

Camwanesh:
A Complete Grammar Guide

-*Pronunciation of “w” and “j” are as in German

-*“r” is trilled as in Spanish

-Nouns -Can be recognised by their ending:

Common nouns have the suffix “-esh”, e.g. *Ensenjesh* –

Teacher(male) Feminine nouns have the suffix “-ach”, e.g.

Ensenjach – *Teacher(female)*

Plurals are formed by affixing “-a” to the nouns. *Felesha* – *Cats*

Ensenjacha – *Female Teachers*

Pronouns

I	Miesh
You (sing)	Theshan
He/She/It/One	Ilesh/Ilach/Idesh/Oumen
We	Wecha
You (pl)	Ihecha
They	Secha

It should be noted that these forms are both nominative and accusative;
Miesh is both I and me; Wecha is both we and us.

Demonstrative Pronouns

This	Settesh
These	Settesha

That	Sach
Those	Sacha

Possessive Pronouns

My/Mine	Mieshol
Your/Yours (sing)	Theshanol
His/Her/Its/One's/His/Hers/Its/One's	Ileshol/Ilachol/Ideshol/Oumonol
Our/Ours	Wechal

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Your/Yours (pl)	Ihechal
Their/Theirs	Sechal

Reflexive/Intensive Pronouns

Myself	Mieshon
Yourself	Theshanon
Himself/Herself/Itself/Oneself	Ileshon/Ilachon/Ideshon/Oumonon
Ourselves	Wechon
Yourselves	Ihechon
Themselves	Sechon

Reciprocal Pronouns

Each other	Tod-otra
One another	Oumon-otra

Indefinite Pronouns

All	Jeder
Another	Otra
Any	Jedum
Anybody	Jedumcorpesh
Anyone	Jedumoumon
Anything	Jedumcos
Both	Tala
Each	Tod
Either	Ent
Everyone	Jedenoumon
Everything	Jedencos
Few	Pa
Many	Much
Neither	Entniet
Nobody	Nietcorpesh

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None	Ningu
No one	Nietoum
Nothing	Cosniet
One	Oumon
Several	Fersheed
Some	Serta
Somebody	Sertacorpesh
Someone	Sertoum
Something	Sertacos

Interrogative Pronouns

Who/Whom	Che/Chen
Whose	Cha
Which	Cho
What	Chernum

Relative Pronouns

Who	Che
Whoever	Chedjeder
Whom	Chen
Whomever	Chenjeder
Whose	Cha
Which	Cho
That	Sach

Prepositions

There are two forms of prepositions, one ending in a vowel, one not. This depends on the noun following it. If it isn't a pronoun, they are joined by an apostrophe:

Article'(Preposition) '(adjective)Noun:

D'unta'granda'tablesh = Under the big table

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About	Etw/Etwa
Above	Ubr/Ubre
Across	Uber/Ubera
After	Post/Posto
Among(st)	Av/ave
Around	Serc/Serca
At	Al/Alo
Before	For/Fora
Below	Unt/Unta
Beneath	Unt/Unta
Beside	Ghunt/Ghunto
Between	Med/Medio
By	Am/Amo
Down	Unt/Unta
During	Durant/Duranto
Except	Sa/San
For	Par/Para
From	Anfor/Anforo
In	An/Ano
Instead (of)	Stett/Stetto
Into	Anean/Aneana
Like	W/Wee
Of	Dol/Do
Off	Fron/Frona
On	Dram/Drame
Over	Plus/Plu
Since	Com/Coma

Through	Dur/Dura
To	Zon/Zo
Toward	Ver/Vera
Under	Unt/Unta
Up	Plus/Plus
With	Con/Co
Without	San/Sa
Next (to)	Serc/Serca

It is underneath the big table = Idesh esso' d'unta'granda'tables'h

Definite Article De, da, and d'

De is used for common, Da feminine and plural, and D' before any noun/preposition/adjective beginning with a vowel.

It is beneath the old tables = Idesh esso' d'unt'elt'tables'h

Indefinite Article Me, ma, and m'

Me is used for common, Ma for feminine and plural, and M' before any noun/preposition/adjective beginning with a vowel.

Negative Ne, na, n', and niet

Ne is used for common, Na for feminine and plural, and N' before any noun/preposition/adjective beginning with a vowel.

Mies'h havo'j ne feles'h = I have no cats

Niet is used as an adverb, coming after a verb to create a negation effect.

