

# Lesson 8

## Auxiliaries

### Vocabulary

ril	Auxiliary: present
eril	Auxiliary: past
aril	Auxiliary: future
eríli	Auxiliary: far past
aríli	Auxiliary: far future
rilrili	Auxiliary: hypothetical
wil	Auxiliary: optative mood (desire): “would that...,” “let there be...,” “I wish....”

### Additional Vocabulary

mazh	car; automobile
sha	harmony
waá	Evidence Word: believed to be false because the speaker mistrusts the source

“**Wil sha**” is the standard greeting in Láadan; it means “**Let there be harmony.**” In speech and informal writing, a heartfelt wish or, as in this case, a greeting may appear without Type-of-Sentence Word or Evidence Word. This is perfectly acceptable because no one is going to be confused about the meaning.

“**Aril**” (**Later**) is the standard Láadan leave-taking.

### Time Auxiliaries

[(Auxiliary) Verb (Neg) CP–S]

When you need to indicate time in a sentence, put an auxiliary immediately before the verb. Auxiliaries never change their shape in any way, even if the verb itself is made plural.

Absent any auxiliary, present time is assumed. Subsequent to the occurrence of an auxiliary, in connected sentences, that time is assumed until another auxiliary occurs.

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## Examples

Bíi hal ne wa.	You work (implied present-time).
Bíi ril hal ne wa.	You work now (explicit present-time).
Bíi eril hal ne wa.	You worked.
Bíi aril hal ne wa.	You will work.
Bíi eríli hal ne wa.	Long ago, you worked.
Bíi aríli hal ne wa.	In the far future, you will work. Some day, you will work.
Bíi rilrili hal ne wa.	Let's suppose you worked.... Perhaps you work.... You might work....
Bíi wil hal ne wa.	Would that you worked.... If only you would work.... I wish you would work....
Wil hal.	Let there be work.

## Exercises

Translate the following into English.

- 1 Bíi aríli dathim Elízhabeth wi.
- 2 Bíi eril thal bal wo.
- 3 Bíi aril ralólohul mazh wa.
- 4 Bíi eríli di withid wáa, "Bíi aril nahu thosh, id yom rawith wa."
- 5 Bíi rilrili áana ra Máthu wo.
- 6 Wil shóod.

- 1 E: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 E: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 E: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 E: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 E: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 E: \_\_\_\_\_

In #4, did you note in the final clause of the man's speech that "...yom rawith..." (no-one is safe) when spoken aloud sounds identical to "...yom ra with..." (a person is not safe)? This kind of ambiguity is common to human languages. Many mechanisms are available to clarify; one of those in Láadan would be to double the negative: "...yom ra rawith...." A single "ra" is all that's required in Láadan to make a sentence negative, and the "ra-" included in "rawith" suffices; however, it is not a grammatical error in Láadan to include an extra "ra" either for clarity or emphasis.

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**Set the following in the tense indicated; translate into English before and after.**

- |    |                                |              |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 7  | Bíi aril tháa ábed wa.         | past         |
| 8  | Bíi eril dozh zháadin wa.      | optative     |
| 9  | Bíi rilrili shóod ra Hérel wo. | far future   |
| 10 | Bíi melaya áath wi.            | hypothetical |
| 11 | Bíi aril melalom thul wáa.     | far past     |
| 12 | Bíi mehóoha omid waá.          | future       |

Notice, in #7 (and in #3 above): the Evidence Word “**wa**” (**according to my own perception**) used regarding a future event. In most cases, a human speaker cannot have perceived what will happen in the future; in such a case “**wa**” would be understood to mean “**according to my expectation**;” expectation is a perception, albeit an internal one.

7	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____
8	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____
9	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____
10	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____
11	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____
12	<b>E:</b>	_____
	<b>L:</b>	_____
	<b>E:</b>	_____

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**Translate the following into Láadan.**

- 13 The mice ate, long ago.
- 14 The grain will be green.
- 15 A stone clearly might be beautiful.
- 16 Suzette was right; the cat was afraid.
- 17 The beverage might not be hot.
- 18 Let there be wisdom!

13 L: \_\_\_\_\_

14 L: \_\_\_\_\_

15 L: \_\_\_\_\_

16 L: \_\_\_\_\_

17 L: \_\_\_\_\_

18 L: \_\_\_\_\_

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1 Elizabeth will needlework in the far future, obviously. 2 I suppose the bread was good. 3 The car will be extremely quick. 4 I'm told that long ago a man said, "The sky will begin to open, and then no-one will be safe." 5 Matthew might not sleep, I suppose. 6 Let there be busy-ness. 7 The farm will thrive. Bii eril tháa ábed wa. The farm thrived. 8 Menopausing was easy; in my experience. Bii wil dozh zháadin wa. Would that menopausing be easy. 9 I suppose Carol may not be busy. Bii arilii shóod ra Hérel wo. I suppose Carol will, long hence, not be busy. 10 Of course the doors are red. Bii rilriili melaya dáth wi. Of course the doors may be red. 11 The parents will sing. Bii erili melalom thul wa. Long ago, the parents sang. 12 I'm in some doubt that the horses are weary. Bii aril meháoha amid wá. I'm in some doubt that the horses will be weary. 13 Bii erili meyod edemid wá. 14 Bii aril liyen ede wa. 15 Bii rilriili áya ud wi. 16 Bii eril dóon Shuzhéth wa. Héya rul. 17 Bii rilriili owa ra rana wa. 18 Wil woth!