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@crîþjen ñarên ñarâþ crîþ
Ñarâþ Crîþ, the language of *Crîþja*

uruwi

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7 vlemto
Version 7

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šinen ñarâþrenvilir
A complete grammar

17 September 2020

2

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0.1 | Introduction

0.1.1 | Synopsis

Nārâp Crîp (Cenvos $\aleph\epsilon\aleph$ $\aleph\aleph\aleph$; lit. *forest language*; formerly Necarasso Cryssesa) is a language conceived by Uruwi in 2013. It was intended to have an elvish aesthetic.

The language originally had SVO, head-initial order. VE²ENCS (Vletmata erse *Enefa eas Necarasso Cryssesa*) added the dual number and made one verb irregular.

VE³ENCS changed the methods of forming vowel-terminating duals as well as elaborating on punctuation use.

VE⁴ENCS was the last “old Necarasso Cryssesa” and, among other things, completely changed pluralisation, introduced short forms of numerals and created passive forms of verbs.

Due to dissatisfaction with the morphosyntactic similarity to Spanish, 5 (*do*) *vletmata*, published on 26 December 2014, overhauled the language:

- Due to influence from Japanese, the $\{s, t\} \rightarrow \{j, tj\}$ ($\blacklozenge V_1\{i, i, j\}$) rule was added.
- Word order is now SOV and head-final in most cases.
- Articles and gender were removed.
- Case was added.
- Tense is now reflected in conjugation instead of using an auxiliary verb.
- The short numerals are now the only valid numerals.

6 (*mja*) *vletmata*, published on 19 February 2016, expanded the changes:

- Phonotactics were clarified.
- Incorrect linguistic terminology was resolved.
- Obviate pronouns were added.
- A section on transitivity was added.
- New constructs (NCS’s term for peripheral cases) were added.
- Uses of causatives and comparatives were clarified.
- A distinction between *erasing* and *h-forming* morphologies was made.
- Units of measure were specified.

This document describes the seventh edition of the language, which overhauls the language again.

0.1.2 | Changes in the 7th edition

- Phonology was overhauled.
- New writing system.
- Nouns now have more cases.
- Verbs now inflect for aspect.
- Adjectives were removed and replaced with stative verbs.
- Since relative-form verbs inflect for case, you can have fun jamming things between one and its head.
- Removed <ci>, because why not *ba dum tsss*.

1 | Background

*Narâp Crîp v7*¹, hereafter referred to as *Narâp Crîp* (Cenvos $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{C}\ \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R}$; lit. *language of the forest*), is spoken in *Crîpja*, a federation of sixteen regions (see the map in figure 1.1 or the list in table 1.1). It is common to refer to the regions by number rather than by name, even in colloquial speech.

The regions of *Crîpja* are often grouped according to their locations relative to @{anares-c-erciêl}: the ‘eastern’ regions are 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, the ‘western’ regions are 6, 7 and E, and all other regions are considered ‘southern’ regions. This grouping becomes useful for classifying dialects, although there are a few complications:

- The region 2 dialect is influenced by region 5 and thus diverges somewhat from the other eastern dialects. Likewise, region E has undergone some influence from region 1.
- There are three highly divergent dialectal isolates in regions 4, A and F.
- It is useful to go deeper than the level of the region for larger regions, such as 5, 6 and 8.

In this grammar, we focus most of our efforts on the standard language, which is based largely on the region 0 dialect.

1.1 | The world

The continent with *Crîpja*, *Âlpor* and *Mevaru* is one of many continents on the planet (named *Njôro*). *Njôro* has a day of about 24.32 hours and a year that is 403.23 times as long (≈ 408.61 earth days).

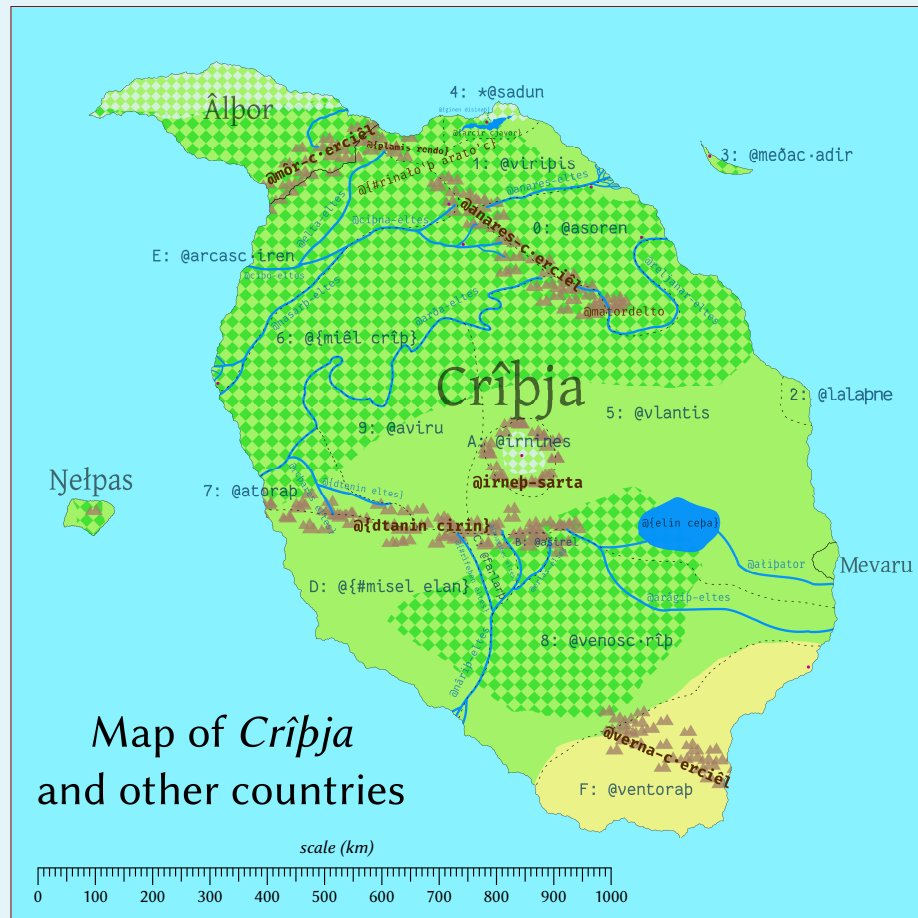
1.2 | The species

The sapient species of this planet are called *navo* (sg. *nava*); for most purposes, they can be regarded as human, but they have some differences:

- The distribution of height is bimodal, with peaks around 159 and 179 cm.
- Instead of giving live birth, *navo* lay eggs to bear children, and they feed newborns from mouth to mouth.

¹The shape of the ⟨N⟩ is significant here. If there is a risk of it appearing as an enlarged variant of ⟨η⟩, one may choose to write the name in lowercase: *narâp crîp v7*.

Figure 1.1: A map of Crîpja.



- The sexual organs are flat for both sexes, with a cover of skin when not in use. Thus, sexual intercourse resembles rubbing, rather than penetration.
- *Navo* grow small horns during the first six years of life before gradually shedding them until they disappear completely by the age of twelve.

1.2.1 | Other species

While not as dominant as *navo*, other sapient species exist in Crîpja and neighbouring countries:

→ Vasos

Vasos (sg. *vasor*) are anthropomorphic reptiles. They are bipedal and are about 170 – 190 cm tall, and their tails measure about 50 cm long. Most reside in region C, with minorities in B, D and the northwestern parts of 8. They are associated with the *Melll* language (NC: ⟨ḡarâp *mêl⟩).

Table 1.1: List of regions of Crîþja. Note: 3112 is the year when the first of the four regions that later joined in 3200 to become @vlantis was admitted to Crîþja. All figures other than # are in decimal.

#	Name	Population	Year of entry
0	@asoren	3,546,000	3041
1	@virîþis	2,778,000	3041
2	@lalapne	719,000	3045
3	@meðac·adir	14,000	3048
4	*@sadun	155,000	3070
5	@vlantis	4,181,000	3112
6	@{miêl crîþ}	7,260,000	3220
7	@atarap	823,000	3222
8	@venosc-rîþ	1,449,000	3224
9	@aviru	2,981,000	3153
A	@irnines	213,000	3154
B	@aşirel	86,000	3260
C	@farlarþ	126,000	3260
D	@{#misel elan}	1,612,000	3265
E	@arcasc-iren	2,026,000	3291
F	@ventoraþ	4,193,000	3327
Total:		32,162,000	

1.3 | The culture

The dominant macro-culture in Crîþja, especially in the ‘core’ regions such as 0, 1 or 5, is the *Crîþol* culture, which has resided in the area and evolved for about 4,000 years. The culture can be divided into six time periods:

- *C-Crîþol* ranges from c. –1000 to 0.
- *E-Crîþol* ranges from year 0 (with the invention of the first version of Cenvos) to c. 1400.
- *N-Crîþol* ranges from c. 1400 to c. 1800.
- *V-Crîþol* ranges from c. 1800 to c. 2100.
- *O-Crîþol* ranges from c. 2100 to 2561.
- *S-Crîþol* ranges from 2561 (with the Venesos Gating Event) to present.

Here, we concern ourselves primarily with S-Crîþol.

Spatially, the culture can be divided by region.

The defining philosophies of the Crîþol culture are often called <crîþmon>.

1.3.1 | Graphocentrism

The Crîþol culture, on all social levels, regards the written word as primal and relegates speech as an afterthought. This philosophy carries the following implications:

- In most regions of Criþja, the literacy rate is over 99%.
- Most major dialects of Nârâþ Criþ have a rich literary tradition.
- The writing system of Nârâþ Criþ is surprisingly well-standardised, and deviations from the standard orthography are rare.
- Most deviations from standard Nârâþ Criþ that are not attributed to geography are found among the *upper* class.
- Since the founding of Criþja, Nârâþ Criþ has changed surprisingly slowly.

1.3.2 | Social hierarchy

Society is divided into the following five strata:

- *Class 0*: the ruling class – formerly, this was a hereditary group, but later shifted to being more meritocratic
- *Class 1*: merchants and academics
- *Class 2*: artisans in less physically intensive trades
- *Class 3*: artisans in more physically intensive trades
- *Class 4*: resource-gatherers (in agriculture, mining, &c.), wanderers

Conspicuously absent in this categorisation is any sort of waste-dealing, which (in theory) is a responsibility shared by all classes.

There is some amount of social mobility in either direction – one can descend by being disowned by their guardians or rarely by abdicating their status, or temporarily while being a wanderer. One can ascend by a feat or sheer effort.

1.3.3 | Age

Life is divided into two periods: childhood and adulthood. The boundary between these two periods depends on class: about 14 years for class 4, and well into the twenties for class 0.

It is common for those in lower classes to leave home to explore nearby areas for a few years once they reach adulthood.

1.3.4 | Gender

The Criþol culture views gender as synonymous with sex and immutable², although roles for each gender are not very established.

²This is not intended to reflect my own opinions on what gender is.

1.3.5 | Names

Each person has a surname and a given name, written in that order. The surname is passed automatically from parent to child of the same gender³, and the given name is assigned by a person's parents and usually has some sort of meaning.

Name taboos are common. Groups of speakers will often avoid using names of enemies, replacing it with their own name, often with a similar meaning or pronunciation as the original and sometimes employing other languages. The new name might then become taboo itself, forming a euphemism treadmill of names.

1.3.6 | Calendar

The year is approximated as having $403\frac{32}{139}$ days, such that some years have 403 days and others 404. Thus, a pattern repeats every 139 years. Year 0 is regarded as the first year of a 139-year period, such that each year divisible by 139 starts a new period.

The year is divided into four *seasons* centred around a solstice or equinox (*malenva*), such that each season has 100 or 101 days, and each day is assigned a signed number relative to its season. Each year begins on the spring equinox.

In addition, each day is considered to start at sunrise.

A listing of the year lengths per cycle can be found in section A.1.

³In fact, in Cenvos, surnames that don't behave this way are marked differently from those that do.

2 | Phonology and orthography

The phonology and orthography of Njarâp Crîþ can be divided into four layers, wherein for $0 \leq i \leq j < 4$, there is a function $f_{i,j}$ that converts text in layer i to layer j (but not necessarily vice versa):

- *Layer 0* is the underlying (morpho)graphemic representation. In this grammar, text in this layer is written in double square brackets: $\llbracket \text{tanc-a} \rrbracket$.
- *Layer 1* is the surface graphemic representation. This is what is written. Text in this layer is written in single angle brackets: $\langle \text{tanca} \rangle$.
- *Layer 2* is the phonemic representation. We use slashes for this, as usual: $/\text{tanka}/$.
- *Layer 3* is the phonetic representation, or what is pronounced. We use square brackets for this, as usual: $[\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{a}\text{nca}]$.

An example:

└─ xA↓/1 A↓1└─C xC↓1C xC↓1└─ xA↓1x2└─*

$\llbracket +^*\text{miva-m-eða } \eta\text{or-âcþa crî-cþa cþer-it rjot-a.} \rrbracket$
 $\langle +^*\text{minam-eða } \eta\text{orâcþa crîcþa cþerit rjota.} \rangle$
 $/\text{minaveða } \eta\text{orâk}\theta\text{a k}^{\text{h}}\text{rîk}\theta\text{a k}\theta\text{e.}^{\text{h}}\text{it } ^{\text{h}}\text{jota}/$
 $[\text{mina}^{\text{h}}\text{veða } ^{\text{h}}\eta\text{orâk}\theta\text{a k}^{\text{h}}\text{rî}^{\text{h}}\text{x}\theta\text{a x}\theta\text{e}^{\text{h}}\text{.}^{\text{h}}\text{it } ^{\text{h}}\text{jot}^{\text{h}}\text{a}]$
Mr Minam-eða does not speak Njarâp Crîþ.

It might be odd to start from orthography and analyse spoken Njarâp Crîþ in terms of written Njarâp Crîþ, but this analysis accounts for some oddities in the language.

2.1 | Layers 0 and 1: Cenvos and its romanisation

Cenvos, the native script of Njarâp Crîþ, is written from right to left. In this grammar, we primarily use the romanisation, which is a mostly one-to-one mapping with *Cenvos* text. In addition, we use the same symbols for layers 0 and 1. In addition to the space, there are four kinds of graphemes in *Cenvos*:

- *True letters* are graphemes that represent sounds.
- *Markers* do not represent sounds; rather, they indicate that words to which they are affixed are treated specially.

- *Punctuation* include the clause-end punctuation <. ; ? !>, the clitic boundary mark <'>, the lenition mark <·>, the grouping brackets <{ }> and the quotation marks <« »>.
- *Digits* represent short-form numerals.

In Njarâp Crîþ, true letters and markers are both considered letters (<cnvor>; sg. <cnvos>).

Table 2.1: Cenvos (Read the columns from left to right.).

Cen.	Letter name	Rom.	Cen.	Letter name	Rom.	Cen.	Letter name	Rom.
True letters (c manifests the form / word-finally.)								
c	ca	c	ɥ	la	l	/	ja	j
ɔ	e	e	ɬ	la	l	l	i	i
z	na	n	ʃ	ma	m	x	da	d
ɾ	ŋa	ŋ	ɣ	a	a	ʁ	ða	ð
ʌ	va	v	#	fa	f	v	ar	h
ɔ	o	o	ɣ	ga	g	o	ho	h
s	sa	s	ɬ	pa	p	ɣ	ên	ê
ʌ	þa	þ	ʌ	ta	t	ɣ	ôn	ô
ɾ	ša	š	λ	ča	č	\	ân	â
ɔ	ra	r	ɔ	în	î	ɔ	uho	u
Final forms and ligatures								
/	c\$		ɔ	em		ɣ	jâ	
ɣ	ŋ\$		ɔ	me		λ	âj	
ɔ	ee		ɔ	mm				
Punctuation								
ɔ	gen	.	.	ŋos	'	ɔ	fos	«
ɔ	tja	;	.	hil	.	ɔ	þos	»
ɔ	šac	?	ɣ	rin	{			
ɔ	cjar	!	ɔ	cin	}			
Markers								
ɔ	carþ	#	*ɔ	neŋ	+*	*	nem	*
ɔ	tarj	+	ɔ	es	@	ɔ	sen	&

In Cenvos, [c] has a different representation depending on its position: / word-finally and c elsewhere. Similarly, [ŋ] has ɣ word-finally and ɾ elsewhere. We could distinguish these two allographs in the romanisation as well, but for historical reasons, we will use <c> and <ŋ> everywhere.

<. ? !> are used as expected; <·> is used to separate two independent clause phrases in the same sentence. <'> is used to separate clitics from the rest of the word to which they are attached. <·> indicates lenition. <«»> is used around quotations.

<*> is used for foreign words (loanwords and foreign names). <+> and <#> are used to prefix surnames and given names, respectively. <+*> indicates that the surname is

passed using non-native conventions; this marker is orthogonal to $\langle^*\rangle$. Place names are prefixed with $\langle @ \rangle$.

At the start of a word, $\langle \& \rangle$ indicates reduplication of an unspecified prefix of the rest of the word. For instance, $\langle \& c\acute{e}n \rangle$ can be pronounced as if it were $\langle c\acute{e}c\acute{e}n \rangle$ or $\langle c\acute{e}nc\acute{e}n \rangle$. This usage is not productive in standard *Narâp Crîp*, but it appears in a few words, as well as in some idiosyncratic cases. At the middle or the end of a word, or alone, it indicates ellipsis of part or all of the word, most often to abbreviate or censor a word. $\langle \& \{ \} \rangle$ acts similarly to the ellipsis in Western punctuation.

Markers can be applied to multi-word strings by capturing the string in $\langle \{ \} \rangle$.

The order of markers is $\langle^*\rangle > \langle \# / + / * / @ \rangle > \langle \& \rangle$.

When letters or markers are referred to, they are compounded with the noun $\langle \text{cenvos} \rangle$ *letter, glyph*: $\langle \text{cacenvos} \rangle \& c$; $\langle \text{carpcenvos} \rangle \& c$. Punctuation is referred to with the noun $\langle \text{dono} \rangle$ *dot, point*: $\langle \text{gend-ono} \rangle$, $\langle \text{tjad-ono} \rangle \& c$. When glyph names are used in conjunction, only the last suffix is included, even if it is different from the suffixes of the other glyphs. The names of the glyphs before the last one in the list are uninflected. In addition, the conjunctive clitic is included only on the last noun: $\langle \text{ca va } \check{\text{cacenvos}}'ce \rangle c, v \& \check{c}$.

When spelling text, the symbols are referred to by their bare names: $\langle \text{cjaršit} \rangle$ would simply be spelt $\langle \text{ca ja a ra ša i ta} \rangle$. Spaces may be spelt as $\langle \text{inora} \rangle$ to avoid ambiguity. Markers and punctuation are obligatory: $\langle @ \{ \# \text{misel elan} \} \rangle$ would be spelt $\langle \text{es rin carp ma i sa e la inora e la a na cin} \rangle$.

Sometimes, the diaeresis-like diacritic on \downarrow ($\langle u \rangle$), called the $\langle \text{uhod-onoc} \rangle$, is applied to other letters to show variants of the respective base glyphs. It is placed above letters without ascenders and below letters with them. \wedge s \downarrow are widely recognised to signify $[b \ z \ r]$ with the *uhod-onoc*, but the effects on other glyphs are not standardised.

Table 2.2: Digits in Cenvos.

Cen.	#	Cen.	#	Cen.	#	Cen.	#
6	0	l	1	Ÿ	2	ŕ	3
J	4	†	5	ð	6	h	7
0	8	ǝ	9	ḽ	A	ŕ	B
<	C	ḽ	D	Ÿ	E	ḽ	F

Digits are interchangeable with short-form numerals, but not with long-form numerals. They are also written right-to-left, with the most significant digit first: $\text{ŕbŸ} = 0x2A3 = 675$.

In addition to the above symbols, layer 0 has a “morpheme boundary” symbol, which we denote as $\llbracket - \rrbracket$. However, we will often omit it when it is not relevant.

2.1.1 | Phonotactics

For fairly obvious reasons, we express phonotactics in terms of level 0.

A manifested grapheme phrase is either a true letter not followed by a lenition mark (“regular letter”), any of $\llbracket p \ t \ d \ \check{c} \ g \ m \ f \ v \ \check{d} \rrbracket$ followed by a lenition mark (“lenited letter”) or, word-initially, any of $\llbracket mp \ vp \ dt \ nd \ gc \ ng \ vf \ \check{d}p \ h \rrbracket$ (“eclipsed letter”). All other graphemes are ignored for the purposes of phonotactics.

A vowel is any of $\llbracket a \ e \ i \ o \ â \ ê \ î \ ô \ u \rrbracket$. $\llbracket j \rrbracket$ is a semivowel. All other manifested grapheme phrases are consonants.

A plosive is any of $\llbracket p \ t \ d \ c \ g \ dt \ gc \rrbracket$. A fricative is any of $\llbracket f \ v \ b \ d \ s \ s \ h \ h \ p \cdot \ m \cdot \ t \cdot \ d \cdot \check{c} \cdot \ g \cdot \ vp \ vf \ d\check{b} \rrbracket$. A nasal is any of $\llbracket m \ n \ \eta \ mp \ nd \ \eta g \rrbracket$.

(Similar rules to the preceding, which will be referenced later, are defined for layer 1 graphemes.)

A word consists of one or more syllables, each of which has an onset, a nucleus and a coda. An onset consists of one of the following:

- nothing at all
- a single consonant
- a plosive or fricative plus $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ or $\llbracket l \rrbracket$
- a nasal that is an eclipsed letter plus $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ or $\llbracket l \rrbracket$
- any of $\llbracket cf \ c\check{p} \ cs \ c\check{s} \ gv \ g\check{d} \ tf \ dv \rrbracket$; that is, a plosive plus a fricative, of the same voicing, such that the plosive has a more retracted articulation than the fricative, counting dental consonants with alveolar consonants

A nucleus is an optional $\llbracket j \rrbracket$ plus a vowel, excluding any of $\llbracket ji \ ji \ ju \rrbracket$.

A coda is one of $\llbracket s \ r \ m \ n \ \eta \ b \ r\check{b} \ l \ t \ c \rrbracket$, or nothing at all.

$\llbracket h \rrbracket$ is forbidden word-initially.

Eclipsed letters occur only word-initially; a non-word-initial letter sequence that happen to look like an eclipsed letter is treated as its constituent consonants.

Doubled consonants and vowels are allowed.

Occasionally, $\langle rs \rangle$ might be found word-finally as a result of dissimilation between $\langle r\check{b} \rangle$ and $\langle \check{p}al \rangle$.

2.1.2 | Conversion from layer 0 to layer 1

The following changes are applied as a part of morphology. They occur only when the subsequence involved in a change (i.e. $\lambda\alpha\rho$) crosses a morpheme boundary but not a word boundary, so for instance, $\llbracket *@vavel \rrbracket$ becomes $\langle *@vavel \rangle$ instead of $\langle *@navel \rangle$. For clarity, we omit any $\llbracket - \rrbracket$ s from the rules below.

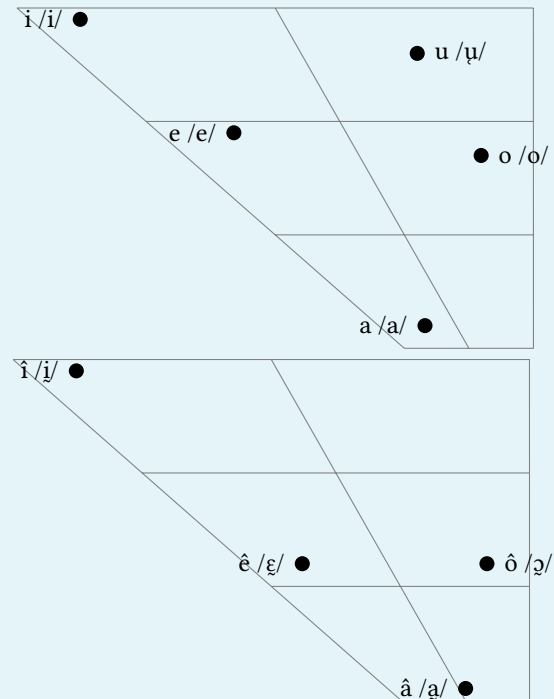
$$\begin{aligned} v &\rightarrow n & (\blacklozenge V[-creaky]\{v, m.\}) \\ \check{d} &\rightarrow \eta & (\blacklozenge V[-creaky]\{\check{d}, d.\}) \end{aligned}$$

2.1.3 | Letter numbering

Sometimes, an integer must be assigned to each letter. In this case, the assignment shown in table 2.3 is used. Note that numbers are not assigned fully sequentially. Furthermore, this function is valid only for layer 1 glyphs. It is theorised that the letter numbers were assigned in the following manner:

- The basic true letters inherited from *Necarasso Cryssesa* (i.e. those corresponding to $\langle c \ e \ n \ v \ o \ s \ r \ l \ m \ a \ f \ g \ p \ t \ i \ d \ h \rangle$) received sequential numbers from zero. The number of $\langle m \rangle$ was changed due to supersitions against the number eight.
- $\langle \eta \ b \ s \ l \ \check{c} \ \check{d} \rangle$ received numbers based on what letter pairs (or triplets in the case of $\langle \check{d} \rangle$) they were based on.

Figure 2.1: Vowel phonemes in Țarâp Crîp, as pronounced in the region 0 dialect.



- ⟨ê ô â⟩ were numbered as 256 + base glyph number.
- The other letters and the markers received sequential numbers after ⟨h⟩, skipping over 0x18.

