## Exercises

1. Writing prompts
2. Simple sentences
3. Pronouns
4. Transitivity, -l & -t
5. -ru
6. Lu vs. tok vs. 'efu
7. Plural & lenition
8. Adjectives & subclauses with a
9. Possession: -yä & lu + -ru
10. Questions
11. Adverbs
12. Adpositions
13. Negation
14. F-words
15. Modifying si-verbs
16. Infixes
17. Conjunctions
18. Topical
19. Numbers (wip)
20. Pre- and Suffixes (wip)
21. Comparisons (wip)
xx. Everything combined - translation challenges (wip)

## Solutions (wip)
Exercises

The exercises build up on each other. For example in chapter 7, adjectives, the practice sentences can also include grammar from chapter 2-6.
1. Writing prompts

Everyone always says, you have to use the language to learn it. But what if you don’t feel confident enough to start writing with people in Na’vi?

1.1 15 ideas of what you could write in Na’vi.

a) Introduce yourself. What’s your name? What are your hobbies?
b) What have you done today? What do you plan tomorrow? What have you done yesterday?
c) You have one day on Pandora: What will you do?
d) Describe your last vacation.
e) Describe a normal day in your life.
f) Translate your favorite recipe into Na’vi. Try to use no english words, describe the missing words instead (Instead of carrot you could for example write ngima fkxen atxeptun)
g) Translate your favorite song into Na’vi.
h) Describe your favorite szene from the Avatar movie in Na’vi.
i) What is your favorite book/movie/tv show? Describe what it is about.
j) Why are you learning Na’vi?
k) Describe your family.
l) What is your favorite animal? Describe it and write down why you like it.
m) If you were given three wishes, what would you wish for?
n) Imagine you would be the eyktan of your society. What would you change?
o) Describe the last dream you remember.

1.2 Some additional tips

a) You have a pet, a stuffed animal you like or just a potted plant which stands in your room? Start talking Na’vi to it.
b) If you are bored, just look around a bit and try to describe what you see in Na’vi. You can write that down, talk to yourself or just think.
c) If you write a diary, try to do that in Na’vi. If you don’t write a diary, start writing a diary.

2. Simple sentences

2.1 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) Yerik yom.
b) Tìran ioang.
c) Taronyu txur lu.
d) Kä oe.
e) Kilvan tswesya si.
f) ‘eveng slu taronyu.
2.2 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
a) I am drunk.
b) He walks.
c) The cat drinks.
d) You sleep.
e) The house burns.
f) She is fast.

3. Pronouns

3.1 Fill the table with pronouns. Note: Not every cell needs to be filled, because there is not for every pronoun an incluse and an exclusive form!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exclusive</th>
<th>Inclusive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / we</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 What is the difference between the inclusive and the exclusive forms?

3.3 Which pronoun do you need in the following situations?
a) You are swimming with two friends. Another person appears and asks you, what you are doing. You say that you and your two friends are swimming.
b) You are talking with another person and want to propose that you two could eat together.
c) You see four of your friends and ask them what they are doing.
d) You tell someone something about a group of people.
e) You want to propose to your 4 colleagues that you all could meet for a drink after work.

4. Transitivity, -l & -t

4.1 Try to answer without looking into the dictionary: Is the verb transitive or intransitive? Build a sentence with every transitive verb.
a) yom (to eat)  
b) ting (to give)  
c) larosi (to clean)  
d) pey (to wait)  
e) fwew (to search)  
f) irayosi (to thank)
g) omum (to know)  
h) wìntxu (to show)  
i) tìran (to walk)  
j) sunu (to be pleasing/be likable, to like)  
k) tspang (to kill)  
l) nume (to learn)

4.2 Mark subject and object in the following sentences.

a) Ngal tsrayti tok
b) Pukti ngal fwew.
c) Taronyut tspang smarìl.
d) Yom fkxenit ngal.
e) Tsat oel omum.

