

Sindarin Verb Formation

Regular Verb Forms	Infinitive	Present (3 rd per. sing.)	Present (all other persons)	Past (3 rd per. sing.)	Past (all other persons)	Future
A-Stem	Replace -a of stem with -o	Identical to verb stem, no modification	Requires an ending: see column below	Add -nt to stem (for most A-Stem verbs)	Requires an ending: see column below	Add -tha to stem
A-Stem: <i>Pronominal Endings:</i> -n = I -r = plural subject or they -m = we -ch or -g = you	Does not accept pronominal endings	No pronominal added	Append to stem: -a > -o before -n	No pronominal ending is added	Add pronominal to 3 rd per. sing. past tense: -nt > -nne- before appending appropriate pronominal ending	Add pronominal to future tense of verb: -a > -o before -n
I-Stem (In polysyllabic I-Stems, the first syllable is considered a prefix. In verbs beginning with a vowel, this "prefix" usually remains unaffected by i-umlaut)	Add -i to stem (causes i-umlaut: all a > e o > e throughout entire verb)	Identical to verb stem for polysyllabic words Monosyllabic words: stem vowel is lengthened with a circumflex (^)	Requires an ending: see column below	Stems ending: -r : add -n>-rn -n: add -n>-nn -l: add -l>-ll Stems ending: -b,-d,-g,-v, -dh: add nasal infix -n- before last letter, and that letter mutates to primitive: -n- before -b>-mp -n- before -d>-nt -n- before -g>-nc -n- before -v>-mb>-m -n- before -dh>-nd special cases: neledh >nelell edledh >edlell	Requires an ending: see column below (note changes caused by i-umlaut and intervocalic changes)	Add -tha to infinitive
I-Stem: <i>Pronominal Endings:</i> -n = I -r = plural subject or they -m = we -ch or -g = you	Does not accept pronominal endings	No pronominal added	Pronominal ending is appended to infinitive	No pronominal ending is added	Add -i- and pronominal to 3 rd per sing past tense of verb Triggers i-umlaut: All a > e o > e (u > y) throughout entire verb and: -nt or -nd > -nn- -nc > -ng- -m or -mp > -mm-	Pronominal ending is appended to future form of verb: -a > -o before -n

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Regular Verb Forms	Imperative	Present (Active) Participle	Perfective (Active) Participle	Passive (Past) Participle	Plural Past Participle	Gerund (Often used to represent the English infinitive)
<p>A-Stem (These verb tenses do not accept pronominal endings)</p>	<p>Replace -a of stem with -o (looks like infinitive, but is judged by context)</p>	<p>Drop -a of stem and add -ol</p>	<p>Remove -a or -ia of stem and add -iel</p> <p>When stem ends in -ia, original prim. root vowels lengthen (see Dragonflame for roots): a > á > ó e > í i > i o > ó > ú u > ú</p> <p>When stem ends in -a, simple i-umlaut prob. occurs throughout verb: a > e o > e</p>	<p>Add -en to 3rd per sing. past tense: -nten > -nnen</p> <p>(when double nn occurs within the verb, drop -ant and add -en Example: linna->linnant > linnannen > linnen)</p>	<p>Singular past participle ending > plural: -nnen > -nnin causing i-umlaut: All a > e o > e throughout entire verb</p>	<p>Add -d to stem</p>
<p>I-Stem (These verb tenses do not accept pronominal endings)</p> <p>(In polysyllabic I-Stems, the first syllable is considered a prefix. In verbs beginning with a vowel, this “prefix” usually remains unaffected by i-umlaut)</p>	<p>Add -o to stem</p>	<p>Add -el to stem When verb includes i, add -iel</p>	<p>Add -iel to stem, and stem vowel lengthens and reverts back to early Sindarin vowel:</p> <p>a > á > ó e > é > í i > i o > ó > ú</p>	<p>Add -en to past tense, 3rd per. sing. When adding -en, the following intervocalic changes occur before the ending: -nt > -nn- -nc > -ng- -mp > -mm- -nd > -nn- -m > -mm-</p>	<p>-in added to past tense 3rd per. sing., triggering intervocalic changes and i-umlaut: All a > e o > e throughout entire verb</p>	<p>Add -ed to stem</p>