2.2 | Layer 2

For letters not followed by ⟨·⟩, we use table 2.4.

For letters followed by ⟨·⟩, we use the left part of table 2.5 (see subsection 2.5.1). Note that ⟨·⟩ can appear only before one of ⟨p t d ċ c g m f v ð⟩.

The word-initial sequences listed in the right part of table 2.5 are treated specially (see subsection 2.5.2).

For digits, see section 7.2.

All other graphemes are ignored (at least in theory).

2.3 | Layer 3: Allophony

The following changes are made from layer 2 to layer 3:

Table 2.3: Letter numbering.

Letter	Hex	Dec	Letter	Hex	Dec	Letter	Hex	Dec
True letters								
c	0	0	l	7	7	j	6E	110
e	1	1	ł	77	119	i	F	15
n	2	2	m	20	32	d	10	16
ŋ	2B	43	a	9	9	ð	155	341
v	3	3	f	A	10	h	11	17
o	4	4	g	B	11	ħ	12	18
s	5	5	p	C	12	ê	101	257
þ	55	85	t	D	13	ô	104	260
š	5E	94	č	DE	222	â	109	265
r	6	6	î	E	14	u	13	19
Markers								
#	14	20	+*	16	22	*	19	25
+	15	21	@	17	23	&	1A	26

Table 2.4: Conversion of layer 1 glyphs to layer 2 phonemes.

Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 1	Layer 2
c	k	l	l	j	j
e	e	ł	ł	i	i
n	n	m	m	d	d
ŋ	ŋ	a	a	ð	ð
v	v	f	f	h	x
o	o	g	g	ħ	ɣ
s	s	p	p	ê	ɛ
þ	θ	t	t	ô	ɔ
š	ʃ	č	tʃ	â	ə
r	ɾ	î	i	u	u

Table 2.5: Conversion of lenited and eclipsed layer 1 glyphs to layer 2 phonemes.

Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 1	Layer 2
p·	f	vp	v
t·	θ	mp	m
d·	ð	dt	d
č·	ʃ	nd	n
c·	x	gc	g
g·	ɣ	ŋg	ŋ
m·	v	vf	v
f·	∅	ðþ	ð
v·	∅	łl	l
ð·	∅		

$$\begin{array}{ll}
k\theta \rightarrow x\widehat{\theta} & \\
\text{ɾ} \rightarrow \text{h} & (V[+creaky]\blacklozenge) \\
nC_1[+ve] \rightarrow pC_1[+pa] & \\
sʃ \rightarrow ʃ: & \\
C_1\{\text{ɹ}, \text{ɻ}\} \rightarrow w & (C_1V_1\blacklozenge) \\
l \rightarrow r & (V_1[+back]\blacklozenge V_2) \\
\theta \rightarrow \theta & (s\blacklozenge; \blacklozenge s)
\end{array}$$

Plosives in a coda are unreleased. All unvoiced plosives and affricates outside of a coda are aspirated.

2.3.1 | Diphthongs

Diphthongs are not phonemic in Njarâp Criþ, but they can be pronounced as a result of rapid speech as long as the second vowel is not stressed. The head particle <ai> and the interjection <hau> are almost always pronounced as diphthongs.

2.4 | Prosody

2.4.1 | Stress

Stress works as follows:

- Non-creaky syllables have priority over creaky syllables for stress. Only when all syllables of a word are creaky is a creaky syllable chosen.
- If the coda of the final syllable is not empty, nor is it /s/ or a nasal, then syllables are chosen in the order [ultimate → penultimate → antepenultimate → ... → initial].
- Otherwise, syllables are chosen in the order [penultimate → antepenultimate → ultimate → 4th-to-last → ... → initial].

However, the stress patterns of some frequent nouns are so ingrained that they fail to comply with the above rules when declined in the nominative singular. These exceptions are listed below.

Table 2.6: Irregularly stressed nouns. The stressed vowel is marked with an acute accent for brevity.

cádir	cfiþar	cjávor	éner	éleþ
nasénar	vándar	órol	ótatan	sénar
séríta	semán	rotón	méner	méðate
masóm	mjárel	áneliþ	antrélcor	arefá
áriga	féntor	gášida	tésel	tfélor
ípalar				

2.4.2 | Isochrony

The isochrony of *Ńarâþ Criþ* falls somewhere between syllable and mora timing, where:

- The body of a syllable is always 1 unit long.
- The coda of a syllable is between 0 and 1 unit long, with the hierarchy <t, c < m, n, ŋ < l, r < s, þ, rþ>.
- Codas are shortened after two consecutive vowels; for instance, the <l> in <mor-iel> is pronounced for less time than that in <mjarel>.

Stress timing is found in speech exhibiting anger (<asenam·ara>). This type of speech tends to exhibit vowel reduction.

2.5 | Mutations

Ńarâþ Criþ has two kinds of initial mutations: *lenition* (sometimes indicated with <◊>) and *eclipsis* (<◐>).

Neither kind of mutation has any effect on plosive-fricative onsets or any of [r l n ŋ h].

2.5.1 | Lenition

Lenition tends to turn plosives into fricatives and is indicated with a middle dot [·] where it occurs.

Table 2.7: Lenition.

Original	Lenited	
	Written	Pronounced
p	p·	f
t	t·	þ
d	d·	ð
č	č·	š
c	c·	Ø
g	g·	ħ
m	m·	v
f	f·	Ø
v	v·	Ø
ð	ð·	Ø

2.5.2 | Eclipsis

Eclipsis tends to add voice to voiceless consonants and change voiced stops into nasals. It is indicated by prefixing a consonant.

Table 2.8: Eclipsis.

Original	Eclipsed	
	Written	Pronounced
p <i>before i, e, u, î, ê</i>	vp	v
p <i>elsewhere</i>	mp	m
t	dt	d
d	nd	n
c	gc	g
g	ŋg	ŋ
f	vf	v
þ	ðþ	ð
l̥	ll̥	l
Ø	g	g

A prefixed consonant from eclipsis precedes any applicable markers: ⟨g@cîpnaeltes⟩.

2.6 | Narâp Crîp phonology in singing

In singing, some aspects of Narâp Crîp's phonology are altered:

- Creaky voicing is not realised. However, the distinction between creaky vowels and their normal counterparts can be preserved by different vowel qualities (except in ⟨î⟩ vs. ⟨i⟩) and somewhat by their effects on stress.
- In general, lyrics need not match the metre of the melody exactly in stress, although placing a creaky syllable in a stressed position is generally avoided.
- The end of a phrase receives final stress, even when it would otherwise occur elsewhere.
- Each syllable tends to be assigned to one note and vice versa, without considering its coda, although tailps sometimes are assigned to two notes.

2.7 | Loanwords

Almost all loanwords in Narâp Crîp are nouns.

Generally, when borrowing from languages that use the Cenvos script or a script related to it, and whose orthographies in the script in question do not deviate too far from Narâp Crîp usage, Narâp Crîp prefers to borrow the word graphemically rather than phonemically.

As a noun requires one of a predefined set of endings in order to be declinable, words that do not meet this criterion receive an echo vowel at the end. Usually, this is identical to the previous vowel.

2.8 | Collation

The true letters and the markers are collated in their respective order, except for ⟨&⟩, which is ignored. Lenited letters are treated as their respective base letters, except

Table 2.9: Numquotes in Njarâþ Crîþ.

Numquote	Meaning
B{}	Parenthesis (general)
1{}	List an alias of a referent mentioned by name
2{}	Surrounds a key-value list
3{}	Used for listing a key inside <2{}
4{}	Used for listing a value inside <2{}

when two words differ only by the presence or the absence of lenition marks, in which case the lenited variant is collated after the base letter: <saga>, <sag·a>, <sada>, <saħa>. Numerals are collated after <&>.

In a directory of personal names, entries are collated on surnames, with given names considered only when surnames are identical. It is also customary in headings to include the prefix up to and including the first true letter, such that, for instance, <+merlan #flirora> would be found under <+m>, and <*+*atsune *#micu> would be found under <*+*a>.

Ordered items can be labelled using numerals (starting from 0) or letters. In the latter case, only the letters <c e n v o s r l m a f g p t i i d h> are used.

2.9 | Numquotes

A digit immediately preceding text surrounded by quotation or grouping marks constitutes a *numquote*. The digit is usually not pronounced in this case. Numquotes are mainly used for secondary purposes that lack any dedicated punctuation.

3 | Syntax

3.1 | Overview

Ŋarâþ Crîþ requires verbs (present or implied) to come at the end of a clause¹. In addition, the topic usually precedes the focus. Contrastive foci are often moved either immediately after the topic (if any) or immediately before the verb.

A modifier precedes its antecedent, *unless*:

- it is part of a language name and the antecedent is ⟨ŋarâþ⟩, or
- it is a cardinal (as opposed to ordinal) numeral

in which case the modifier follows the antecedent. In any case, certain modifiers need not be adjacent to what it describes.

The order of modifiers on a noun is Dem > A > N > Num, where A is a modifier on a noun that is neither a demonstrative nor numeral.

3.2 | Relative clauses

Relative clauses precede the noun they modify (not necessarily adjacently). They can relativise only the nominative, accusative and dative arguments (which we shall call *core arguments*).

3.3 | Head and tail particles

Ŋarâþ Crîþ has both head and tail particles, which occur at the extremes of an independent clause phrase.

Absolute head particles (aheadps) appear at the beginning of an independent clause phrase:

- ⟨ai⟩ *but, however* is used to contrast the idea of the clause in question with that of an earlier one.
- ⟨ea⟩ *thus, therefore* is used to imply that the clause in question is the result of an earlier one.
- ⟨ven⟩ *alternatively* is used to contrast a clause with an earlier alternative.

¹With some exceptions that we will cover later.

Conjunct head particles (cheadps) appear at the beginning of an independent clause phrase, but if a so-clause is present, then it may occur at the start of the independent clause proper, immediately after the so-particle:

- ⟨ša⟩ has two functions: in an independent clause, it forms a question; in a subordinate clause, it indicates the subjunctive mood. It is placed at the beginning of a clause.
- ⟨le⟩, when at the beginning of a sentence, indicates an imperative or hortative verb.

The example below illustrates the difference between aheadps and cheadps:

- (1) a. *ša gar-on vað-iþ tfar-an ort-a so pelca*
 INT ride-ACC.SG receive-SER money-ACC.SG give-1SG if PR.1.INST.SG
mirt-os nels-as?
 play-DAT go-2SG
 ‘If I pay for the ride, then will you go to the play with me?’
- b. *gar-on vað-iþ tfar-an ort-a so ša pelca*
 ride-ACC.SG receive-SER money-ACC.SG give-1SG if INT PR.1.INST.SG
mirt-os nels-as?
 play-DAT go-2SG
- c. *ai gar-on vað-iþ tfar-an ort-a so pelca*
 but ride-ACC.SG receive-SER money-ACC.SG give-1SG if PR.1.INST.SG
mirt-os nels-as.
 play-DAT go-2SG
 ‘But if I pay for the ride, then you will go to the play with me.’
- d. ***gar-on vað-iþ tfar-an ort-a so ai pelca*
 ride-ACC.SG receive-SER money-ACC.SG give-1SG if but PR.1.INST.SG
mirt-os nels-as.
 play-DAT go-2SG

Tail particles (tailps) are used less often than head particles and often serve a pragmatic role. Omitting them can be seen as stoic. Prosodically, the final phoneme of a tail particle is often lengthened.

- ⟨šan⟩ indicates a tag question. It supplants the head particle ⟨ša⟩.
- ⟨þal⟩ is used to make assertions. When used with the imperative, it marks a stronger imperative. When this particle appears after a word ending in ⟨-þ⟩, then the ending and the particle dissimilate into ⟨-s tal⟩.
- ⟨se⟩ indicates a rhetorical question, or occasionally a mirative mood.
- ⟨da⟩ indicates an additional degree of politeness, especially with requests or commands.
- ⟨ler⟩ indicates a quotative assertion: ‘I said ~!’ This is identical to the nominative indirect quotative particle.
- ⟨viþca⟩ marks the conditional mood.

3.4 | Quotatives

Quotatives are followed by a particle that shows the case of the quotation in the sentence in which it is embedded:

Table 3.1: Quotative particles.

Case	Direċt	Indireċt
Nominative	ner	ler
Accusative	ne	reḡ
Dative	nes	res
Genitive	nel	ril
Locative-temporal	nos	raḡ
Ablative	nosa	raḡa
Allative	nola	ralḡa
Prolative	nona	ranḡa
Instrumental-comitative	noca	racḡa
Abessive	noḡa	raḡa
Semblative I	nic	ric
Semblative II	nit	ret

The direct particles are used for direct (verbatim) quotations, while the indirect particles indicate some sort of paraphrasing. Despite the semantics of the indirect quotation particles, they require the quotation to be wrapped in quotation marks as with the direct particles; this requirement does not apply to the use of ⟨ler⟩ as a tailp.

If a quotative lies immediately before a verb that it is an argument of, and the verb in question is related to speech or writing, then the particle may be omitted.

3.5 | Clitics

Maximum extent rule: Clitics attach to the endmost words that belong to the head phrase: on the first word belonging to the phrase for preclitics and on the last word belonging to the phrase for postclitics.

3.6 | Name order

Names are presented with the surname first, and the given name second.

3.7 | Placement of modifiers and hyperbaton

As mentioned earlier, most modifiers and determiners precede their heads.

The following pairs are required to occur adjacently to one another:

- an nominalising particle and an infinitive to be nominalised
- the target of an auxiliary verb and the auxiliary verb itself
- an adnominal postpositional phrase and the noun phrase it modifies

All other relationships need not occur adjacently; however, they may not span between different clauses.

Nearest head rule: A modifier that is not required to lie adjacent to its head modifies the nearest head that it could modify.

Hyperbaton is common even in everyday speech. The most common case thereof is a gap of one word:

- (2) *lor-en cpon-on pelč-aŋ lâr-jo fern-on*
 hair-GEN shoe-ACC.PL wear-REL.HUM.NOM,ACC cat-NOM.PL child-ACC.PL
derð-at vandar-o-b.
 disturb-INF leave_undone-3PL-PAST

‘The children in felt shoes were undisturbed by cats.’

Figure 3.1: Syntax tree of the sentence.

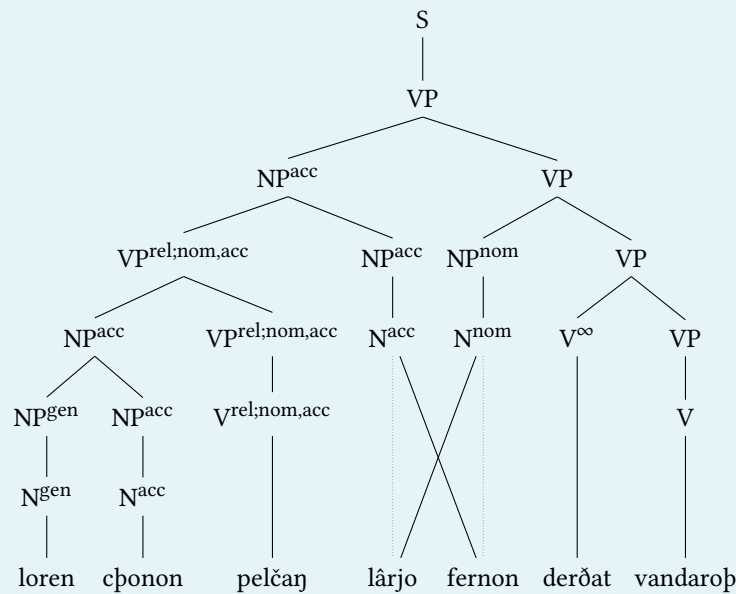
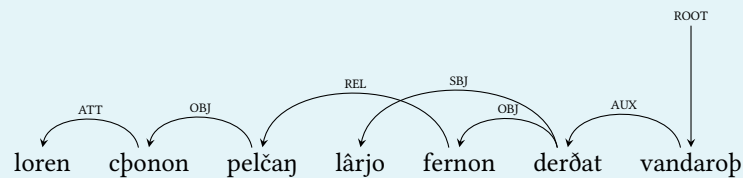


Figure 3.2: Dependency graph of the sentence.

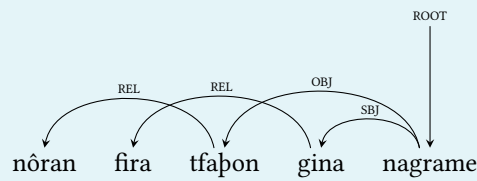


A ‘double crossing’ structure, in which two modifiers follow their heads in the same order, is also common:

- (3) *nôr-an* *fir-a* *tfap-on* *gin-a*
 small-REL.CEL.NOM,ACC thin-REL.CEL.NOM,NOM village-ACC snow-NOM
nagr-ame ...
 cover-and

‘The small village was painted by a thin layer of snow, (and...)’

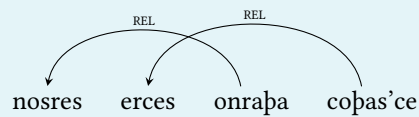
Figure 3.3: Dependency graph of the sentence.



As an exception to the nearest head rule, such a structure occurs in conjunctional phrases as well:

- (4) *nosr-es* *erc-es* *onr-aḫa* *coḫ-as='ce*
 deep-REL.CEL.NOM,LOC cold-REL.CEL.NOM,LOC cave-LOC lake-LOC=and
 ‘in the deep cave and the cold lake’

Figure 3.4: Dependency graph of the sentence.



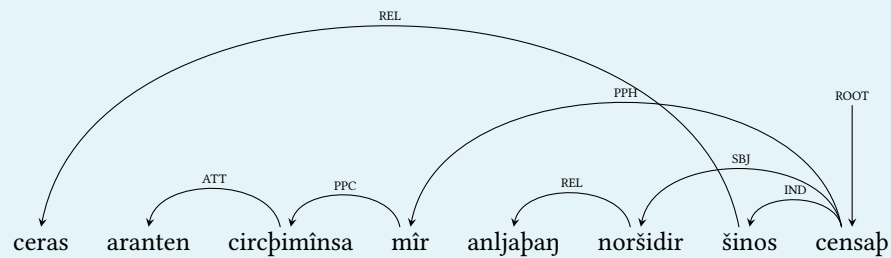
Note that in the sentence above, ⟨*erces*⟩ modifies ⟨*coḫas*⟩ instead of the nearer ⟨*onraḫa*⟩.

More distant separations are found as emphasis:

- (5) *cer-as* *arant-en* *cirḫim-însa* *mir* *anj-aḫaṇ*
 survive-REL.CEL.NOM,DAT long_time-GEN.SG battle-ABL.SG after hurt-REL.HUM.ACC,NOM
noršid-ir *šin-os* *cens-a-ḫ*
 warrior-NOM.SG all-DAT.SG equal-33SG-PAST

‘After the long battle, only the injured warrior remained.’

Figure 3.5: Dependency graph of the sentence.



In the sentence above, there is only one discontinuity, which jumps over five words. Such a gap emphasises the fact that the warrior was the only survivor.

3.8 | Clause structure

A sentence consists of one or more *independent clause phrases* (ICPs) separated by semicolons². An ICP is either a *special independent clause phrase* (sICP) or a *general independent clause phrase* (gICP). An sICP consists of an interjection or a noun in the dative case (where it is interpreted as a vocative).

The head of a gICP is an independent clause. Dependent clauses fall into one of the following types:

- *Relative clauses*, which modify nouns.
- *So-clauses*, which consist of what would be an independent clause plus a *so-particle* like ⟨so⟩ *if* or ⟨fose⟩ *because*. They modify another clause, independent or dependent.
- *Coördination clauses*, which indicate verb coördination. They also modify another clause, but they can bind to a target verb instead of its auxiliary. For instance, if the independent clause is ⟨gðenit nevlāt gere⟩ *it truly keeps on reproducing*, then a conjunction clause can bind to ⟨gðenit⟩, ⟨nevlāt⟩ or ⟨gere⟩, resulting in structural ambiguity that requires context to disambiguate.

Thus, the verb, if explicitly present, must be placed as follows:

1. In independent clauses, they must occur before the tail particle but no earlier.
2. In so-clauses, they must occur before the so-particle but no earlier.
3. In clauses that use special verb forms (i.e. relative and conjunction clauses), they occur before any other word belonging to the respective clause.

²As a result, the idea of a ‘sentence’ is not relevant to syntax, although it is to orthography, prosody and pragmatics.

Table 3.2: A list of interrogative pro-forms.

Pro-form	Part of speech	Gloss
pen	nc	what?, who?, something, someone
penna	nc	who?, someone
parja	nc	where?
meel	nt	which one?
nepit	vd	(S) does what?
mê	det	which?

3.8.1 | Independent clauses without verbs

An independent clause without verbs is interpreted as follows:

- If there is only one nominative argument, then the clause implies that the argument exists.
- If there is more than one nominative argument, then the clause implies that they are equal to each other.
- If there is a nominative and accusative argument, then the clause implies that the subject is an element or subset of the object.

When an independent clause without verbs is modified by a so-clause or a conjunction clause, then it is interpreted to have ellipsed the verb of the subordinate clause:

- (6) #moþr-a merc-os domsr-ime c-em='pe liintel-asor.
 (name)-NOM pig-DAT.PL raise-AND self-NOM=POSS.1 octopus-DAT.PL
 ‘#mopra takes care of their pigs and I (take care of) my octopi.’

3.9 | Questions

As mentioned earlier, questions usually require the cheadp <ša>.

3.9.1 | Yes-no questions

Neutral yes-no questions use <ša> and no other change.

A leading question expecting a positive answer uses the tailp <šan> (but not <ša>). There is no separate way to ask a leading question expecting a negative answer.

A yes-no question can be answered with <vil> (literally *one*) to agree with the question or <ces> (literally *zero*) to disagree with it.

3.9.2 | Wh-questions

Wh-questions are formed with <ša> plus an interrogative pronoun (such as <pen>, <parja> or <penna>), a noun phrase modified by the interrogative determiner <mê> or the pro-verb <nepit>. The questioned element stays in its original position.

The following elements can be questioned:

- all noun phrases that are arguments or adjuncts the main clause
- all complements of postpositional phrases that are adjuncts to the main clause
- genitives to noun phrases, if the entire noun phrase could be replaced with an interrogative pronoun
- the second element of commutative nominal coordinate structures and either element of noncommutative nominal coordinate structures, if the entire coordinate phrase could be replaced with an interrogative pronoun
- any verb in the main clause

Notes:

- An interrogative pronoun can be modified by a relative clause, restricting the domain of answers.
- It is possible to question more than one constituent in a sentence, in which case the order in which the answers are requested follows that in which the interrogative pronouns appear in the question.

Answers to questions are given using the same morphological form used by the question word.

3.10 | A (more) formal look at Ngarâp Crîp syntax

Will be done in 4v7-ts.

4 | Nouns

In Țarâp Crîp, nouns are declined for number and case. The base form of a noun does not have a word-final stop.

4.1 | Number

Țarâp Crîp has three numbers: singular, dual and plural.

4.2 | Case

Țarâp Crîp has 12 cases:

Table 4.1: Cases of Țarâp Crîp.

Name	Use
Nominative	The subject of a clause; also the citation form
Accusative	The direct object of a clause
Dative	The indirect object of a clause; also the most dominant case to use with adpositions
Genitive	Shows such things as possession, composition, description or apposition
Locational-temporal	locative and temporal ‘at X’, ‘on X’
Ablative	locative ‘from X’, temporal ‘since X’; can also be used with some adpositions; also indicates cause or origin
Allative	locative ‘to X’, temporal ‘until X’; can also be used with some adpositions
Prolative	locative ‘through X’, temporal ‘during, throughout X’; can also be used with some adpositions
Instrumental-comitative	‘with X’; used either for comitative or instrumental obliques. Not used for the ornative; the postposition <to> is used for that purpose.
Abessive	‘without X’; opposite of the instrumental-comitative. For ornatives, the postposition <nafo> is used instead.
Semblative I	‘like X in appearance’
Semblative II	‘like X in behaviour’. On a nominalised verb, ‘such that’ or ‘as though’.

The nominative, accusative, dative and genitive are considered *core cases*.

All dual and plural genitives of at least two syllables, or those that are identical to their singular forms, are eclipsed.

The non-core cases can act as adjuncts to verbs or nouns.

4.2.1 | The nominative, accusative and dative cases

These cases are used as core arguments to verbs (see section 5.1).

4.2.2 | The genitive case

In *Narâp Crîp*, the genitive case can show the following:

- Possession: <noršidin ercjor> *the warrior's shield*
- Composition: <cinâlel tfara> *a copper coin*
- Description: <ceen ercjor> *a red shield* (in this case, the relative form of a verb can also be used: <cenþos ercjor>)
- Apposition: <@crîpjen ñarên ñarâp crîp> *Narâp Crîp, the language of Crîpja*

When referring to written works, the genitive case (as well as the similar possessive construction) refers to the author of the work in question: <#vanašin vrêma> *a book by #vanaši*. In this case, possession in general uses the locative case: <#vanošis vrêma> *a book that #vanaši has*.

4.2.3 | The ablative case

The ablative case shows the source or origin of an action in time or space. It also indicates cause: <as gevrit> *because of the blowing*. The ablative also shows the origin of a noun: <@varjoesa arnac> *(two) men from @variel*.

4.2.4 | The instrumental-comitative and abessive cases

These are generally not used for the ornative or its opposite, except in some fixed idioms such as <þjag-enčon> *nameless, anonymous*.

