

# Elementary Baronh Grammar

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In Baronh only nouns, pronouns and verbs have inflections.

## Nouns and pronouns

Both nouns and pronouns have inflections in seven cases:

### Nominative

Subject of a sentence, vocation; simply representation of words.

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### Accusative

Direct object.

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### Genitive

Possession, derivation; sometimes subject of subjunctive clauses.

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### Dative

Indirect object.

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### Directive

Originally destination of moving; simply location in modern Baronh.

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### Abortive

Start point of moving; making independent abortive phrases.

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### Instrumental

Instrumentals of action; predicates in "A and B"(A is B) structural sentences

## The four inflections of Baronh.

Case	Inflection 1	Inflection 2	Inflection 3	Inflection 4
nominative	abh	Lamh	duc	saidiac
accusative	abe	lame	dul	saidél
genitive	bar	lamr	dur	saidér
dative	bari	lami	duri	saidéri
directive	bare	lamé	dugh	saidégh
abortive	abhar	lamhar	dusar	saidisar
Instrumental	bale	lamle	dule	saidélé
word	abh (a race)	pearl, gem	yellow gem	pilot

Pronouns are also nouns so fundamentally the same declension principles are applied. However, attention is needed to their irregularity.

Case	Singular			Plural			Inanimate		
	I	you	he/she	we	you	they	this	it	that
nominative	fe	de	se	farh	darh	cnac	so	re	that
accusative	fal	dal	sal	fare	dare	cnal	sol	rol	al
genitive	far	dar	sar	farer	darer	cnar	sor	ror	ar
directive	feri	deri	seri	fari	dari	snari	sori	rori	ari
abortive	fasar	dasar	sasar	farhar	darhar	cnasar	sosar	rosar	asar
instrumental	fale	dale	sale	farle	darle	cnal	sole	role	ale

The predicate usage of the instrumental derives from Japanese phrase "A ha B de aru"(A is B). A noun with particle "de" shifted into <stem>-le form in Baronh, therefore "I am an Abh" is "F'a Bale" in Baronh, never "F'a Abh".

Both nouns and pronouns have cases, but nouns have neither gender nor number. Pronouns have cases and number but no gender. Third person pronouns are applied only to intellectuals, not to materials. If you intend to say 'she' or 'he', you can use nouns 'roc'(that mail person) or 'rénoc'(that female person) instead of pronouns.

## Verbs

Baronh verbs have a particular form whenever they are used. We call their forms conjugation. As same as its origin Japanese, Baronh verbs conjugate never according to both number and person, but to the modality. There is two elements in conjugation: modes and categories. The only noticeable difference with English is that the number of the subject does not affect conjugation. Verbs in Baronh generally have a suffix -re. (Don't forget the e is silent.)

### Conjugation of verbs

	Indicative	Participial	Subjective
Infinitive	-e	-a	-éme
Imperative	-é or -no		
Past / Perfect tense	-le	-la	-lar
Progressive	-lér	-léra	-lérme
Future	-to	-naur	-dar

## **Modes**

There are three modes in Barohn: indicative, particular and conditional. A sentence verb should take the indicative form or conditional one. A verb in indicative form expresses an action which really occur/ has occurred or at least expected to really occur. On the other hand a verb in conditional form contains the speaker's suspicion it would not be realised somehow. The particular form appears only in subjunctive clauses or adjective usage of verbs.

## **Categories**

Verb categories are classified in five: two modes(infinitive and imperative) and three aspects(perfect, progressive and previous). Therefore there is no "perfect infinitive" like Greek.

Not like as Indo-european languages here the infinitive form is not "infinitive" but a kind of finite which shows it contains no particular modalities expressed with another finite. For example in a sentence "Fe nége dal" ("I love you") here the verb 'nége' appears in its indicative infinitive form.

## **Others**

Barohn has adjective, adverb, postposition and verb suffix beside the above.

Postposition is derived from Japanese particles and verb suffix from auxiliaries. The most important difference between Japanese auxiliaries and Barohn verb suffixes is found on their way of combination to verbs. In Japanese every auxiliaries succeeds to a verb: 'not write' is 'kaka-nai' in Japanese. On the other hand Barohn verb suffix is located between a verb stem and its conjugational ending, therefore the equivalent of 'kaka-nai' should be sacade(sace + ad: a verb suffix for negation), but not sa

## The Ath and Barnoh Pronunciation

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roman	ath	proninciation
a	ʒ	a
i	u	i
u	ɔ	u
é	ʌ	ascending e
o	ɔ	o
e	ɪ	short e Epsilon
c	ʃ	k
s	ʒ	s
t	ɛ	t
l	ʃ	l
n	h	n
h	ʌ	h
p	ɔ	p
f	ɔ	f
m	ɑ	m
ĩ	ũ	j or w <sup>1</sup>
y	ɪ	y
œ	ɑ	long e like in onomatopœia

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<sup>1</sup> When a vowel sound directly follows it, their sound is combined and semivowel [j] or [w] is inserted

		(onomatopoeia)
r	ɹ	r like in rate
ü	ʊ	w as in low
au	ɔ	ɔ long a followed by a w as in awl
ÿ	ʊ	ʊ oo as in cool
eu	ø	ø like in duet
g	g	hard g like grass <sup>2</sup>
z	z	z as on zoo
d	d	d ad in dog
b	b	b as in boy

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<sup>2</sup> unless followed by h than it becomes **ʒ** soft j as in jar