Pandunia

(Image designed by Freepik)

halou, dunia! – Hello, world!

Welcome to learn about Pandunia, the evenly global helping language!

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What is Pandunia?

Pandunia is a helping language for world-wide use. It is an easy language that people can use to talk with each other when they don't talk any other common language. It is meant to supplement other languages in our multilingual world.

Pandunia is a constructed language. It is simpler, more regular and easier to learn than natural world languages, like English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Arabic and Hindi. Learning Pandunia is equally easy for everybody.

Its words have been borrowed from many languages on all continents and all cultures of the world.

The basic rules of Pandunia

These are the basic rules of Pandunia language. They are described in more detail later in this document.

1. The spelling follows the pronunciation exactly.
2. The last syllable of the word stem is stressed.
3. Words consist of a stem and one or more suffixes. The last suffix indicates the word class to which the word belongs.
    - Adjectives end in **-i**, ex. **novi** = new.
    - Adverbs end in **-o**, ex. **novo** = newly.
    - Active verbs end in **-a**, ex. **me loga** = I speak.
    - Passive verbs end in **-u**, ex. **le logu** = It is spoken.
    - Nouns end in **-e**, **-ia** or a consonant.
4. Nouns have a single, unchanging form.
5. Adjectives come before the word that they modify. All adjectives, except the most common few, end in **-i**.
    - ex. **rapidi loge** = Fast speech.
6. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs and complete sentences. They come before the word that they modify or very last in the sentence. All adverbs, except the most common few, end in **-o**.
    - ex. 1. **vero rapidi loge** = Very fast speech.
    - ex. 2. **te loga bono.** = You talk well.
7. The verb ending **-a** indicates that the verb is active and the agent of the action is immediately before the verb.
    - ex. **me yama aple.** = I eat apples.
8. The verb ending -u indicates that the verb is passive and the recipient of the action is immediately before the verb.
    - ex. **aple yamu.** = Apples are eaten.
9. In the *pivot structure*, the object of the transitive verb functions as the subject of the next verb.
    - ex. **me cinga te dona pes.** = I ask you to give money.
10. Pronouns can be left out when they are obvious and redundant.
    - **me suala te baxa pandunia? → suala te baxa pandunia?** = Do

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you speak Pandunia?

- **me cinga te loga klaro.** → **cinga loga klaro.** = Please speak clearly.

11. Compound words are created by putting the word stems side by side. The linking vowel **-o-** is inserted between the stems.
    - ex. **hur-** (freedom) + **ist-** (proponent) → **huriste** (liberalist)
    - ex. **post-** (mail) + **sanduk-** (box) → **postosanduke** (mailbox)

Spelling and pronunciation

Pandunia is phonetic in two directions:

1. When you read a word, you can always pronounce it.
2. When you hear a word, you can almost always write it. (Foreign names can be an exception.)

Once you have learned the few rules and the way letters are pronounced, you can read Pandunia aloud and be understood.

Basic Latin Alphabet

Pandunia is written in the basic Latin alphabet – the same as English! It doesn't have any of the accented letters, which are different from language to language. So it can be typed, printed and used with computers and smart devices in most countries without any difficulty.

The alphabet of Pandunia is presented in the table below together with symbols of the Internation Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) and pronunciation advise in plain English.

Pandunia	IPA	Pronunciation
a	/a/	As A in *father*.
b	/b/	As B in *bill*.
c	/t͡ʃ≈t͡ʂ≈t͡ɕ/	As C in *church*.
d	/d/	As D in *doll*.
e	/e/	As E in *bet*.
f	/f/	As F in *fluff*.
g	/g/	As the hard G in *get*. Never soft as in *gel*!

Pandunia	IPA	Pronunciation
h	/h≈x/	As H in *hot* or CH in *loch*.
i	/i/	As I in *machine*.
j	/dʒ≈dʐ≈dʑ/	As J in *judge*.
k	/kʰ/	As K in *kite*.
l	/l/	As L in *lolly*.
m	/m/	As M in *mom*.
n	/n/	As N in *nun*.
o	/o/	As O in *or*.
p	/pʰ/	As P in *pill*.
r	/r≈ɹ/	As R in American English or the trilled R in Indian English. Never silent!
s	/s/	As S in *sissy*.
t	/tʰ/	As T in *too*.
u	/u/	As U in *rule*.
v	/w≈ʋ≈v/	As W in *wet* or V in *vet*.
x	/ʃ≈ʂ≈ɕ/	As SH in *shop*.
y	/j/	As Y in *yes*.
z	/z≈dz/	As Z in *zoo*.

Sounds

Pandunia has its own sound system and its own spelling system that are mostly similar to those of the languages of continental Europe and Latin America.

Vowels

Pandunia has five oral vowels. They are represented by the five vowel letters A, E, I, O and U in the writing system.

There are also several common vowel sequences – au, eu, ou, ai, ei, oi – which are pronounced as the consecutive vowels with or without a hiatus in between.

Semivowels

A semivowel is a sound that is phonetically similar to a vowel sound but functions like a consonant as the syllable boundary. Pandunia has two semivowels.

Semivocalic **i** is written as **i** in the end and as **y** in the beginning of a syllable. Therefore the **i** in **rai** (*an opinion*) changes to **y** in **raya** (*to opine, to think*). It is pronounced as the *y* in *yet*.

Semivocalic **u** is written as **u** in the end and as **v** in the beginning of a syllable. Therefore the **u** in **deu** (*a god*) changes to **v** in **devi** (*godlike, divine*). It is pronounced as the *w* in *wet* but some speakers may pronounce it more like the *v* in *vet*.

The letters **y** and **v** appear only in the beginning of a syllable and they are always followed by a full vowel.

Consonants

Pandunia has 18 consonant sounds. Each sound is represented by a unique letter. Most of them are pronounced in roughly the same way as in English. So pronunciation of **b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, t, z** is familiar and easy.

The following consonants are pronounced differently in Pandunia compared to English.

- **g** is always hard like in *girl, get*.
- **r** is preferably trilled like in Scottish English or the rr in Spanish *carro*. Also other pronunciations are acceptable, including the standard English /ɹ/. Note that **r** is never silent!
- **s** is always voiceless like in *sissy*. **z** is voiced like in *zoo*.
- **x** is always pronounced like SH in *ship*.
- **c** is pronounced like CH in *chip*.
- **n** is pronounced with the tip of the tongue except in combinations **nk** and **ng**, where it is velar /ŋ/ like in *banker* and *finger*. In the end of a word, the **g** in **ng** can be silent. So the word **pang** can be pronounced /paŋ/ as well as /paŋg/.

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Word Structure

Pandunia words are structurally rather simple. A syllable can include in maximum:

- one initial consonant
- one liquid consonant (**l** or **r**)
- one or two vowels, and
- one final consonant from the following: **m**, **n**, **ng**, **l**, **r**, **f**, **s**, **x**, **h**, **y**, and **v**.