4.3 | Noun class

Narâp Crîp also has three noun classes: *celestial*, *terrestrial* and *human*. The human class includes nouns that refer to humans (or other sapient entities). Most nouns in the terrestrial class end in one of [-os -or -om -on -onj -or -el], while most in the celestial class do not.

Names of people are always of the human class, even if they come from words of some other class.

4.4 | Noun declensions

The following sections apply mainly to nouns of more than one syllable. Some declensions are changed for monosyllabic words.

4.4.1 | Declensions of nouns ending in vowels (V-nouns)

Nouns whose base forms end in vowels (*V-nouns*) have three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular <mêra> *poison* has also the locational-temporal singular <môras> and the semblative I singular <mêlic>. Call the final vowel of such a noun, plus a preceding [j] if any, its *thematic vowel*, from which are derived three other vowels as such:

Table 4.2: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel.

Thematic (0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
a	o	e	o
e	o	i	i
i	jo	i	i
o	o	e	i
u	u	o	i
ja	jo	je	jo
je	jo	i	i
jo	jo	je	i

Hereafter, we use the numerals 0 – 3 to denote the thematic vowel and its derivatives¹.

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-0] and [-0s], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-ic], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L] and [S], respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.3: Declensions for V-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0	N0c	N1
Accusative	N0n	N0ŋ	N1n
Dative	N0s	N0ci	N1s
Genitive	N2n	N2c	N3n
Locative-temporal	L0s	L2sac	L1s
Ablative	L2sa	L2sac	L2ŝta
Allative	L2la	L2lac	L2lta
Prolative	L2na	L2nac	L1na
Instrumental-comitative	L2ca	L2hac	L2ĉta
Abessive	L2pa	L2pac	L3pa
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Sicpi
Semblative II	Sit	Sicĉ0	S2t

Declension works analogously when the thematic vowel is creaky; in this case, the derivatives thereof are creaky as well, but no other vowels become creaky as a result.

¹This should not be confused with actual digits.

→ Deriving the principal parts

The other two principal parts can be derived from the nominative singular form systematically for most V-nouns.

The stem of the L form in most cases is that of the N form except for the last vowel (including the optional [j]). If the last vowel of the N form in this case is found in column 0 of table 4.2, then the last vowel of the L form is found in column 1 of the same row. The last vowel of the N form is creaky iff the last vowel of the L form is creaky.

The stem of the S form in most cases is that of the N form except for the consonants after the last vowel, which we hereafter call the *bridge*. All instances of [r] in the bridge are replaced with [l], except those that follow one of [a o â ô] and precede a consonant. In addition, if the bridge is one of [t st s] (exactly), then it becomes [d]; similarly, if it is one of [p rp lp] (exactly), then it becomes [ð].

The L and S forms are explicitly listed for nouns that do not follow the above rules.

4.4.2 | Nouns that end in a vowel other than [o], plus [s] (AS-nouns)

In old versions of Necarasso Cryssesa, nouns ending in [-os], [-on], [-or] or [-el] acted specially; thus, the cases when nouns end in [-s] or a nasal also depend on whether the preceding vowel is [-o].

We cover the case when the final vowel is not [o]; we call such nouns *AS-nouns*. The approach is similar: there are three principal parts for instance, the nominative singular <erlas> *gold* has also the locational-temporal singular <orlapa> and the semblative I singular <ellic>. We define a thematic vowel as usual, except we define seven derivatives instead of three:

Table 4.4: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for AS-nouns.

Thematic (0)	(0')	(1)	(1')	(2)	(2')	(3)	(3')
a	a	o	e	e	e	o	e
e	a	o	e	i	i	i	i
i	i	jo	ja	i	i	i	i
u	i	u	u	o	e	i	i
ja	ja	jo	e	je	e	jo	e
je	ja	jo	e	i	i	i	i

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-os] and [-oþo], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-ic], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L] and [S], respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.5: Declensions for AS-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0s	N0c	N1
Accusative	N0n	N0ŋ	N1'n
Dative	N0þa	N0sci	N1þ
Genitive	N2'n	N2c	N3'n

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Locative-temporal	L0p0	L0s0'c	L1p
Ablative	L0p0	L0s0	L2s0
Allative	L0l0	L0l0'c	L2l0
Prolative	L0sn0	L0sn0'c	L1'sn0
Instrumental-comitative	L0cp0	L0cp0'c	L1cp0
Abessive	L2ð0	L2ð0c	L3ða
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Sicpi
Semblative II	Sis	Sišt0	S2't

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns.

4.4.3 | Nouns that end in a vowel other than [o], plus a nasal (AN-nouns)

As usual, we have the three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular [rel-ten] (mišt) corresponds to the locative-temporal singular [riltes] and the semblative I singular [reltiŋ]. We define a thematic vowel and six derivatives as such:

Table 4.6: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for AN-nouns.

Thematic (0)	(1)	(1')	(2)	(2')	(3)	(3')
a	o	e	e	e	o	e
e	i	i	i	i	i	i
i	jo	ja	i	i	i	i
u	u	e	o	e	i	i
ja	jo	e	je	e	jo	e
je	i	i	i	i	i	i

We additionally denote the nasal in question as [ñ].

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-0ñ] and [-0s], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-iŋ], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L] and [S], respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.7: Declensions for AN-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0ñ	N0c	N1'ñ
Accusative	Nañ0n	N0ŋ	Nañ1'n
Dative	N0s	N0ci	N1's
Genitive	N2'r	N2ri	N3'r
Locative-temporal	L0s	L0saŋ	L1's
Ablative	L0nsa	L0nsac	L1'nsa
Allative	L0la	L0lac	L1'la
Prolative	L0na	L0nac	L1'na

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Instrumental-comitative	L0ŋa	L0ŋac	L1'ŋa
Abessive	L2nɓa	L2nɓac	L3nɓa
Semblative I	Sin	Sic	Sinɓi
Semblative II	Sit	Sint0	S2't

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns.

4.4.4 | Nouns that end in a vowel other than [o], plus [r] (AR-nouns)

As usual, we have the three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular <cfɪɓar> (leaf) corresponds to the locative-temporal singular <cfɪɓas> and the semblative I singular <cfɪðic>. We define a thematic vowel and six derivatives as in 4.4 (excluding 0').

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-0r] and [-0s], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-ic], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L] and [S], respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.8: Declensions for AR-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0r	N0c	N1
Accusative	N0n	N0ŋ	N1'n
Dative	N0s	N0ci	N1's
Genitive	N2'n	N2ci	N3'n
Locative-temporal	L0s	L0sac	L1's
Ablative	L0rsa	L0rsac	L1'rsa
Allative	L0ra	L0rac	L1'ra
Prolative	L0rna	L0rna	L1'rna
Instrumental-comitative	L0ca	L0cac	L1'ca
Abessive	L2'rɓa	L2'rɓac	L3'rɓa
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Sicɓi
Semblative II	Sir	Sirc0	S2't

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns.

4.4.5 | Nouns that end in a vowel plus [p] (P-nouns)

As usual, we have the three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular <crɪɓ> (forest) corresponds to the locative-temporal singular <crɪɓas> and the semblative I singular <clɪɓic>. We define a thematic vowel and three derivatives as in 4.2.

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-0ɓ] and [-0ɓas], respectively. The semblative I

singular form always ends in $\llbracket\text{-ic}\rrbracket$, regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as $\llbracket\text{N}\rrbracket$, $\llbracket\text{L}\rrbracket$ and $\llbracket\text{S}\rrbracket$, respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.9: Declensions for \mathfrak{p} -nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0 \mathfrak{p}	N0c	N1 \mathfrak{p}
Accusative	N0n	N0 η	N1n
Dative	N0 \mathfrak{p} as	N0c \mathfrak{p} i	N1 \mathfrak{p} as
Genitive	N2n	N2c	N3n
Locative-temporal	L0 \mathfrak{p} as	L0 \mathfrak{p} ac	L1 \mathfrak{p} as
Ablative	L0 \mathfrak{p} as	L0c \mathfrak{p} as	L1 \mathfrak{p} as
Allative	L0r \mathfrak{p} a	L0r \mathfrak{p} ac	L2r \mathfrak{p} a
Prolative	L0n \mathfrak{p} a	L0n \mathfrak{p} ac	L2n \mathfrak{p} a
Instrumental-comitative	L0c \mathfrak{p} a	L0c \mathfrak{p} ac	L1c \mathfrak{p} a
Abessive	L2 \mathfrak{p} a	L2 \mathfrak{p} ac	L3 \mathfrak{p} a
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Sic \mathfrak{p} i
Semblative II	Si \mathfrak{p}	Sic \mathfrak{p} 0	S2t

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns (although $\langle\text{cri}\mathfrak{p}\rangle$ isn't regular this way).

4.4.6 | Nouns that end in a vowel plus $\llbracket\text{r}\mathfrak{p}\rrbracket$ ($\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{p}$ -nouns)

As usual, we have the three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular $\langle\text{flar}\mathfrak{p}\rangle$ (metal) corresponds to the locative-temporal singular $\langle\text{flar}\mathfrak{p}$ as \rangle and the semblative I singular $\langle\text{flal}\mathfrak{p}$ ic \rangle . We define a thematic vowel and three derivatives as in 4.2.

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in $\llbracket\text{-0r}\mathfrak{p}\rrbracket$ and $\llbracket\text{-0r}\mathfrak{p}$ as \rrbracket , respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in $\llbracket\text{-ic}\rrbracket$, regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as $\llbracket\text{N}\rrbracket$, $\llbracket\text{L}\rrbracket$ and $\llbracket\text{S}\rrbracket$, respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.10: Declensions for $\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{p}$ -nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0r \mathfrak{p}	N0c	N1r \mathfrak{p}
Accusative	N0n	N0 η	N1n
Dative	N0r \mathfrak{p} as	N0rc \mathfrak{p} i	N1r \mathfrak{p} as
Genitive	N2r	N2cir	N3r
Locative-temporal	L0r \mathfrak{p} as	L0r \mathfrak{p} ac	L1r \mathfrak{p} as
Ablative	L0r \mathfrak{p} as	L0rc \mathfrak{p} as	L1r \mathfrak{p} as
Allative	L0l \mathfrak{p} a	L0l \mathfrak{p} ac	L2l \mathfrak{p} a
Prolative	L0n \mathfrak{p} a	L0n \mathfrak{p} ac	L2n \mathfrak{p} a
Instrumental-comitative	L0rc \mathfrak{p} a	L0rc \mathfrak{p} ac	L1rc \mathfrak{p} a
Abessive	L2r \mathfrak{p} a	L2r \mathfrak{p} ac	L3r \mathfrak{p} a

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Sirc̥pi
Semblative II	Sir̥p	Sirc̥p0	S2r

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns (although ⟨flar̥p⟩ isn't regular this way).

4.4.7 | Nouns that end in a vowel other than [e], plus [l] (IL-nouns)

As usual, we have the three principal forms; for instance, the nominative singular ⟨trešil⟩ (park) corresponds to the locative-temporal singular ⟨trošis⟩ and the semblative I singular ⟨tlešic⟩. We define a thematic vowel and eight derivatives as such:

Table 4.11: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for IL-nouns.

Thematic (0)	(0*)	(1)	(1')	(1*)	(2)	(2')	(3')	(3*)
a	a	o	o	e	e	i	o	e
o	e	o	o	e	jo	o	o	e
i	i	jo	i	i	i	i	i	i
u	e	e	i	e	o	o	i	e
ja	ja	jo	i	e	je	i	o	je
jo	je	i	i	i	jo	i	i	je

The nominative singular and the locational-temporal singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-0l] and [-0*s], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-ic], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L] and [S], respectively.

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.12: Declensions for IL-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0l	N0c	N1'l
Accusative	N0*n	N0*ŋ	N1*n
Dative	N0*s	N0lci	N1*s
Genitive	N3*r	N2cir	N3*r
Locative-temporal	L0*s	L0sac	L1*s
Ablative	L0ła	L0łac	L1*rła
Allative	L0la	L0lac	L1*łta
Prolative	L0lna	L0lna	L1'lna
Instrumental-comitative	L0lc̥pa	L0lc̥pac	L1'lc̥pa
Abessive	L2'łpa	L2'łpac	L3'łpa
Semblative I	Sic	Sic	Silc̥pi
Semblative II	Sil	Silc0	S2'l

The L and S forms can be derived from the N form in a similar way as with V-nouns.

4.4.8 | Nouns that end in [os] (OS-nouns)

Unlike other noun forms, OS-nouns have four principal parts: in addition to the N, L and S forms, they also have an *I form*. For instance, the nominative singular (N) ⟨matos⟩ *birch* gives the locative singular (L) ⟨motos⟩, the instrumental-comitative singular (I) ⟨cjamatos⟩ and the semblative I singular (S) ⟨madoc⟩. Here, the thematic vowel is either [o] or [ô], but we define one and its derivatives anyway to avoid making two tables:

Table 4.13: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for OS-nouns.

Thematic (0)	(1)
o	e
ô	ê

(From now on, we exclude any [j] from the principal vowel and opt to assign it to the stem instead.)

The nominative singular, the locational-temporal singular and the instrumental-comitative singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – all of them end in [-os]. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-oc], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L], [I] and [S], respectively. (The stem for the I form excludes the [cja-] prefix.)

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.14: Declensions for OS-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0s	N0c	N0r
Accusative	N0n	N0ŋ	N0n0r
Dative	Nas0s	Nas0c	Nas0r
Genitive	N1l	Nac1l	Ni1l
Locative-temporal	L0s	L0sac	L0r
Ablative	L0sa	L0sac	L0ra
Allative	L0la	L0lac	L0rla
Prolative	L0na	L0na	L0rna
Instrumental-comitative	cjaI0s	cjaI0c	cjaI0r
Abessive	þja○I0s	þja○I0c	þja○I0r
Semblative I	Soc	Soc	Socþe
Semblative II	Sot	Soc̣t0s	S0t

→ Deriving the I form

The stem of the I form of a noun is usually identical to that of the N form but with the initial onset voiced if possible. ([p] is voiced to [v].)

4.4.9 | Nouns that end in [or] (OR-nouns)

Likewise, OR-nouns have four principal parts; for instance, the nominative singular (N) ⟨tesnor⟩ *chain* gives the locative singular (L) ⟨tosnos⟩, the instrumental-comitative

singular (I) ⟨cjadesnor⟩ and the semblative I singular (S) ⟨ternoc⟩. Here, the thematic vowel is either [o] or [ô], but we define one and its derivatives as in table 4.13.

The nominative singular, the locational-temporal singular and the instrumental-comitative singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-Or], [-Os] and [-Or], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-oc], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L], [I] and [S], respectively. (As usual, the stem for the I form excludes the [cja-] prefix.)

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.15: Declensions for OR-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0r	N0c	N0s
Accusative	N0n	N0ŋ	N0n0s
Dative	Nas0r	Nas0c	Nas0s
Genitive	N1l	Nac1l	Ni1l
Locative-temporal	L0s	L1sac	L0r
Ablative	L0ra	L1sac	L1sa
Allative	L1la	L1lac	L1lsa
Prolative	L0na	L0na	L0nsa
Instrumental-comitative	cjaI0r	cjaI0c	cjaI0s
Abessive	þja○I0r	þja○I0c	þja○I0s
Semblative I	Soc	Soc	Socþe
Semblative II	Sot	Soct0s	S0t

4.4.10 | Nouns that end in [o] plus a nasal (ON-nouns)

Likewise, ON-nouns have four principal parts; for instance, the nominative singular (N) ⟨cenčon⟩ *name* gives the locative singular (L) ⟨cončos⟩, the instrumental-comitative singular (I) ⟨cjaginčos⟩ and the semblative I singular (S) ⟨cenčoc⟩. Here, the thematic vowel is either [o] or [ô], but we define one and its derivatives as in table 4.13.

The nominative singular, the locational-temporal singular and the instrumental-comitative singular forms depend on the thematic vowel – they end in [-On], [-Os] and [-On], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-oc], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [L], [I] and [S], respectively. (As usual, the stem for the I form excludes the [cja-] prefix.)

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.16: Declensions for ON-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0ñ	N0ŋ	N0r
Accusative	Nan0ñ	Nan0ŋ	Nan0r
Dative	N0s	Nas0c	Nas0r
Genitive	N1l	Nac1l	Ni1l
Locative-temporal	L0s	L0sac	L0r
Ablative	L1sa	L1sac	L0ra
Allative	L1la	L1lac	L0rla

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Prolative	L0na	L0na	L0rna
Instrumental-comitative	cjaI0ñ	cjaI0c	cjaI0r
Abessive	þja○I0ñ	þja○I0c	þja○I0r
Semblative I	Soc	Soc	Socþe
Semblative II	Sot	Soct0s	S0t

4.4.11 | Nouns that end in [el] (EL-nouns)

Finally, nouns that end in [el] (*EL-nouns*) have *six* principal forms (with an example):

- The nominative singular form: <cerel> *sunset*
- The accusative singular form: <cjeren>
- The genitive singular form: <cirjel>
- The locative-temporal singular form: <çþaros>
- The instrumental-comitative singular form: <cjaŋerel>
- The semblative I singular form: <celoc>

Here, the thematic vowel is either [e] or [ê], but we define one and its derivatives anyway to avoid making two tables:

Table 4.17: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for EL-nouns.

Thematic (0)	(1)
e	o
ê	ô

The first five forms end in [-0l], [-0n], [-0l], [-1s] and [-0l], respectively. The semblative I singular form always ends in [-oc], regardless of the thematic vowel. We denote the stems of these forms as [N], [A], [G], [L], [I] and [S], respectively. (As usual, the stem for the I form excludes the [cja-] prefix.)

Thus, the declensions for such nouns are as follows:

Table 4.18: Declensions for EL-nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	N0l	N1c	Ni0l
Accusative	A0n	A1c	A1n
Dative	A1s	A1ci	N1s
Genitive	G0l	Nac0l	G1l
Locative-temporal	L1s	L1sac	L1r
Ablative	L0sa	L0sac	L0rþa
Allative	L0la	L0lac	L0rla
Prolative	L1na	L1na	L1rna
Instrumental-comitative	cjaI0l	cjaI1c	cjaI1r

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Abessive	þja○I0l	þja○I1c	þja○I1r
Semblative I	Soc	Soc	Socþe
Semblative II	Sot	Soct1s	S1t

If the G stem ends with a vowel, then the genitive plural is instead [[Gš0l]].

→ Deriving the principal parts of EL-nouns

The principal parts of EL-nouns tend follow a pattern:

- The A stem is the same as the N stem, except that the first syllable of the A stem has a [j] in its nucleus iff that of the N stem does not, and the vowel is not [i] or [i̥].
- The G stem is the same as the N stem, except that:
 - the last vowel of the stem is changed; if the original vowel (plus possibly [j]) is found in column 0 of table 4.6, then the new vowel is in column 1 of the same row; if the original vowel is [o] or [jo], then it is changed to [a] or [ja], respectively,
 - and if there is not already a [j] anywhere in the stem, one is added.
- The L, I and S stems are derived in the same way as OS-, OR- or ON-nouns.

Even then, EL-nouns are more likely than other classes to have one or more irregular principal parts.

4.4.12 | Monosyllabic nouns

Monosyllabic nouns have different declensions for the core cases:

Table 4.19: The declension of monosyllabic nouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nominative	-	-	-or/-ar (1)
Accusative	-on/-en/-an/-in (2)	-os/-as (1)	-os/-as (1)
Dative	-a	-ac	-o
Genitive	-i	-ic	-ir

In the cells marked (1), the suffixes with [-o-] are used for terrestrial nouns and those with [-a-] for all other nouns. For the accusative singular form (cell (2)), [-on] is used for all terrestrial nouns. For other nouns, the sum of the letter numbers of the nominative singular form modulo 3 is computed and used as an index to (-en, -an, -in).

4.4.13 | The semblative clitic

Sometimes, the clitic <=’til> might be found on semblative I or II nouns, especially in order to fill syllables or distinguish them from similar or identical forms in other cases.

4.4.14 | Other irregular nouns

⟨anelip⟩ *year* has the locative singular form ⟨anolðas⟩. Similar patterns occur with nouns ending in ⟨anelip⟩.

The locative singular form of ⟨ðên⟩ sometimes occurs as ⟨ðêþê⟩ instead of the regular ⟨ðês⟩.

4.5 | Pronouns

Various types of pronouns have different restrictions on which modifiers they can accept (table 4.20). See *Theoretical Nārâþ Crîþ Syntax* for theoretical analysis.

Head type	Dem	Num	A	(Restr)	Has NUM?
Noun	✓	✓	✓	Both	Y
Emphatic pronoun	✓	✓	(1)	NR	Y
Proper noun	✓	✓?	(1)	NR	usually sg
Demonstrative pronoun	*	✓	✓	Both	Y
Interrogative pronoun	*	✓	✓	R	N
Quantifier	*	✓	✓	R	N
Ordinary personal pronoun	*	✓	(1)	NR	Y
Clusive pronoun	*	✓	(1)	NR	DU/PL
Reflexive pronoun	(2)	*	(1)	NR	Y

Table 4.20: Summary of noun phrase heads and acceptable dependents.

✓ grammatical

✓? grammatical but rare

* ungrammatical

(1) only for those not denoting ownership or association

(2) no ⟨mê⟩ ‘which’

(Restr): R = restrictive, NR = non-restrictive, Both = both restrictive and non-restrictive A are grammatical

Source: *Theoretical Nārâþ Crîþ Syntax*

4.5.1 | Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are defective: they are missing the nominative, accusative, dative and genitive cases. The first three of these are covered by verb conjugations; the last is covered by possessive clitics. Thus the pronoun declensions are as follow:

Table 4.21: Declensions for first-person pronouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Locative-temporal	pelas	pelsac	pelir
Ablative	pelsa	pelsac	pelra
Allative	pela	pelac	pelar
Prolative	pelna	pelnac	pelnar
Instrumental-comitative	pelca	pelcac	pelcar
Abessive	pilþa	pilþac	pilþar

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Semblative I	pec	pec	pic
Semblative II	pjot	pjoċte	pjet

Table 4.22: Declensions for second-person pronouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Locative-temporal	olas	olsac	oler
Ablative	olsa	olsac	olra
Allative	osa	osac	osar
Prolative	ona	onac	onar
Instrumental-comitative	olca	olcac	olcar
Abessive	eċa	eċac	eċar
Semblative I	oc	oc	ac
Semblative II	cet	cete	cet

Table 4.23: Declensions for third-person pronouns.

Case \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
Locative-temporal	os	osac	or
Ablative	ersa	ersac	ersa
Allative	ola	olac	orla
Prolative	erna	ernac	irna
Instrumental-comitative	cjos	cjoc	cjor
Abessive	irċa	irċac	irċar
Semblative I	atoc	atoc	ocċe
Semblative II	atir	irce	adit

All personal pronouns are treated as if they were in the celestial gender.

Personal pronouns belong to the syntactic category *p*, whose instances avoid manifesting as free morphemes. They manifest in the following ways, ordered from the most to least preferable:

- Fused with a coordinating conjunction if found as the left element
- In an inflected preposition governing the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative or sometimes locative case
- As an object affix on the verb if in the accusative or dative case
- As a possessive postclitic if in the genitive case, or in the nominative case of a nominalised verb phrase
- Omitted if inferrable from the subject affix on a finite verb form
- As an independent form when in a non-core case
- Homophonic with the emphatic pronouns (see below)

4.5.2 | Similar pronouns

Ŋarâḅ Crîḅ has a number of pronouns that are not in *p* but cover a similar semantic field as personal pronouns.

Emphatic pronouns, which are used for marking focus, are formed from the noun <cem> *self* plus the appropriate possessive affix; such pronouns are not in *p* and do have forms for all cases and numbers. (Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns also use <cem>, but without any possessive affix.)

There are also explicit inclusive and exclusive forms for the first person (*clusive pronouns*); they are <ceva> and <cela>, respectively, and they are always used with the dual or plural numbers. The clusive pronouns are not personal pronouns in the syntactic sense: they are not in *p*, and they have declensions for all cases and are thus not defective.

In analyses of literature, the first person is used not to refer to the writer of an analysis, but rather the author or protagonist of the work. The two senses are sometimes disambiguated in writing with the subscript numerals <₀> and <₁>, respectively.

4.5.3 | Demonstrative pronouns and determiners

Demonstratives (shown in table 4.24) have a two-way distance contrast in Ŋarâḅ Crîḅ.

Table 4.24: Demonstratives in Ŋarâḅ Crîḅ.

	Proximal	Distal
Adjective (celestial or human)	lê●	tê●
Adjective (terrestrial)	el	om
Noun (inanimate) + declensions	ela	emta
Noun (animate) + declensions	eḷan	emtan
Noun (location)	elgren* ‘here’	emgren* ‘there’
Noun (time)	endir; ina ‘now’	–
Verb	ḥelit ‘do this’	–

Note that <lê> and <tê> each triggers an eclipsis in the noun it modifies if it lies immediately after the adjective: <lê gcepa> *this lake*. In the same environment, if the head noun is celestial, contains at least two syllables and starts with <s> or <š> immediately followed by a vowel, but not <si->, then the initial consonant changes to <č>: <šimeḅ> *end* → <lê čimeḅ> *this end*. The demonstrative determiners occur before any genitives modifying their heads.

<endir> is more formal than <ina>. The animate pronouns <eḷan> and <emtan> are generally used only in formal language; colloquially, the inanimate pronouns are used for both inanimate and animate referents.

<elgren> and <emgren> are not declined by number (being treated as always singular in declension), and they have irregular declensions in some forms (table 4.25).

