

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT ⁽¹⁾		OBJECT ⁽¹⁾		POSSESSIVE (adj. and pron.) ⁽²⁾	
mi	I	me	me	ma	my; mine
tu ⁽³⁾	you; thou	te	you	ta	your; yours
il	he	le	him	la	his
el	she	le, ley	her	la	her; hers
it	it	le, it	it	la	its
so	one	se	oneself	sa	his; one's
nos	we	ne	us	na	our; ours
vu ⁽³⁾	you	ve	you	va	your; yours
zi	they	ze	them	za	their; theirs
zel	they (fem.)	ze, zey	them (fem.)		

⁽¹⁾ **IMPORTANT.** After a preposition, the pronoun has always the “subject” form: **venar tu kon nos?** are you coming with us? **mi exar kon il** I go out with him;

For the indirect object pronoun, you may also say: **a mi, a tu, a il** and so on (to me, to you, to him); in the third person, you may also replace **le** by **lu** (fem. **luy**) and **ze** by **zu** (fem. **zuy**), (only for indirect object);

When, in the same sentence, you have two object pronouns, the one direct and the other one indirect, the indirect one is placed first: **mi te it vender** I sell it to you; **nos ve le prezentor** we shall introduce him to you; **nos le (lu) ve prezentor** we shall introduce you to him.

⁽²⁾ Examples: **ma dom, ma domos** my house, my houses; possessive pronouns end with **s** in the plural: **lo ma** mine; **lo mas** mine (plural);

There exists also a “rich” possessive, more expressive: **mia, tua, ila, ela, ita, soa, nosa, vua, zia, zela**:

nosas plu shira qam vuas ours are more expensive than yours

This “rich” possessive usually follows the name to which it refers and adds emphasis:

Patrio mia! My fatherland (mine)! **Patro nosa!** Our Father (ours)!

⁽³⁾ Several Neists suggest using **tu** when addressing a single person and **vu** when addressing two persons or more, as was normal practice in Latin.

SOME OTHER PRONOUNS

lo		what	lo ki me plar	what appeals to me
			lo ke mi var i	what I want to have
ko		what	ko oxar?	what happens?
	<i>object</i> ke	what	ke var tu?	what do you want?
			ke par mi fi po vu?	what can I do for you?
ki		who	ki venar?	who is coming?
	<i>object</i> ken	who (whom)	ken vidar vu?	whom do you see?
	<i>possessive</i> kia	whose	kia et lap?	whose is this pencil?

		who	lo vir ki venar	the man who is coming
ki ⁽¹⁾	<i>object</i>	who (whom)	lo vir ke tu vidar	the man (whom) you see
	ke ⁽¹⁾			

⁽¹⁾ relative pronoun

Animals can be “**he**, **she** or **it**”, as in English. When, in the same sentence, or in the same narrative, you have two pronouns, the one relating to a human being, and the other one to an animal, it is suggested, in order to avoid confusion, to use **il** (or **el**) for the human being, and **it** for the animal.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES as PREFIXES

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES **ma-**, **ta-**, **la-**, **el(a)-**, **sa-**, **na-**, **va-**, **za-**, **zel(a)-** are frequently used as *PREFIXES*:

maopine	in my opinion	savole	of his (own) free will
vadomye	in your house	zaopine	in their opinion
elopine	in her opinion	zamode	after their manner
il agir sakonvinke	he acted according to his conviction	maelte	on my part, from me, on my behalf
navola decidós	our free-will decisions		

IMPERSONAL PRONOUN

The English impersonal pronoun “*it, this, that*” (in Neo **eto** or **it**) is often dropped in Neo:

ar nil vik	it has no importance
me tote egala	it is all the same to me
me parar strana	it seems strange to me
nesar agi	it is necessary to act
sar perfa!	that is all right!
par oxi!	this may happen!
far bela oje	it is fine weather to-day

But this pronoun may not be dropped when used as object or interrogatively:

Mi trar eto tote bona	I find this quite good
Libar vu it?	Do you like it?
Sar it posibla?	Is it possible?

Still, you may say:

Sar ve egala es...?	Do you mind if...?
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Because such a useful question cannot be confused for the statement.

Il, **el**, **it**, **zi**, **zel** mean also “*the one*”, “*those*”

il ki venar	the one who is coming
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el ke tu amar	she whom you love
zi ki kantir yerser	those who sang yesterday evening
it ke vu bildir	the one you built

The pronoun **zi** has one rather special form **ziel** to denote a couple (*m, f*) or a mixed-sex group.

EXERCISE

Mi te vidar, tu no me vidar.	I see you, you don't see me.
Var vu exi kon mi?	Will you go out with me?
Il dicar el no venor.	He says she will not come.
Mi te dor pan, tu me dor vin.	I'll give you bread, you'll give me wine.
Vo ta dom? Em lo ma.	Where is your house? Here is mine.
Va kamos plu grana qam nas.	Your rooms are larger than ours.
Ma dom plu leta qam ta.	My house is smaller than yours.
Mi no spar pri ko tu parlar.	I don't know what you are speaking about.
Il parlar pril yera axident.	He is talking about yesterday's accident.
El sem dicar to a sa matro.	She always says everything to her mother.
Nos exor kon zi krasmatin.	We'll go out with them to-morrow morning.
Lo vir ki venir e ke tu no libar.	The man who came and whom you don't like.
Mi vur spi kia et bel dom.	I would like to know to whom this beautiful house belongs.
Sar forse lo del derker.	It is perhaps the director's.
Mi no spar lo ke tu var fi.	I don't know what you want to do.
Ken inkontrir tu etmatin?	Whom did you meet this morning?
Lo dam dey filyo tu konar.	The lady whose son you know.
Par mi ti ma libros in ta kam?	May I put my books in your room?
Ya, mo no tiu lo tas nir lo mas.	Yes, but do not put yours near mine.
Yer mi te vidir kon ta frat.	I saw you yesterday with your brother.
Yer fir bela, mo oje pluvar.	Yesterday it was fine, but to-day it is raining.
No me vikar resti domye oje.	I don't mind staying home to-day.

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Last update: **01.08.2024 13:20**