Certain consonant clusters are also allowed only between vowels, like **ks** and **zn**.

Some of the heaviest words in practice are **kristal** and **simpli**.

Adapting Loan Words

As a general rule, loan words are adapted to the phonetic spelling system of Pandunia. This rule is applied to both common words and proper names.

Common words

A common word refers to a thing as a member of a group, not as an individual. For example *dog* is a common word but *Sam* is not, it is a proper name.

Common words, which are in general use, must fit into the normal word structure, and they can include only the normal sounds of Pandunia.

Most Pandunia words are structurally simpler than the corresponding English words. Difficult consonant groups are avoided in the beginning, middle and end of words, so *stadium* is **estadia**, *act* is **ate**, and *saint* is **santi** in Pandunia. Also final stop consonants are avoided, so for example *soup* is **supe** in Pandunia.

Proper names

Infrequently used common nouns and proper nouns can be more complex than ordinary words. They can even include sounds that don't belong to the normal sound inventory of Pandunia.

For example, family name *Smith* may remain **Smith** in Pandunia, although it is structurally more complex than common Pandunia words, and it has the external *th* sound. However, foreign people probably will pronounce this name incorrectly. Therefore it is advisable to adapt also proper names to the phonetic system of Pandunia.

Large and Small Letters

Pandunia is normally written only in small letters (i.e. lower case letters). Large letters are used only in special cases.

There are three reasons why large letters and rules about their usage are not necessary.

1. Writing represents speech and there are no "capital letters" in speech. Still understanding spoken words is as easy as understanding written words.
2. Most of the scripts and alphabets of the world have only one letter type, i.e. they don't have separate large and small letters.
3. It is simpler to use only small letters. No need for special rules for capitalization.

Note! It's not a mistake to use the capital letters. Sometimes people do it because they are accustomed to them in other languages. But still capital letters are unnecessary and not recommended in Pandunia.

Capital letters are necessary in standard international acronyms. For example: 10 Mb (desi megobite), 100 Gb (honi gigobite), 2 mm (duli milometre), 1 kJ (un kilojul).

Proper names

Personal names and other proper names can be capitalized although it's not necessary or recommended. For example *Thomas Stearns Eliot* would be written **Tomas Sternz Eliot** in Pandunia, and it can be abbreviated to initial letters variously **Tomas S Eliot**, **TS Eliot** and **TSE**.

In titles of artistic works, like books, songs and films, every word begins with a large letter. For example, **Putongi Loge Da Insani Hake** (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

Acronyms

Initialisms, like **ASEAN**, **EU**, **NAFTA** and **UN**, are always written in large letters. Other acronyms may use a mixture of large and small letters, like for example **GULag**, which is an acronym of the Russian words "Glavnoye Upravleniye Lagerey".

Capital letters are also used in the standard international acronyms. For example: 10 Mb (ten megabite), 100 GB (hunde gigabaite), 2 mm (due milimetre), 1 kJ (un kilojul).

Syllabification

« - » Words may be divided into syllables with a hyphen. The hyphen is placed between spoken syllables. For example: **bus**, **ka-fe**, **yu-mor**, **pos-te**, **kon-ca-nis-tia**.

Punctuation

« . » All kinds of sentences may end with a full stop.

« ? » Questions may end alternatively with a question mark.

« ! » Exclamation mark indicates loudness or emphasis.

« … » Three dots (i.e. ellipsis) indicates incompleteness or uncertainty.

« : » Colon indicates the beginning of an explanation, quotation or list.

« , » Comma indicates a small pause or separation between clauses or listed items.

Because the first word of sentences is not capitalized, a space may be inserted *before* and *after* the punctuation mark that ends the sentence. This practice helps to put sentences clearly apart.

> undeno, me vola laya bazar . me mita mi doste . le loga: salam !
> suala te boni ? me javaba: me boni ! mes laya mi doste du dom e
> yama cai .

In informal texts, smileys, emoticons and emojis may be used to indicate mood. For example **:)** indicates happiness and **:(** indicates sadness.

me vida te :) = I see you.
te no vida me :(= You don't see me.

Word class markers

Pandunia uses vowel endings for quick word derivation. In this system the final vowel of a word indicates its word class. So the root (i.e. stem) of the word indicates a general idea and the vowel endings indicate different manifestations of that idea.

Pandunia uses the following vowel endings to mark parts of speech.

No vowel or **-e** indicates a noun, which is the name of the thing or idea that the root is about. Nouns answer to the question: What?

-ia indicates a collective noun, which means the totality of the things that the root is about. It can also indicate an abstract noun. For example, **insania** means "humanity" both as the collective "humankind" and as the abstract "humanhood".

-i indicates an adjective, which describes the main characteristic or quality of the root. Adjectives answer to the following questions: What kind? How many?

-o indicates an adverb, which describes a manner or a circumstance (ex. place or time). Adverbs answer to the following questions: How? Where? When?

-a indicates an active verb, which is an action that a person can do with the corresponding noun. So the purpose or the potential of the noun determines the meaning of the verb.

-u indicates a passive verb, which is an event that happens or an action that is done to someone. The meaning of a passive verb depends on the corresponding active verb.

These endings and the participles (**-an-** and **-it-**) are the only true suffixes i.e. bound morphemes in Pandunia. All other suffixes can be used also as independent words. For example **paciste** (pacifist) is made up of two full words: **pace** (peace) and **iste** (proponent).

The designated vowel endings enable easy derivation of one type of word from

another. An ending is simply changed to another ending. All endings can be used on all roots in the same way.

- The ending **-e** converts the idea into a thing. For example, **nile** means the color blue.
- The ending **-i** converts the idea into a description. The resulting adjective describes another idea with the modifying idea. For example, **nili dome** means a blue house.
- The ending **-a** converts the idea into an action. The resulting verb is about using the idea to an object. For example, **nila dom** means "to make the house blue".
- The ending **-u** creates an action just like **-a**. The only difference is that the word order is reversed so that the object comes first. For example, **dom nilu** means "the house becomes blue".

Here are a few examples of different types of ideas.

- concrete action
  - **kitabe** writing, text (noun)
  - **kitabi** written, textual (adjective)
  - **kitabo** by writing, textually (adverb)
  - **kitaba** to write (active verb)
  - **kitabu** to be written (passive verb)
- abstract action
  - **fikre** thought (noun)
  - **fikri** thought (adjective)
  - **fikro** by thought (adverb)
  - **fikra** to think (active verb)
  - **fikru** to be thought (passive verb)
- description
  - **longe** length (noun)
  - **longi** long, lengthy (adjective)
  - **longo** lengthily (adverb)
  - **longa** to make long, lengthen (active verb)
  - **longu** to get long, be lengthened (passive verb)
- emotion
  - **suke** delight (noun)
  - **suki** delighted, happy (adjective)
  - **suko** happily (adverb)

- **suka** to delight, please (active verb)
- **suku** to be delighted, be pleased (passive verb)
- tool
    - **hamar** a hammer (noun)
    - **hamari** hammerlike (adjective)
    - **hamaro** by/with/like a hammer
    - **hamara** to hammer, to use hammer on sth (active verb)
    - **hamaru** to be hammered (passive verb)

Deriving verbs

-a and **-u** are the endings for verbs.