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Mixed Conjugation Verbs	Infinitive	Present (all persons)	Future	Imperative	Present (Active) Participle	Gerund (Often used to represent the English infinitive)
<p>These look like A-Stems, but behave like both A-Stems and I-Stems</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs (3rd per. sing. requires no pronominal ending)</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>
<p>This seems to occur in most verbs with a single consonant before the final -a (when not th or ch):</p> <p>banga “trade” brona “survive” fara “hunt” gala “grow” laba “hop” nara “tell” pada “walk” rada “make a way” aphada “follow” athrada “traverse” gannada “play a harp” lathrada “eavesdrop” limmida “moisten” nimmida “whiten” tangada “make firm” síla “shine white” tíra “see” ava “will not”</p>		<p>Past (3rd per sing.)</p> <p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs as if the final -a did not exist</p> <p>When verb naturally has a long vowel, it is probably shortened for the past tense</p>	<p>Past (all other persons)</p> <p>To produce forms other than 3rd per sing., the connecting vowel -e- is added to 3rd per. sing. past tense before the pronominal ending, triggering intervocalic changes as in the I-Stems.</p> <p>When verb naturally has a long vowel, it is probably shortened for the past tense</p> <p>ava>am</p>	<p>Perfective (Active) Participle</p> <p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs as if the final -a did not exist</p> <p>Long vowels in the verb remain long. (example: anira-)</p>	<p>Passive (Past) Participle</p> <p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs as if the final -a did not exist</p>	<p>Plural Past Participle</p> <p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs as if the final -a did not exist</p> <p>u>y</p>

Sindarin Verb Formation

Irregular or Special Verb Forms	Infinitive	Present (3rd per. sing.)	Future	Impera- tive	Present (Active) Partici- ple	Gerund <small>(Often used to represent the English infinitive)</small>
<p>anna “give”</p> <p>damma “hammer”</p> <p>delia “conceal”</p> <p>drava “hew”</p> <p>gawa “howl”</p> <p>thora “fence”</p> <p>yr “run”</p> <p>elia “rain”</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal A-Stem verbs</p>
<p>car- “do, make, build”</p> <p>gwedh “bind”</p> <p>trenar “recount”</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>	<p>Conjugate like normal I-Stem verbs</p>

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Irregular or Special Verb Forms*	Present	Past (3 rd per. sing.)	Past (all other persons)	Perfective (Active) Participle	Passive (Past) Participle	Plural Past Participle
anna "give"			aun>one-before pronominals	óniel	onen	onin
damma "hammer"		dammint	dammine-			
delia "conceal"		deliant/daul	delianne/dole-	dúliel	dolen	dolin
drava "hew"		regular= dram irregular= dramp(poetic)	dramme-before pronominals	dróviel	drammen	dremmin
gawa "howl"		gaun	gone-		gonen	gonin
yr "run"				iúriel		
elia "rain"	ail	regular= eliant irregular= aul		úliel	eliannen or olen	
thora "fence"			thaur>thore-before pronominals	thóriel (no umlaut because au>o)	thoren	thorin (no umlaut because au>o)
car- "do, make, build"		agor	agore-		coren/ camen ("do")	corin/ cernin ("do")
gwedh "bind"		irregular= gwedhant regular= gwend (poetic)	gwedhanne-(poetic) or gwenni-before pronominals		gwennen> gwedhannen (most likely)	gwedhennin
trenar "recount"		trenor or trener	trenori- or treneri- before pronominals	trenóriel	trenoren	trenorin

* There seems to be no set pattern for these tenses, so I am just showing the differences for these verbs.

