

PARTS OF SPEECH AND FUNCTIONALITY

Raahubaat yasar! There are a few English grammar rules that should be overstood which will assist in learning Nuwaupuyee and speaking it correctly. It's a fact that it is challenging to overstand grammar bi Engleze and that can make learning Nuwaupuyee frustrating. This is about learning and respecting the language of our Overseers. Our language is alive and changes, it is **action** and **movement**, and while English is nothing like Nuwaupuyee, knowing how to collect and convey our thoughts intelligently is important.

Bi Nuwaupuyee and bi Engleze there are "**parts of speech**". A **part of speech** is defined as "A category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions. In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.". Basically, what the word's **purpose and function** is in a sentence, what makes the sentence make sense. That determines it's "**syntactic function**". If you've ever gotten a "syntax error" on a computer, you know that means you entered something that does not compute. It is the same with language and how our brains as computers process speech. **It must make sense.**

Bi Nuwaupuyee the majority of our words have a **three part root** which BaàBaà explained is a **verb**, (*action*). Bi Engleze, there are many types of verbs but for the purposes of learning Nuwaupuyee, we will focus on **action verbs** because action is **movement**. We know from studying our doctrine that everything vibrates because atoms are in **constant motion**. Our language is closely linked to the doctrine in that way. Even when changing a verb to a noun or adjective, **the three part root is still an action verb.**

As our language is structured today, the majority of our words contain an "A" and a "U" between the **three part root/verb**. The "**A,U**" denote the action. Ex: **Darus** which means "*Study*". The **A** and **U** tell you its an action. **D,R,S** is the **3 part root** which **never changes** in letter or order of the letters. So if you wanted to say "*Studied*", (**still an action just in past tense**) then it's **Darusa**. The second "**A**" is a **suffix**. **D,R,S** and **A,U** are still in tact. The **A** at the end is how we **denote past tense** bi Nuwaupuyee. In the word, **Daarus** "*Studying*" we still see **D,R,S** and **A,U**. We **double** the first "**A**" because that is **present participle form** (*-ing*). You are **currently** permorming that **action**.

Where most misoverstanding comes in is when we want to change the part of speech. We have several ways to do that. For now we will focus on 3 **prefixes**. **Prefixes** are attached to the **front of a word**, whereas a **suffix** comes **after a word**. By way of **prefixes** such as **-MI**, **-MA-** and **-MU** we can transform certain words. It does not apply to all. **It must make sense in context**. These 3 prefixes **change our verb form words to noun form** but are not the only way to perform this task. A later study will be posted about additional ways to do that.

A noun is defined as "*Person, Place or Thing*". **MU**-Person who...,**MA**-Place in which..., **MI**-Thing that. So let's use my favorite word again, **Darus**. This is the formula, **Note the "x" denotes the 3 part root:**

MUxxAx, MAxxAx and MIxxAx

We also have the "**A,E**" modifier or **adjective form** which will be discussed later. Once **basic conjugation** is overstood. **Adjectives describe a Person, Place or Thing**. Ex: **Fareh** "*Happy*". It has an "**A,E**" and is **describing** an emotion or state of being.