1. If the stem's idea is an action, then its verb form will mean "to do the action". For example from **vide** (*a look*) we get **vida** (*to look*).
2. If the idea is a description then its verb form will mean "to turn into that quality". For example from **novi** (*new*) we get **nova** (*to make new* or *to renew*).
3. If the idea is a thing, then its verb form will mean "to apply it to". For example from **hamar** (*hammer*) we get **hamara** (*to hammer*).

Deriving nouns

-e is the ending for nouns.

If the stem's idea is an action, then its noun form will mean the result or the product of the action. For example from **kitaba** (*to write*) we get **kitabe** (*writing* or *text*).

If the idea is a description, then its noun form will mean a concrete instance of that quality. For example from **novi** (*new*) we get **nove** (*a novelty* i.e. something new).

Additional noun suffixes are presented below.

Deriving adjectives

-i is the ending for adjectives and adjectival verbs.

If the stem's idea is a description, then its adjectival form will mean "that which is in the state of the root". For example from **nov-** (*newness*), we get

novi (*new* i.e. *that which is new*).

If the idea is an action, then its adjectival form will mean the state that is produced by the action. For example from **loga** (*to speak*) we get **logi** (*spoken*).

If the idea is a thing, an object or a person, then its adjectival form will mean "that which is like the root". For example, from the noun **insan** (*human being*), we get the adjective **insani** (*human*, having the attributes of a human being).

If the root is a place word, then its adjectival form will mean "that which is from that place".

Rusia Russia, **Rusi** Russian
Pakistan Pakistan, **Pakistani** Pakistani
Amerike America, **Ameriki** American
Europe Europe, **Europi** European
Asia Asia, **Asi** Asian

Words without a vowel ending

Normally, when a word doesn't end in a vowel, it is a noun. The noun ending **-e** is used only when the word would be otherwise difficult to pronounce by international speakers. So it is necessary to use **-e** after stop consonants (ex. **supe** instead of **sup**), affricates (ex. **noce** and **laje** instead of **noc** and **laj**), voiced fricatives (ex. **taze** instead of and **taz**) and consonant series (ex. **poste** and **yogurte** instead of **post** and **yogurt**). Otherwise nouns don't have a vowel ending.

In addition, a handful of adjectives and adverbs don't have a vowel ending. The adjectives without the ending are **bon** (good), **mal** (bad), **lil** (small), **dai** (big), **nol** (none), **un** (one), **koi** (some), **mei** (every), and **pan** (all). The adverbs withouth the ending are **max** (more), **maxim** (most), **min** (less), and **minim** (least).

Note that it is always acceptable to use the vowel endings on every word. So it is acceptable to say **boni hotele** instead of **bon hotel** (a good hotel).

Nouns

Uninflected

A noun is a word that names a thing. Like all words in Pandunia, nouns are invariant. So the same form is used in singular and plural, in definite and indefinite, etc.

seke – a stone, stones, the stone or the stones
meze – a table, tables, the table or the tables
kurse – a chair, chairs, the chair or the chairs
sui – water

Number and definiteness are often known because they were specified earlier in the discussion or because they are general knowledge. For example, normally the word **sol** refers to *the sun* and **lun** refers to *the moon*, our only sun and moon.

Number

Nouns are unaffected by number, i.e. nouns have the same form in singular and plural. Number can be mentioned with number words when it is needed.

kurse – a chair or chairs
un kurse – one chair
duli kurse – two chairs
sani kurse – three chairs
poli kurse – many chairs; chairs

Gender

Pandunia doesn't have grammatical gender (i.e. masculine, feminine and/or neuter categories).

Some words have *natural gender*. For example **fem** (woman) is feminine and **man** (man) is masculine.

Adjectives

A modifier is a word that adds some quality or description to another word, for example good, bad, big, and fast.

Modifying a noun

An adjective is a word that adds a particular quality for a noun. In Pandunia, adjectives typically end in **-i** and their place is before a noun.

novi gar – new car(s)
rapidi gar – fast car(s)
dayi meze – big table(s)
gavi meze – high table(s)
boni kurse – good chair(s)

Two or more adjectives can modify the same word.

lili novi gar – a little, new car

Adjective can be also after the noun. Often this type of phrases can be read as complete sentences, where the verb *to be* is implied.

gar novi. – The car is new.
bagre rapidi. – The tiger is fast.

Naturally there can be modifiers on both sides of the noun as well.

novi gar rapidi. – The new car is fast.

Adverbs

Modifying a verb

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb or another modifier.

In Pandunia adverbs end in **-o** and their place is before a verb or at the end of the sentence.

me *bono* sona. – I well sleep.
me sona *bono*. – I sleep *well*.
te baxa pandunia *bono*. – You speak Pandunia *well*.

Modifying another modifier

A modifier can modify also another modifier. For example **day** (big) and **lil** (little) can be used as intensifying adverbs.

dayi jan – a big person
lili jan – a little person
sundari jan – a beautiful person

dayo sundari jan – very beautiful person
lilo sundari jan – somewhat beautiful person

Comparison

Modifiers can be compared with the adverbs of comparison.

- **max** (*more*) indicates comparison of superiority
- **maxim** (*most*) indicates the superlative of superiority
- **min** (*less*) indicates comparison of inferiority
- **minim** (*least*) indicates the superlative of inferiority
- **paro** (*as* or *equally*) indicates the comparison of equality

The particle **ka** relates the adverbs of comparison to the object of comparison.

aple sa max boni ka oranje. = Apples are better than oranges.
oranje sa min boni ka aple. = Oranges are less good than apples.
te loga paro bono ka me. = You speak as well as me.

It is also possible to compare modifiers with the following verbs, which are directly attached to the object of comparison.

- **maxu** (*to exceed*)
- **minu** (*to subceed*)
- **paru** (*to equal*)

aple sa boni maxu oranje. – Apples are good, exceed oranges. *meaning:* Apples are better than oranges.
oranje sa boni minu aple. – Oranges are good, subceed apples. *meaning:* Oranges are less good than apples.
te loga bono para me. – You speak well, equal me. *meaning:* You speak as well as me.

Adverbs of time and space

Adverbs are used for expressing time and place of events and actions. Here are some of the most frequently used adverbs:

paso – before, earlier
ceno – before, earlier
medo – between
bado – after, later
viso – instead
duro – in the meanwhile
diko – toward
sabo – because
kontro – against
maxo – additionally

A complement can be added with the preposition **da**.

me vida les paso. – I have seen them before.
me vida les paso da unyom. – I have seen them before Monday.

me vola xopa tougar maxo da motogar. – I want to buy a trailer in addition to the car.