4.5.4 | Reflexive or reciprocal pronouns

The pronoun <cem> (invariable, with no possessive affix) is used as a reflexive and reciprocal pronoun.

- If there is a quantifier in the clause, <cem> refers to the innermost one.

Table 4.25: Irregular declensions of demonstratives.

Nominative	elgren	emgren
Locative-temporal	eši	eči
Ablative	esa	eta
Allative	eła	elta
Prolative	ensa	enta
Instrumental-comitative	esaŋ	etaŋ
Abessive	eþa	eða
Semblative I	elsic	eltic

- In a relative clause, ⟨cem⟩ refers to the head of the clause.
- In other clauses, it can refer to an argument mentioned earlier in the clause (⟨lâri cemen cînta⟩ or ⟨lârin cem cînta⟩ *the cat hits itself*, but not *⟨cemen lâri cînta⟩ or *⟨cem lârin cînta⟩). The reflexive pronoun most commonly refers to the nominative argument, with references to accusative or dative arguments being rarer. Referring to adjuncts is unattested.
- If no suitable argument exists (including when the clause is imperative), then the referent defaults to the subject of the clause: ⟨cemen cînta⟩ *it hits itself*.

4.5.5 | Interrogative pronouns

Some interrogative pronouns can also be used as existential indefinite pronouns.

Table 4.26: Interrogative pro-forms.

Pronoun	Gloss
pen	what, who, something, someone
penna	who, someone
parja	where
nepit	(S) does what?

Modifying an interrogative pronoun with the genitive form of itself adds emphasis: e.g. ⟨pena pen⟩ *what in the world*.

Modifying an interrogative pronoun with ⟨šinen⟩ (genitive of ⟨šino⟩ *all*) indicates that an exhaustive answer is wanted.

The determiner ⟨mê⟩ *which* is also used.

4.6 | Modifiers

The following categories can act as modifiers to noun phrases:

- A noun phrase in either the genitive or a non-core case (section 4.2)
- A pronominal possessive clitic with an optional possessor (section 4.7)

- The demonstrative determiners (<lê>, <tê>, <el>, <om>; subsection 4.5.3) or the interrogative determiner (<mê>; subsection 4.5.5), as well as other determiners (<mel>, <dan>, <pep>)
- Relative clauses (section 5.2.3)
- Numerals (chapter 7), as well as the indefinite numeral <met> (section 7.3)

Analysis in *Theoretical Njârâp Criþ Syntax* indicates that the structure of the noun phrase is most likely [Det [[A [N]] Num]] (or [Det [Num [A [N]]]]) in the case of an indefinite numeral), where A includes genitives, possessive clitics and relative clauses. However, a prosodically large A can be and often is moved before a Det:

- (7) a. *cermj-ôr gor-aþa lê lâ-r-i.*
 dog-NOM.SG avoid-REL.CEL.ACC,NOM this.CEL cat-NOM.SG
 ‘This cat that the dog avoids [is here].’
- b. *šin-en cont-os mjoł-es sêna vid-ot*
 all-GEN morning-LOC.SG grass-LOC.SG above stone-SEMBL.II.SG
rilþ-a lê lâ-r-i.
 rešt-REL.CEL.NOM,NOM this.CEL cat-NOM.SG
 ‘This cat that sleeps on top of the grass every morning like a rock [is here].’
- c. ?? *lê šin-en cont-os mjoł-es sêna vid-ot*
 this.CEL all-GEN morning-LOC.SG grass-LOC.SG above stone-SEMBL.II.SG
rilþ-a lâ-r-i.
 rešt-REL.CEL.NOM,NOM cat-NOM.SG
 ‘This cat that sleeps on top of the grass every morning like a rock [is here].’

4.7 | The possessive construction

In addition to the genitive case, Njârâp Criþ allows the possessive construction, which – as the name indicates – is used to show possession. Using this construction for other uses of the genitive case, such as composition or apposition, is considered awkward.

Both the possessor and the possessee receive a clitic. The case of the possessor is the same as that of the possessee. The possessor receives the clitic <=þ> if it ends in a vowel or <r>, or <=’ep> otherwise; the possessee receives the clitic <=’c> if it ends in a vowel, or <=’ac> otherwise:

- (8) *nav-a=’þ cenč-on=’ac*
 person-NOM.SG=POSSESSOR name-NOM.SG=POSS.3
 ‘the person’s name’

While the possessor and the possessee will usually be adjacent to one another, this is not a hard requirement.

It is also possible to mark a first-, second- or third-person possessor implicitly using the clitics <=’pe>, <=’ve> or <=’(a)c>, respectively:

- (9) *treš-il=’pe*
 garden-NOM.SG=POSS.1
 ‘my garden’

A particular use of a possessive is employed to ‘negate’ a noun phrase. The noun <alip> is used as the possessee, with the lexical noun phrase appearing as the possessor:

- (10) *en-er=’ep* *al-ip=’ac.*
 tree-NOM.SG=POSSESSOR other_than-NOM.SG=POSS.3
 ‘There is something other than a tree.’

Note that the genitive construction cannot be used in this situation:

- (11) ***en-in* *al-ip.*
 tree-GEN.SG other_than-NOM.SG

4.8 | The zero genitive

Sometimes, it is possible to form a sort of genitive that lacks any explicit genitive or possessive marking. In both of the following cases, the head occurs before the dependent.

The zero genitive of the first kind consists of two nouns and is mainly used for names of languages (consisting of <ḡarâp> followed by another noun), but it is also used in a closed class of expressions and names (e.g. <cfîḡar mēra> *poison ivy*; <#{ardan eltes}>). Both nouns are declined in the same case and number. The head and the dependent must be adjacent in this kind.

The zero genitive of the second kind is used for proper nouns which one desires to put in a canonical form (e.g. if it is unfamiliar or if ambiguity must be minimised). A noun describing the type of entity referred to by the name is put at the head, and the proper noun itself is the dependent. In this case, only the head is inflected. In addition, the reduced form of the marker of the proper noun is suffixed to the head, where any <*> is omitted and <+*> is replaced with <*>. When citing a full name, the reduced marker is <+>. Thus, one would write <nava# #mirîla>, <navan# #mirîla> &c. For titled works, the reduced marker is <«>. The head and the dependent need not be adjacent in this kind. If such a zero-genitive noun is used itself in an adnominal context, then the two parts often flank the head.

The zero genitive of the third kind occurs only with the pronoun <rom> *each, every* as the dependent; naturally, it occurs only with singular nouns. Both nouns are declined in the same case. The dependent can be separated from the head, but in that case, the head noun is lenited if it does not already exhibit a mutation.

4.9 | Coördination of noun phrases

Coördination of noun phrases is done with postclitics on the second noun phrase; for instance, ‘X and Y’ would be translated to <X Y=’ce>, with full declensions on both X and Y. (X and Y need not be adjacent to one another.) If X translates to a personal pronoun (i.e. missing forms in core cases), then another (‘pronomial’) form of the clitic

is used on Y and X is omitted altogether; usage of such a form is obligatory even if X has a declension for the case in question.

Table 4.27: Coördinating clitics.

Operation	Basic	With 1	With 2	With 3	NUM from
X and Y	'ce	'cjo	'gjo	'cil	X + Y
X or Y	'te	'čo	'djo	'čil	Y
X xor Y	're	'pre	'vre	'ril	Y
X but not Y	'ne	'njo	'mjo	'nil	X

The cases of the constituent noun phrases must match. The class of the resulting noun phrase is the stronger class of X or Y, where the human class is stronger than the celestial class, which is stronger than the terrestrial; thus:

- (12) *šičen-a* *var-on* *dran-al='ce*
 lašt_forever-REL.CEL.NOM,NOM life-NOM.SG death-NOM.SG=and
 ‘eternal life and death’

When there are more than two elements, then the respective clitics occur on each element after the first. ‘ X_1 xor ... xor X_n ’ means ‘exactly one of X_i ’; ‘ X_1 but not ... but not X_n ’ means ‘ X_1 but not any later X_i ’. All pronomial clitics occur at the end of the coördinated noun phrase. In ‘but not’-coördinated phrases, there can be only one pronomial clitic (namely, the one representing the first item).

4.10 | “also”, “even”

The clitic <=moc> (or before a vowel, <=mog=> joining the following word as well) denotes ‘also’ or ‘even’.

4.11 | Quantification

The pronouns <šino> *all* and <nema> *any* are special: they transform predicates such that $P(\text{šino}) \iff \forall x : P(x)$ and $P(\text{nema}) \iff \exists x : P(x)$. Either of these pronouns, if qualified, restricts the scope of the quantifier:

- (13) *nav-en* *šin-o* *n\dranl-a.*
 human-GEN.SG all-NOM.SG PFV\die-3SG
 ‘All humans [will] die.’

Note that <šino> and <nema> are always singular. Note that because there is no negation in *Ŋarāḅ Crīḅ*:

- (14) a. *šin-on anlj-at vandr-a-p.*
 all-ACC.SG injure-INF leave_undone-3SG-PAST
 ‘No one was injured.’
- b. *šin-on men-at η\geð-i-p.*
 all-ACC.SG see-INF PFV\fail_to-3PL-PAST
 ‘They failed to see anything.’ (For all x , they failed to see x .)

If there is more than one quantifier in a clause, the one that is applied outermost occurs first:

- (15) a. *šin-o nem-an racr-a.*
 all-NOM.SG any-ACC.SG know-3SG
 ‘ $\forall x \exists y : x$ knows y ’
- b. *nem-an šin-o racr-a.*
 any-ACC.SG all-NOM.SG know-3SG
 ‘ $\exists y \forall x : x$ knows y ’

5 | Verbs

Verbs are conjugated for the person and number of the subject and optionally the direct or indirect object, as well as tense.

Note that there is no separate class for adjectives; they are treated as verbs instead.

5.1 | Valency

Verbs in *Ņarâp Crîp* fall in five valency classes:

- Intransitive: Cannot take an accusative or dative argument.
- Semitransitive: Can take a dative argument.
- Transitive: Can take an accusative argument.
- Ditransitive: Can take both an accusative and dative argument.
- Auxiliary: Chains to another verb and inherits its valency.

All independent verbs can take a nominative argument, and all arguments of a verb are optional.

5.1.1 | Some patterns with argument classes

In intransitive verbs, the only argument is naturally in the nominative case. In other independent verbs, the nominative argument is usually an agent or an experiencer.

Semitransitive verbs tend to denote actions affecting the theme ‘indirectly’, while transitive verbs tend to denote those with a ‘direct’ effect; however, there are many exceptions, such as *⟨asmelrit⟩* ‘(S) dreams about (O)’.

Core arguments other than themes are more likely to bear the dative than the accusative case. Motion verbs are semitransitive with their goal being in the dative case.

Some verbs (e.g. *cemat* ‘(S) gives (I) to (D)’) appear to have the accusative and dative arguments switched, so the theme takes the accusative case and the recipient takes the dative case. These verbs are called ‘twisted verbs’ (*Ņarâp Crîp*: *⟨genhapa þariļjo⟩*).

5.2 | Conjugations

5.2.1 | Independent forms

The basic form of a verb is the infinitive, whose ending is either $\llbracket\text{-at}\rrbracket$ or $\llbracket\text{-it}\rrbracket$. As usual, we define the thematic vowel and its derivatives:

Table 5.1: Vowels derived from the thematic vowel, for verbs.

Thematic (0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
a	a	e	i
i	e	a	o

The subject affixes are always required for finite independent verb forms:

Table 5.2: Subject affixes for finite independent verb forms.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	-1	-1n	-2p
2	-2s	-es2n	-2r
3	-2	-2n	-3

If a sequence of two identical vowels occurs as a result of this affix, a $\langle\text{h}\rangle$ is inserted between them, that for instance, the second-person singular form of $\langle\text{šileat}\rangle$ *shine* is $\langle\text{šilehes}\rangle$, and the third-person dual form of $\langle\text{torait}\rangle$ *dance* is $\langle\text{torahan}\rangle$.

If the infinitive form of a verb ends in $\llbracket\text{-jat}\rrbracket$, then the $\llbracket\text{j}\rrbracket$ is deleted in the third-person plural form.

In twisted verbs, the first- and second-person subject markers are always plural (so $\langle\text{cema}\text{p}\rangle$ can mean ‘I am giving’, ‘we (two) are giving’ or ‘we (many) are giving’).

The object affixes give information about the accusative or dative argument of the clause:

- It is meaningless to use such an affix for intransitive verbs.
- The affix traces the dative argument of the clause for semitransitive verbs and the accusative argument for transitive verbs.
- For ditransitive verbs:
 - If the accusative argument is explicitly given as a separate noun, then the affix traces the dative argument.
 - If the dative argument is explicitly given as a separate noun, then the affix traces the accusative argument.
 - If neither is explicitly given, the decision must be made from context.
- For auxiliary verbs, the decision is delegated to the child verb.

Object affixes are never necessary, even when a verb calls for a direct or indirect object but none is given explicitly. A redundant object affix is disallowed.

Table 5.3: Object affixes for finite independent verb forms.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	-pe	-pjo	-po
2	-ve	-vi	-vo
3	-le	-li	-lo

Finally, tense can be past or non-past. The non-past form is unmarked, while the past form receives the suffix <-ta> if it follows a consonant and <-b> if it follows a vowel.

Finite independent verbs are imperfective by default, with the perfective marked through eclipsis. In verbs starting with <rj->, the perfective starts with <gj-> instead.

Table 5.4: Tense and aspect combinations, illustrated.

Tense \ Aspect	Imperfective (no eclipsis)	Perfective (eclipsis)
Nonpast	cerece <i>I don't know</i>	gcerece <i>I ignore</i>
Past	cerecep <i>I didn't know</i>	gcerecep <i>I ignored</i>

In summary, the verb affixes for independent forms is first the subject affix, then the object affix, then the tense affix.

5.2.2 | Tense and aspect

Recall that Nārāp Crīp has past and non-past tenses, with non-past covering the present and the future.

The imperfective aspect is used for progressive, continuous or habitual actions. It is also used in imperatives.

If the explicit habitual auxiliary <nepsat> is used, then it may be in the perfective or imperfective aspect.

The perfective aspect is used for completed actions or actions that are viewed atomically. In particular, it is often used for future perfective actions. It is also used for proclamations:

- (16) *tfoḥ-esa cem-as='ve g\ciḥn-a.*
village-ABL self-ACC.PL=POSS.2 PFV\expel-1SG
‘I expel you from the village.’

5.2.3 | Relative forms

Relative forms of a verb are used in relative clauses. The object affix is *prefixed* in relative forms; the subject affix is still suffixed. Tense and aspect are not marked in relative forms. The ‘subject affix’ in this case describes the common argument, while the object affix, if present, can describe a different core argument of the embedded clause.

The subject marker for relative forms depends on the noun class of the CA, as well as the case of the CA in the main and relative clauses, as shown in table 5.5.

Table 5.5: Subject affixes for relative-form verbs.

Main case \ Class	Celestial	Terrestrial	Human
Relative case is nominative			
Nominative	-a	-os	-ac
Accusative	-an	-on	-aŋ
Dative	-as	-asos	-as
Genitive	-en	-el	-eŋ
Locative-temporal	-es	-or	-es
Ablative	-esa	-osa	-esa
Allative	-ela	-ola	-ela
Prolative	-ena	-ona	-ena
Instrumental-comitative	-eca	-oca	-eca
Abessive	-eþa	-oþa	-eþa
Semblative I	-ic	-oc	-ic
Semblative II	-it	-ot	-it
Relative case is accusative			
Nominative	-aþa	-oþos	-aþac
Accusative	-aþan	-oþon	-aþaŋ
Dative	-aþas	-aþos	-aþas
Genitive	-aþen	-oþel	-aþeŋ
Locative-temporal	-aþes	-oþor	-aþes
Ablative	-aþesa	-oþosa	-aþesa
Allative	-aþla	-oþla	-aþla
Prolative	-aþna	-oþna	-aþna
Instrumental-comitative	-acþa	-ocþa	-acþa
Abessive	-alþa	-olþa	-alþa
Semblative I	-iþic	-oþoc	-iþic
Semblative II	-iþit	-oþot	-iþit
Relative case is dative			
Nominative	-eþa	-eþos	-eþac
Accusative	-eþan	-eþon	-eþaŋ
Dative	-eþas	-eþos	-eþas
Genitive	-eþen	-eþel	-eþeŋ
Locative-temporal	-eþes	-eþor	-eþes
Ablative	-eþesa	-eþosa	-eþesa
Allative	-eþla	-eþla	-eþla
Prolative	-eþna	-eþna	-eþna
Instrumental-comitative	-ecþa	-ecþa	-ecþa
Abessive	-elþa	-elþa	-elþa
Semblative I	-jopic	-eþoc	-jopic
Semblative II	-jopit	-eþot	-jopit

For verbs with stems ending in ⟨p⟩ or ⟨ð⟩, the medial ⟨p⟩ is replaced with ⟨t⟩ in the forms where the CA is accusative or dative in the embedded clause and any case

other than instrumental-comitative in the main clause.

A terrestrial relative-form verb that is not twisted triggers a lenition in the noun it modifies if the noun follows the relative-form immediately: ⟨nađasos c-ercel⟩ *a green mountain*, except that ⟨mel⟩ receives no mutation in this case.

A celestial relative-form twisted verb triggers an eclipse in the noun it modifies if it is singular, regardless of adjacency: ⟨fernān cemeþa givina⟩ *a mushroom given to the child*.

→ Relative forms as nouns

Nominal forms of relative verbs are created by suffixing ⟨-sa⟩, ⟨-sac⟩ or ⟨-so⟩ to the celestial form with the appropriate cases for singular, dual or plural number respectively. (Case is already reflected by the relative-form conjugation.)

5.2.4 | Irregular verbs

The verb ⟨ēpit⟩ ‘(S) exists’ is irregular:

Table 5.6: ⟨ēpit⟩ conjugated for the person and number of the subject.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	ve	ven	vjaþ
2	ves	vesen	veþar
3	veþa	veþan	von

Table 5.7: Irregular relative forms for ⟨ēpit⟩; forms not listed are regular.

Head case \ Head class	Celestial	Terrestrial	Human
Antecedent is nominative			
Nominative	veþa	veþos	veþac
Accusative	veþan	veþon	veþarj
Dative	veþas	veþasos	veþas
Genitive	veþen	veþel	veþerj

Compounds involving ⟨ēpit⟩ are conjugated similarly, but ⟨eseþit⟩ has its own pattern in the finite forms:

Table 5.8: ⟨eseþit⟩ conjugated for the person and number of the subject.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	efa	eson	esoþ
2	sos	essen	esolar
3	esoþa	esoþan	espo

The forms for ⟨eseþit⟩ are not marked for aspect.

The verb ⟨telit⟩ ‘(S) does not exist’ is also irregular:

Table 5.9: <telit> conjugated for the person and number of the subject.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	ce	cen	čap
2	ces	cesen	ceľar
3	ceľa	ceľan	ceľan

Table 5.10: Irregular relative forms for <telit>; forms not listed are regular.

Head case \ Head class	Celestial	Terrestrial	Human
Antecedent is nominative			
Nominative	ceľa	ceľos	ceľac
Accusative	ceľan	ceľon	ceľan
Dative	ceľas	ceľasos	ceľas
Genitive	ceľen	ceľel	ceľeŋ
Semblative I	ceľic	ceľoc	ceľic

5.2.5 | Nominalisation of verbs

When an verb phrase is used as a noun phrase, then a particle is placed before the infinitive form of the verb; if the case is nominative and there is no ambiguity in doing so, it may be left out. If a noun phrase inside the nominalised VP has its last word lying immediately before the nominalising particle, then its last word can be moved between the particle and the infinitive. We call such a word the *intervener*. A nominalised verb phrase can accept arguments as in relative forms, as well as object prefixes.

Table 5.11: Nominalising particles.

Case	Particle
Nominative	o
Accusative	on
Dative	os○
Genitive	en
Locative-temporal	a●
Ablative	as●
Allative	al●
Prolative	an●
Instrumental-comitative	ac●
Abessive	eþ●
Semblative I	ic
Semblative II	it

The locative-temporal, ablative, allative, prolative, instrumental-comitative and abessive particles trigger an eclipsis in the infinitive, but only when the phrase is not governed by an adposition. The dative particle always triggers lenition. An intervener

receives the same mutation as the infinitive: ⟨ac gercjon vpelčit⟩ *by using a shield*. If eclipsis would have affected an infinitive with a prefix, then lenition is applied instead.

An infinitive of a twisted verb used as an NP (and its intervener, if any) is always lenited, overriding whatever mutation would have happened otherwise.

If a nominalised verb phrase is modified by a possessive clitic, the subject is assumed to have the same person.

→ Nominalised verb phrases in the genitive case

A nominalised VP in the genitive can act as a type of relative clause where the CA in the embedded clause is neither nominative, accusative nor dative. The exact role of the CA is unspecified.

- (17) *en hel-it pent-at='pe elt-en cerec-e.*
 INF.GEN do_this-INF be_able_to=POSS.1 river-ACC.SG not_know-1SG

‘I don’t know how I’m going to be able to do that.’

5.3 | Auxiliary verbs

When an auxiliary verb modifies another verb (which we call the *target*), the target is put into the infinitive form and precedes the auxiliary.

Sometimes, a target is not specified and ⟨fel⟩ takes its place.

5.3.1 | S vs. Š

In some auxiliary verbs, a distinction is made between the subject (nominative argument) of the target (S) and the agent of the auxiliary itself (Š). Such verbs are called *shifted verbs*. In most cases, the subject affix on the auxiliary reflects S. Š is then left unspecified, leaving ambiguity:

- (18) *#miril-an *#cehel-u do-dranl-it v\peč-a-ḡ.*
 (name)-ACC (name)-NOM CAUS-die-INF PFV\avoid-3SG-PAST

(Less likely) ‘Cehelu avoided killing Miriła.’

(More likely) ‘Miriła avoided being killed by Cehelu.’

In the above example, the second meaning is more likely given the context and the word order. However, one sometimes wants to disambiguate between these senses. We introduce the *rotate arguments* (ROTARG) operation, where:

- the S of X becomes the D of ROTARG(X)
- the D of X becomes the I of ROTARG(X)
- the I of X becomes the S of ROTARG(X)

Note that applying ROTARG thrice is equivalent to not applying it at all. Then we have three particles that can fall immediately before the target of an auxiliary verb:

- ⟨is⟩: do not apply ROTARG

- ⟨pa○⟩: apply ROTARG once
- ⟨jâ●⟩: apply ROTARG twice

For instance:

- ⟨(is) dodranlit⟩ (*S*) kills (*D*)
- ⟨pa d-odranlit⟩ (*D*) kills (*I*) – there is no subject argument, so this is not used
- ⟨jâ ndodranlit⟩ (*I*) kills (*S*)

If one of the above three particles is used on a target, then \tilde{S} is assumed to equal S , full stop. Thus, we can say:

- (19) a. #miril-an *#cehel-u is do-dranl-it v\peč-a-ḡ.
 (name)-ACC (name)-NOM ROTARG⁰ CAUS-die-INF PFV\avoid-3SG-PAST
 ‘Cehelu avoided killing Mirila.’
- b. #miril-an *#cehel-u jâ n\do-dranl-it v\peč-a-ḡ.
 (name)-ACC (name)-NOM ROTARG² CAUS-die-INF PFV\avoid-3SG-PAST
 ‘Mirila avoided being killed by Cehelu.’

5.4 | Voice

5.4.1 | Active

The active voice is the default voice.

5.4.2 | Causative

The causative voice is formed by prefixing ⟨do-⟩; this affix precedes all others, including the object and tense prefixes for relative forms. In this voice, the causer of the base action becomes the subject of the causative; other arguments move about as such:

- Intransitive and semitransitive: The old subject becomes the direct object.
- Transitive: The old subject becomes the direct object; the old direct object becomes the indirect object.
- Ditransitive: The old subject becomes the direct object; the old direct object becomes the indirect object; the old indirect object becomes the object of the postposition ⟨ro⟩ and inflects in the locative.
- Auxiliary: Delegates to the target.

5.4.3 | Applicative

The applicative voice is parameterised by a non-core case or postposition, and it is formed by prefixing either one of the affixes below or the postposition in question:

Table 5.12: Applicative prefixes.

Case	Affix
Locative-temporal	si-
Ablative	sa-
Allative	la-
Prolative	na-
Instrumental-comitative	ca-
Abessive	pa-
Semblative I	hic-
Semblative II	hit-

This moves the relevant oblique argument to the dative position, and the dative argument, if present, to where the oblique was.

5.5 | Conjunction of verbs

Coordinating two clauses has two possibilities:

- *Reduced coördination*: the actions referred to by each clause are separate.
- *Emergent coördination*: the actions referred to by each clause are considered to form a larger action.

In both cases, a coördination clause is created and attached to another clause¹. As mentioned in section 3.8, a coördination clause can ‘attach’ to any verb in the auxiliary chain of the main clause.

A verb inflected for this purpose can receive object prefixes:

- (20) *cret-in pe-do-velš-ime pelsa g\car-vela.*
 wave-NOM.PL 1SG-CAUS-move-and PR.1SG.ABL PFV\TERM-exist.3SG
 ‘The waves carry me off and I lose it.’

5.5.1 | Reduced coördination

In reduced coördination, the first verb receives an affix indicating the conjunction in question instead of the usual conjugation:

¹This term is a misnomer since the structure resembles subordination more than coördination, but we use the term to parallel languages that express a similar idea with coördination.