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Irregular or Special Verb Forms*	Present	Past (3 rd per. sing.)	Past (all other persons)	Perfective (Active) Participle	Passive (Past) Participle	Plural Past Participle
<p>Prefixed Verbs:</p> <p><i>ad-</i> “re”, <i>an-</i> “to”:</p> <p>adertha “reunite”</p> <p>anglenna “approach”</p> <p>aníra “desire”</p> <p><i>go-</i> “together”:</p> <p>gonathra “entangle, enmesh”</p> <p>genedia “reckon”</p>		<p>anirn</p>	<p>anirne-</p>	<p>aderthiel</p> <p>anglenniel</p> <p>aníriel</p> <p>genethriel</p> <p>gonúdiel (same as for “gonod”)</p>		<p>aderthennin</p> <p>anglennin</p> <p>anirnin</p>
<p>govad “meet, come together”</p> <p>gonod “count up, reckon, sum up”</p> <p><i>palan-</i> “far and wide”:</p> <p>palan-dir “view far and wide”</p> <p><i>os-</i> “around”:</p> <p>osgar “cut around, amputate”</p>	<p>palan-diri (for both infinitive and present tenses)</p>		<p>gevenni-</p> <p>genenni-</p> <p>palan-dirmi-</p>	<p>govódiel</p> <p>gonúdiel (same as for “genedia”)</p> <p>palan-díriel</p> <p>osgóriel</p>		<p>palan-dirnin</p>

* There seems to be no set pattern for these tenses, so I am just showing the differences for these verbs.

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Irregular or Special Verb Forms	Infinitive	Present (all persons)	Future	Imperative	Present (Active) Participle	Gerund (Often used to represent the English infinitive)
<p>Original U surviving before a nasal (verb stem contains an “o” that was originally a “u”)</p> <p>groga- “feel terror”</p> <p>loda- “float”</p> <p>soga- “drink”</p> <p>toba- “cover”</p> <p>nod- “tie, bind”</p> <p>tog- “lead, bring”</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p> <p>(3rd per. sing. requires no pronominal ending)</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p>	<p>Conjugates like normal A-Stem verb</p>
		<p>Past (3rd per Sing)</p> <p>Drop final vowel of stem (if stem ends in a vowel), add nasal infix -n- before the last letter (which mutates to primitive: -n- before -b>-mp -n- before -d>-nt -n- before -g>-nc -n- before -v>-mb>-m -n- before -dh>-nd)</p> <p>vowel before the infix reverts back to primitive u</p>	<p>Past (all other persons)</p> <p>After forming the past 3rd per sing using the special rules on this page, add pronominal accordingly:</p> <p>Stems that originally have no final vowel conjugate as normal I-Stem verbs with all intervocalic changes and i-umlaut (u>y)</p> <p>Stems that originally have a final -a conjugate by adding -e- before the pronominal, triggering intervocalic changes, but no i-umlaut</p>	<p>Perfective (Active) Participle</p> <p>Add -iel (after dropping final -a if stem ends in -a) and original primitive root lengthens: u>ú</p>	<p>Passive (Past) Participle</p> <p>Add -en to 3rd per. sing. past tense, triggering intervocalic changes: -nt>-nn- -nc>-ng-</p>	<p>Plural Past Participle</p> <p>Add -in to 3rd per. sing. past tense, triggering intervocalic changes and i-umlaut</p> <p>-en>-in u>y</p>

Chart compiled by Laurel based on the articles of Helge K. Fauskanger in the hopes of providing a more easily understood and usable format. This “encapsulated” form of Fauskanger’s system is based on what we know at this time and may change as more information becomes available. For more detailed explanations regarding Sindarin verb conjugation, refer to the articles. Special thanks to Gildor-Inglorian for his lessons that helped to explain some of the concepts expressed; to Naneth for all her help and for proofreading, editing, and posting in CoE; and to Veaglarwen for her time and efforts to convert it into PDF.