Eyo (don eio)

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Grammar

- ❖ main differences if you don't feel like reading
    - ➢ only 13 letters + apostrophe
    - ➢ no articles
    - ➢ the verb to be can only act as a transitive verb, not a linking verb
    - ➢ modifiers directly describing nouns/pronouns are considered complete sentences
    - ➢ first and second person pronouns are treated as nouns and so the third person pronoun would replace them upon a second use
    - ➢ no linking verbs or auxiliary verbs
    - ➢ default subject: first person pronoun; default predicate: "exists"
    - ➢ hi: "satu"; bye: "tunorti"
  - letters
    - vowels
      - a (ah), e (ay), i (ee), o (oh), u (oo)
      - double vowels
        - between the vowels a break, an h sound, or an f sound can be pronounced or just ignored

- consonants
    - t, n, s, r, d, p, k
- nouns
    - no need for articles
        - the -> this/that
        - a -> one
    - adjectives go before nouns
    - by default the quantity is plural
    - pronouns
        - first person (technically a noun, see **nouns>pronouns>third person**)
            - I, me, we, us
            - all one word
            - not put after everything else in a list
        - second person (technically a noun, see **nouns>pronouns>third person**)
            - you
        - third person
            - it, him, her, he, she, they, them
            - all one word
            - for first and second person, if you or me is the antecedent, third person can take its place
            - with no antecedent it can be used to talk about things in general or something anonymous
            - there's no need for reflexive pronouns
        - the subject and predicate antecedents are separate
            - pronouns in modifiers are defined in the main part of the clause, so pronouns can't be defined in modifiers

- to specify how many, use a number
- can be described using adjectives
- proper noun word
    - used before a noun to signify a proper noun
    - use square brackets (see **punctuation>square brackets**) for names longer than one word
    - letters not in the alphabet are allowed, but only in lowercase format without accents
        - all letters in the alphabet follow the normal pronunciation rules for this language
        - "c" is pronounced "ch"
        - "y" is in its consonant form
        - "h" and "f" is silent
        - pronounced letter-by-letter
        - i.e. "Google" will become "goo-oog-lay"
    - abbreviations use a different proper noun word
        - each letter is lowercased and there's no space or period separating them
        - they are pronounced to the best of your abilities, but it's ok to say each sound by itself
        - if so, do not say their weird letter names such as "bee" for the letter b
        - non-Eyo letters are allowed, but quotes are needed around them if there are capitals
- infinitives
    - see **verbs>three forms>infinitives**
- verbs
    - three forms

- infinitives (noun-like)
    - e -> i (see **verbs>conjugation**)
    - acts/used like noun
    - described by adverbs instead of adjectives
    - the tense prefixes can't be used on infinitives
- verb-like
    - use future tense word as a prefix for future tense
    - use past tense word as a prefix for past tense
- participles (adjective-like)
    - e -> a (see **verbs>conjugation**)
    - shows that a noun is doing something
    - use past tense word as a prefix to show that it has done it in the past
    - use future tense as a prefix to show that it is supposed/going to do something
- conjugation
    - replace the "e" at the end of the verb to either "i" or "a" for infinitive or participle
    - it's ok to have double vowels (see **letters>vowels>double vowels**)
- helping/auxiliary verbs
    - act more like verbs that require an infinitive for an direct object
- direct objects
    - some verbs—transitive verbs—will require a noun to make sense
    - shown using square brackets (see **punctuation>square brackets**)