Numerals

Cardinal numbers

Quantity can be expressed with numerals and other quantity-words. They are put before the word or phrase that they qualify.

un xing – one star
duli xing – two stars
sani xing – three stars
xavi xing – few stars
poli xing – many stars

un day kurse – one big chair
duli day kurse – two big chairs
sani bon kurse – three good chairs

The basic number words are:

- 0 **nol**
- 1 **un**
- 2 **duli**

- 3 **sani**
- 4 **cari**
- 5 **limi**
- 6 **sisi**
- 7 **seti**
- 8 **bali**
- 9 **navi**

Greater numbers are simply made by putting one digit after another – exactly like they are written in the universal numerical language of mathematics.

- 10 **un nol** or **desi**
- 11 **un un**
- 12 **un duli**
- 13 **un sani**
- 20 **duli nol**
- 21 **duli un**
- 22 **duli duli**
- 100 **un nol nol** or **honi**
- 101 **un nol un** or **honi un**
- 200 **duli nol nol** or **duli honi**

Numbers that are greater than 999 may use the multiples from the International System of Units. So for example kilo denotes a multiple of a thousand.

- 1 000 **kilo**
- 1 000 000 **mega**
- 1 000 000 000 **giga**
- 1 000 000 000 000 **tera**
- 10^{15} **peta**
- 10^{18} **eksa**
- 10^{21} **zeta**
- 10^{24} **yota**

Sometimes it is known from the context how many objects are spoken about. For example, the word **sol** (sun) normally refers to just one sun because there is only one.

Fractions

Fractions are formed with the help of **fen** (fraction, part).

uni dulfen – a half, ½
uni carfen – a quarter, ¼
sani carfen – three quarters, ¾

Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers are created with the suffix **-odi**.

- **unodi** – first
- **dulodi** – second
- **sanodi** – third
- **carodi** – fourth
- **limodi** – fifth
- **sisodi** – sixth
- **setodi** – seventh
- **balodi** – eighth
- **navodi** – ninth
- **desodi** – tenth

They are placed before the modified noun like normal adjectives.

unodi fen – the first part
dulodi fen – the second part
sanodi fen – the third part

Date and time

Days of the week

In naming the days of the week, a number indicating the day (starting from Monday) is followed by **yom** which means the period of 24 hours. So 'Monday' is literally 'one-day', 'Tuesday' is 'two-day', 'Wednesday' is 'three-day', etc.

1. **unyom** – Monday
2. **dulyom** – Tuesday
3. **sanyom** – Wednesday
4. **caryom** – Thursday

5. **limyom** – Friday
6. **sisyom** – Saturday
7. **setyom** – Sunday

Months

1. **unlun** – January
2. **dullun** – February
3. **sanlun** – March
4. **carlun** – April
5. **limlun** – May
6. **sislun** – June
7. **setolun** – July
8. **ballun** – August
9. **naulun** – September
10. **deslun** – October
11. **desunlun** – November
12. **desdullun** – December

Pronouns

Pronouns can substitute nouns and noun phrases.

Personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	**mes**
I, me	we
te	**tes**
you	you all
le	**les**
he or she	they

All pronouns can be used for all genders. The most common third person pronoun is **le** but also **ye** (*this*) and **ve** (*that*) can be used instead.

Reflexive pronoun

The reflexive pronoun is used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject.

se – self

Note! The same reflexive pronoun is used for all persons, so it corresponds to English *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves* and *themselves* all at once.

me vida se – I see myself.
le vida se – She sees herself. / He sees himself. / It sees itself.
mes vida se. – We see ourselves.

The word **ses** is used as the reciprocal pronoun.

ses – each other, one another

me e te vida ses. – Me and you see each other.
mes vida ses. – We see each other.

Demonstrative pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns are:

ye / yi – this
ve / vi – that
le / li – it, the aforementioned

The form that ends in **-e** is used when the demonstrative stands alone, and the form that ends in **-i** is used when the demonstrative modifies a noun.

The proximal demonstrative **ye** points to things that are near the speaker. The distal demonstrative **ve** points to things that are far from the speaker.

ye sa boni. – This is good.
ve sa dusi. – That is bad.
me vola yi buke, no vi. – I want this book, not that.

The basic proximal and distal pronouns are used for introducing a new object. The topical demonstrative **le**, on the other hand, does not specify physical distance but it is used when the speaker has already mentioned the object or

person in question and it is known by the audience or is topical within the discourse.

ye sa mau. le vola yama vi mux. – This is a cat. It wants to eat that mouse.

me mala un mau e un vaf. li vaf sa dayi. le yama polo yam. – I own a cat and a dog. The dog is big. It eats a lot of food.

Abstract use

The demonstrative pronouns can be used also discourse internally. Then they refer to abstract entities of discourse, not concrete objects. **le** refers to things previously spoken, **ye** refers to things currently being spoken, and **ve** refers to things about to be spoken.

yi jumle sa korti. – This sentence is short.

In the above, **yi jumle** (*this sentence*) refers to the sentence being spoken.

me mena ve: me ama te. – I mean this: I love you. OR I mean that I love you.
me ama te. le me mena. – I love you. That is what I mean.

In the above, the pronoun **ve** refers to the content of the next statement and **de** refers to the content of the previous statement.

Interrogative pronouns

ke is a general-purpose interrogative pronoun. It does the job of English words *who* and *what*.

ke? – Who or what?

The adjectival interrogative pronoun is **ki** and it means the same as English *which*.

ki xei? – What? (Which thing?)
ki jan? – Who? (Which person?)
ki zaman? – When? (What time?)

The adverbial interrogative pronoun is **ko** and it means the same as English *how*.

Also adjectives are questioned with **ko**.

ko novi? – How new?
ko kosti? – How costy?
ko poli? – How many?
ko dayi? – How big?
ko lili? – How small?

te tena ko dayi mau? – How big cat do you have?

Table of pronouns and other function words

Function words are words that help to structure other words into more or less complex sentences. It is a *closed class* of words, so new words can never be added to it. *Content words*, on the other hand, is an open, ever-growing class of words, and they refer to things in the world outside the structure of the language. Function words have only a structural role and therefore they behave differently than content words.

