

Alphabet

VL has a 33 letter alphabet with direct latin alphabet parallels. Letters' sounds never change based on the surrounding letters. (Std means that it makes the same sound as the standard English letter)

Latin Letter		Sound
A		fAther
Ay		dAY
E		dEAd
EE		dEEd
I		glve
IE		dIE
O		ghOst
UH		dUH
U		yOU
OI		bOY
B		Std
D		Std
F		Std
G		Give / never "George"
H		Std
J		Voice "Sh" like french "Je"
K		Std
L		Std
M		Std
N		Std*
P		Std
Qu		Std
R		Rolled R
S		Std
T		Std
V		Std
W		Std
X		Std
Y		Yes
Z		Std

CH		**
TH		θ
SH		SHut

*Sometimes the “N” is not fully pronounced (Similarly to French)

**Before a vowel, “ch” makes the “Chase” sound, but before a consonant it makes the German guttural “H” sound.

Nouns

In VL there are 3 cases of nouns with both singular and plural forms. These cases come before the word as a “Case Prefix” and show the purpose or use of that noun.

	Singular	Plural
Subject/Object	Tu-	Tee-
Genitive/Ownership	Ku-	Kee-
Prepositional	Shu-	Shee-

Sub/Obj examples: (Kanis = Dog)

I see **Tukanis** (The/A Dog) – VL has no article so you just simply show the noun with its proper prefix.

I see **Teekanis** (The Dogs)

Teekanis (The dogs) chase **Tuhon** (The/A man)

Genitive examples: (Hon = Man)

Tukanis **Kuhon** (of the man) = The man’s dog.

Tukanis **Keehon** (of the men) = The men’s dog.

Teekuf (The houses) **Kukanis** (of the dog) = The dog’s houses.

Preposition examples: (Kuf = House) These are used with the object of prepositional phrases.

Nio (In) **Shukuf** (The house) = In the house

Tuhon echa’(is) nio **Sheekuf** (The houses) = the man is in the houses

Nio **Shuconch** (The car) = In the car

Nio **Tukuf** ≠ “In the house” because **Kuf** is the object of the preposition.

Verbs

To create a verb, you simply take the verb root and add the “Personal Prefix”

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Ot-	Ok-
2 nd Person	Ub-	Ud-
3 rd Person	Ech-	Esh-

Examples:

Van = go	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Otvan = I go	Okvan = we go
2 nd Person	Ubvan = you go	Udvan = you (plural) go
3 rd Person	Echvan = he/she/it goes	Eshvan = they go

(Adda / A' = being verbs) **Adda** and **A'** mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably.

Otadda / Ota' = I am

Ubadda / Uba' = You are

Echadda / Echa' = He/she/it is

Ota' nio shukuf = I am in the house

Uba' conlof (with) sheekanis = you are with the dogs

Eshvan alt (to) sheekuf = they go to the houses

Infinitives

VL has no such things as infinitives. Therefore to say “I need to go” you say “**Otnocet**(I need) **otvan**(I go)”

examples:

Otvansh (I want) **ota'** nio shukuf = I want to be in the house

Otvansh ubvan = I want you to leave

Eshvansh (they want) **echayuda** (he help) = they want him to help

Infadia / Infa'

Infadia or **Infa'** has no direct translation to English, but is very similar to our words "That/Which/Who"

So "Tuhon **Infa'** echa' nio shukuf" = The man who is in the house

Tukanis **Infa'** echvan = The dog that runs

Ninfadia / Ninfa' is a combination between Nio + Infadia. It can be translated "In which"

Tukuf **Ninfa'** otvan = The house in which I go/walk.

Alfadia / Alfa' is a combination between Alt + Infadia'. It can be translated "To which"

Tuhon **Alfa'** otofero tukwam = The man to which I give the food

Other combinations can be created by placing words before **Infadia** but these are the three that actually combine into one word. Examples of other combinations:

Tutragin **Dajna Infa'** oteenf = The thing (Using which / which I use) I eat --- The thing I use to eat.

Tuhon **Desdle Infa'** oteevla = The person for whom I work --- The person I work for.

Word Order

The VL word order is as follows

Subject -> Adj -> Verb -> Adv -> Obj-> Adj -> Interogative

Verb Tense

Verbalux only has three verb tenses – Simple Present – Simple Past –Simple Future. To indicate a present tense verb you leave it in its default state e.g.(Otadda – I am). But to make a verb past of future tense you add **P-** or **F-** respectively. **Ota' = I am / Pota' = I was / Fota' = I will be**

Examples:

Fechschmien = He/she/it will make

Pubeeekven = you liked

Negatives

The word “vo” is used for negatives. But when *Vo* is used in a verb it has a special characteristic. Instead of saying **Vo Otadda** you combine the two words into **Votadda**. To couple this with past or future tense verbs you simply separate the tense indicator like so **Vo + Fota' = Fa-vota'**. Examples:

Pa-votknomyash = I did not understand

Fa-vubvieshen = you will not be able to

Imperatives / Commands

An imperative form of a word is simply the form that you use when you are commanding/instructing someone to do something. In VL there are three prefixes used to change a word into an imperative.

Co- This word is used when commanding / instructing someone to do something. Like in “Clean your room!” or “Follow me”.

Pal- This word is used when you are requesting someone to do something. Like in “Please tell me”.

Yaco- This word is used when suggesting that someone do something. Like “Long live the king” or “Go have fun (not a command)”

You simply attach these prefixes to the word that shows the action you wish to take place. Examples:

Ubvan = You go

Co-ubvan = Go!

Udclena = you all clean

Co-udclena = All of you! Clean!

Ubofero = You give

Pal-ubofero = Please give

Ubeever = You live

Yaco-ubeever = May you live