4.3 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) Taronyul yerikit nongspe’.
b) Awngal yune pamtseoti.
c) Taronyut taron smarìl.
d) Yom wutsoti oel.
e) Nantangtsyìpìl nin zize’ti.

4.4 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) The dog searches for food.
b) The man says a word.
c) I find a flower.
d) They follow the animal.
e) The leader kills the enemy.

4.5 Find the mistakes in the following sentences.

a) Yerik palulukanìl taron.
b) Oeti inan pukìl.
c) Taronyu taron ioang.
d) Tse’al oe ngati.
e) Oel nume li’fyati.

5. -ru

5.1 -ru vs. -l & -t: Fill out the gaps with -l, -t & -ru. Note: Not every gap needs to be filled! Some sentences have two possible solutions.

a) Nga_ ioang_ taron_.
b) Oe_ fya’o_ nga_ wìntxu_.
c) Peyral_ pey_.
d) Nga_ tsray_ tok_.
e) Nga_ srung_ si_ oe_.
f) Po_ skxawng_ lu_.
g) Mokri_ stawm_ oe_.
h) Lom_ lu_ pxefo_ nga_.

5.2 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Awngal pxeforu fmawnit peng.
b) Oengaru sunu tompa.
c) Oeru lu aylì'u frapor.
d) Fo pxoengur kaltxi si.
e) Ngal oeru pukix ting.
f) Sa'nokìl oeru fya'ot wintxu.
g) Nga yawne lu oeru.
h) Nga slu yawne oeru.
i) Oe law si ngaru fili'ikingur.
j) Po lom lu nantangtsyipur.
k) Oeru fko syaw Neytiri.

5.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) I give the animal food.
b) He teaches me the language.
c) The hunter trusts him.
d) She has a bow.
e) We clean the house.
f) For me the exercise is easy.

6. Lu vs. tok vs. ‘efu

6.1 Are the following sentences correct or wrong? If a sentence is wrong, correct it.

a) Tsayerik lu win.
b) Lu väng oe.
c) Pol taronyuti ‘efu.
d) Tok fol kelkuti.
e) Lu oe fitsenge.

6.2 Insert lu, ‘efu or tok.

a) __ lor syulang.
b) Taronyu poe __.
c) Oe __ spxin.
d) ‘orati payoangìl __.
e) Tiohaxxit oel __.

6.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi. Explain why you have chosen lu/’efu/tok.

a) The air is cold.
b) Here are animals.
c) The forest is big.
d) I am hungry.
e) The hunter is in the forest.

7. Plural & lenition

7.1 Build all three plural forms for the following words.
a) yayo (bird)  g) pam (noice, sound)
b) 'rrta (earth)    h) na'ring (forest)
c) tsmuk (sibling) i) 'eveng (child)
d) nari (eye)     j) koren (rule)
e) tstxo (name)    k) uvan (game)
f) kxeyey (mistake) l) ikran (banshee)

7.2 Translate the following sentences to english.
a) Pxeylan rol.
b) Ayfkxen ftxìlor lu.
c) Sunu ayikranur payoang.
d) Fayoangit tse’a oel.
e) Menantangil ayyerikit nongspe’.

7.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
a) The three hunters hunt the animals.
b) I read two books.
c) They eat berries.
d) The mother shows the three children plants.
e) The children take care of three plants.

7.4 Look up the following two words. What is special about them?
a) fil
b) pxen

8. Adjectives & subclauses with a

8.1 Translate the following words to Na’vi.
a) The tall moron
b) The clean house
c) The beautiful flower
d) The yellow, big eyes
e) The strong hunter
f) The book that I read
g) The animal that I see
h) The animal that sees me
i) The interesting story
j) The food that I like
k) The person which has a bow