- some verbs have an optional direct object and mean
  different things when not included
    - indirect objects
        - must be in a prepositional phrase, such as
          starting with "to" or "for"
        - goes before the actual verb as adverbs always go
          before what they are modifying
- "proverbs"
    - used to repeat a predicate for a different subject
    - used to replace predicates the same way pronouns
      replace nouns
    - holds verb and modifiers on verb but not direct object
      (indirect object comes with the verb though)
- the subject isn't needed if it's the first person pronoun
- by default the predicate is "exists"
- adjectives
    - always placed before the noun it describes
    - directly describing nouns/pronouns is considered a complete
      sentence
        - you can still add a predicate when an adjective is
          describing a noun/pronoun
        - first person pronoun is not needed if talking about
          only yourself, but then you can't add predicates
    - participial phrases (see **verbs>three forms>participles**) and
      prepositional phrases
    - comparative and superlative
        - many adjectives are missing because of their vague
          meaning (for example, "tall")

- instead, the noun form is used ("height") and so either a number can be assigned to it ("he has a height of 16 meters") or be compared to others
- the words for more and same are placed after the measurement form followed by the second thing being compared ("height more me")
- most is placed before the adjective
- if more is put before a number used as an adjective, it's treated as "at least," like an equal to or more/less than
- adverbs
    - always go before the adverb/adjective/verb they are describing
- punctuation
    - spaces
        - optional everywhere
            - no spaces inside words
            - spaces between words if there's no punctuation mark in-between
    - period between sentences
        - if only one sentence, no period needed
        - no period between paragraphs
        - there are no questions
            - using "what" allows the response to assign the meaning of it in the response
            - else one could use a yes/no response to confirm that a sentence is true/false
            - dependent clause can be used to respond to a question (i.e. "Can I die?" "If you can't live.")

- exclamation marks are not written
- fyi imperative sentences also don't exist; the understood you needs to be there
- square brackets
    - used to prioritize a phrase so it's recognized as a group and not separate
    - by default, things are grouped from left to right
    - spaces before and after square brackets
    - also used for clarity
    - used instead of commas
- parentheses
    - used to add information without affecting the sentence
    - can be put anywhere
    - usually for information that can be ignored safely
- quotation marks
    - used to turn sentences into one noun-like phrase and can be used in place of nouns
    - put around the sentences to quote
        - if quotation marks are used in sentences of a quote, an additional apostrophe is added after the quotation mark
        - more apostrophes are added if quotation marks are used inside a quote of a quote
        - it is possible that you end up with a quotation mark that looks like "'''''''''''''
        - quotation marks contain their own punctuation marks which don't affect the punctuation outside of the quote

- aka don't put periods before an ending quotation mark if the sentence the quote is in is about to end and start anew
  - if the quote is in another language all grammar rules are ignored and the quote is treated as a sentence by itself in its language
  - caps are allowed in quotes, unlike the proper noun word
  - can be used with the proper noun word for names that use non-Eyo letters
  - quotes are needed with the proper noun word if there are accents or necessary capitalization in the name
  - some words from other languages can be used in Eyo if it isn't supported yet, but it has to be in quotes
  - for words that aren't supported in Eyo as well
- apostrophes
  - a former accent of some sort but now it got removed so it's just a worthless punctuation mark
- dashes and hyphens
  - both mean the same thing
  - used the way ellipses are in English
  - also used to abruptly end a quote
  - not used for hyphenation (square brackets are used) or citing a quote (a preposition is used)
  - also as a minus sign
  - shorthand for "excluding" or "without"

- used to cut off a word to a new line (not rounded to the nearest syllable)
- plus sign/ampersand
    - shorthand for "and" or "including"
- equals/colon
    - shorthand for "is"
- tilde
    - shorthand for "roughly" or "around"
- forward slash/backslash
    - shorthand for "or"
    - a backslash before a quotation mark can also be used to contain it inside a quote
        - a backslash is needed behind another backslash to keep it in a quote
        - this is similar to how most primitive programming languages do it
        - you can end up with \\\\\\\\"
        - not recommended because it's confusing
- semicolon
    - used to separate two independent clauses
- asterisk
    - used to add information that can be safely ignored without using much space
    - not used to censor words; words shouldn't be censored
- more/less than signs
    - shorthand for comparisons using "than"
- commas
    - not used at all
- tilde

