THE GREAT OFFICIAL TEXTBOOK OF DROTIC

Sounds, Orthography and Grammar – *English*

INTRODUCTION

This is the oldest language in the Aia Realm. It is used by gods and more arcane individuals and is by no means a dead language.

SOUNDS AND PHONOTACTICS

ORTHOGRAPHY

NOUNS

**Definite and indefinite articles**

There are none of these.

**Numerus**

There are four numerus: Singular, Dual, Plural, and Paucal. Pacual is vaguely for when there is “a few of” a noun. I can be used instead of dual and is seldom used for higher numbers then seven but it always entails uncertainty. Plural can never be used for dual.

When it comes to count nouns and mass nouns there is a distinction between these but it is not commonly accepted upon. It is fine to use either for most nouns. Words such as liquids, masses of tiny grains e.g. sand tend to be mass nouns. Moreover nouns that the speaker does not have a individualistic connection to are also used as mass nouns in those circumstances and becomes a sort of case (kasus) of the noun only in plural. For example a king might think of peasant as mass noun or a hunter might think of trees as individualistic.

**Genera**

There is a system of genera. Both if the noun is seen as animate or not and if it is masculine, feminine, or neuter matter.

**Case (kasus)**

The cases that the nouns can take are Nomonative, Acusative, Dative; Genetive, Ablative, Lokative, Instrumentalis, vocative.

**Morphosyntactical Alignment**

The language is Nomonative-Accusative in many situations but also Ergative-Absolutive in others. This depends on if the noun is deadly. If it is it, the noun is treated ergatively (prominal split). Also if the subject of an intranslative verb is involuntarily exposed to something deadly it is treated ergatively, Ex: He dies; She withers. Note that if we have the sentence “He kills [himself]” it is voluntary and hence does not count.

ADJECTIVE

Adjective does always come in pair with the noun and follows nearly the same rules.

**Numerus**

The adjective is inflected like the noun. However, if not all the things that the plural, dual, or pacual noun includes then the adjective will have the singular ending.

VERBS

Verbs can be translative, requiring an object, and intranslative, not requiring an object.

**Tempus**

The tenses are:

Present – Which you all know what it is

Preteritum/imperfekt – Normal past.

Perfekt – Past action that is completed.

Pluskvamperfekt – Someone elses past completed action, such as the subjects past self.

Future simplex – Something that the subject will do in the future.

Future exaktum – Something that will be done.

**Aspects**

Imperfective – Something that spans time.

Perfective – Something that does not span time.

Further it is distinguished between aspects.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitual\_aspect

**Finite modals**

The finite modals are listed below this. First the realis modals which are modes stating facts:

Indicative – Conveying a fact.

Cave-indicative – Conveying a fact with extreme certainty, my own invention.

The Irrealis modals are other modals:

Conditional – Conveying a possibility

Imperative – Conveying an order

Optative – Conveying a wish

Hypothetical – Suggest that it could have happened but did not.

Interrogative modal – Used in interrogation

This needs to be looked at:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical\_tense#English

**Voices (diateser)**

There is the passive and active voice.

**Particaple**

There is an adverbal and adjective paricaple.

ADVERBS

PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIONS

The conjunctions are the same as in English.

PREPOSITIONS

Since the nouns have cases not existing in English people speaking Drotic can convey a meaning of something happening in a place or with an item and hence there are less prepositions in the Drotic language.

CORRELATIVES