Table 5.13: Affixes on the first verb in reduced coördination.

Operation \ Infinitive ending	-at	-it
X and Y	-ame	-ime
X but Y	-ameca	-imeca
X or Y	-age	-ige
X xor Y	-are	-ire
X to some and Y to others	-amec	-imec

- (21) *le sal-it catr-ime set-ar.*
 IMP play-INF stop-and quiet-2PL
 ‘Stop your game and be quiet.’

After an onset containing a voiced obstruent, the <-age> and <-ige> affixes become <-ahe> and <-ihe>, respectively.

5.5.2 | Emergent coördination

In emergent coördination, the final <-t> of the infinitive form of the first verb is replaced with <-rp> if the onset of the following word is either null or a plosive alone, or <-p> otherwise. (Note that the operation is necessarily AND.)

- (22) *catrj-an tanc-as ičj-an laḡ-en do-carš-ip*
 crow-NOM.SG cup-DAT.SG pebble-ACC.PL several-ACC CAUS-fall-EMG
nas-on nold-ala n\dasn-e-p.
 water-ACC edge-ALL.SG PFV\raise-3SG-PAST
 ‘The crow dropped some pebbles into the pitcher and raised the water to the brim.’

5.5.3 | Subordinating conjunctions

The following conjunctions are used after a finite verb form:

- <A so B> – *if A, then B*; emphatic form is <sono>. Can be combined with the <=’moc> clitic (‘even if’). This conjunction is also used to express correlative comparisons when the main verbs of both A and B are differentiated with respect to the same variable:
- (23) *mê<mitra>nč-e so po<mitra>r-e.*
 eat<DDT>-3SG if fat<DDT>-3SG
 ‘The more he eats, the fatter he gets.’

- <A fose B> – *because A, B*

5.6 | Comparatives

5.6.1 | Unequal

Given a verb, the derived verb prefixed with ⟨mir○-⟩ (⟨la○-⟩) means ‘(S) performs the action in question to a greater (lesser) degree than (O) by a margin of (I)’. The lenition occurs only if the lenited consonant is not elided completely:

- (24) *mir-vesr-a-lo.*
CMP-strong-1SG-3PL
‘I am stronger than they are.’

If the base action mentions a direct or indirect object, then the argument is retained in the clause eclipsed:

- (25) *#môr-a #saḅ-on g\ivin-on a-reḅpas*
(name)-NOM (name)-ACC CDARG\mushroom-ACC.PL NNOM-four.DAT
mir-m-eč-a-ḅ.
CMP.NE-find-3SG-PAST
‘Môra found four more mushrooms than Saḅo.’

The verbs ⟨mirit⟩ *greater than* and ⟨lavrit⟩ *less than* also exist.

To express multiplicative differences, the quantities are log-transformed in order to convert them to additive differences:

- (26) *lên-ici=’c merv-ir orl-en vâ-n-el riḅ-is*
lung-GEN.DU=POSS.3 size-GEN natural_log-NOM usual_case-ACC ln(2)-DAT
os lavr-it men-e-ḅ.
INF.DAT less_than-INF see-3SG-PAST
‘He saw that his lungs were half the size as usual.’

5.6.2 | Equal

Equal comparisons are expressed using the postposition ⟨peṇan⟩, whose argument is the noun phrase to which another, of the same case, is being compared:

- (27) *#môr-a #saḅ-o peṇan vad-anor meč-a-ḅ.*
(name)-NOM (name)-NOM CMP.EQ tuber-ACC.PL find-3SG-PAST
‘Môra found as many tubers as Saḅo.’

5.7 | Usage

5.7.1 | The copulae

Narâḅ Crîḅ uses ⟨censit⟩ (S) *equals* (I) (with ⟨glevit⟩ (S) *differs from, is unequal to* (I) as its negation) as the copula of identity and ⟨varit⟩ (S) *is one of* (O) (with ⟨caršonlat⟩ (S) *is not one of* (I) as its negation) as the copula of membership.

5.7.2 | Predicative possession

Instead of using a verb meaning ‘to have’, Njarr̥p Cr̥p̥ uses an expression equivalent to ‘there exists X at Y’:

- (28) *inor-os sônd-os vela.*
 stick-NOM.SG fox-LOC.SG exist.3SG
 ‘The fox has a stick.’

For body parts, worn clothing that is not easily removed and diseases, the possessor is the complement of the postposition <čil>:

- (29) *neð-esac aþer pelas čil sr̥n-a nofasa vela-þ.*
 day-ABL.DU ago PR.1.LOC.SG on cold-NOM.SG two.ABL exist.3SG-PAST
 ‘Two days ago, I had a cold.’

If the inchoative or terminative affixes are applied to the verb, then the case of the possessor changes from the locative case (or the complement of <čil>) to the allative or ablative case, respectively.

5.7.3 | Nature or disposition

An expression translating to ‘there is X inside Y’ or ‘there is X inside Y’s mind’ indicates that Y has a disposition toward X²:

- (30) a. *šidr-es nov-as es asen-a vela.*
 elderly-REL.HUM.NOM,LOC human-LOC.SG inside anger-NOM.SG exist.3SG
 ‘The old man has a tendency to be angry.’
 b. *ventoraþ-er amn-os es cimir-at vela.*
 one_from_@ventoraþ-GEN.SG mind-LOC.SG inside steal-INF exist.3SG
 ‘It is the ventoraþol’s nature to steal.’

5.7.4 | Experientials

The experiential aspect is constructed with the verb <ŋačat> in the past tense (and the perfective aspect). The dative argument is a nominalised verb phrase whose subject is same as the subject of the same verb. The subject of the nominalised verb phrase can, of course, be omitted.

- (31) *os m-jor-on d·odranl-it=’pe ŋač-a-þ.*
 INF.DAT (INF\)\wolf-ACC.SG (INF\)\CAUS-die-INF=POSS.1 cross-1SG-PAST
 ‘I have killed a wolf before.’

²The second example is a quote from a speech opposing the admission of region F.

5.7.5 | Immediate future

The immediate future is expressed with a construction that translates literally to *stands in front of (action)*:

- (32) *en-er a fonr-it='ac etor jornil-a.*
 tree-NOM.SG INF.LOC collapse-INF=POSS.3 before stand-3SG
 'The tree is about to fall.'

5.7.6 | Imperative

The imperative is formed with the head particle <le> and the usual subject conjugation on the verb:

- (33) *le om-îs hes-ir cem-at nevl-as-le!*
 IMP future-LOC.SG thing-DAT.PL give-INF do_repeatedly-2SG-3SG
 'Keep giving him things over and over again in the future!'

When used with the first-person plural form, <le> marks the hortative:

- (34) *le c-eḡac elgr-es g\endren.*
 IMP self-COM.DU here-DAT.SG PFV\leave-1DU
 'Let's leave this place together.'

Sometimes, it is necessary to command someone to take a non-subject role of a verb. This can be done with the verb <menat> '(S) sees, makes sure of (I)'. As an example, we translate the sentence 'Be satisfied with nothing but your best.' The corresponding indicative sentence would be translated as such:

- (35) *ve-san-eḡa šin-o paḏ-an*
 2SG-be_satisfied_with-REL.CEL.DAT.NOM all-NOM.SG others_of_the_same_class-ACC.SG
ḡ\gen-in='ve mir-m-ar-a.
 CDARG\skill-ACC.SG=POSS.2 COMP-say-3SG
 'You are satisfied with nothing but your best.' (Everything that you are satisfied with is better than others of the same class.)

The equivalent content-clause form is:

- (36) *ve-san-eḡa šin-o paḏ-an*
 2SG-be_satisfied_with-REL.CEL.DAT.NOM all-NOM.SG others_of_the_same_class-ACC.SG
ḡ\gen-in='ve mir-m-ar-it
 CDARG\skill-ACC.SG=POSS.2 COMP-say-INF
 'that you are satisfied by nothing but your best'

Thus, the full sentence is:

- (37) *le ve-san-eḫa* *šin-o* *paḏ-an*
 IMP 2SG-be_satisfied_with-REL.CEL.DAT.NOM all-NOM.SG others_of_the_same_class-ACC.SG
ŋ\gen-in='ve *os* *m·ir-m·ar-it* *menes.*
 CDARG\skill-ACC.SG=POSS.2 INF.DAT (INF.DAT\)\COMP-say-INF see-2SG
 ‘Be satisfied with nothing but your best.’

6 | Postpositions

Narâp Crîp uses postpositions.

6.1 | Placement

A postposition must be placed immediately after the noun of the noun phrase it governs, possibly separated by a cardinal numeral (whether it modifies the noun in question or some other noun).

6.2 | Case

Postpositions require the complement to be in a certain case. For most postpositions, this is the dative, but others choose differently.

When the complement is a pronoun of the nominative, accusative, dative or genitive case, then the postposition is inflected for person and number:

Table 6.1: Inflections of postpositions governing core cases.

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	e-	ec-	en-
2nd	o-	oc-	on-
3rd celestial	er-		
3rd terrestrial	os-		
3rd human	an-	anj-	ran-
3rd epicene		ac-	ren-

Locative-case postpositions can use either the strategy above or a separate locative pronoun.

After a human dative noun, a postposition is lenited.

Locative prepositions form a family of related prepositions:

Table 6.2: Families of prepositions from a locative preposition, illustrated with <sêna> above.

Case	Meaning	Example
Locative	at the location	above
Ablative	from the location	from above
Allative	to the location	to above, up
Prolative	through the location	over

6.3 | Mutations

When the object of a postposition has a possessive pronoun clitic (i.e. <=pe>, <=ve> or <=(a)c>), then the postposition is lenited: <tfołos've d-esa> *under your road*.

When the object of a postposition has a conjunctive pronoun clitic, then the postposition is eclipsed: <tfaładis'gjo gcar> *except for you and the teacher*.

6.4 | Adverbial and adnominal PPs

Except in the region A dialect, most postpositions do not vary between adverbial and adnominal contexts. However, there are some exceptions, shown in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Distinct adverbial and adnominal postpositions.

Adverbial	Adnominal	Gloss
to	ton	with (ornative)
čil	tlin	on a vertical surface

7 | Numerals

There are two types of numeral in Njârâp Crîþ:

- *Long numerals* reach only to sixteen, and they do not use classifiers. They are declined for case and thus are not necessarily adjacent to what they modify.
- *Short numerals* are unrestricted but usually require classifiers. When acting as adjectives, they are not declined for case and cannot be separated from the noun phrase they modify.

Both types of numeral follow their heads.

7.1 | Long numerals

The long numerals are as such:

Table 7.1: Long numerals.

Case \ #	1	2	3	4
Nominative	mina	nefa	prêno	resiþ
Accusative	minan	nefan	prênon	resin
Dative	minas	nefas	prênos	reþþas
Genitive	minen	neven	prênen	reþten
Locative-temporal	monas	novas	prônos	risiþas
Ablative	monsa	nofasa	prônosa	rosiþas
Allative	monala	nofala	prônola	rosirþa
Prolative	morina	nofana	prônena	rosinþa
Instrumental-comitative	monaca	nocfa	prônca	rosicþa
Abessive	moneþa	nocþa	prônopa	rosiþa
Semblative I	minic	nefic	prêc	redic
Semblative II	minit	nefit	prênit	rediþ
Case \ #	5	6	7	8
Nominative	glêma	cfersiþ	plamis	ɲatir
Accusative	glêman	cfersin	plamin	ɲatjan
Dative	glêmas	cferþþas	plamiþa	ɲatis
Genitive	glêmen	cfersên	plamen	ɲatin
Locative-temporal	glômas	cfirsîþas	plomîþi	ɲotis

Ablative	glômasa	cforsîpas	plomîpi	ɲotirsa
Allative	glômala	cforsîrpa	plomili	ɲotira
Prolative	glômana	cforsînpa	plomisni	ɲotirna
Instrumental-comitative	glômaca	cforsîcpa	plomicpi	ɲotica
Abessive	glômeɓa	cforsîpa	plomiði	ɲotirpa
Semblative I	glêmco	cfelsic	plamic	ɲadic
Semblative II	glêmit	cfselsip	plamis	ɲadir
Case \ #	9	10	11	12
Nominative	nalarɓ	emra	nalfo	nedras
Accusative	nalan	emran	nalfon	nedran
Dative	nalpas	emras	nalfos	nedraɓa
Genitive	naler	emren	nalfen	nedren
Locative-temporal	nelarɓas	imras	nolfos	nidraɓa
Ablative	nolarɓas	omras	nolfosa	nodraɓa
Allative	nolalɓa	omral	nolfola	nodraɭa
Prolative	nolanɓa	omran	nolfona	nodrasna
Instrumental-comitative	nolarcɓa	omrac	nolfoca	nodracɓa
Abessive	nolerɓa	omreɓ	nolfɛpa	nodreða
Semblative I	nalic	emlic	nalfic	nedlic
Semblative II	nalirɓ	emlit	nalfit	nedlis
Case \ #	13	14	15	16
Nominative	tfalja	grinjo	grimin	meɓos
Accusative	tfaljan	grinjon	griman	meɓon
Dative	tfaljas	grinjos	grimis	meɓasos
Genitive	tfaljen	grinjen	grimir	meɓel
Locative-temporal	tfoljas	grenjos	grjomis	moɓos
Ablative	tfoljasa	grjonjos	grjomin	moɓosa
Allative	tfoljala	grjonjol	grjomil	moɓola
Prolative	tfoljana	grjonjon	grjomin	moɓona
Instrumental-comitative	tfoljaca	grjonjoc	grjomiɲ	cjameɓos
Abessive	tfoljeɓa	grjonjeɓ	grjomiɓ	ɓjam-ɛɓos
Semblative I	tfalic	grinic	grimiɲ	meðoc
Semblative II	tfalit	grinit	grimit	meðot
Case \ #	1 – 3	2 – 5	4 – 16	many
Nominative	mjara	amita	laɓe	denfo
Accusative	mjaran	amitan	laɓen	denfon
Dative	mjaras	amitas	laɓes	denfos
Genitive	mjaren	amiten	laɓin	denfin
Locative-temporal	mjoras	amtos	leɓes	donfos
Ablative	mjorasa	amjotasa	loɓesa	donfosa
Allative	mjorala	amjotala	loɓela	donfola
Prolative	mjorana	amjotana	loɓena	donfona
Instrumental-comitative	mjoraca	amjotaca	loɓeca	donfoca
Abessive	mjoreɓa	amjoteɓa	loɓiɓa	donfiɓa

Semblative I	mjalic	amidic	lađic	denfičpi
Semblative II	mjalit	amidit	lađit	denfet

There are also words for indefinite quantities.

When the long numerals for 3, 5 or 7 are separated from their antecedents, they are eclipsed: <arato plamis> *seven bases* but <coḡos cjana mplamis ndranlaḡ> *the turtle died at the seven lakes*.

The long numerals can be used as nouns by the prefix <a(h)○->.

The following clitics can be used:

- <='ot> indicates that the items are unique.
- <='oḡḡam> indicates 'no more than (number)'.

7.2 | Short numerals

The short numerals up to sixteen are as such:

# ₁₆	# ₁₀	Name
0	0	ces
1	1	vil
2	2	sen
3	3	en
4	4	tar
5	5	do
6	6	mja
7	7	len
8	8	fe
9	9	ni
A	10	re
B	11	pin
C	12	va
D	13	ħas
E	14	go
F	15	ħar
10	16	sraḡ

Numerals up to $16^2 = 256$ are expressed as such: $16x + y$ ($0 \leq x < 16, 0 \leq y < 16$) is read as <x-sraḡ-y> (hyphens added for clarity), with y omitted if zero. For instance, $50_{10} = 32_{16}$ is read <ensraḡsen>, and $128_{10} = 80_{16}$ is read <fesraḡ>.

Numerals up to $16^4 = 65536$ are expressed as such: $256x + y$ ($0 \leq x < 256, 0 \leq y < 256$) is read as <x-flen-y> (hyphens added for clarity), with y omitted if zero. For instance, $10000_{10} = 2710_{16}$ is read <sensraḡlenflensraḡ>, and $768_{10} = 300_{16}$ is read <enflen>.

Numerals beyond 65536 are formed by splitting the digits into groups of four from the least significant digit and using the following words for powers of 65536:

#	Name
16^4	dara
16^8	seta
16^{12}	riso
16^{16}	nanâ
16^{20}	gelten
16^{24}	saġar
16^{28}	lina
16^{32}	đose

Short numerals can modify the noun ⟨mener⟩ *number* to act as nouns: ⟨tarsraþ-dom·ener⟩ *the number 69*.

7.2.1 | Classifiers

Short numerals can be used with a few nouns without classifiers, but only when a long numeral is not available. Such nouns include:

- Units of measurement
- The noun ⟨sar⟩ or ⟨đên⟩

Other nouns require classifiers, which are affixed after the short numeral.

Table 7.4: Some classifiers in Njarâþ Crîþ.

Classifier	Description
-laþ	Humans and other sapient species
-cem	Birds
-del	Fish
-cir	Insects and arachnids
-mis	Medium-sized (approx. 2 kg) to large animals
-þa	Small animals (less than 2 kg)
-nen	Woody plants (e.g. trees)
-min	Other plants (e.g. grass)
-jen	Fruits and nuts
-dis	Flexible flat objects
-čis	Rigid flat objects
-gor	Balls or other spherical objects
-če	Cylindrical or rod-like objects
-sei	Ring-like objects
-sin	Branches, roots, arms or legs
-mic	Grains or other small particles
-ven	Books
-čar	Rooms, houses or buildings
-čin	Weapons
-tes	Connections or links, chains
-đe	Events in time
-þrem	Celestial bodies

The numerals <ces> and <has>, as well as any numeral ending in either of these two, trigger a lenition in the classifier.

7.3 | The indefinite numeral <met>

The indefinite numeral <met>, meaning ‘how many’ or ‘some number of’, can be used as follows:

- before a noun to modify it. The noun is always singular in this case.
- with a classifier as with a short-form numeral
- prefixing a short-form power of 16 for ‘an indefinite quantity within the range $[16^n, 16^{n+1})$ ’

7.4 | Ordinal numerals

Conceptually, ordinal numerals start from zero, and the first four ordinals have suppletive forms. They come before the noun they modify, although not necessarily immediately. If separated, they trigger eclipsis in their heads.

Table 7.5: Long numerals.

Case \ #	0	1	2	3
Nominative	elaḃ	gesaḃ	nefasaḃ	prêsaḃ
Accusative	elaṇ	gesaṇ	nefasaṇ	prêsaṇ
Genitive	el	ges	nefasel	prêsa ^{cel}
Dative	eliḃ	geš ⁱ ḃ	nefasaḃ	prêsaḃas
Instrumental-comitative	elica	geç ^a	nefosac ^{ça}	prôsa ^{ça}
Abessive	eliḃa	geḃa	nefoseḃa	prôseḃa
Semblative I	elic	gesic	nefad ^{ic}	prêdic
Others	elaḃa	gjaḃa	nefos ^a ḃa	prôsaḃa

Ordinal numerals from 4th on are formed with the short-form numeral plus the suffix <-saḃ> (regardless of the case), except that any <-a> in the unit-place numeral is changed to <-e>, and <sraḃ> is changed into <sroḃ>, such that *196th* (zero-indexed) would be <vasroḃ^{te}rsaḃ>.

For numbering regions, bare short-form numerals are used.

7.5 | Negative numbers

Negative numbers are marked using the particle <ceḃe>: <ceḃe lenm-ener> *the number* −7. When used on ordinals, the short-form numeral is always used. The particle does not need to be adjacent to its head, but the nearest neighbour rule applies.

7.6 | Non-integers

7.6.1 | Irregular forms

Some commonly-used fractions have their own forms:

Table 7.6: Special rational numbers.

Case \ #	1/2	1/3	2/3	1/5
Nominative	mâna	saiþa	naiþa	acasa
Accusative	mânan	saiþan	naiþan	acasan
Dative	môras	saiþas	naiþas	acasas
Genitive	mân	seiþen	naiþen	acasen
Locative-temporal	mâsarj	sajoþos	najoþos	acos
Ablative	mânsac	soþosa	noþosa	acosa
Allative	mâlac	soþola	noþola	acila
Prolative	mâna	soþona	noþona	acita
Instrumental-comitative	mâja	soþoca	noþoca	aricca
Abessive	mênþa	soþoþa	noþoþa	acoþa
Semblative I	mâniŋ	saðic	neiðic	acadic
Semblative II	mânat	saðat	nelðat	acadat

For most purposes, the above numerals function as long numerals.

7.6.2 | Vulgar fractions

Other rational numbers can be expressed as fractions n/d by using the construction $\langle d\text{-ten(u)-}n \rangle$. Here, d is always a short form numeral. n is either a long form numeral when one is available and the numeral is not used as a bare noun, and a short form numeral otherwise. If $n = 1$, then the short form $\langle \text{vil} \rangle$ is used. If the numeral for n starts with a nasal or a vowel, then a $\langle \text{-u-} \rangle$ is inserted before it:

- $\langle \text{tesnor nitenurjatir} \rangle$ 8/9 *of the chain*
- $\langle \text{mjatendom-ener} \rangle$ *the number 5/6*
- $\langle \text{aneliþ haštenvil} \rangle$ 1/13 *of a year*

Due to superstitions, many speakers avoid using 8 as a denominator. For instance, $\langle \text{?fetenuenm-ener} \rangle$ (3/8) is avoided in favour of $\langle \text{sraþtenumjam-ener} \rangle$ (6/16).

Such numerals are treated as the form taken by n .

7.7 | Number agreement

When a numeral is used, the usual convention is to use the singular number for -1 , 0 and 1, the dual with ± 2 and the plural with all other numerals. However, for short-form numerals with classifiers, the singular may be used unconditionally. On nouns or pronouns that are always singular, the noun stays in the singular¹.

¹In fact, such nouns or pronouns could better be considered ‘numberless’.

7.8 | Counting

When counting objects verbally, short-form numerals are always used, namely as interjections. In this context, the numerals are prevocalised (usually manifesting as an extra-short schwa or nasal); this prevocalisation is sometimes written with a preceding ⟨+⟩.

There are two different conventions on how to count objects:

- *Index-based counting* names each object according to its index. That is, under this convention, a group of three objects is counted ⟨+ces; +vil; +sen⟩.
- *Cumulative counting* names each object according to the number of objects up to and including itself. Under this convention, a group of three objects is counted ⟨+vil; +sen; +en⟩.

Note that in languages that index from one, the two counting methods above are identical. However, they are different in zero-indexed languages such as Njarâp Criþ.

Cumulative counting dominates in the southern regions, plus 4, A and F; index-based counting prevails elsewhere.

7.9 | Calendar

Refer to subsection 1.3.6 for details.

Njarâp Criþ has two date formats: the *long format* and the *short format*.

The long format is of the form ⟨(Y) anelin (S:GEN) (D) enva⟩, where the seasons are shown in table 7.7. That is, ⟨BE1 anelin vanden −4 enva⟩ refers to the day four days before summer solstice in the year 3041. For *malenvo* (solstices or equinoxes), the date takes the form ⟨(Y) anelin (SS)⟩; for instance, ⟨BE1 anelin šircel⟩ refers to the summer solstice of 3041.

Table 7.7: Season names. In the ‘Name’ column, the genitive is given, followed by the nominative in brackets.

Season	Name	<i>Malenva</i>	Short
Spring	lerþir (lerþen)	lerþir malenva	l
Summer	vanden (vandar)	šircel	v
Autumn	serfir (serfil)	serfir malenva	s
Winter	arcen (arcas)	arcen malenva	a

The short format is of the form ⟨(Y) (S) (D)⟩, with (S) from the ‘Short’ column of table 7.7; for example, the two dates above would be written ⟨BE1 v −4⟩ and ⟨BE1 v 0⟩, respectively.

Naturally, a lone year would be referred to as ⟨(Y) aneliþ⟩, and so on.

7.10 | Numeric prefixes

Sometimes, cardinal numbers are needed for derivation (e.g. in order to describe an entity of some number of parts). Interestingly, prefixes used for this purpose are formed by the prime factorisation of the number in question (table 7.8), with some special prefixes (table 7.9).

Table 7.8: Numeric prefixes.

Factor	x^1	x^2	x^3	x^4	x^5	x^6	x^{-1}	x^{-2}
2	la	le	li	lî	lê	lô	lo	lâ
3	še	ši	šê	šô	šî	šâ	ša	šo
5	te	to	tâ	tô	tê	ti	ta	tî
7	fi	fa	fo	fî	fê	fâ	se	sô
11	li	la	lê	lo	lô	lî	lâ	le
13	ga	co	gi	gâ	gô	gê	ge	gî
17	çpa	çpâ	çpi	çpe	çpê	çpî	çpo	çpô
19	jo	cjo	njo	vjo	sjo	rjo	je	cje
23	ja	cja	nja	vja	sja	rja	nje	vje
29	ri	cri	vri	sri	fri	gri	sje	rje
31	tfa	tfâ	tfi	tfe	tfê	tfî	tfo	tfô
139	pi	pe	po	pa	vi	ve	vo	vla

Table 7.9: Special numeric prefixes.

Meaning	Prefix
one	vli-
many	vlê-
few	pra-

An *ordinary prefix phrase* consists of one or more prefixes from table 7.8, such that the prefixes are sorted first by ascending base, then by descending exponent. A power greater than 6 or less than -2 is expressed by compounding multiple prefixes of the same base until the desired power is reached. A *prefix phrase* is either an ordinary prefix phrase or a prefix from table 7.9.