8.2 Translate the following sentences to English.
a) Oel tsawla yerikit nin.
b) Mengal pukit a eltur titxen si inan.
c) Nga laro si kelkuru atsewtx.
d) Eana yayo a lu hi’i si lor tswayon.
e) Oeru lu siltasan tsko a pol oeru ting.
f) Oel inan a puk lu ngaru.
g) Oel tse’a a nantangil taron yerikit.
h) Oel fwew flipot a frfen oel trram.
i) Tsawla palulukanit a poti ‘eko trram oel fwew.
j) Fayyerik a tul lu win.
k) Fayfuk a eltur titxen si lu oeru.
l) Taronyuru a pey layon si hi’i lu a tskoti pol a ‘efu tiohakxit ting ulte nin poti.
m) Lemweypeya taronyu asiltsan lu a Neytiri pey.

8.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
a) I look at the big, blue animal.
b) The fast hunter which is strong and smart eats fruit.
c) The small, young child sees a beautiful, yellow flower.
d) He shows the big green plant to the old man.
e) The person who waits gives me the black bow which I like.

9. Possession: -yä & lu + -ru

9.1 Build the genitive form of the following words.
a) Mo’at
b) Tekre
c) ’emyu
d) tiftia
e) Omatikaya

9.2 Translate the following sentences to English.
a) Fitseng lu awngeyä!
b) Fwew oel ngeyä sa’nokit.
c) Peyä sa’nokä tsmukan lu taronyu asiltsan.
d) ’evengil wintxu smuk oeyä pxerel sneyä.
e) Pol syuvet sneyä yom.
9.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) I put on my black shoes.
b) You see your mother.
c) I eat their meal.
d) They have many cute cats.
e) My sister’s children are young.
f) I want your bow.
g) I hear his voice.
h) The ideas that he has are good.
i) She rides my Pa’li.
j) They read my fathers book.

9.3 Fill the gaps with -yä, -ru, -l & -t. Not every gap needs to be filled! Some sentences have multiple correct solutions, if the exercise is very easy for you, try to find more different solutions!

a) Sa’nok_ fwew_ puk_ oe_.
b) Lu_ mefo_ puk_ a_tsmuk_ oe_ inan_.
c) Sunu_ nantang_ sur_ payoang_.
d) Taronyu_ oe_ ting_ eyktan_ tstal_
e) Oe_ lu_ fpom_.
f) Palulukantsyìp_ oe_ sa’nok_ tse’a
g) Aysäfpìl_ taronyu_ lu sìltsan.
h) Fwew sa’nok_ puk_ ’eveng_.
i) Ayeveng_ tsmuk_ oe_ lu ’ewan.

10. Questions

10.1 Write down the correct question word and build a question with it. Try to not look them up! How are the different question words built up?

a) Who
b) Where
c) What (action)
d) What (thing)
d) Why
e) How
f) When

10.2 Translate the following questions to english.

a) Fyape fol ayfayoangit taron?
b) Ngaru yawne lu oe srak?
c) Srake poanur sunu ayrel?
d) New ngal fu fksenit fu tsnganit?
e) Srake new ngal fksenit fu tsanganit?
f) Kempe si nga?
g) Pesu eyktan lu?

10.3 Translate the following questions to Na’vi.

a) How are you?
b) Where are the children?
c) How do you cook the vegetables?
d) Why do they come?
e) Which book do you read?
f) Which animals do they see?
g) Which book do you give me?
h) Why does she love him?
i) When do we meet?
j) The food is hot, right?
k) Why do you hunt the palulukan?
l) Do you like fish?
m) Is he a good leader?
n) Who is the woman who waits there?
o) Do you see yeriks or nantangs?

11. Adverbs

11.1 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) Tsyeykil tspang yerìkit nìwin
b) Nume numeyu a ftia pxìm niwin nìtxan.
c) Po plltxe nìfnu nìtxan nìkeftxo.
d) Sempul oeru irayo si nili.
e) Nìyeyfya ayikranay tswayon.
f) Hena ‘evil rumit níktungzup.