In Pandunia, the pronouns and other function words that are derived from them have the following characteristics:

1. The word is made up of one consonant and one vowel.
2. The consonant indicates the general idea of the word. Sometimes the same consonant is used for expressing two different ideas.
3. The vowel has a structural meaning, as follows:
   - **-e** indicates a pronoun
   - **-i** indicates a determiner, which indicates definiteness, possession, etc.
   - **-o** indicates an adverb of manner
   - **-a** indicates a preposition
   - **-u** indicates a postposition

	Idea	Pronoun	Determiner	Adverb	Preposition	Postposition
1	Speaker	**me**	**mi**			
		I	my			
2	Addressee	**te**	**ti**			
		you	your			
3	Topical	**le**	**li**	**lo**	**la**	

	Idea	Pronoun	Determiner	Adverb	Preposition	Postposition
		that (aforesaid)	the (aforesaid)	as aforesaid	from, since	
4	Proximal	**ye**	**yi**	**yo**	**ya**	
		this	this	like this	at, in, on	
5	Distal	**ve**	**vi**	**vo**	**va**	
		that	that	like that	to, for	
6	Identity	**se**	**si**		**sa**	
		self	's own		be; as	
7	Question	**ke**	**ki**	**ko**		
		what?	which?	how?		
8	Existence	**he**	**hi**	**ho**	**ha**	
		(some)one	some, a(n)	really	with; there is	
9	Non-existence	**ne**	**ni**	**no**	**na**	
		none	not any	not; no	without	
10	Relative	**de**	**di**		**da**	**du**
		which	which		of	's

Verbs

Verb types

A verb denotes an action or an occurence, for example to eat, to speak, to look and to think.

A verb can involve an agent and a patient. The agent performs or "causes" an action, and the patient receives or "experiences" the action.

There are three types of verbs in Pandunia:

1. Agent-oriented verbs: The subject does the action in the SVO word order. The the verb ends in **-a**.
2. Patient-oriented-verbs: The subject "suffers" the action in the SVO word order. The verb ends in **-u**.
3. Stative: The subject is in the state that is indicated by the verb. The verb ends in **-i**.

Consider the following examples:
me safa. – I clean. (active verb)

me safa kamar. – I clean a room. (active verb with an object)
kamar safu. – The room is cleaned. (passive verb)
kamar safu me. – The room is cleaned by me. (passive verb with postponed agent)
kamar safi. – The room is clean. (stative verb)

As you can see, **-a** and **-u** indicate opposite orders of the agent and patient.

Agent-oriented verbs

Verbs that end in **-a** are called *agent-oriented verbs* because the agent comes before the verb. The agent and patient are arranged around the verb as depicted in the figure below.
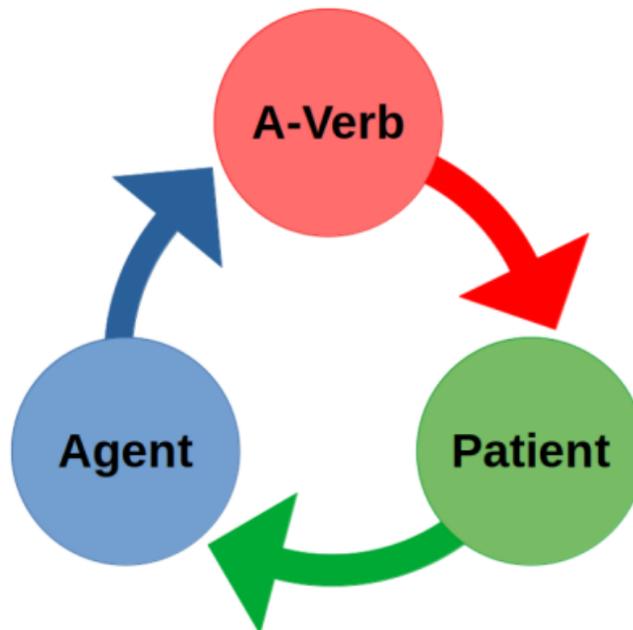
There can be only one verb, one agent, and one patient one after another in a sentence. The word order cycle is unfolded by removing one of the three arrows. This results into following three word orders:

1. Agent – verb – patient
2. Patient – agent – verb
3. Verb – patient – agent

If there is a word immediately before the verb, it is the agent. If there is a

word immediately after the verb, it is the patient.

Order A-1: Agent, verb and patient

The most common word order in Pandunia is agent–verb–patient. It is used typically in the active voice, where the the focus is on the agent (i.e. the doer) of the action.

Examples:
me vida les. – I see them.
te beka pang. – You bake bread.

Order A-2: Patient, agent and verb

The second order is patient–agent–verb. It is frequent in dependant clauses.

Examples:
**ke te vida?** – What do you see?
me yama pang, de te beka. – I eat bread *that you baked.*

Order A-3: Verb, patient and agent

The third order is the verb-patient-agent, which is rarely used. It is described here only for the sake of completeness.

Patient-oriented verbs

Verbs that end in **-u** are called *patient-oriented verbs* because the patient comes before the verb. The agent and patient are arranged around the verb as depicted in the figure below.
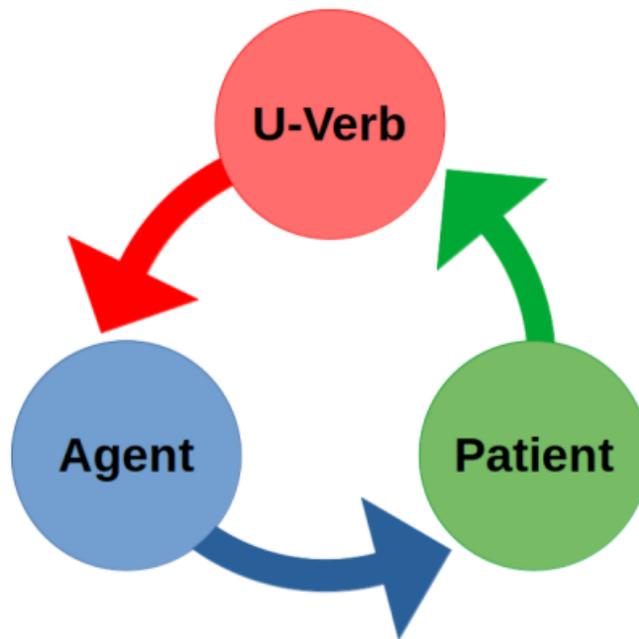
There can be only one verb, one agent, and one patient. Therefore it is possible to put them in exactly three different orders:

1. Patient – verb – agent
2. Agent – patient – verb
3. Verb – agent – patient

The arguments of patient-oriented verbs are exactly in the opposite order compared to agent-oriented verbs.

Order U-1: Patient, verb and agent

The patient-verb-agent order is common in the passive voice, where the focus is on the passive recipient of the action.

Often they can be translated to English by using the passive voice or an intransitive verb but sometimes a transitive verb can be used too.

Examples:
pang beku te. – Bread is baked by you.
kupe parcu. – The cup got broken.
rajer suku les. – The king is pleased by them.

Order U-2: Agent, patient and verb

The agent–patient–verb order is a possible alternative for the agent–verb–patient order. It is used in the active voice, where the the focus is on the agent (i.e. the doer) of the action.