If a prefix phrase modifies a noun that is monosyllabic in the nominative case, then an infix <-i-> is added between them.

Examples:

- <temiva> *a group of five words*
- <lešelanta> *a compound of 12 towers*
- <leifo> *a four-line stanza*
- <pianeliþ> *a 139-year period*
- <lôlôlinoršidir> *a legion of 65,536 soldiers*
- <vlîmîpavêš> *monarchy* (lit. *one-ruler-system*)

8 | Lexicon

Observations on the Nārāṭ Crīṭ lexicon that deserve their own section.

8.1 | Compounding

Two nouns can be compounded head-finally; if the head noun is plural or not terrestrial, and it is not any form of the noun ⟨vês⟩ *system*, then it is lenited. Principal forms are inherited from the head noun.

Note that when a compound with a terrestrial head is lexicalised, its plural forms are not lenited on the head.

Verb-noun compounds are attested but rare, where the infinitive form of the verb minus ⟨-t⟩ is used.

8.2 | Derivation

8.2.1 | Verb to noun

- Inanimate agent or instrument: replace final ⟨-t⟩ with ⟨-lir⟩
- Animate agent: replace final ⟨-t⟩ with ⟨-dir⟩
- Patient: replace ⟨-at⟩ or ⟨-it⟩ with ⟨-er⟩
- Location: replace final ⟨-t⟩ with ⟨-les⟩
- Quality: replace infinitive ending with ⟨-erṭ⟩

8.2.2 | Verb to verb

The prefixes listed below preserve argument structure.

- Inchoative or inceptive: ⟨es-⟩
- Terminative: ⟨car-⟩
- Repetition: ⟨as-⟩

⟨es-⟩ and ⟨car-⟩ are frequently used. ⟨as-⟩ is quite uncommon and it is more usual to use the auxiliary verb ⟨harat⟩ *do again*.

8.2.3 | Noun to noun

- ‘one from’: append ⟨-ol⟩, occasionally replace the existing ending with the suffix
- Augmentative: prepend ⟨ar-⟩
- Diminutive: ⟨-n⟩, ⟨-tin⟩, ⟨-čin⟩, ⟨e-⟩ with voicing on the next consonant
- ‘quality of being’: append ⟨-erɸ⟩

8.2.4 | Calculus

N̄arâp Crîp boasts a way to derive new terms through differentiating or integrating existing terms¹:

Table 8.1: Calculus affixes in N̄arâp Crîp.

With respect to	Derivative	Integral
Time	DDT -mitra	IDT -arcja
Space (1D)	DDX -cɸivo	IDX -jando
Space (2D)	DDA -relen	IDA -senna
Space (3D)	DDXV -marša	IDXV -ganto
Population	DDP -gille	IDP -grija

From these affixes are derived reciprocal affixes by making the first vowel in the affix creaky: e.g. ⟨-relen⟩ ‘DDA’; ⟨-rêlen⟩ ‘DDA.REC’. DDT.REC has the suppletive form ⟨-genna⟩.

These affixes can be applied to various parts of speech:

→ Stative verbs

Gradable stative verbs can be modified with the affixes above, but they act as infixes after the last vowel of the stem: ⟨ecljat⟩ (S) *is far from (I)*; ⟨e**mitra**cljat⟩ (S) *is moving quickly from (I)*; ⟨e**arcja**cljat⟩ (S) *has a high absement from (I)*. The DDA affix is realised instead as ⟨-relne-⟩ in this case. If the base verb means ‘(S) is high in y’, then the derived verb will mean ‘(S) is high in dy/dt &c.’.

The reciprocal affixes can be used as well, so the derived verb means ‘(S) is low in dy/dt &c.’: ⟨e**genna**cljat⟩ (S) *is moving slowly from (I)*.

When these affixes are applied to a verb with the terminative ⟨car-⟩, the prefix becomes ⟨cal-⟩ instead.

→ Measure nouns

Nouns describing measurable quantities, often but not always those with the ⟨-erɸ⟩ suffix, can also take the affixes: ⟨ariga⟩ *warmth, temperature*; ⟨ariga**mitra**⟩ *rate of temperature change*; ⟨ariga**marša**⟩ *temperature gradient in 3D space*; ⟨ecljerɸ⟩ *distance*; ⟨ecljerɸ**mitra**⟩ *speed*.

¹Thanks to Isoraqathedh for the idea: <https://isoraqathedh.tumblr.com/image/185900365318>

→ Measurable nouns

Nouns that describe measurable *objects* can take the <-gille> suffix: <sêndo> *fox*, <sêndogille> *fox per person*; <tfara> *money*, <tfaragille> *money per person*.

→ <mel> and <dân>

<mel> *many, much* and <dân> *few, little* can also take the affixes above, but they are applied *after* declension: given <melmitra> *much per time*:

menmitra mênča.

much-ACC-DDT eat-1SG

I eat quickly.

dângrija or vela.

little-NOM-IDP 3PL.LOC exist-3SG

They have little combined.

→ <amina>

<amina> *one* (as a noun) can also take the integral affixes to get the following:

Table 8.2: Calculus affixes on <amina>.

With respect to	Integral
Time	aminaarcja <i>time</i>
Space (1D)	aminajando <i>length, distance</i>
Space (2D)	aminasenna <i>area</i>
Space (3D)	aminaganto <i>volume</i>
Population	aminagrija <i>population</i>

Of the above, only <aminasenna>, <aminaganto> and <aminagrija> are commonly used.

Note that unlike with <mel> and <dân>, the affixes apply before declension.

8.3 | Colours

Njarâp Crîp has the six basic colour terms. Interestingly, colour terms are asymmetric syntactically: only two colour terms have both a nominal and verbal form.

Table 8.3: Colour terms in Njarâp Crîp.

Colour	Noun	Verb
Transparent	magen	mirpit
Black	crîna	–
White	inepa	–
Red	ceap	cenpit
Green – Blue	–	naðasit
Yellow	tfora	–

8.3.1 | Predicative usage

Verbal colour terms can be used as predicates as is:

lê nemir cenpa.
 this apple-NOM red-3SG
 This apple is red.

For nominal predicates, the verb <epit> is used with the postposition <čil>:

lôris čil ineþa veþa.
 cat-LOC on white-NOM exist-3SG
 The cat is white.

8.3.2 | Attributive usage

Verbal colour terms can be used attributively using relative forms, and nominal colour terms use the genitive singular form.

8.4 | Kinship

The most common kinship terms in Njarâp Crîþ (see table 8.4) are not determined by the gender of the member, but rather whether it is the same (thereafter ‘parallel’) or different (‘cross’) as that of oneself. Derived terms are given using the full stop as used in programming languages (i.e. it should be read as \mathcal{O}).

Table 8.4: Kinship terms in Njârâp Crîp.

Term	Meaning
melco	parallel parent
tfoso	cross parent
namda	parallel child
laroþ	cross child
armo	parallel sibling
melsas	cross sibling
armelco	melco.melco
cardvoso	melco.tfoso
carmelco	tfoso.melco
artfoso	tfoso.tfoso
fliðo	melco.armo
veřtan	melco.melsas
mivide	tfoso.armo
lerno	tfoso.melsas
maris	cousin of same gender as self
tołan	cousin of opposite gender as self
lanamda	namda.namda
lalaroþ	laroþ.laroþ
isigen	namda.laroþ or laroþ.namda
veliřa	spouse

9 | Pragmatics

Because writing is seen as the primary means of communication, this grammar covers it first.

9.1 | Writing

9.1.1 | Messages

Messages have a sender and a specific recipient in mind. The structure of a prototypical message in N̄arāḅ Crīḅ is shown in figure 9.1.

Note that in the Cenvos script, the layout is mirrored to account for the different text direction.

Not all parts of a message are included; notices typically lack any introduction, and the bottom line typically omits the recipient in this case. Short messages can have only the body.

→ The sender line

The first part of a message is the *sender line* (<ḱḱeraf·o>; lit. *writes line*), which shows the sender. An example in N̄arāḅ Crīḅ would be <#môra ḱḱera.>. The sender's name is in the nominative case; anonymous messages omit the name and either use a descrip-

Figure 9.1: The structure of a prototypical message, translated into English.

[Sender] writes.
[Introduction for longer messages. Typically used for letters; notices usually omit this part.]
[Title (sometimes omitted for letters)]
[Body of the message. This is the only required part of a message. This is some padding text to show the indentation.]
[Further paragraphs of the body are not indented. This is some more padding text to make this clear.]
On [Date] to [Recipient].

tion of the sender as the subject or omit it altogether, leaving only the third-person verb form.

Note that the order of the sender and the recipient is inverted compared to contemporary Earth usage.

→ The introduction

The *introduction* (⟨gašida⟩; lit. *shadow*) is a short greeting of one or two lines. It is used mainly for letters.

→ The title

The *title* (⟨malenf-o⟩; lit. *centre line*) briefly describes the nature of the body of the message and consists of a noun phrase in the nominative case. In letters, it is sometimes omitted.

→ The body

The *body* (⟨arefa⟩; lit. *truth*) is the main matter of the message. The first line of the body is indented.

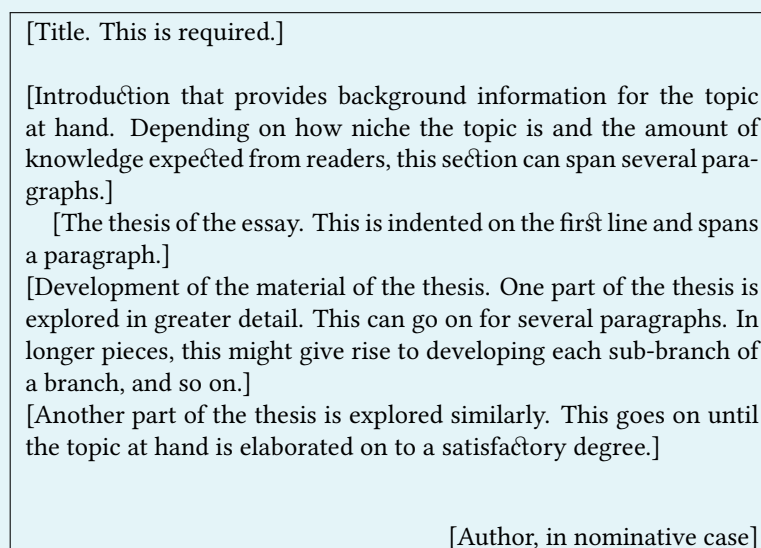
→ The recipient line

The *recipient line* (⟨gðenvef-o⟩; lit. *reads line*) gives the long-form date of the message in the locative case and the recipient in the dative case. An example in Țarâp Crîp would be ⟨D52 anelin serfir 1C enven #saþos.⟩. In messages, only the date is included if the recipient line is present at all.

9.1.2 | Essays

Essays (as well as articles in general) follow the format shown in figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2: The structure of an essay, translated into English.



[Citations and footnotes are placed in the margin, like this one.]

0; «[Title of work cited, in nominative case]»; [Author, in nominative case].

→ Title and author line

These serve a similar purpose as the title and the sender line in messages, respectively, and share the respective names in *Ņarâþ Crîþ*. However, in the essay, the title is at the top and the author line at the bottom. A title must not end with a full stop, and the author line does not use any ending punctuation.

→ Introduction

The introduction of an essay (*šircþeris*; lit. *right gate*) is longer than its counterpart in messages, as it can span several paragraphs for topics that require a lot of background knowledge not expected from the reader. Theoretically, someone for whom an essay is intended should be able to understand the rest of the essay after reading the introduction.

→ Thesis

The *thesis* (*terô*; lit. *heart, centre*) is, unsurprisingly, the statement the author wants to convey through their essay. For longer essays, the thesis tends to consist of multiple statements.

→ Development

The *development* (*menþeris*; lit. *left gate*) gives details and reasoning for the thesis. This is the longest part of the essay.

→ Margin notes

The margin holds the equivalent of footnotes (*gašidam-ivo*; lit. *shadow words*), which provide ancilliary information, as well as citations (*carsrano*; lit. *outside links*). Not citing one's sources properly, as it is in this world, is **severely frowned upon** to the extent that it is flat-out illegal in *Crîþja*.

Citations, at a minimum, consist of an index (counting from zero), the title of the work being cited and its author. Other details, such as dates or page numbers, are sometimes provided. When the same work is cited again, then it is referred to only by its index.

Note that the authors of cited works are restricted to appearing in margin citations such as these, unless the essay in question is responding to a work written by the author being mentioned.

→ Genres

There are several dominant genres of essays:

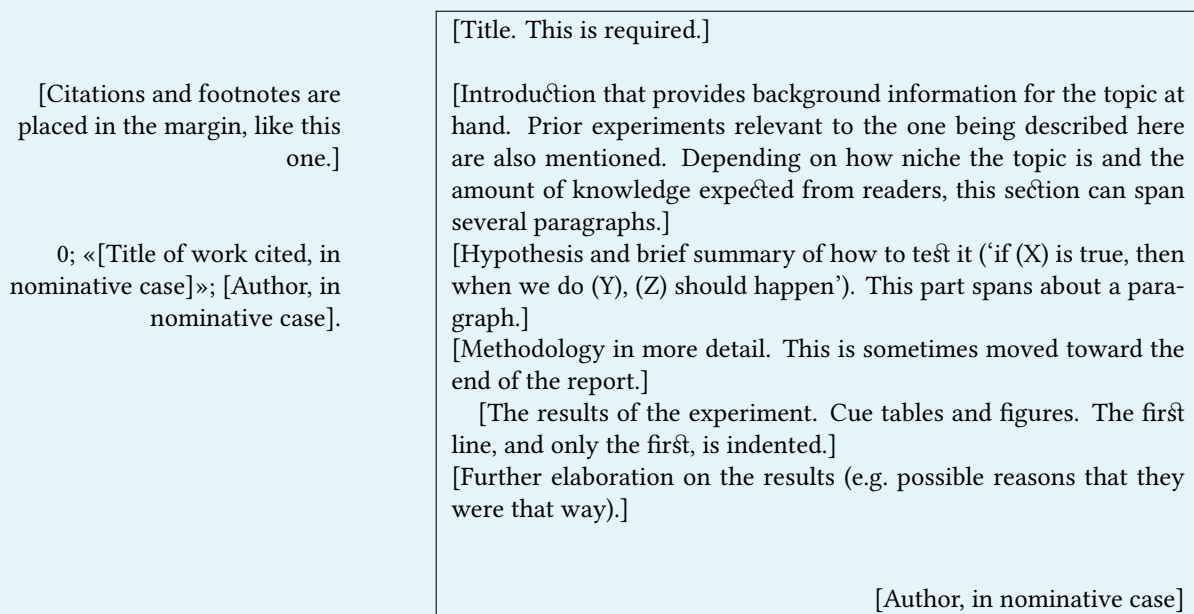
- *Responding to Another Work*: The primary purpose of this type of essay is to respond to another work. This genre includes literary analyses and essays that agree or disagree with another.
- *Real World Issue*: This type of essay intends to analyse a real-world issue and take an opinion on it.

- *Philosophy*: This genre is similar to *Real World Issue*, except it deals with matters of religion or philosophy. As expected, the thesis lacks the prescriptive aspect of its RWI counterpart.
- *Mathematical Proof*: Essays in this genre are intended to prove a mathematical theorem.

9.1.3 | Experimental reports

Reports of experiments follow the format shown in figure 9.3.

Figure 9.3: The structure of an experimental report, translated into English.



The experimental report shares a similar format to the essay.

9.1.4 | Poëtry

Poëtry in *Narâp Crip* is classified into two types: *spoken poëtry* (⟨cjan⟩) and *written poëtry* (⟨masom⟩). Spoken poëtry relies on a strict metre, while written poëtry either does away with metre or uses a word- or clause-based metre, instead using grammatical devices extensively. Since both forms of poetry are commonly written, we cover both of them in this section.

→ Metre

There are several metres in *Narâp Crip* poëtry.

As a convention, we index the syllables of a line from zero; that is, syllable 0 is the 'first syllable' and syllable 1 is the 'second syllable'. We follow a similar conventions for words and clauses.

Syllable-counting metres As usual, in syllable-counting metres, each line is prescribed to have a certain number of syllables. In addition, such metres usually have a desired stress pattern, although this never constitutes a hard requirement.

The most common syllable-counting metre is the *lialja*, which (as the name describes, but contrary to what one would anticipate from a culture with a strong superstition against the number eight) consists of eight-syllable lines. This metre favours a trochaic pattern; in other words, even syllables prefer to be stressed and odd ones prefer to be unstressed. There is a strong aversion against placing a creaky-voiced syllable as an even syllable, and a weaker preference against placing pretonic or posttonic syllables in the same position. Syllable 7 is omitted if the line in question ends with a finite past-tense verb ending with <-p>, but not verb forms homophonic with past-tense forms (so *mitraþ* would omit syllable 7 if it meant *he &c. ran*, but not if it meant *we run*). In addition, syllable 7 may be omitted in the last line of a stanza.

Also common is the *lotoalja*, which (again, as the name describes) has 25-syllable couplets. Note that each individual line of a couplet does not have a certain number of syllables; the only restrictions are that each line has at least seven syllables (but never eight) and the sum of the syllable counts equals 25. It is common to divide the lines across a clause boundary.

The *lešitaalja*, which is more popular among novice poets, has lines that are usually seven but occasionally eight syllables long.

Word-counting metres In word-counting metres, each line has a certain number of words. Such metres are used only in written poetry. The most common metre of this class consists of five-word lines.

Clause-counting metres In clause-counting metres, each line has a certain number of independent clauses (usually no more than three), and clauses might have restrictions on their length. Note that a metre with one clause per line and no further restrictions is almost indistinguishable from free verse.

Clause-structure metres Clause-structure metres prescribe the arrangement of independent and dependent clauses; for instance, one such metre might have lines following the pattern <(Rel0) (Ind0) so (Rel1) (Ind1)>, ignoring single-word relative clauses. Such metres are quite rare, even in written poetry.

→ Grammatical devices

Multidative The *multidative* (<vlêšinteselneri>) is a structure of clauses consisting only of datives (acting as vocatives). It is usually used with the *lialja*. It may be used in a long chain as such:

ginas; arcis; vlinas; cjerēs;
 ceþas; mevas; sartas; elas;
 ercas mêvas eleþas'ce;
 cerecaþas disinaþas;
O snow, O winter, O dawn, O dusk,
O lake, O sea, O circle, O line,
O cold rain and sun,
O unknown underground river,

Alternatively, it can be interleaved with other text, possibly repeating the same line for the multidative.

Weaved fiveword The *weaved fiveword* (<aðeseþa temiva>) is a line of five words, such that:

- Words 0 and 1 are single-word relative clauses.
- Words 2 and 3 are nouns.
- Word 0 modifies word 2, and word 1 modifies word 3.
- Word 4 is a finite verb.

An example:

vesra cerecan lirlo terôn'pe heçþo.
 strong-REL.CEL.NOM,NOM don't_know-REL.CEL.NOM,ACC light-NOM.PL heart-ACC=POSS.1
 pierce-3PL
 The strong rays pierce my ignorant heart.

This structure is similar to the 'golden line' in Latin poetry, except that in this case, the verb necessarily comes last.

Parallelism Semantic parallelism is found in Njarâþ Crîþ poetry at two levels. Couplet parallelism lies between two lines, usually adjacent:

vanden olonþa genin gašjodos rela;
 garcen moðona nasenen djorlas searne.
Through the days of summer I rest in the trees' shadows;
Through the nights of winter I sit at the campfire's side.

In the above couplet, each line is of the form (*genitive*) (*prolative*) (*genitive*) (*locative*) (*verb in 1SG*).

Stanza-level parallelism works similarly on (possibly non-adjacent) stanzas.

→ Phonetic devices

Rhyme Two phrases are said to rhyme when their suffixes from the last stressed vowel on are equivalent. Vowels are equivalent when they are identical, and consonants are equivalent when they are of the same class from table 9.1. Note that lenited or eclipsed consonants do not necessarily fall in the same classes as their phonetic counterparts.

Most written poetry does not systematically rely on rhyme, but spoken poetry often uses it to some degree.

Alliteration Alliteration, which is found in both written and spoken poetry, relies on the initial consonant and the creakiness of the nearest following vowel. The initial consonant is obligatory, and the following vowel must not be <u>. Any other consonants between the initial consonant and the vowel are not significant in determining alliteration. For instance, <serita>, <sori> and <srana> alliterate with each other, but not

Table 9.1: Consonant rhyme classes.

Class	Description	Consonants
0	Voiceless plosives and affricates	p, t, c, č
1	Voiceless fricatives	f, þ, h, p·, t·
2	Voiced plosives	d, g, vp, dt, gc
3	Voiced fricatives and approximants	v, ð, h, d·, g·, vf, ðþ, r, l, j, ʎ
4	Nasals	m, n, ŋ, m·, mp, nd, ŋg
5	Sibilants	s, š, č·, ʃ
6	Silent lenitions	c·, f·, v·, ð·

with ⟨sêna⟩ or ⟨sêndo⟩. Lenited and eclipsed consonants are considered distinct from their respective pronounced consonants, so neither ⟨d-ranal⟩ nor ⟨ðþaspe⟩ alliterates with ⟨ðari⟩. This restriction also applies to *g*-prosthesis as a result of eclipsis on a vowel-initial word, so ⟨givina⟩ (eclipsed from ⟨ivina⟩) does not alliterate with ⟨gila⟩.

→ Themes

Common themes in poetry include:

- *Curse poems*: intended to place a curse on one or more persons. Almost always spoken poetry, and fittingly uses the *lialja*. The block multidative is common as an opening stanza. Instead of using an optative mood, wishes are expressed using nonpast perfective forms of verbs.
- *Nature*: a very broad theme in both spoken and written poems.
- *Fantasy*: like *Nature*, but with more supernatural elements.
- *Narrative*: storytelling is also common in poetry.

9.1.5 | Storytelling

Like other people, those in Crìþja tell stories, both in prose and in poetry.

→ Genres

Wandering Some stories describe the movement and encounters of a wanderer through their journey. The protagonist will at multiple occurrences join or part with other characters. Place names play major roles in this genre. Such tales span a few years.

Hero The protagonist starts as an ordinary person (albeit possibly from a high stratum) and improves their skills to eventually face a major threat. Stories in this genre can span decades.

Pre-gating era These stories are situated in the time period from c. 2100 to 2561; that is, in the centuries before the Venesos Gating Event. This period boasted a technologically advanced civilisation, and descriptions of settings from this period are often extremely fanciful and questionably accurate. For instance, a rocket might be

described as a ‘giant arrow of metal shot by a bow powered with liquid fire’. There might be a feeling of yearning for the long-lost sense of technological glory.

Notably, these three themes are largely disjoint. Wanderers are rarely heroes, and both wanderers and heroes rarely appear in the O-Criþol period, instead tending to be situated in earlier or later eras.

Other genres place less emphasis on individuals; stories of this type often resemble worldbuilding as an end to itself rather than a means to some other objective. Works in such genres almost never take place in identifiable real-world settings, instead opting for fictional or generic ones.

It is rare for an author to write in one genre for long; almost all authors are familiar with writing in at least two genres.

→ Dialects

It is more common for stories to be written in a regional dialect of Njarþ Criþ over the standard form, although for regions whose dialects are distant from the standard, an intermediate form might be preferred.

Usually, a story will be set in either the region associated with the dialect it is written in or a similar place (in terms of climate or culture). However, some works break this tendency for shock value (for instance, setting the story in region 4 but writing in the region C dialect).

→ Tropes

Like other storytelling traditions, the tradition of Criþja involves tropes.

Twins The most common trope is that of the twins (or less frequently, siblings or friends), who can appear in any role other than that of the protagonist. They dress similarly but not identically, usually wearing analogous accessories mirroredly (e.g. if one wears a bracelet on their right arm, the other will wear a similar one on their left arm). Their personalities, however, are often different. Rarely are they seen apart from each other.

Occasionally, multiple pairs of such twins are placed as characters for humorous effect.

Self-destructing weapon Found in the more tragic of hero plots, this trope involves some kind of weapon (or something that functions similarly) with a powerful effect when invoked, but at the cost of killing the user.

9.2 | Speaking

9.2.1 | Greeting and parting

Greeting a person is most commonly expressed through the phrase <cem’pe.> (lit. *I [am here]*, or similarly with the plural form), to which the response is <cem’pe’moc.> (*I [am here] too*). The most common parting expression is <le roheve.> (*Be safe*).

9.2.2 | Addressing another person

The dative case can be used in the vocative sense: <#flioras!> (#*fliora!*). It is more common to address someone by their surname in formal settings and by their given name in informal settings, but this tendency is far from clear-cut. Nārâp Crîp has no honorific titles; the name alone is used.

9.2.3 | Requests and desires

It is felicitous to use <rendat> or <renpat> to express desire in all settings, even when English would use ‘would like’. The verb <firvomit> *to request* is also used for requests.

10 | Dialects

Recall that there are sixteen regions whose dialects are grouped as such:

- Eastern (alen nôrjarôþ): 0, 1, 2, 3
- Western (seriten nôrjarôþ): 6, 7, E
- Southern (cfârnin nôrjarôþ): 5, 8, 9, B, C, D
- Region 4 (Northern) (tar adris; amoren nôrjarâþ): 4
- Region A (Ring) (re adris; sarten nôrjarâþ): A
- Region F (Desert) (lar adris; vernat-recen nôrjarâþ): F

Generally, phonological changes are the most resilient to standardisation; that is, for instance, even if a region 4 speaker speaks with mutations and without the alternate L-stem vowel change table, they might still use region 4 pronunciations of consonants such as /θ/ or /ɹ/.