- used as a shorthand for "of"
- conjunctions
    - connects the word/phrase before and the next word/phrase of the same type
    - if this is not the case, square brackets are used
    - semicolon required before conjunction between two independent clauses
    - instead of using commas to separate lists with more than 3 items, conjunctions are placed between each of the items ("yellow and black and white")
- phrases and clauses
    - fyi phrases are groups of verbs and clauses are phrases with subjects and predicates
    - all phrases and clauses can be surrounded with square brackets (see **punctuation>square brackets**)
    - restrictive clauses
        - acts like an adjective
        - starts with "that"
        - note that the things that also have a subject (i.e. "I hope *that you die*") are dependent clauses
        - requirements: "that" a verb
        - optional add-ons: objects, modifiers
    - noun phrases
        - they can be complete sentences because of how they work
        - requirements: a noun/pronoun
        - optional add-ons: modifiers
    - prepositional phrases
        - act/used like adjectives or adverbs

- requirements: a preposition and a noun phrase
- optional add-ons: more noun phrases separated by conjunctions
- adjective phrases
    - used to modify nouns
    - can have adjectives and prepositional phrases
- verb phrases
    - can be the entire predicate of a sentence
    - requirements: an action verb
    - optional add-ons: helping verbs other than to be, modifiers
- infinitive phrases
    - requirements: an infinitive (**verbs>three forms>infinitive**)
    - optional add-ons: objects, modifiers
- gerund phrases
    - infinitive phrases used instead
- participle phrase
    - requirements: a participle (**verbs>three forms>participles**)
    - optional add-ons: objects, modifiers
- absolute/nominative phrase
    - requirements: noun phrase that has a participle
    - optional add-ons: objects, modifiers
- clauses and phrases can go after or before other clauses; phrases that modify other phrases or words usually go before the word
    - prepositional phrases starting with "of," can go after the word as well

- if there are multiple modifiers, the order doesn't
      matter
- numbers
  - usually written in numeral form
  - pronounced digit by digit
  - instead of saying stuff like "one zero zero zero zero zero
    zero" you can say "one zero to power of seven"
  - instead of stuff like "second" you have to use the suffix
    for ordinal numbers
  - if you want the noun form, use "of numbers"
- order of operations
  - to make things a bit more clear about when to use square
    brackets and when it isn't necessary, here's a list of how
    tightly words bind to other words, starting from the
    tightest:
  - words by themselves or quotes bind the tightest
  - after that is stuff in square brackets
  - the word for "and" (you'll need to use square brackets for
    more than one word stuff)
  - the word for "or"
  - phrases (if there's a phrase inside a phrase, put them in
    square brackets)
  - subjects and predicates
  - restrictive clauses
  - dependent clauses
  - independent clauses
  - sentences
  - paragraphs bind the loosest and there's no point putting
    square brackets around them and sentences

- "shared" words
    - some words share a form of a word between the noun, verb, adjective, and adverb form
    - these words all look like verbs and can be conjugated like a verb, but have to have a special suffix to be converted to the other parts of speech
        - -o will turn it into a noun
        - -u will turn it into an adjective
        - -uo will turn it into an adverb
    - not all verbs can do this and even if they do they might not have all the forms
    - English has something like this
        - speed (noun)
        - speed (verb)
        - fast (adjective)
        - rapidly (adverb)
- special cases
    - when using dates in a preposition (as in "on Tuesday"), it will refer to the last occurrence of the event if it is not currently happening. "Last" will refer to the the last occurrence before the current one, if applicable
    - URLs and other special strings are to be in quotes
    - for those auxiliary/helping verbs that are now just verbs that accept infinitives (such as "should"), use the present tense form of the infinitive
    - time formatted as "hour# and minute# of 60 parts and second# of 3600 parts" using a 24-hour system with 0 as midnight
        - the noun-like form of numbers must be used except for the 60 and the 3600