Examples:
me les vidu. - *I them see.*
te pang beku. - *You bread bake.*

Order U-3: Verb, agent and patient

The verb–agent–patient order is very rare but possible. It is described here only for the sake of completeness.

Stative verbs

Verbs that end in **-i** are called *stative verbs*. They are basically adjectives that describe the subject in a verb-like manner. The subject of a stative verb is in the state denoted by the verb root.

Stative verbs differ from passive verbs by the fact that a stative verb is about being in a state whereas a passive verb indicates a change of state. In other words, a stative verb is a *passive of being* and a passive verb is a *passive of becoming*.

Stative verbs are always intransitive. They can't have an object.

Comparison of the verb types

The verb types are summarized in the table below for the normal subject–verb–object word order.

Noun	Stative verb	Passive verb	Active verb
kitabe	**kitabi**	**kitabu**	**kitaba**
writing	written	get written	write
saf	**safi**	**safu**	**safa**
tidyness	tidy, clean	get clean	make clean
nou	**novi**	**novu**	**nova**
novelty	new, novel	get new	make new

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Noun	Stative verb	Passive verb	Active verb
yam	**yami**	**yamu**	**yama**
food	eaten	get eaten	eat
guste	**gusti**	**gustu**	**gusta**
taste	tasty	be tasted	taste, try
am	**ami**	**amu**	**ama**
love	dear	be loved	love, hold dear

Noun	Stative verb	Passive verb	Active verb
suke	**suki**	**suku**	**suka**
joy, pleasure	joyful, happy	please	enjoy, like
nide	**nidi**	**nidu**	**nida**
need	needy	be needed	need
vol	**voli**	**volu**	**vola**
want	wanting	be wanted	want
tam	**tami**	**tamu**	**tama**
greed	greedy	covet, hog	make greedy
fobe	**fobi**	**fobu**	**foba**
fear	afraid, scared	fear	scare
lai	**layi**	**layu**	**laya**
arrival		get reached	arrive, reach
fuke	**fuki**	**fuku**	**fuka**
clothing	clothed	be worn	wear
dur	**duri**	**duru**	**dura**
time, duration	lasting	last, take time	spend, put time

Participles

-an- denotes someone or something that does the action of the root. It is the active participle suffix.

loga – to speak
logani – speaking
logane – the one who speaks

-it- denotes someone or something that undergoes the action of the root. It is

the passive participle suffix.

loga – to speak
logiti – spoken
padu – to fall
paditi – fallen
una to unite → **uniti** united

Causative verbs

The causatives are the verbs that are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something. It can be by asking, paying, requesting, or forcing the person.

Sometimes the simple active verb is causative.

Tomas pada Yusef. – Thomas drops Yusef.
Yusef padu. – Yusef falls.

In other situations, the causative is formed by using one of the participle suffixes. **-ana** means that someone causes someone to do something. **-ita** means that someone causes something to be done to someone or something.

Sara padana Tomas. – Sara causes Thomas to drop (something).
Sara padita Yusef. – Sara causes Yusef to be dropped.

Here is a more complete example. Note that "to feed" has two different causative meanings in English.

pex yamu. – Fish is eaten.
mau yama pex. – The cat eats fish.
me yamita pex pa mau. – I feed fish to the cat.
me yamana mau va pex. – I feed the cat with fish.

A causative can imply that the action is done for the causer.

me no bina dom. me binita le. – I don't build the house. I have it built (for myself).

Prepositions

In Pandunia, prepositions are basically a sub-category of verbs.

Prepositions of place and time

Pandunia has five prepositions of place and time.

1. **ya** - presence or togetherness: with, by use of
2. **na** - absence or lack: without
3. **va** - location or moment (in general): at, in, on, by
4. **ja** - origin, beginning or cause: from, since, because
5. **pa** - destination, end or purpose: to, till, until, for, then

A preposition begins a prepositional phrase. In a simple prepositional phrase the preposition is complemented by a pronoun or a noun phrase.

me va hotel. – I'm in the hotel.
me sona va hotel. – I sleep in the hotel.
me sona ja xam pa sube. – I sleep since evening until morning.
me safara ja London pa Paris. – I travel from London to Paris.

Prepositions can be complemented also by a verb phrase. Then they refer to time.

me denga ja te kita. – I have waited since you left.
me denga pa te laya dom. – I wait until you come home.
me denga va te sona. – I wait while you sleep.

va

va is an all-purpose locative preposition. Its basic meaning is "at".

me liba va dome.
I stand with house.
I stand by the house.

me loga va pandunia.
I speak with Pandunia.
I speak in Pandunia.

me loga ya doste va pandunia va fon.
I speak with friends with Pandunia with telephone.
I speak with friends in Pandunia by telephone.

Verbs as prepositions

In Pandunia some verbs function like prepositions do in English.

me kata pang. – I cut bread.
me kata pang, uza chake. – I cut bread, use a knife. (I cut bread with a knife.)

me denga dura dul hor. - I wait, (it) lasts two hours. (I wait during/for two hours.)

Here are some verbs that are usable as prepositions:

bada - to follow; after, behind
dura - to last; during, for the time/duration of
jungu - to be centered; amid, amidst, in the middle, in the center
loka - to occupy, to be located; at
sirka - to surround; around
supra - to surpass; over, above

Verbs without prepositions

Prepositions are not used as frequently in Pandunia as in English. In many phrases, the verb says enough alone.

me laya dome. – I come home.
te sida kurse. – You sit (on) the chair.
le lala sofa. – S/he lies (on) the sofa.
pex nata daria. – Fish swim (in) the sea.
jenger marca dau. – Warriors march (on) the road.

Preposition of relation

Preposition **ka** indicates the way something is done. It corresponds to English prepositions *like*, *than*, *as* and *as if*.

me sava pandunia ka master. – I know Pandunia like a master.

ka relates the verb or the adjective to a point of comparison. In the above example **sava** (know) is the verb and **master** (master) is the point of comparison.

ka is also used when adjectives are compared.

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pute sa min dayi ko pape. – The child is smaller than the father.
laupape sa samo dayi ka pape. – Grandfather is as big as father.

ka relates the adverbs of comparison – **max** (more), **min** (less) and **samo** (same) – to the point of comparison, which is **pape** (father) in the examples above.

Sentences

Observations

Observations are the simplest sentence type. They may consist of only one word, which draws the listener's attention.

mau! – A cat!
barxa! – (It) rains!

Stative Sentences

With noun or pronoun subject

Normally a sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. In the simplest sentences, the subject is a noun or a pronoun and the predicate is an adjective or a noun.

me boni. – I am good.
le novi. – It is new.
le Sara. – She is Sara.
Sara boni. – Sara is good.
petre dayi. – The stone is big.
meze novi. – The table is new.

The word **no** is added to form the negative.

me no boni. – I'm not good.
le no novi. – It's not new.
le no Sara. – She is not Sara.