10.1 | Phonology

10.1.1 | Mutations

Mutations work surprisingly similarly across dialects, except that the Region 4 dialect lacks mutations altogether.

10.1.2 | <u>

/ʊ/ (romanised as <u>) is pronounced differently across dialects:

- Eastern: [ʊ]
- Western: [ɸ]
- Southern: [ʊ] in 5, 8, 9; [u] in B, C; [ɸ] in D
- Region 4: [i]
- Region A: [u]
- Region F: [u]

A handful of minor western dialects seem to lack /ʊ/ entirely, replacing it with /e/ or /o/.

10.1.3 | Stress

Some dialects have a propensity toward final stress, preferring it for all words that end in a consonant. Such dialects are found in regions 2, 7, D and F.

10.1.4 | Realisations of /si/ and /ti/

In western dialects, /si/ and /ti/ are realised as [ʃi] and [tʃi], respectively.

10.1.5 | /s/

The eastern and western dialects always pronounce /s/ without voicing, while in many southern dialects and in region F, /s/ is voiced to [z] between vowels or sometimes certain approximants.

In region A, /s/ and /z/ are phonemically distinct, although /z/ is restricted to onsets. For instance, <sarat> (S) *learns* (O) is pronounced /zaɹat/ in this dialect.

10.1.6 | Dental fricatives

In regions F, the dental fricatives /θ ð/ are realised as the alveolar fricatives [s z], although this pronunciation is less common in educated speech. In region 4, they are realised as [ts z].

10.1.7 | /ɹ/

In region 4, the alveolar approximant /ɹ/ is realised as [r]; when geminated, it is realised as [r̥].

10.1.8 | Pharyngeal fricatives

In region 4, the pharyngeal fricatives [ħ ʕ] are realised as [h ʌ] respectively.

10.2 | Morphology

10.2.1 | Traditional and realigned gender

The celestial and terrestrial genders arose from different historical word suffixes, but at some time in the language's history in certain dialects, some nouns changed genders to better match their meanings. For instance, <anor> *sky* is traditionally terrestrial, but celestial after the realignment. Eastern dialects, as well as regions 4, A and F, use traditional gender assignment, while western and southern dialects, as well as region 2, use realigned gender. The standard language has historically prescribed the traditional assignment, but it has recently become more accepting of the realigned assignment.

10.2.2 | L stems of V-, AS-, AN-, AR-, P-, RP- and IL-nouns

For V-, AS-, AN-, AR-, P-, RP- and IL-nouns, recall that the regular L-stem derivation changes the last vowel of the stem using table 4.2. Some dialects use a different table for this (and only this) derivation:

Table 10.1: Alternate L-stem vowel change table.

Thematic (0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
a	e	e	o
e	i	i	i
i	jo	i	i
o	o	e	i
u	u	o	i
ja	je	je	jo
je	i	i	i
jo	jo	je	i

(In fact, some nouns such as ⟨relten⟩ *mišt* use this table for their L-stems.)

This table is used for AN- and AR-nouns in regions 7, 9 and A, as well as southern parts of region 6. In region 3, the rest of region 6 and the western parts of region 5, it is used for AN-nouns only. Finally, in region 4, the alternate table is used for all nouns.

10.2.3 | Allative of reason

In region 4, as well as the western regions, the allative case is sometimes used for causes or reasons ('because of'), where other dialects would cast the verb into the causative voice.

10.2.4 | Aspect marking in verbs

Recall that the dialect of region 4 lacks mutation entirely; as a result, verbs are not marked for aspect in this dialect. Region 1 retains the distinction, but sometimes uses the imperfective form when other dialects would use the perfective, primarily for future actions and on auxiliary verbs. That is, where other speakers would say ⟨cperin gcinra⟩ for *I will open the door*, region 1 and region 4 speakers would say ⟨cperin cinra⟩.

10.2.5 | Adnominal and adverbial adjuncts

In region A, nouns in adjunct cases (other than the genitive) and postpositional phrases are marked specially when modifying a noun. In this case the noun or postposition in question is treated as if it were the nominative form of a new noun and declined in the genitive singular form.

10.2.6 | Evidentiality

In region C, the past tense verb suffix ⟨-p⟩ is reused for indirect evidentiality (with the lack thereof implying direct evidentiality), and tense is simply not distinguished.

10.3 | Syntax

10.3.1 | Frequency of hyperbaton

Recall that most modifiers and determiners need to be adjacent to their heads; in fact, in most dialects, this feature is used even in colloquial speech. Of course, the frequency of its use varies from dialect to dialect. In most dialects of the spoken language, hyperbaton is used in about 15 – 25% of all clauses where it is possible, but in region F, that proportion decreases to less than 2%, and in region A, the proportion is about 40%. Hyperbaton is used more often in written language, with the proportion rising up to 70%.

10.4 | Lexicon

10.4.1 | Negation

Recall that standard *Ňarâp Crîp* lacks a single negative marker, instead opting to use verbs showing the reason for which an action did not happen (e.g. <garit> *refrain from*), as well as having suppletive negatives for a few common verbs (e.g. <ceredit> *not know*). This also holds for all eastern dialects, as well as that of region E. The western and southern dialects use this approach, but with fewer different negative verbs.

The region A dialect does not use suppletive negatives other than <telit> *not exist* and <geđat> *cannot*, and it uses only two different negative verbs: <garit> *refrain from* and <rjotat> *fail to*, indicating volition and lack thereof, respectively.

The region F dialect uses suppletive negatives, including a few that are absent in the standard language. For other verbs, it uses a roundabout construction using <telit>:

mîpa marit gcelap.

monarch-NOM speak-INF PERF\not_exist-3SG-PAST

The king did not speak. ('The king's speaking did not exist:')

Standard (one possible): mîpa marit ngarap.

While it may superficially resemble an auxiliary verb construction, this construction is not identical because the subject of <telit> is always 3SG, and if a personal pronoun is desired as the subject of the action, it is expressed as a possessive affix on the infinitive instead of being marked on <telit>. In addition, the infinitive and the main verb need not be adjacent, unlike with the auxiliary verb construction.

Finally, the region 4 dialect interestingly has a negative particle <ap>, which is placed before the verb it modifies, but after any targets of auxiliary verbs.

10.4.2 | <rjotat> vs. <geđat>

<rjotat> and <geđat> both mean '(Š) fails to, is unable to, cannot (T)', but depending on the dialect, one form might be more common than the other. Standard *Ňarâp Crîp* often prescribes in unmarked contexts <rjotat> for the first-person forms and <geđat> for other forms, with the usage inverted in the presence of emphasis. However, this rule is rarely followed outside of formal contexts, instead choosing to use mainly one of the verbs above. Regions 0, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and E favour <rjotat>, while regions 2, 5, 8, A, B, C, D and F favour <geđat>. In region 4, <rjotat> is dominant for the perfective aspect and <geđat> for the imperfective.

A | Listings

A.1 | 4v7/listings/calendar.txt

```
1      Spring Summer Autumn Winter # Days
2      0 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 403
3      1 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
4      2 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 403
5      3 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
6      4 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 404
7      5 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 403
8      6 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
9      7 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
10     8 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 404
11     9 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 403
12    10 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
13    11 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 403
14    12 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
15    13 -51..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 404
16    14 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
17    15 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 403
18    16 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
19    17 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 404
20    18 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 403
21    19 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
22    20 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
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24    22 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 403
25    23 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
26    24 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 403
27    25 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 403
28    26 -51..49 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 404
29    27 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
30    28 -50..50 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 403
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41    39 -51..49 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 404
42    40 -50..50 -50..49 -51..49 -51..49 403
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140 138 -51..49 -50..50 -50..50 -50..50 404

```

4v7/listings/calendar.txt

B | The Njarâp Crîp lexicon

An entry looks like this:

cerel *nt* G form: cîrjel L form: cîparos I form: cjaŋerel sunset
From left to right:

1. The entry – the Njarâp Crîp term listed.
2. The part of speech of the corresponding entry:
 - *n** – a noun or pronoun
 - *nc* – celestial noun
 - *nt* – terrestrial noun
 - *nh* – human noun
 - *n/tr=X, re=Y* – a noun of class X in traditional classification but of class Y in realigned classification
 - *v* – a verb
 - *vi* – an intransitive verb
 - *vs* – a semitransitive verb
 - *vt* – a transitive verb
 - *vd* – a ditransitive verb
 - *vd@* – a twisted verb
 - *va* – an auxiliary verb
 - *adj* – an adjective
 - *adv* – an adverb
 - *pp* – a postposition
3. Any irregular principal parts of a noun, if applicable.
4. The definition – the gloss for the corresponding entry.
 - (a) (S) – the nominative argument of the verb.
 - (b) (O) or (D) – the accusative argument of the verb.
 - (c) (I) – the dative argument of the verb.
 - (d) (T) – the target of an auxiliary verb.
 - (e) (Š) – the shifted subject of an auxiliary verb.
5. If applicable, any special grammatical or semantic notes for this term.
6. Optionally, examples of usage.

| c

ceçpetit *vt* (S) suddenly emits, shoots out (O)

cenvos *nt* letter, glyph This term also includes markers.

censit *vs* (S) equals (I)

cenþit *vi* (S) is red docenþit (S) captivates, instills love into (O)

cenmirat *va* it seems that (T)

centel *nt* morning

cençon *nt* name

cenčarit *vi* (S) is famous, notable

cenðas *nc* paint

cengrit *vt* (S) throws away, discard (O)

cevo *nt* face

ceþa *nc* lake

cercêl *nt* mountain

cerecit *vt* (S) does not know about, ignores, forgets (O)

cereþ *nc* house, home

cerel *nt* G form: cirjel L form: çparos I form: cjaŋerel sunset

cereða *nc* frog

cernis *nc* bucket, tub

cerva *nc* water that is turbid from sediment

cerþon *nt* remnant

cermjôr *nt* dog

ceran *nc* key (strictly the traditional kind used to open a mechanical lock)

cerit *vi* (S) remains, survives, lives

celcol *nc* building, structure

celmas *nc* window

cem *nc* self, each other

cemat *vd@* (S) gives (I) to (D)

ceap *nc* L form: ŋapas S form: cenþic the colour red

cepit *vt* (S) flows, leaks, seeps through (O)

cetta *ppLOC* inscribed on

cehit *vt* (S) reaches, arrives at (O)

covit *vt* (S) controls (O)

coþ *nc* S form: cordic feeling, emotion

coþha *nc* section, part of a rope or cord

corþ *nc* S form: colþic certainty
corþas (locative singular form) certainly, surely

csana *nc* piece, fragment

çpener *nc* target dummy for shooting arrows

çperis *nc* door, gate

çperit *vt* (S) writes (O) ŋorâçpa crîçpa çperit pentat be able to use Njarâp Crîp

çpona *nc* boot, shoe

çpoðat *vs* (S) respects, reveres (I)

çpavlit *vi* (S) is pure, theoretical

çpascat *vt* (S) cooks (O) (meat)

çpaso *nc* gradient of colour, especially in the sky when the sun rises or sets

çpalit *vs* (S) comprises of (I)

çpam *ppDAT* in terms of, (X) by (X)
Can also modify a noun modified by a short-form numeral in any case.

çpîso *nc* nearby place

çpîšat *vt* (S) is near (O) nalen

çpîšat lit. *close to the gods* sacred

çpîrvit *vi* (S) is sharp, thin, (of food) spicy, (of music) dissonant

çpîm *nc* L form: çpimîs sword, blade, edge

çpišit *vt* (S) surrounds, goes around, wraps around, understands, averts (O)

çpiremo *nc* craft, handiwork

çpiro *nc* ringing sound

çpiris *nc* surroundings, environs

çpirit *vi* (S) rings (makes a sound)

creno *nc* ear

crešit *vt* (S) hears (O)

creten *nc* wave

cretan *nc* spiral, helix

crîna *nc* black, darkness

crînamitra *nc* eclipse

crîp *nt* S form: clîpic forest

cricþit *va* (Š) does not know how to

T

criþpar *nc* hallucination, illusion

criþmana *nc* delusion

criþat *vi* (S) is false, fake, incorrect

- cripĵâlat *vt* (S) misleads (O) Often used as the first verb of a serial construction: '(S) misleads (O) into (doing something)'.
- criĵit *vi* (S) freezes
- crânit *vt* (S) fills (O), (S) causes (O) to wax
- cleli *intj* of course, obviously
- claĉit *vt* (S) breaks (O)
- capit *vd* (S) balances, punishes, compensates, seeks revenge on (D) for (I)
- car *ppLOC* outside of
- car *ppDAT* except
- carpcenĉon *nt* given name
- carĉonĵat *vi* (S) is not one of (I)
- carmelco *nc* tfoso.melco
- cara *nc* duck
- carten *nc* shell
- cartenlemta *nc* helmet
- carie *intj* expression of joy or blessing
- carit *vs* (S) (usually an infinitive) is too much for (I)
- cardvoso *nc* melco.tfoso
- calan *nc* body
- calit *vt* (S) smells (O) (i.e. senses (O) by smell)
- catrjan *nc* crow
- catrit *va* stop (T)
- caĉraĉ *nc* coat, cloak
- cajos *nt* ground, earth
- cadir *nc* island
- caĉrit *vt* (S) recites (O)
- caĉjano *nt* world
- cfereĵit *va* (Ŝ) does not intend to (T)
- cfereĵit *vs* (S) is common, mundane, ordinary, unsurprising to (I)
- cfiĉar *nc* leaf, page anten cf-jopes (lit. *on the leaves of time*) sometimes
- cfârneĉ *nc* south
- cîntit *vt* (S) hits, strikes (O)
- cjerantin *nc* butterfly
- cjerit *vi* (S) flutters
- cjel *nt* L form: celos S form: celoc logic
- cjocpit *vt* (S) severs, cuts apart (O)
- cjor *nt* direction
- cjan *nc* L form: acnjas S form: canij spoken poem, poetry
- cjana *nc* S form: cjaric turtle, tortoise
- cjana *nc* song
- cjavor *nt* tear, rip
- cjaĵit *vs* (S) falls into (I)
- cjarĉal *nc* current, flow
- cjarĵit *vi* (S) falls down, descends
- cjarfon *nt* palace, especially built for a ruler; metaphorically, political rule or power
- cjamit *vs* (S) makes eye contact, stares at (I)
- cĵâpit *vt* (S) separates (D) from (I), (S) tears, rips (O)
- cinrat *vt* (S) opens (O)
- cinmênĉat *vt* (S) swallows (O)
- cinâtor *nt* copper
- ciĉe *nc* brain
- ciĉnat *vt* (S) shoots at (O), (S) expels (O) from (ABL)
- ciĉo *nc* arrow (projectile shot from a bow)
- ciĉit *vi* (S) is bad, evil
- circĉim *nc* L form: circĉimîs battle, war
- ciren *n/tr=c, re=t* castle, fortress
- ciremit *vi* (S) is disgusted
- ciros *nt* behaviour, action
- ciracĉit *vt* (S) trades, exchanges (O) with each other
- cilat *vi* (S) touches (O) without volition from (S)
- cimĉrit *vd* (S) conveys (D) to (I)
- cimrit *vd* (S) tells a lie (I) to (O); (S) does not represent (O) to (I)
- cimir *nc* lie, untruth
- cimirat *vt* (S) steals (O) A subset of mirat.
- &cên *nc* intensified version of cên, 'exactly the same'
- cên *nc* (as GEN agreeing in number with the head) same
- cêr *nc* L form: cōpês S form: calic remainder, rest of
- cêpos *nt* cattle, cow, bull
- e
- ecljat *vs* (S) is far from (I)

- eclirpeana *nc* grandeur, feeling of superiority
ener *nc* tree
eneđa *nc* ash, dušt
enva *nc* L form: neđas day (time period)
ensera *nc* brick
enras *nc* hole, pit, cave
enřir *nc* exponential of, e^x
entrit *vi* (S) looks like, resembles
(O) in appearance
enima *nc* wood
eniil *nc* question
endricperis *nc* place to exit
endrit *vs* (S) leaves, exits (I)
endir *nc* now (more formal; usually used in the locative-temporal)
enôr *nc* world, land
evon *nt* chasm, mouth, ravine
evonedan *nc* tongue
evrit *vt* (S) blows on (O)
evařit *va* indicates lack of volition
on (S)
evin *nc* box, container
evênčat *vt* (S) sucks up (O)
es *ppLOC* inside
eslit *vi* (S) is wide
esparp *nt* interior
estelo *nt* flower similar to the anemone
epit *vi* (S) exists, (S) is at (LOC)
ercjor *nt* shield
ercit *vi* (S) is cold (tactile or ambient)
erřol *nc* L form: avales S form: avlic a coin worth 20 mjarjo, unit of currency represented by the coin
erřas *nc* gold
elep *nc* sun, daytime
elan *nc* line (geometric object), ray (of light), something straight (in compounds)
elancpîm *nc* a type of sword with a long straight blade
eltes *nc* S form: iltic river, means, way, method
eltečîn *nc* stream, brook
elta *nc* salmon
etasa *nc* recent past
emetros *nc* silver (metaphorically as GEN) used to describe something from the past that is well-perceived
ea *headp* thus, therefore
egrait *vs* (S) resists (I) (especially a temptation)
ependo *nc* sphere
etor *ppLOC* in front of
etrenras *nc* footprint
etros *nt* foot
etrait *vt* (S) kicks (O)
edva *nc* L form: evaras a small coin worth 1/12 mjari, unit of currency represented by the coin
edacit *vi* (S) is absurd, nonsensical
edan *nc* snake
- | n**
- nevrit *vi* (S) shakes, shudders
nevlat *va* (Š) does (T) repeatedly
neviř *nc* dough
nerlit *vt* (S) picks up, retrieves (O) (esp. from the ground) *seedvon nerlit* (lit. *pick up seedvo*) make progress gradually
nera *nc* stomach, belly, abdomen
nerčit *vt* (S) chops down (O) (wood)
aranin minan nerčit lit. *chop down one branch* (S) does something half-heartedly or in a perfunctory manner
neri *nc* grammatical case
nel *ppDAT* about, regarding
nelsit *vs* (S) goes to (I)
nelrit *vt* (S) chases (O)
nela *nc* table (piece of furniture)
nelat *vi* (S) is lost
neřit *vt* (S) makes a mistake (O)
nemenat *vs* (S) stares in fascination at (I)
nemsâ *nc* L form: nemasâs star
nemrat *vi* (S) sinks, drowns *nas-rantola nemreř* lit. *it has sunk to the depths* it has been forgotten *donemrat* lit. *cause to drown* (S) advances towards (O)
nema *nc* any, anything, anyone, something, someone
nemir *nc* apple

nepsat <i>va</i> (Š) does (T) habitually	natras <i>nc</i> skin, hide
nepsat <i>va</i> (Š) is prone to (T)	nadit <i>vt</i> (S) unties (O) (knot); (S) takes off (O) (clothing)
nepit <i>vd</i> (S) does what?	nađasit <i>vi</i> (S) is green or blue
nedo <i>ppABL</i> despite, in spite of	njantos <i>nt</i> chair
neđos <i>nt</i> shoulder, upper part of back	nintit <i>vs</i> (S) attends (O), goes to (O) habitually
neđit <i>vs</i> (S) lures, attracts, charms (I)	nirpo <i>nc</i> willow tree
nehrit <i>va</i> (Š) has the conscience to be able to (T)	nirrit <i>vt</i> (S) washes (O)
nosrit <i>vi</i> (S) is deep (as serial verb) deeply, well	nifal <i>nc</i> task, goal
noršidir <i>nh</i> warrior, soldier	nêrpon <i>nt</i> spirit, ghost, (more generally) any supernatural being
notat <i>vs</i> (S) walks to (I); (S) behaves (like (SEMBL2))	nêrgit <i>vi</i> (S) gathers together
nacpel <i>nt</i> shrine	nêlerpmitra <i>nc</i> lenition
nacšit <i>vt</i> (S) bores (O)	nêlit <i>vi</i> (S) is soft
naclidit <i>vs</i> (S) trips over (I)	nêmsaevin <i>nc</i> lit. <i>star box</i> poetic term for the sky (especially at night)
navrales <i>nc</i> store, shop	nôrnô <i>nc</i> < NT nôrn <i>ghost, spirit</i> < NC6 neresson a type of undead being that lives in swamps
navrat <i>vd</i> (S) sells (D) to (I)	nôrnarâp <i>nc</i> dialect
nava <i>nh</i> human, person	nôrit <i>vi</i> (S) is small, young
navaf·ela <i>nc</i> people, tribe, race	nôhla <i>nc</i> crack on the surface, (with ton) broken
nasenar <i>nc</i> manmade fire made for warmth	nâsmir <i>nc</i> scar
naso <i>nc</i> water	nâriþ <i>nc</i> L form: nâriþas S form: nâripic lily
nasrantos <i>nt</i> depths (especially of a body of water)	nâgrit <i>vt</i> (S) coats (O) with (INST)
narva <i>nc</i> voice	nâtas <i>nc</i> wound, injury
narvalit <i>vi</i> (S) sighs	
narvit <i>vs</i> (S) sings (I)	
narat <i>vi</i> (S) is ripe	
narta <i>nc</i> nose	
nalota <i>nc</i> bud, shoot, newly grown leaf	
nalar <i>nc</i> god, deity (in general)	neprit <i>vt</i> (S) props, supports (O)
nalfit <i>vt</i> (S) grows in (O) The accusative argument is rarely used outside of the collocation noldelta nalfit (lit. <i>grow to the edges</i>) overgrow.	ñacihat <i>vt</i> (S) derides, despises, scorns (O)
nalda <i>nc</i> edge, border, boundary, brim When in the prolative, the case means <i>along</i> .	ñanjitat <i>vi</i> (S) screams
naman <i>nc</i> burden, responsibility, obligation	ñarâp <i>nc</i> language
namda <i>nc</i> parallel child	ñaçat <i>vs</i> (S) crosses, spans (I) used to indicate a span of time (I) when used in emergent conjunction; e.g. lemečirþ aneliþas glêmas ñaçap <i>I have been looking for him for five years</i> used to indicate the experiential aspect (see section 5.7.4)
nafo <i>ppDAT</i> without (ornative)	ñjâl <i>nc</i> L form: ñarjâs S form: ñjâlic wheat
nafit <i>vi</i> (S) is new	ñipit <i>vs</i> (S) digs into (I)
nagrat <i>vt</i> (S) covers, obscures (O)	ñitit <i>vs</i> (S) shouts, barks, makes noise at (I)
nagrat <i>vt</i> (S) catches a moving object (O), (S) wins (O)	

nên <i>nc</i>	familial love	vrêma <i>nc</i>	book
nêlis <i>nc</i>	spring (source of water), reason	vlemto <i>nc</i>	version, revision
nâro <i>nc</i>	crystal, gem, jewel	vleđit <i>vt</i>	(S) makes soup or stew (O)
		vlina <i>nc</i>	dawn, sunrise
v		vlirpon <i>nt</i>	small, broad wooden boat often used for fishing
		vlêciþo <i>nc</i>	barrage, especially of ar- rows
vecþit <i>vs</i>	(S) is secluded to (I)	vlêelan <i>nc</i>	polygon
venos <i>nt</i>	maple tree	vlêteser <i>nc</i>	thunderstorm
venas <i>nc</i>	clay, brick	vandrit <i>va</i>	(Š) leaves (T) undone
vençeri <i>nt</i>	volcano	vandar <i>nc</i>	summer
vençat <i>vt</i>	(S) calculates, computes	vandat <i>vi</i>	(S) is heavy, important
(O)		vanôs <i>nc</i>	magic (supernatural)
vescþit <i>vs</i>	(S) is beautiful, lovely to	vasor <i>nt</i>	I form: cjavjesor an an- thropomorphic reptilian species
(I)		vasarit <i>vi</i>	(S) moves in circles
vescit <i>vt</i>	(S) is needed by (ABL)	var <i>nt</i>	S form: vlic disposition, personality
vesrat <i>vi</i>	(S) is strong, intense	varon <i>nt</i>	life
vestan <i>nc</i>	melco.melsas	varmenat <i>vs</i>	(S) looks at, observes
vesit <i>vs</i>	(S) changes into, turns into	(I)	
(I)		varacrit <i>vt</i>	(S) remembers (O)
veþcit <i>vt</i>	(S) shuts, closes (O)	varfa <i>nc</i>	kin, relative
verna <i>n/tr=c, re=t</i>	sand	vargrit <i>vi</i>	(S) stays still, does not move
vernat·reca <i>n/tr=c, re=t</i>	desert	varpat <i>vt</i>	(S) reneges on (O)
verat <i>va</i>	(Š) intends to (T)	varit <i>vt</i>	(S) is one of (O)
velcit <i>vi</i>	(S) is dirty, tattered, worn from age	vardrit <i>vs</i>	(S) leaves (I) alone, (S) ig- nores (I), (S) refrains from bothering (I)
velšit <i>vi</i>	(S) moves	varđit <i>vt</i>	(S) scrambles (O) around, especially by the wind
velrjotat <i>va</i>	(Š) lacks the con- science to be able to (T)	vadon <i>nt</i>	any kind of tuber
veltat <i>vi</i>	(S) is murky, blurred, ob- scured	vadogen <i>nc</i>	dolphin
velip <i>nc</i>	leg	vađat <i>vi</i>	(S) wanders, is a wanderer
veliša <i>nc</i>	spouse	vađit <i>vd</i>	(S) receives (D) from (I) in an exchange edvan vađirþ erþen or- tat lit. receive an edva and give an erþol in exchange win a Pyrrhic victory Often used with ortat.
vemrit <i>vi</i>	(S) is short in length	vîdrit <i>vt</i>	(S) gains (O), (O) appears on (S)
vemirit <i>vs</i>	(S) lacks gratitude for (I)	vjansit <i>vt</i>	(S) unclothes, bares, ex- poses (O)
vetta <i>nc</i>	a salmon-coloured flower with pointed petals	vjanta <i>nc</i>	clothing covering the torso and usually extending further
vettac·eap <i>nc</i>	salmon colour	vin <i>ppDAT</i>	as (X) (essive), in the perspective of
vonat <i>vs</i>	(S) looks at (I)	vinašit <i>vi</i>	(S) excites, angers (I)
vomra <i>nc</i>	blood (as food)	viviþ <i>nc</i>	fly (insect)
vrenlit <i>vi</i>	(S) fails to function, breaks		
vrešit <i>vs</i>	(S) laments (I)		
vrelat <i>vi</i>	(S) (lamina) is thick, (S) (voice) is deep		
vrasit <i>va</i>	(T) is inferred, must (epi- stemic)		
vricos <i>nt</i>	acorn		
vrigat <i>vt</i>	(S) follows, pursues (O)		

višto *nc* mercury
 vistos *nt* stone
 viþco *nc* S form: viþic lock (especially mechanical) (metaphor) barrier, roadblock
 virerþ *nc* lethargy or stupor after waking up
 virfit *vs* (S) feels nostalgia in (I)
 viriþit *vi* (S) spins, rotates, turns
 vimrit *vt* (O) is ruined, spoilt by (S)
 vês *nc* system
 vêtas *nc* wall, barrier
 vêdos *nh* parent
 vôndo *nc* cheek
 vânos *nt* the norm, the normal or usual case vânot as usual