- dates formatted as "day# of year#"; there are no months; negative values are BC but year 0 is the Gregorian calendar's year 1
    - ex. 9/11's date would be "254 of 2000"
    - the noun-like form of numbers must be used
- last and middle names are usually ignored (first names are prefered) but if the full name is wanted it's done like this: "firstName of [middleNames and lastName]"
    - all other parts of a name are usually ignored and can only be accessed using quotes
    - the proper noun word is used before each name
- age and name is stated as "age/name of I is __"
    - age can be expressed with any unit but must have the unit after it
- book titles and other titles are not capitalized; instead the proper noun word and square brackets are used

Dictionary

verbForm[required] (meaning without direct object)

word {opposite}

* = a "shared" word

a e i o u d k n p r s t

exist, is, am, are, equals, be	se[*noun*] (exist) {is not}*
should, recommend, tip	ute[infinitive] {shouldn't, warn}*
can, is able, ability	pote[infinitive] {can't}*
must, is required, rule	opore[infinitive] {must not}*
I, me, we, us	ek
you	tu
it, he, him, she, her, they, them	id
proper noun word	don
abbreviation word	donet
proverb word	ase[]
pronunciation test word	kaden i porust
what	ke (not a shared word)
that (pronoun)	ka
this	ki
one (thing), thing, -body	ko
all, every	ku
some, any	kuo
zero, no, none, without	0, nin
one (number)	1, un
two	2, dos
three	3, tris
four	4, kat

five	5, kin
six	6, sek
seven	7, sep
eight	8, okt
nine	9, non
(to make numbers noun-like)	-o
in-, un-, the opposite of, etc.	in-
not	no-
since, because	kon
but, except	sed
and, plus	a, +
of, from	e, ~
to	i, _
or	o, /
past tense prefix	u-
future tense prefix	ua-
ordinal numbers suffix	-us
same	en {different}
more, plus, positive, yes, true	es {less, minus, "no," etc.}
most	est {least}
on, in, at, within (location)	in
on, in, at, within (time)	at
inside	int {outside}
with, including, using, in	kun {without}
by	per
for	por
before	ant {after}
as	ut
that (subordinating conj.)	utit

though, although	tan
have, possess, own, possession	ape[thing]*
die (stop living), death	norte[] {live}*
world	orpis
salute, greet, greeting	saute[thing]*
number	nuner
apology	apoiat
make, create, creation	kre[creation]*
-ize	kre- (additional e at the end)*
thank, appreciate, appreciation	danke[thing]*
speak, communicate, say, statement	dise[*phrase*] (talk)*
use	usue[item]*
hate, dislike	ode[thing] {like, prefer, love}*
human, girl, boy, etc.	onin
accept, allowed	asipe[*thing*] {reject}
fatten, fat	pinue[] {skinny}
city	ursan
time, period	tep
come, arrive, destination, return	dene[] {leave}*
house	diat
hope, expect, wish	kupe[dependent clause/thing]*
name	nonin {family name}
-er	-or (replaces verb ending)
lift, elevate	leate[object]
location, area, place	iokus
public	pupik {private}
embassy	iatit
work, job, business	ope[] {relax}*
only	sot

build, construct, structure	konste[] {destroy}*
child	pur {parent}
when, once	kanod
meter	neter
radius	radid
present, announce, show, report	nare[thing] {hide}*
turn on, activate, activation	kreksite[] {turn off}*
if	si
watch, read	iege[entertainment object]
set up, configure, layout	pose[thing] {dismantle}*
tinker, play around	nese[with thing]
go	ae[] {stay, stand}
trust, faith	iduse[in thing] {distrust}*
thin	tenut {thick}
apple	apon
do (perform anything), action	akte[]*
try, attempt	tende[]*
know, knowledge, smart	ske[thing] {stupid}*
keep, detain, retain, hold	kuste[thing] {get rid of}
storm	tenepat
snow	nik
mountain, hill	kois
night	nokt
glow, lights up, light	lune[]*
white (relatively)	adas
small (relatively)	parut
right (morally)	rait
wrong (morally)	ron
good, do good (morally)	aitsokuraite[]*