It is possible to add the word **sa** (to be) before the predicate in positive sentences, for style or for convenience. Then the structure is similar like in negative sentences.

Sara sa boni. – Sara is good.
petre sa dayi. – The stone is big.
meze sa novi. – The table is new.
meze no purani. – The table is not old.

Also two personal pronouns can be combined with **si** and **no**.

me sa le. – I am he/she.
me no sa te. – I'm not you.

With adjective subject

The same rule applies also for two adjectives.

jovani sa sundari. – Young is beautiful.
novi no sa purani. – New is not old.

With verb subject

A verb can't be subject as such. So the verb is first, use **de** to start a comment about the verb.

canta, de sa boni. – Singing, that is good. (Singing is good.)

Active Sentences

An active sentence is a sentence where the subject does the action denoted by the verb to the object. The focus is on the subject as the active participant. The correct word order is subject-verb-object (SVO).

In Pandunia, active verbs are easy to identify because all of them end in **-a**.

The following sentences are in SVO order.

me yama aple. – I eat apples.
me vida te. – I see you.

Passive Sentences

In the passive voice the focus of the sentence is on a subject that is a passive recipient that undergoes the action. So the recipient is the subject of the sentence. Often the agent is not mentioned at all.

In Pandunia, the passive voice is expressed with the verb ending in **-u**. The word order is subject–verb–(optional object) or, more precisely, recipient–verb–(optional agent).

te vidu. – You are seen.
musike audu. – Music is heard.
pang beku. – Bread is baked.
kope parcu. – Cup breaks. (Cup gets broken.)

The agent can be mentioned after the verb with or without the preposition **da**.

te vidu me. - You are seen by me.
te vidu da me. - You are seen by me.

Sometimes a passive verb can be translated with an active verb in English. That is sometimes the case with **suku**, which means *to be pleased by* (a passive verb) or *to like* (an active verb). That is because the direction of pleasing is from the active doer to the passive recipient.

me suku musike. – I am pleased by music. / I like music.

Pivot structure

Basic pivot structure (SVOVO)

In the *pivot structure* the word order is:
subject – verb 1 – object 1 – verb 2 – object 2.

Object 1 has two roles. It is at the same time the object for the verb 1 and the subject for the verb 2.

me vola te yama vejete. – I want you eat vegetables.

In the example above, **me vola** has **te** as its object. At the same time, **te** functions as the subject of the following predicate, **yama vejete**. So **te** is the *pivot* of the entire sentence.

The first verb in a pivot structure is a modal verb, which indicates a modality such as advice, desire, permission or obligation.

me vola te yama vejete. – I want you to eat vegetables. (desire)
me sela te yama vejete. – I advice you to eat vegetables. (advice)

me halala te yama vejete. – I allow you to eat vegetables. (permission)
me musa te yama vejete. – I compel you to eat vegetables. (obligation)

Verb series structure

There can be two, three or even more verbs in a series, and all of them are about the same subject.

1. **me gova dom.** – I go home.

2. **me abla gova dom.** – I can go home.

3. **me vola abla gova dom.** – I want to be able to go home. (Word for word: *I want can go home*!)

The last verb in the series is the main verb. The verbs before it are modal verbs, which that indicate a modality such as likelihood, ability, advice, permission, desire, or obligation.

te abla yama vejete. – You can eat vegetables. (ability)
te selu yama vejete. – You had better eat vegetables. (advice)
te halalu yama vejete. – You may eat vegetables. (permission)
te vola yama vejete. – You want to eat vegetables. (desire)
te musu yama vejete. – You must eat vegetables. (obligation)

Pronoun dropping

In certain types of expressions the pronouns get dropped for brevity. This is done especially in commands and requests.

Short pivot structure (VOVO)

me suala te baxa pandunia. – I ask do you speak Pandunia.
suala te baxa pandunia? – Do you speak Pandunia.

Short pivot structure (VVO)

me cinga te laya dom. – I ask you to come home.
cinga laya dom! – Please come home! (Word for word: *Request come home!*)

Relative clauses

A relative clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun phrase, most commonly a noun. For example, the phrase "the person who lives there" containst the noun *person*, which is modified by the relative clause *who lives there*.

There are different ways to build a relative clause in Pandunia. The relative pronoun in Pandunia is **de** and it corresponds to English *that*, *who* and *which*.

The relativized word can be emphasized by **di**, as in the following example, but it is necessary only in complex phrases.

In Pandunia, relative clauses are always set off by commas.

di buke, de jan kitaba, padu. – *That* book, which the person writes, falls.

Normally the same sentence includes only **de**.

buke, de jan kitaba, padu. – The book that the person writes falls.

It is possible to leave also **de** out. This structure is called *reduced relative clause*.

buke, jan kitaba, padu. – The book the person writes falls.

The relative pronoun is necessary when the relativized noun is the subject of the relative clause.

jan, de kitaba buke, padu. – The person that writes the book falls.

Also the object noun of a preposition can be the target of the relative clause. It's possible to use relative pronouns or the reduced relative clause structure.

***di* kalam, ya *de* jan kitaba buke, padu.** – *That* pen, with *which* the person writes the book, falls.
kalam, jan kitaba buke ya, padu. – The pen the person writes the book with falls.

The relative pronoun can be put in its right place in the pivot structure or it can be left out by using the reduced relative clause structure.

***di* jan, me vida *de* kitaba buke, padu.** – The person, whom I see write the book, falls.
jan, me vida kitaba buke, padu. – The person that I see write the book falls.

Also *resumptive relative pronoun* can be used if needed.

***di* jan, me kitaba buke ya *de* du kalam, padu.** – The person whose pen I write the book with falls.

Finally, a content clause can also involve **de**, which refers back to the previous phrase.

jan kitaba buke, de sa hami. – The person writes a book, which is important.

However, it is unclear whethere **de** (*which*) refers to only the book or the fact that the person writes the book. It can be clarified by an expression like **di fate** (*the fact*).

jan kitaba buke, di fate sa hami. – The fact that the person writes the book is important.

Combining phrases with conjunctions

Basic conjunctions

1. **e** and (connects two similar words or phrases)
2. **o** or (connects two alternative words or phrases)
3. **a** - but (introduces a word or phrase that contrasts with or contradicts the preceding word or phrase)

me suku mau e vaf. – I like cats and dogs.
me suku mau o vaf. – I like cats or dogs.
me suku mau a no vaf. – I like cats but not dogs.

Particles

Affirmation and Negation

Affirmative

Expressions are affirmative by default.

me sa xef. – I am the boss.
le sa novi meze. – It is a new table.

Affirmation can be emphasized with the adverb **yo** (*indeed*).

me yo sa xef. – I indeed am the boss.
le yo sa novi meze. – It indeed is a new table.

Negative

Such sentences can be simply negated with **no**.

le no sa xef. – He is not the boss.
le no sa novi meze. – It's not a new table.

