?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnObliqueObject.htm.

19 Adapted from "What is an oblique object?"

20 Adapted from Chrisomalis, Stephen, "Grammatical Cases", The Phrontistery, 2007, http://phrontistery.info/cases.html; Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/ conlang/cases.html; "What is case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/ linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCase.htm.; and "List of grammatical cases," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 26 Nov 2008, http://en.wikipedia. org/w/index.php?title=List_of_grammatical_cases&oldid=254127821.

21 The name of the abassive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ad+bassus*, that means to reduce the relationship in comparison to the relative genitive case.

22 Adapted from "What is abessive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAbessiveCase.htm. For more information, refer to Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/ conlang/cases.html and Wikipedia contributors, "Abessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Abessive_case&oldid=256307543.

23 Adapted from "What is benefactive case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsBenefactiveCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Benefactive case,"Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php? title=Benefactive_case&oldid=265796344.

24 Adapted from "What is causative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCausativeCase.htm.

25 Adapted from "What is comitative case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsComitativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang /cases.html and Wikipedia contributors, "Comitative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/ w/index.php?title=Comitative_case&oldid=266177721.

26 The name of the concernerive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *concernere*, that means a relation to or a reference to.

27 Adapted from "What is equative case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International,

http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsEquativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Equative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Equative_case&oldid=261692412.

28 The name of the exceptive objective is a derivative from the Latin root, *exceptus*, that means the exclusion of or the exception for something.

29 Adapted from "What is instrumental case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInstrumentalCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Instrumental case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Instrumental_case&oldid=267101317.

30 The name of the praterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *praeter*, that means in addition to or over and beyond something.

31 The name of the referive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *referre*, that means in reference to something.

32 The name of the substitutive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *substitutus*, that means something takes the place of or acts in place of something else.

33 The name of the immotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *im+motivus*, that means not to move or not moving.

34 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Adessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adessive_case&oldid=265354262.

35 The name of the excessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rexcessus*, that means to surpass or go beyond.

36 Adapted from "What is ablative case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAblativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html.

37 Adapted from "What is allative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAllativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html.

38 The name of the admotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ad+motivus*, that means to move to or to move towards.

39 The name of the abmotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ab+motivus*, that means to move away or to move from.

40 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. I considered renaming this objective to supernessive, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better.

41 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. I considered renaming this objective to supernative, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better.

42 The name of the inferilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that means to move below or to move under.

43 The name of the inferive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that means to be below or to be under.

44 The name of the opposive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that means to be against.

45 The name of the oppolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that means to move against.

46 The name of the prossive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prolatus*, that means to extend or stretch out; hence, the adaptation for the immotive perspective comes from "What is prolative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsProlativeCase.htm

47 Adapted from "What is prolative case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsProlativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Perlative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case and Wikipedia contributors, "Prolative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prolative_case.

48 The name of the medisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that means to be in middle or to be amidst.

49 The name of the medilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that means to move in the middle or to move amidst.

50 The name of the prissive objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that to be before.

51 The name of the prilative objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that means to move before.

52 The name of the postative objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *post*, that means to move behind.

53 The name of the possive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post*, that means to be behind.

54 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Subessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Subessive_case.

55 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Sublative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sublative_case.

56 The name of the intermedisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that means to be between. This objective is similar to the intrative case, described at Wikipedia contributors, "Intrative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Intrative_case.

57 The name of the intermedilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that means to move between.

58 Adapted from "What is inessive case?", Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInessiveCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Inessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Inessive_case.

59 Adapted from "What is illative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsIllativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Illative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Illative_case.

60 Adapted from "What is elative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsElativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Elative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Elative_case.

61 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Old High German, *uz*, that means to be outside.

62 The name of the propesive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that means to be near.

63 The name of the propelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that means to move near.

64 The name of the apolative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that means to move away.

65 The name of the apossive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that means to be away

66 The name of the anasive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that means to be on.

67 The name of the analative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that means to move on.

68 The name of the exulative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that means to move off.

69 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that means to be off.

70 The name of the dexterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that means to be on the right.

71 The name of the dextrolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that means to move right.

72 The name of the sinistrative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that means to move leftt.

73 The name of the sinistrive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that means to be on the left.

74 The name of the rotundive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that means to be rounded. The evaluation to use the Latin root, *circum*, was considered, since it is equally valid. In Mártölammë, these roots are not separated, where it means something that is rounded and circled.

75 The name of the rotundative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that means to move round.

76 The name of the persive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *perlatus*, that means to be through and to be across.

77 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Perlative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case.

78 The name of the terminisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that means to set limits or bounds.

79 The name of the terminilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that means to move to the limits or bounds. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Terminative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Terminative_case.

80 The name of the altessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that means to be up or to be high.

81 The name of the altelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that means to move up or to move high.

82 Adapted from "What is delative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDelativeCase.htm.

83 The name of the dessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *delatus*, that means to be down or to be low.

84 The name of the duratempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *duratus + tempus*, that means enduring in time, more specifically to continue in time.

85 The name of the intempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *in + tempus*, that means in the time.

86 The name of the pretempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prae + tempus*, that means before the time.

87 The name of the postempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post + tempus*, that means after the time.

88 The name of the serutempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *serus + tempus*, that means since the time.

89 The name of the terminitempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus + tempus*, that means till the time.