bad, do wrong (morally)	kukusoitaite[]*
mark, cue	nark
foot	pes
kingdom, country, state	renon
apparent, apparently	aidet
king, queen, monarch	rek
howl	u'uate[]*
wind	entun
like (adjective), similar to	sik
spiral	spirale[]*
see, visible, sight	de[*thing*]*
-able	ad-
always	senap
feel, feeling	sente[]*
now	nunk
away	eun
turn, rotation	rurse[]*
slam, close, shut	kaude[]
door	osti
care, concern	kure[]*
rage, angry	ire[]*
cold	rid {hot}
never	nank {forever}
annoy, bother, annoyance	iakese[]*
interest	konpe[] {bore}*
distance	spat
fear	tinor
rule, control, command, reign	enpe[thing]*
catch	kapte[thing] {miss}*

test, experiment	ekspe[thing]*
limit, end	tern
through, across	tran
free	iber
sky	kait
cry (of sadness)	klame[] {cry of happiness}*
power, energy	pis
air	aer
ground, earth, land	teran
flurry	tunute[]
freeze, ice	durate[]*
fractal	raktai
soul	anin
thought	koitar
blast	latus
crystal	kristait
rise, start	sure[] {fall}*
sun	sois
perfect	perekt
school	skuas
argue, enemy, opponent	akue[] {ally}*
agree	kontine[] {disagree}
mean, signify	dike
donut (food)	donut
unite, unify, together	sine[] {separate}*
tree	ardet
piece, part, -ths (for fractions)	part
day	diat
year	anot

age	aet
bread	pan
word	sern

Phrases

Some of the following sentences may be obsolete. Those that are so are marked with a red asterisk.

Hello/Hi! **sauta tu/satu**

*Is this a number? **es ki nuner**

*I'm from Tall Pole. **~don tall pole**

*That's my world. **ka es orpis~eko**

*Sorry. **krepo'oia**

Thank you/thanks. **danka tu/danku**

I speak English. **disa usua don english**

I speak Eyo. **disa usua don eio**

I hate this. **oda ki**

I'm a human! **se onin**

You are boring. **inkonpa tu**

*Everyone hates you. **one kod ode tu**

*That's not allowed. **uinasipa ka**

He is fatter than me. **id ape pinue ikus eko**

*You are stupid. **tu se stutu**

*My name is Joseph! **noni~eko se don joseph**

*God be with you/Don't die. **tu ute uainorti/tunorti**

*The LED lights up when there's no Pidgeot in a 50 meter radius in Pokémon go. **don led lune kando in radi~50 neter in don [pokémon go] 0 don pidgeot**

If you don't want to watch YouTube, configure Google Inbox, or mess around with Chrome Experiments, then go to Scratch. **[si tu inkupe [[iegi don youtube] o [posi don [google inbox]] o [nesi kun don [chrome experiments]]]] tu ute ai i don scratch**

I like apples; I like to watch YouTube. **inode apon ; inode iegi don youtube**

*Agreeing with your opponent isn't a bad thing; it just means that you shouldn't argue about it. **kon akuo~tu nokukusoitaitu kontini ; id sot dike utit noute akui~id**

I don't know. **noske**

I am from the United States of America./I am from the US. **~ka usina inparut renon~don america/~donet uir**

Today is September 7th, 2016. **ki diat se 251o~2015o**

It is 4:27 pm. **ki tep se 16o a 27o~60 part**

My name is Edgar Norman. **nonin~ek se don edgar~don norman**

I am 13 years old. **aet~ek se 13 anot**

Reviews

looks much japanese

Xiaolei • 1 min

lol it looks like french mixed
with japanese........

Whale • 1 min

No more Spanish and
Japanese

Not french

Xiaolei • Now