The word **no** is used for denying anything. It affects always the next word. Different scopes of negation may result depending on the location of the negative word.

me vida te. – I see you.
me no vida te. – I don't see you.
me vida no te a les. – I see, not you, but them.

me cinga te safa kamar. – I ask you to clean the room.
me no cinga te safa kamar. – I do NOT ask you to clean the room.
me cinga te no safa kamar. – I ask you NOT to clean the room.

Words **ye** (*yes*) and **no** (*no*) are used for answering questions.

suala te vida me? – Do you see me?
ye. (me yo vida te.) – Yes. (I indeed see you.)
no. (me no vida te.) – No. (I don't see you.)

Negative questions are answered so that **ye** and **no** apply to the verb, not the whole question.

suala te no vida me? – Don't you see me?
ye. (me vida te.) – Yes. (I see you.)
no. (me no vida te.) – No. (I don't see you.)

Modifier particles

Particles **du** and **da** are used to link a noun, an adjective or a verb phrase to a noun to modify it. **du** connects the modifying word or phrase to the main noun word. **da** works in the opposite direction, it connects the main noun to the modifying word or phrase.

Possession

The modifier particle can be used for any possessive noun or pronoun.

With regards to possession, **du** works like the apostrophe-s ('s) in English. It indicates that the previous word has possession of the next one.

Maria du mam – Maria's mother
Maria du mam du dom – Maria's mother's house

da works like "of" in English. It indicates that the next word has possession of the previous one.

mam da Maria – the mother of Maria
dom da mam da Maria – the house of the mother of Maria

It's possible to use **da** and **du** with personal pronouns too, so one can say things like **dom da me** (*the house of mine*) but it's better to use the short possessive pronouns and say simply **mi dom** (*my house*).

Modification with noun phrases

Another way to use these particles is to connect an adjective or other words with a noun. It gives us more information about the noun, and the particle makes it clear in which end the main noun is.

The modifier particles are useful for creating complex adjectives that consists of two or more words.

rozi rang du labe – rose-colored lips
samani rang du oke – sky-colored eyes

Or in the opposite order:

labe da rozi rang – lips of the rose-color
oke da samani rang – eyes of the sky-color

The particles help in creating measure words too.

un sake du patate – one sack of potatoes
dul sake du patate – two sacks of potatoes
max sake du patate – more sacks of potatoes

Note that **du** and **da** connect phrases together. So a modifier phrase with and without **du** can mean a different thing.

max sundari fule – more beautiful flowers
max du sundari fule – more of beautiful flowers

Modification with verb phrases

Verbs and verb phrases are turned into modifiers by placing **da** or **du** immediately next to the verb.

arte da penta graf – the art of painting pictures
suke da helpa ale – the joy of helping others

Tense and Aspect Particles

In Pandunia, tense can be expressed with time words and time phrases if needed. The general time words are **paso** (past), **zayo** (present) and **vilo** (future, upcoming). They function like adverbs, so typically their place is before the verb.

me paso tena mau. – I had cats.
a me no zayo tena mau. – But I now don't have cats.
ablo me vilo tena mau. – Maybe I will have cats.

It's also possible to say it in a longer way like **va pase** (in the past) etc.

me tena mau va pase. – I had cats in the past.
a me no tena mau va zaye. – But I don't have cats at present.
ablo me tena mau va vile. – Maybe I will have cats in the future.

Note! Verbs are not conjugated. So the verb **tena** stayed the same in all tenses in the examples above.

Naturally time words are used only when they are necessary. Usually it is enough to mention the time just once at the beginning of the text and not in every single sentence, if the tense doesn't change.

Word derivation

New words can be built freely in Pandunia! Pandunia has a productive system of word derivation. Most of the suffixes that are used in Pandunia are already in international use. Many of them come from ancient Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian.

How to combine words

Two or more roots can be put together to make a *compound word*. The last root is the most meaningful part in the compound and the roots that come before it only modify its meaning.

Compound words are made of bare word stems and a vowel ending.

For example, this is how the word **andewisti** (atheistic) is made:

```
      an         (negation)
  +  deu         (god)
  +  ist         (proponent, -ist)
  +   i          (adjective ending)
_____
= andevisti      (atheistic)
```

If joining bare stems together would result into a difficult consonant sequence, a padding vowel **-o-** is inserted between them.

For example, this is how **termometer** (*thermometer*) is made:

```
    term        (temperature)
  +    o        (padding vowel)
  +  met        (measuring)
  +   er        (device)
_____
= termometer    (thermometer)
```

Common Suffixes

an-

Creates verbs that reverse the meaning of the base verb.

noda to tie; **annoda** to untie
tapa to plug, to close with a plug; **antapa** to unplug, to open the plug.

-an-

Active participle and causative suffix

yama to eat
yamani eating
yamana to make eat, to feed
xula to learn
xulana to teach
sava to know
savana to let know, to inform

-er

Creates agent nouns. It denotes a person or a tool which does the action.

loga to speak; **loger** speaker, the one who speaks
beka to bake; **beker** baker, the one who bakes
lida to lead; **lider** leader, the one who leads
filsofa to think deeply; **filsofer** philosopher
komputa to compute, to process data; **komputer** computer
morta to kill; **morter** killer

The derivative can be also more loosely associated with the root.

sapate shoe; **sapater** shoemaker
muskete musket; **musketer** musketeer
kase cash desk; **kaser** cashier

-ia

Creates aggregate nouns. It denotes a group of elements named by the root as a whole.

insan human being; **insania** humanity, mankind, all the human beings as a group.
kristi Christian, **kristia** Christianity, all Christians as a group.
filsof view, outlook, life wisdom; **filsofia** philosophy, the discipline of wisdom.

This ending is often found in place names, especially in country names. However this use is not systematic and it's not required. There are also a lot of country names that do not end in **-ia**.

arabi Arab, Arabic; **Arabia** Arabia
rusi Russian; **Rusia** Russia
turki Turk, Turkish; **Turkia** Turkey
Asia Asia
Indonesia Indonesia
Italia Italy

Also abstract nouns often end in **-ia**.

novi new, **novia** newness, novelty
huri free, **huria** freedom

When it is added after -er, it means a field of expertise.

enjener engineering
sapateria shoemaking

-ik-

-ik- denotes someone or something that is predominantly characterized by the base word.

uni one → **uniki** only, sole, single
dome – home
domiki – domestic
novi new → **novike** novice, newbie

-abli

Indicates possibility. It is often used with the active participle **-an-**.

abli possible
ablani able, capable
vidabli which can be seen, visible
vidablani who/which can see

-ist-

This suffix that denotes a person who tends to behave or think in a certain way or to follow a certain ideology or religion.

deu god
deviste theist (one who believes in existence of a god or gods)
devisti theistic
devistia theism (system of belief in a god or gods)

-it-

Passive participle and causative suffix.

sava to know
saviti known
savita to make known