Mies'h havo'j niet feles'h = I don't have cats

Adjectives

Adjectives come before nouns, an apostrophe separates the noun and adjective: *me schnoll'feles'h = a fast cat*

All adjectives can be made opposite by "mal-". Malschnoll - slow

Adjectives can act as both adjectives and adverbs: *schnoll = fast, quickly*

Mies'h makojeth idesh schnoll = I did it quickly

Possession

In addition to the possessive pronouns, nouns can show possession, similar to the "-s" in English, by the adjoining of 'ol or 'l.

'ol is affixed to nouns ending in a consonant, 'l for vowels.

Mieshol feles'h'ol nomesh esso'j Mike = My cat's name is Mike

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Miesh essoĵ Anna'l amikesh = I am Anna's friend

Possession can also be shown by the preposition “do” or “dol”

De nomesh de'do'felesh essoĵ Mike = The name of the cat is Mike

Tenses

Camwanesh is an “SVO” language, with verbs always in second position. There is no subject conjugation, only tense.

Infinitive Form: All infinitives end with “o”

to be – esso

to have – havo

to speak - perlo

Present: Formed by the suffix “-j”

I am – Miesh essoĵ

You have – Theshan essoĵ

It speaks – Idesh perloĵ

Past: There is only one past tense, no differentiation between perfect and imperfect: Formed by the suffix “-jeth”

I was – Miesh essoĵeth

They had – Secha haboĵeth

Future: Formed by the present tense conjugation of “to become”, with the infinitive form of the main verb at the end of the clause

to become – deveno

I will be quick – Miesh devenoĵ schnoll esso

Conditional: Formed by either using the ending “jech” or by using “devenoĵech” “would” and then the infinitive at the end:

--- Miesh devenoĵech de deviresh abolo, se miesh m'ensenjesh essoĵech -

--- I would abolish homework, if I were a teacher.

would – devenoĵech could – paroĵech

Modal: Main verb infinitive form at the end of the main clause

Present:

can, to be able to (ability) – paro(j)

want, to desire (desire) – vulo(j)

must, to have to, should (obligation) – devo(j)

Past: could, was able to – paro(jeth)

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wanted, desired to – vulo(jeth)

had to, should have – devo(jeth)

Future: I will be able to do that – Miesh devenoj sach mako paro.

I will want to do that – Miesh devenoj sach mako vulo.

I will have to do that – Miesh devenoj sach mako devo.

Conditional: I could do that – Miesh parojech sach mako.

I would want to do that – Miesh vulojech sach mako.

I would have to do that – Miesh devojech sach mako.

Modal Perfect: Formed by the conditional modal form, ending the clause with the past conjugation of the main verb

I could been able to have done that – Miesh parojech sach makojeth

I would have wanted to have done that – Miesh vulojech sach makojeth

I would have had to have done that – Miesh devojech sach makojeth

Passive:

The sandwich is being eaten – De brotinesh devenoj manghojeth.

The sandwich was eaten – De brotinesh devenojeth manghojeth.

The sandwich will be eaten – De brotinesh devenoj manghojeth deveno.

The sandwich could be eaten – De brotinesh parojech manghojeth deveno.

The sandwich should be eaten – De brotinesh devojech manghojeth deveno.

All are formed (apart from Modal Passive) with “to become” with the past participle at the end.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions have no effect on the verb's position.

For	Para
Nor	Nieto
And	Ka
But	Man
Yet	On
Or	To

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So	So
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Subordinating Conjunctions

The verb is placed at the end of the subordinate clause.

After	Posto
Although	Aun
As/Than	Lon
As soon as	Prontolon
As/so long as	Sempolon
Because	Sulek
Before	Fora
How	Kvo
If	Se
Instead	Ansto
Since	Com
Since then	Comdo
So that	Sosa
That	Sach
When	Kvan
Where	Kvoto
Why	Kvech
Whether	Ob
While	Duranto
Until	Avono

***All interrogative words can also be used as subordinating conjunctions

Both... and	Beid... ka
Either... or	Ambo... to
Neither... nor	Nietambo... nieto

Whether... or	Selon... to
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Superlative

good – bon

better – boner

the best – de bonesh

Zo clauses

These clauses follow when more detail and a verb is added to the sentence:

I had no desire to do that – Miesh havojeth ne vulesh, sach zo mako