11.2 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) The nantang runs fast.
b) Today the hunter eats very often.
c) Finally they see more animals which silently walk.
d) I completely agree.
e) She likes the book a lot.

12. Adpositions
12.1 Which of the following Adpositions cause lenition? Write your own example sentences with them.

a) hu
b) sre
c) ro
d) fa
e) mì
f) maw
g) wä
h) eo
i) ilä
j) fpi

12.2 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Pesutehu nga plltxe?
b) Awnga tswayon ikranfa ne kelku ngeyä na’ringkxamlä.
c) Mi sawla kelutral Na’vi kelku si.
d) Ilä sahik po sop kelkune.
e) Ro fekilvan nga taron?
f) Eo utral wem pohu oenga wä kutu.
g) Oe uvan si hu hi’ia ioang ahona.

12.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) The hunter flies with his ikran.
b) I talk with you.
c) I come from a small village.
d) The palulukan which lies under a tree looks tiredly at his friend who plays with a ball.
e) The student learns in the forest with friends about plants.

13. Negation

13.1 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Ke rolun ngal poti kawtseng.
b) Oe ke tsun yivom tsat.
c) Ke lu awngaru ’rrta amuve.
d) Ayioangur ke lu kea tsko.
e) Kawkrr ke omum oel ke’ut kaw’it.

13.2 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) He speaks with no one.
b) I don’t clean my house today.
c) We see nothing.
d) They haven’t eaten yet.
e) Not everybody likes chocolate.
f) The nantang doesn’t hunt any longer.
g) The yerik doesn’t hunt at all.
i) Not everyone is here today.
j) They don’t like fish because it isn’t tasty.
k) I don’t wait longer.
l) No one helps the old man.
m) The students are never lazy.

14. F-words

14.1 Fill in the right f-word.
a) Oeti vingkap __ ke tsun tsakem sivi.
b) __ ngaru ke sunu __ sele oe omum.
c) __ pxaya tutel li’fyati fia si sar tsat fmal.
d) Pol __ taron ni’awtu wätx, slä tsranten ni’ul __ tsun tivaron ‘awsiteng.
e) __ __ taron Na’vina nume srung si ‘evengur oe.

14.2 Translate the following sentences to english.
a) Oe hum luke fwa po tseri.
b) Omum oel futa ngaru sunu aysyulang atun.
c) New sa’nokil futa ngal omum futa tsranten fwa nga yawne lu por.
d) Vingkap oeti fula ayfksen lu ftxilor nixtan.
e) Fi’upxare kangay si fura po za’u.
f) Fwa futa nga lu kanu fpil oel ngaru sunu.
g) Futa futa fwa inan ngaru sunu fpil oel tslam ngal.
h) Fula futa fwa fura taw lu ean nga law si oeru sunu ngal fpil vingkap oeti.

14.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
a) I like that you help her.
b) I think that you are a good teacher.
c) To be a good hunter requires patience.
d) That you leave destroys me.
e) I want that you hunt a Yerik.
f) I know that she likes fish.
g) That you teach us prepares us.
h) I think that she knows that he likes her.
i) To become a good hunter needs time.
j) I like to swim.
k) That you did this teaches me that you are not trustworthy.

14.4 The following sentence has two different ways to translate them. Find both english translations, explain why there are both and show how this ambiguity can be avoided.
a) Fwa srung si sa’semur tsranten

15. Modifying si-verbs
15.1 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Oe fiuvan alu monopoly si.
   - They often play beautiful music.

b) Tsanumeyu kea tikxey ke si.
   - We play a game that I like.

c) Po pxaya lie a eltur titxen si si.
   - He makes a good guess.

d) Awnga kekem ke si.

15.2 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) They often play beautiful music.

b) We play a game that I like.

c) He makes a good guess.

16. Infixes

16.1 Find the infix positions in the following verbs.

a) plltxe (to speak)
   - (to speak)

b) nin (to look at)
   - (to look at)

c) za’u (to come)
   - (to come)

d) wrzra’u (to come out)
   - (to come out)

e) tslam (to understand)
   - (to understand)

f) ’ampi (to touch)
   - (to touch)

g) irayo si (to thank)
   - (to thank)

16.2 Tense and aspect infixes - Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) We are reading a book.

b) The dog ran through the forest.

c) He will give you the tool that he used.

d) I certainly will clean my house.

e) Yesterday I saw an animal that swam in the river.

f) Sadly he stopped studying the Na’vi language.

g) Next week my mother will search for a book.

h) I will definitely clean my house.

16.3 <iv> - Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) May Eywa be with you.

b) I want to sleep.

c) Go to the village!

d) I can continue to try to sing.

e) Give me that book!

f) I can continue to try to sing.

16.4 <us>/<awn> - Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) The learning student does this exercise.

b) Talking animals are strange.
c) They see the hunted yerik which passes by the drinking bird.
d) Sleeping is important.
e) The cooked teylu are very tasty.
f) The smiling person is kind.
g) Learning is fun!

16.5 Causative and reflexive - Translate the following sentences to Na'vi.
a) I cause you to search for the yerik.
b) The person who sings washes himself.
c) You break the branch.
d) I am tired, but I cause myself to learn about the Na’vi language.
e) We see each other every day.
f) Neytiri makes Jake study the forest.
g) The captive released himself.

16.6 All infixes mixed up - Translate the following sentences to english.
a) Oeng mäpisyeeyeiam fitsap.
b) mäpisyeeyeiam aysawtute na’ringti skiva’a.
c) Trray awngal kututi kalyureiaxk. Foti heykum ko!
d) Ke tsolie’a oel kawkrr payoang a kxyekakx vulit.
e) Fula ngaru set lereieu yawntu a poru nga ningay yawne lu oeti ‘eykefu nitram!

16.7 All infixes mixed up - Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
a) You made me think that riding an ikran is not fun (and I don’t like that).
b) The howling nantangs will start to look at each other.
c) The teacher will soon make the students understand that one has to learn often.
d) I will have visited my mother (and I like that).
e) They were trying to make me like fish.

16.8 Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.
a) Rusamikxa hi’ang
b) Po tängaron.
c) New nantang tivareion.
d) Oel pukit eraminan.
e) Sngolä’i ralpiveng fili’ukingit numeyu.
f) Ioangit new tsive’a oel.
g) Tse’a oel ikranit ahahusaw.

16.9 Find the root verb and translate what the verb with all the infixes means.
a) täpeykiyeverkeiup
b) täpalmarängon
c) kkeykaryatsakx
d) tsäpirve’eia
e) tireapeykimvängkxuyo
17. Conjunctions

17.1 Fill the gaps with sì and ulte.
   a) Oel tse’a ayioangit __ ewllit.
   b) Pol ‘em fìkxenit __ nga yom.
   c) Oe ‘em __ yom.
   d) Nga lu sevin __ kanu.
   e) New ‘evil nantangtsyipit __ palulukantsyipit __ new oel ikranti __ torukit.

17.2 Translate the following sentences to english.
   a) Ngal ‘em wutsoti fte oe tsivun yivom.
   b) ’ul nga yom set nàn nga ‘iyefu ohakx fitxon’ong.
   c) Zun oe tsivun tswivayon zel oe fikem sivi frattr.
   d) Oel tspang wâtuti fteke pol skiva’a kelutraltì.
   e) Txo nga fikem sivi, tsakrr oe hum.
   f) Krra oel ngati tse’a oel ngaru pukit ting.
   g) Ngal yerikìl taron fu srung si sa’nokur ngeyä.
   h) Oeru sunu payoang takrra oel tsat molay’.
   i) Srefwa oe hum, new pivlttxe.
   j) Ke tslam oel teyngta pelun fikem si po.
   k) Li’fya leNa’vi lu ken’aw miklor släkop ‘o’.

17.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.
   a) I want a dog and a cat and you want a fish or an insect.
   b) If you see an animal, then hunt it.
   c) When you meet her, then greet her.
   d) If I would be an ikran, then I would eat shoes.
   e) The more you read the more you learn.
   f) Today I cook vegetables or fish.
   g) After I have hunted the yerik, I cook the food.
   h) I don't know if he is at home.
   i) The Na’vi hunt because they need meat.
   j) I read this writing in order to study the new words.
   k) The more I think about it the less I like it.
   l) If it would have rained yesterday, then we would have gone into the forest to watch the animals after we read the book.
   m) I don’t know where she was before she came to us and played with us.

18. Topical
18.1 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Tsakemiri nolui po.

b) Oeri re’o tisraw seri.

c) Fiuvaniri angäzik zene kivanfipil fko.

d) Li’fyari leNa’vi frapo a tsari tskxekeng si tsun tsan’ivul.

e) Furia tsaskxawngil tsgalti ngeyä skol’a’oe tsap’alute si.

f) Furia taron Na’vina zolene nivume Tseyyk.

g) Ngari lu oe win niftxan.

h) Txeleri alu “topical” aynumeyur oe sânume soli.

i) Tsatifmetokiri ‘eylan oey flolâ!

18.2 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) I thank you for your help.

b) They learn Na’vi.

c) He agrees that learning a language takes a long time, but it is fun.

d) I am afraid of big dogs.

e) It is hard to concentrate on the pronunciation while speaking.

f) The students are curious about the lesson.

g) I apologise for this idiot’s actions.

h) Can you help me with the exercise?

i) I agree that we must respect our world more.

j) After I saw the Yerik I went to my mother’s home and helped her to cook so I could eat.

19. Numbers

19.1 Convert the following octal numbers into decimal ones.

a) 144₈

b) 173₈

c) 52₈

d) 43₈

e) 30₈

19.2 Convert the following decimal numbers into octal ones.

a) 64₁₀

b) 213₁₀

c) 167₁₀

d) 45₁₀

e) 12₁₀

19.3 Translate the following sentences to English.

a) Lu oeru wum tipawm azazam.

b) Tsivea tirol solunu oeru frato.

c) Pol kxututi avomun lõlātxayn.

d) Tsasnanumultxafpi aynumeyu zene ivinan mevopeya pukî.
e) Ti’eyng frasipawmä lu mrrvomun.

19.4 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) She has sixteen plants in her house.
b) The group contains twenty-one hunters.
c) These are only thirty-six gifts, but last year there were thirty-seven!
d) Seven books are enough.
e) I see fourteen yeriks which go into the forest to avoid the nine nantangs.
f) A thousand pieces of chocolate are not enough. We need more!
g) I am too lazy to count all the stars in the sky, but there are at least 1234.
h) 32767 is a funny number.

19.5 Why is the number 32767 special?

20. Pre- and Suffixes (wip)

20.1 Find the root word and translate what the word with all the affixes means.

a) Tsafnesyulangteri
b) Faymunsnahawnven
c) Frasnanantangfkeyk
d) e)

20.2 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) Pxesutel tsukyoma mewlltsyìpit starsìm.
b) Munsnahawnvenfkeyk lu fe’, ha zene kivanom oe pumit amip.

20.3 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) This kind of fruit is not eatable!
b) I follow the pack of nantangs because they attacked three friends of mine.

21. Comparisons (wip)

21.1 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) Ninat to Neytiri rol nilor.
b) c) d) e)
21.2 Translate the following sentences to Na'vi.

a) The Nantang is strong, but the Palulukan is stronger. Toruk is the strongest.
b) Peyral sings the most beautiful.
c) The river flows faster and faster.
d) The tree is taller than the bush.
e) I run as fast as you.
f) The Nantang howls louder than the palulukan.

xx. Everything combined - translation challenges (wip)

xx.1 Translate the following sentences to english.

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)

xx.2 Translate the following sentences to Na'vi.

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)
Sentences can be translated in multiple ways, this document only provides one possible solution. If you have another solution and are unsure whether that is correct or not you can always ask for help in the Kelutral discord server! The same also applies to the exercises where you have to write your own sentences or texts, since this workbook of course can’t give you a solution for that type of exercise.

**Solutions are not finished yet, if you made an exercise which doesn’t have a solution yet just ask in the numtsengvi chat on Kelutral for help!**
2. Simple Sentences

2.1 Translate the following sentences to english.
   a) The/A yerik eats.
   b) The/A animal walks.
   c) The/A hunter is strong.
   d) I go.
   e) The river flows.
   f) The/A child becomes the/a hunter.
   g) The sun smiles/The sun shines.

2.2 Translate the following sentences to Na'vi.
   a) Oe rou.
   b) Po(an) tiran.
   c) Nāk palulukantsyip.
   d) Nga hahaw.
   e) Palon kelku.
   f) Lu win po(e).

3. Pronouns

3.1 Fill the table with pronouns. Note: Not every cell needs to be filled, because there is not for every pronoun an incluse and an exclusive form!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Exclusive</th>
<th></th>
<th>Inclusive</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>Dual</td>
<td>Trial</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / we</td>
<td>oe</td>
<td>moe</td>
<td>pxoe</td>
<td>ayoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>menga</td>
<td>pxenga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/They</td>
<td>po/poan/poe</td>
<td>mefo</td>
<td>pxefo</td>
<td>(ay)fo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 What is the difference between the inclusive and the exclusive forms?
Inklusive forms include the person you are speaking to. Exclusive forms exclude the person you are speaking to. Therefore, oeng means “We two, me and you”, while moe means “We two, me and another person which is not you”.

3.3 Which pronoun do you need in the following situations?
   a) pxoe
   b) oeng
   c) aynga
   d) (ay)fo
4. Transitivity, -l & -t

4.1 Try to answer without looking into the dictionary: Is the verb transitive or intransitive? Build a sentence with every transitive verb.

a) yom (to eat) - transitive
b) ting (to give) - transitive
c) laro si (to clean) - intransitive
d) pey (to wait) - intransitive
e) fwew (to search) - transitive
f) irayo si (to thank) - intransitive
g) omum (to know) - transitive
h) wintxu (to show) - transitive
i) tiran (to walk) - intransitive
j) sunu (to be pleasing/be likable, to like) - intransitive
k) tspang (to kill) - transitive
l) nume (to learn) - intransitive

4.2 Mark subject and object in the following sentences.

a) Ngal tsrayti tok
b) Pukti nga fwew.
c) Taronyut tspang smarìl.
d) Yom fixenit nga.
e) Tsat oel omum.

4.3 Translate the following sentences to english.

a) The hunter pursues the yerik.
b) We all listen to music.
c) The prey hunts the hunter.
d) I eat a meal.
e) The dog looks at the zize' (hellfire wasp).

4.4 Translate the following sentences to Na’vi.

a) Nantangtsyìpìl syuveti fwew.
b) Li’uti tutanìl plltxe.
c) Run syulangti oel.
d) Nong fol ioangit.
e) Eyktanìl tspang kxutut.

4.5 Find the mistakes in the following sentences.

a) Yerik -> Yerikit/Yerikti
b) -l and -t are swapped, the sentence means “The book reads me.” Correct sentence: Oel inan pukit.
c) Case endings are missing, correct sentence: Taronyul taron ioangit. (The hunter hunts the animal) or Taronyuti taron ioangìl. (The animal hunts the hunter.)
d) Verbs can never have case endings, the -l has to go behind the oe: Tse’a oel ngati. (I see you.)
e) Nume is an intransitive verb and therefore cannot get -l/-t. Since the topical, with which nume is used, is a topic for another chapter, the easiest solution for now is to replace nume with ftia, a transitive verb: Oel ftia li’fyati. (I study the language.)