O

ocirat *vi* (S) is expensive, costs much money
 onjana *nc* mill, manufacturing place
 oreþmat *vt* (S) commands (O)
 orol *nt* blood; juice (of fruit)
 orþ *nc* S form: ireþic command
 orþen *nc* natural logarithm
 orþat *vd* (S) gives (D) to (I) in an exchange Often used with vaðit. *ne-man'moc orþat* lit. *give even anything* take any action
 oransit *vs* (S) bleeds (I)
 orara *nc* what is believed
 orit *vt* (S) thinks, believes, opines (O) a gorit'pe when I think, in my opinion
 olasta *intj* < olas (locative of ela) + da in addition, furthermore, moreover
 otatan *nt* trap, snare, net

S

seedva *nc* L form: seevaras a small coin worth 1/7 edva, unit of currency represented by the coin
 sencirat *vt* (S) overcomes, surmounts (O), implies a degree of effort
 sennemsâ *nc* comet, meteor
 senrit *vd* (S) threatens (I) with (D)

senlat *va* (Š) tries, attempts, intends to (T)
 sena *nc* L form: srinas mountain pass
 senar *nc* fire senar eþit there is a burning sensation in one's (LOC), (LOC) is burnt or inflamed senen relcor flame
 senarnon *nc* hearth, fireplace, forge
 senčir *nc* spark
 sende *nc* an early time
 sevir *nc* (as GEN) wonderful, pristine, sublime
 sesrit *vs* (S) mixes, confuses, manipulates, disorients (I)
 sernat *vt* (S) bakes (O) (when referring to ceramic items)
 sero *nc* moss, lichen
 serfil *nc* autumn
 sertem *nc* noon, midday
 serita *nc* west
 selgit *vt* (S) slips on (O) selgit nepsoþos c·ajos (lit. *ground that is prone to slipping on*) slippery ground
 selto *nc* clothing (in general)
 seman *nc* finger
 searnit *vs* (S) sits down on (O)
 sefrit *vi* (S) decays, rots, is unpleasant
 setat *vi* (S) is quiet, calm, gentle, peaceful, serene
 seðetat *vi* (S) is silent
 sori *nc* ceiling, roof
 sohorit *vi* (S) is, becomes tired, weary
 srana *nc* link, chain, connection, relationship
 sranit *nc* (S) is connected to (O)
 srîna *nc* cold (disease)
 sanat *vi* (S) is satisfied with, accepts (I)
 sar *nc* something, someone
 sarel *nt* L form: sahos curve
 sarates *nc* school, place of education
 sarat *vt* (S) learns (O)
 saratan *nc* any bird of prey
 sarait *va* (Š) allows (T)
 sarta *nc* ring, circle, loop
 sarit *vt* (S) lets go of, releases (O)
 sarit *vs* (S) turns toward (I)

salap *nc* the second next thing, the thing two spaces forward (similar usage as dase) enven salap the day after tomorrow, two days from now

salit *vs* (S) plays with (I)

samcam *nc* semen

sami *nc* smile, grin

sapit *vi* (S) is exact

sata *nc* beat, rhythm

sado *nc* the next thing (similar usage as dase)

sivrit *va* (Š) is afraid to, fears (T) (as imperative) do not dare (T)

sivdir *nc* coward

sirten *nc* pale blue flower that typically grows near rivers

silvit *vi* (S) feels uneasy, nervous, fearful

silja *nc* nerve siljo *nemri* lit. *one's nerves are sinking* is feeling down

sildrit *vi* (S) is old, worn out

siamā *nc* faith, trust

sēnotat *vt* (S) climbs (O)

sēna *ppLOC* above, on top of

sēna *ppDAT* in addition to emtas sēna more, additional Less formally, this postposition sometimes governs the locative case like its spatial counterpart (e.g. omtas sēna instead of emtas sēna).

sēndo *nc* fox

sôm *nt* L form: samôs S form: sosôc decision

sâ *ppGEN* in the point of view of

sâna *nc* bear

sâlos *nt* horse

| p

pon *ppLOC* in the middle of, in the midst of

ponota *nc* middle, midst

paspe *nc* order (vs. chaos), organisation

parat *va* perhaps (T)

paritir *nc* verb

parit *vi* (S) is a verb

pjêl *nc* L form: apjôs S form: eltaroc sunlight

pihit *vt* (S) scratches (O)

pihat *vt* (S) looks closely, peers at (O)

pênva *nc* midday, noon

pôn *nt* L form: ponôs S form: poric will, volition, intent ponêsa intentionally pjað·ôn unintentionally, inadvertently

| š

šešel *nt* A form: šižen determination

šonat *va* do (T) thoroughly, completely, entirely

šarnecat *vt* (S) translates (O) into (ALL) from (ABL)

šaŋit *vt* (S) tempts (O), tests (O)'s patience

šagit *vi* (S) is in its prime

šino *nc* all, everything, everyone, everywhere, always šinen šino emphatic form thereof

šinteselnari *nc* dative case

šinčin *nc* whole part, entirety

šingcrit *vi* (S) burns gilcŋpan došingcrit smoke tobacco

šir *ppLOC* to the right of

šircel *nt* summer solstice

širičen *nc* eternity, end of time

šileat *vi* (S) shines

šimep *nc* end, conclusion

šimit *vi* (S) ends, (of a business) goes out of business

šitrit *vi* play

šičenit *vi* (S) lasts for ever, is eternal

šidrat *vi* (S) is old (living thing), elderly

| r

ren *nc* L form: reles S form: renj example reles for example, exemplary

renvit *vt* (S) describes (O)

renpat *vt* (S) wants, desires (O)

renda *nc* column, pillar

rendat *va* (Š) wants to (T)

respit vs (of a perception) (S) appears vivid, clear, striking to (I)	l
respe nt L form: rilpes fog	lecpat vs (S) considers (I) unusual, strange, weird
repajos nt thicket, undergrowth	lepmo nt (sheet of) paper
rešita nc cloak with hood	lepmoređel nt A form: lirešiđen
relcor nt L form: rilcor wing (body part)	G form: lepmortael L form: lepvrođos
relcrit vi (S) is flying	I form: cjaḡemorel S form: lepmorđoc
relat vi (S) lies down	paper-folding, origami
relten nc L form: riltes mišt	lepin nc bluebird
relta nc vein, blood vessel	lercpat vs (S) struggles against (I)
remat vt (S) makes, crafts, creates, builds (O)	lerno nc tfoso.melsas
referp nc reality	lerpen nc L form: rjopes spring (season)
refat vi (S) is true, real, actual	lerit vi (S) is smooth
reto nc vine, ivy	lemes nc head
rečit va does not need to (T)	lemta nc hat
reden nc limit, bound	lepit vt (S) is uncorrelated with (O); (S) is orthogonal, perpendicular to (O)
ređeḡit vt (S) folds (O)	losit vi (S) (egg) is raw
roc ppDAT on behalf of, for	lorpit vi (S) is, becomes bald
Takes the form rille if governing a noun phrase modified by the clitic =’moc.	lora nc hair
ron nt figure, form, shape	lacḡim nc L form: lacḡimîs pair of scissors
rom nt S form: riḡoc each, every	lanamda nc namda.namda
roton nt soup, stew	lanta nc tower
ročit vs (S) imagines (I)	lava nc bread, baked product made with leavened dough
roḡat vs (S) defends, protects (I)	laroḡ nc cross child
racrer nh acquaintance	larta nc belly of a bird
racrit vt (S) knows (O) ašanin	lalaroḡ nc laroḡ.laroḡ
deson’ce racrit (lit. <i>know up and down</i>)	lîp nc S form: lîpic swamp, wetland, marsh
have common sense	linelšit vt (S) answers (O)
racfit va (Š) knows how to (T)	lisa nc string on which coins are threaded Often tied to one’s arms or legs.
rana nc root of a plant	lirnat vi (S) is bright
ragit vi (S) is high, tall	lirp nc L form: relirpas S form: rilpic rest, sleep, peace
rjotat va (Š) fails to, is unable to, cannot (T)	lirana nc bond, contract, promise, obligation
rjâl nc L form: ririâs S form: rjesic barley	lirtinit vi (S) sparkles, dazzles, glimmers
rinno nc knot	liine nc answer
rislatir nc ball, spherical object	liintelos nt octopus
rislat vs (S) moves by rolling toward (I)	lêcḡa nc grey
ripil nc ln(2)	lêner nc lung
ririlit vi (S) stops running from exhaustion	lêvos nt bubble, foam
rilpit vi (S) rests, sleeps mođena	lâri nc cat, feline
morina rilpit (lit. <i>sleep through one night</i>)	
spend a night	
рила nc a plant used to make a tea-like drink; the drink from this plant	

| t

teŋcɪpit *vi* (S) is not obscured, without clouds, conspicuous, free of worry, decisive

teŋcɪpel *nt* L form: tɔrcɪpos I form: cɔarercɪpel S form: tɛlpoc fire-fly (metaphorically) someone who is active at night

tan *nc* L form: talas S form: tɪlɪŋ cloud

tanat *va* (T) is necessary, must (situational)

tavrit *vd* (S) is less than (D) by a margin of (I)

tagit *va* (T) is possible; might (epistemic)

tapra *nc* daisy (flower)

tircperi *nc* beacon

tirla *nc* light

| m

mecra *nc* feather, writing implement (X) čil mecra von (lit. *there are feathers on (X)*) (X) has bad manners

mecfereɪ *nc* shelter (especially a simple or primitive one)

meel *nt* which one?

men ppLOC to the left of

mener *nc* number

mennos *nc* drink

menvat *vs* (S) meets with (I)

menvađit *vs* (S) is noticed by (I)

menpe *nc* mirror

menpef-osta *nc* reflection (mirror image)

menat *vs* (S) sees, makes sure of (I)

mend-oma *nc* view, range of sight, visual range

meŋco *nt* eye hole of a coin

meŋco intj oh!, I see!, look!

meva *nc* ocean, sea

mevaevon *nt* bay, gulf

mevatêŋ *nt* L form: mevatetês S form: mevadiđiŋ seafood

mesa ppDAT between, among

meston *nt* honey

merca *nc* pig

mervit *vi* (S) is large

mel *nt, det* many, much

melco *nc* parallel parent

melsas *nc* cross sibling

melperɪ *nc* amount, quantity

melirnat *vd* (S) bequeaths, leaves (D) for (I)

mefli *nc* sardine

megeɪ *nc* normalised dot product $((\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) / (\|\mathbf{a}\| \|\mathbf{b}\|))$, cosine of angle between two vectors

megat *vt* (S) distorts (O)

metos *nt* backside, behind

mečit *vt* (S) looks for, searches for, finds (O)

međa *nc* moon, night

međame *nc* nighttime

međate *nc* evening

mon *nt* L form: amnos S form: momoc mind, psyche, way of thinking, philosophy, (of a place) culture

movit *vt* (S) causes (O) to float, be suspended in the air

morerɪ *nc* lowness, negative elevation or altitude

moro *nc* shell

morɪ *nc* S form: melɪc vector, positional offset

morat *vi* (S) descends

mortos *nt* L form: maldos hand

morit *vt* (S) captures (O)

man ppDAT given, considering

man *nc* L form: manas S form: minij state, status

manta *nh* person whom one loves but is not married to

masom *nt* written poem, poetry

maregit *vt* (S) pulls (O)

marta *nc* the last thing, (as GEN) last

maris *nc* cousin of same gender as self

marit *vd* (S) says (D) to (I), (S) speaks to (I) (in a language (INST)) (S) suggests, reflects a trait (D) to (I)

marđat *va* (Š) is fated to, has no choice but to (T)

malen *nc* L form: meles core, centre, middle, nucleus tâŋŋaŋa

melinpa (lit. <i>with a surface and without a core</i>) superficial	mirbit vi (S) is transparent in colour
malenva nc solstice or equinox	mirtit vt (S) grasps, holds on to (O)
malin nc squirrel	vivjon mirtit (lit. <i>hold on to flies</i>) fret, be flustered
matin nh bard, composer	mirat vt (S) takes, steals (O)
magen nc transparent colour, transparency	mirto nc play, drama
magrit vi (S) flees, escapes, takes off	mirit vd (S) is greater than (D) by a margin of (I)
matos nt birch	mite nc weed, (metaphorically) an undesired person
mađit vt (S) emits, releases (O)	mite nc grass
tirlan mađit (lit. <i>emit light</i>) (S) glows	mitrit vs (S) runs to (I), (S) continues
mîvat vt (S) encounters (O) (and (S) has the advantage)	draner noldena mitrit (lit. <i>run through [along] the edge of death</i>) try one's best at something
sâna mivat (lit. <i>encounter a bear</i>) (O) falls into a difficult situation	mê det which?
mîpa nh L form: vrâpas monarch, ruler, king, queen	mênčat vt (S) eats, drinks (O) (S) tolerates (O)
mîr ppABL after	mêva nc rain
mjerlo nc oak tree	mêra nc poison
mjarel nt G form: moriel L form: miriles S form: mjeloc tail	môrencat vd (S) leads, pulls (D) away from (I)
mjari nc a coin worth 12 edvo, unit of currency represented by the coin	mâna ppABL against
mjarinarta nc store that sells inexpensive household items	mârit vs (S) waits for (I)
mjôr nt L form: amrjôs S form: mjôoc wolf	
mjôrc·reno nc (lit. <i>wolf-ear</i>) son of a bitch, motherfucker	
mine nc cloth, fabric	acrîn nc tar
minen nc chest (body part)	aclit vs (S) is interested in (I), wants information, is curious about (I)
minevin nc bag, sack	acčit vd (S) trades, exchanges with (I), giving (INST) and receiving (D)
minait vi (S) is alone, in solitude	ancân nc story
miva nc word	anelšit vs (S) returns to (I)
mivanêrpon nt lit. <i>word-ghost</i> ; someone who became famous posthumously	anelip nc L form: anipas year
mivapaspe nc syntax	aneđit vs (S) appreciates, thanks (I) (especially an action or a personality trait)
mivaarin nt phonological word, in languages that are written without spaces	annotat vs (S) goes for a walk to (I) (for pleasure)
mivide nc tfoso.armo	annêrpon nt evil spirit, (metaphorically) negative thought
mio nc shelf	anor n/tr=t, re=c sky onos desa (lit. <i>under the sky</i>) outside, in the outdoors
mipo nc egg	ansat vt (S) fights (O) (especially face-to-face), (S) does something about (O), especially to change the status quo
miprat vi (S) hurries up; usually used in the serial form with commands to mean 'do this already!'	
mipas nt glass	
mippite nc sphere of influence, dominion, kingdom, governed territory	

| a

- (S1)'ap merȋcoc'ac (S2.GEN) merȋcon an-sen (lit. (S1)'s eyes fights (S2)'s eyes) (S1) makes eye contact with (S2)
- anljat vt (S) hurts, damages, harms, injures (O)
- anġit va (Š) does (T) in return
- anarit vt (S) is kind to (O)
- anagrat vt (S) hides from, fits in with, belongs to (O)
- antrelcor nt era, age
- antrol nc clock, device used to keep time
- antar nc time
- anhia nc joy, pleasure
- anhit vs (S) is pleasing, enjoyable to (I)
- anjarit vi (S) is warm, moderate, temperate
- avona nc wind, air, gas
- avondatos nt platform
- ascrat vi (S) is hot (tactile, ambient)
- asenno nc highland
- asena nc anger, rage
- asnelsit vs (S) returns to (I) ca-jasos asnelsit lit. *return to the earth* (S) passes away
- asnat vi (S) rises to (all)
- asmel nt dream
- asmelrit vt (S) dreams about (O)
- asmeltamos nt nightmare
- asano nc memory
- asage nc decorative pattern
- asatrit vt (S) overflows out of (O)
- asfit vi (S) melts
- asgat vt (S) engraves patterns on (O)
- astrit vt (S) cuts up (O) (e.g. a piece of meat)
- aġer ppABL ago
- ašana nc the void in Crĭpōl cosmology
- ašin nc something above, up
- arcas nc winter
- arcin nc L form: ericis ice
- aremat vt (S) pays attention to (O)
- arefa nc truth
- arna nh adult human
- arla nc needle
- armelco nc melco.melco
- armo nc parallel sibling
- arantar nc a long time, (as GEN) taking a long time
- arato nc camp, base
- artfoso nc tfoso.tfoso
- artfaġo nc city
- aricit vs (S) is away from (I), (S) is absent
- arin nt branch
- ariga nc warmth, temperature
- ardan nc dragon, usually living near a body of water or in a mountain range
- alaġ nc eašt
- alpa nc symbol
- alpit vd (S) represents, symbolises (O) to (I)
- alja nc breath, syllable
- alino nc destination, goal
- aliġ nc used as the possessee of a possessive construction to mean 'something other than (possessor)'
- alit vt (S) exhales (O)
- aldar ppALL in order to
- amoro nc north
- amprat vt (S) defies, disobeys, rebels against (O)
- amasrit vt (S) scolds (O)
- amarġit vs (S) thinks, ponders about (I)
- amċia nc hope, promise
- amċit vs (S) hopes, wishes for (I)
- amġr nc future, later, after now
- amġat va (T) has not yet occurred
- agror nh slave, servant
- apasa nc pain apasa eġit there is pain in (LOC), (LOC) hurts
- atrecit vt (S) conquers, defeats (O)
- atrġn nc colour
- ajos nt bone
- ajolem nc skull
- ai headp but, however
- aimit vt (O) is unimportant, insignificant to (S), (S) is indifferent to (O)
- adercit vi (S) feels cold (personal feeling); e.g. *aderce I am cold*
- adris nc region of Crĭpja
- adascrat vi (S) feels hot (personal feeling)
- aġesat vt (S) weaves (D) to make (I)

f

fenvit <i>vt</i>	(S) is guided by (i)
fenrat <i>vi</i>	(S) is clean
fentor <i>nt</i>	swamp
fencrit <i>vs</i>	(S) worries about (I)
fenit <i>vi</i>	(S) fades away
feþor <i>nt</i>	whole of (GEN) (used with fractions to indicate proportion)
ferna <i>nh</i>	L form: firnas child (young person), under 12 years old
felmit <i>vi</i>	(S) is paralysed, does not move
fela <i>nc</i>	bundle
felgor <i>nt</i>	lamprey
fegit <i>vd</i>	(S) blames (D) on (I)
fo <i>nc</i>	S form: ofic line of text
fonrit <i>vi</i>	(S) collapses, falls to the ground
fovat <i>vt</i>	(S) does not want (O)
fostor <i>nt</i>	sentence
fosta <i>nc</i>	image
foron <i>nt</i>	louse
forþ <i>nc</i>	S form: foðic thought, idea
forat <i>vs</i>	(S) settles in (I)
folrit <i>vi</i>	(S) is ephemeral, mortal
fome <i>nc</i>	string, thread
flarþ <i>nc</i>	S form: flalþic metal
flirora <i>nc</i>	jellyfish
flirþ <i>intj</i>	at least
fliðo <i>nc</i>	melco.armo
fas <i>intj</i>	indicates unpleasant surprise
fasa <i>nc</i>	duck, goose
faa <i>intj</i>	umm, filler word
fjo <i>intj</i>	expression of sudden realisation
fjân <i>nc</i>	honour, taste, decency
fic <i>conj</i>	therefore, so
finta <i>nc</i>	sparrow
fišeat <i>vt</i>	(S) urinates on (O)
fiša <i>nc</i>	urine
firvami <i>vd</i>	(S) requests (O) from (I)
firit <i>vi</i>	(S) is thin (for layers)

g

gen <i>nc</i>	L form: aines S form: gariŋ skill, talent
genhit <i>vi</i>	(S) twists, bends, chokes, strangles (O)
gescenčat <i>vt</i>	(S) changes their name to (O)
gerat <i>va</i>	emphatic auxiliary, truly (T)
geritit <i>vi</i>	(S) feels dizzy
gerdat <i>vt</i>	(S) drives (O); (S) commands an animal (O)
gedena <i>nc</i>	shrimp
geðat <i>va</i>	(Š) fails to, is unable to, cannot (T)
gveþos <i>nt</i>	discrete unit, (as GEN) discrete
gvehit <i>va</i>	(Š) succeeds, manages to, achieves (T)
gvarit <i>vd</i>	(S) turns (D) into (I)
goroco <i>nc</i>	mould (fungus)
gorišit <i>vd</i>	(S) whimpers, whines, complains about (D) to (I)
gorit <i>vt</i>	(S) shuns, avoids (O)
grenfit <i>vd</i>	(S) places (D) at (I)
greþit <i>vt</i>	(S) lands a boat (O)
grapesto <i>nc</i>	port, station
grapa <i>nc</i>	shore, beach
grisþit <i>vt</i>	(S) draws (O); (of a reflective object) (S) reflects (O)'s image
griðat <i>va</i>	(T) is so by a long margin
glevit <i>vs</i>	(S) differs from, is unequal to (I)
glac <i>intj</i>	indicates disgust or displeasure
gliþo <i>nc</i>	maze, labyrinth, trap
ganþit <i>vi</i>	(S) (meat or vegetable) is raw
ganhit <i>vi</i>	(S) wilts, bends
gašida <i>nc</i>	shadow, introduction of a message
garos <i>nt</i>	a trip, ride in a vehicle
garit <i>va</i>	(Š) refrains from (T)
galar <i>nh</i>	friend, (metaphorically) companion work
gjon <i>nt</i>	burst, flash, glint
gja <i>ppDAT</i>	(X) by (X)
gina <i>nc</i>	snow
givit <i>vt</i>	(S) completes, achieves (O)

gisori *nc* undesirable place
 gilcfīpar *nc* tobacco
 gila *nc* smoke
 gita *nc* deer
 gđenvat *vt* (S) reads (O)
 gđena *nc* birth
 gđenapaneliþ *nc* L form:
 gđenapelanipās birthday
 gđenit *vt* (S) gives birth to (O), (O)
 is born
 gđelrit *vs* (S) justifies, excuses, ex-
 plains (I)
 gārmit *vs* (S) regrets (I), apologises
 about (I)

p

pen *nc* what, who, something,
 someone pena pen (lit. *what of what*)
 what in the world, what the heck
 penna *nc* who, someone
 pentat *va* (T) is possible; can, able
 to (situational)
 pesre *nc* romantic love, infatuation
 peþ *det* possible, candidate
 pel *nt* I form: cjapopel S form:
 ploc integer
 pelrit *vs* (I) is shared, divided
 among (S)
 pelčit *vt* (S) wears (O) (clothing);
 (S) uses a shield
 peten *nc* hillside
 pečit *va* (Š) avoid doing (T)
 porat *vi* (S) is thick, fat (as in hav-
 ing a large cross-sectional area); (of a per-
 son or animal) (S) has large body weight
 provamit *vt* (S) holds onto (O)
 tightly
 prāmenoros *nt* oar, paddle (of boat)
 prāma *nc* boat, ship
 plervit *vi* (S) makes one's living by
 (INST)
 pas *nc* S form: pesic something
 else, someone else, other šinen pas
 everything else, &c.
 pasenor *nt* parallel or alternate
 world
 parja *nc* L form: penjas S form:
 peric where

palcrit *vt* (S) and (O) are acquaint-
 ances with each other Considered a
 transitive relationship.

pam *ppDAT* such as
 paðere *nc* opposite thing
 paða *nc* others of the same class
 pēstis *nc* country, land

t

tecsat *vs* (S) feels (I) (by touch)
 tectesto *nc* place of origin, ethni-
 city
 tecto *ppDAT* before (in time)
 tectom·an *nc* L form: tectom·anas
 S form: tectom·iniþ original, initial
 state
 teno *nc* rock, boulder, haven, shel-
 ter
 tenrit *vi* (S) swims
 teser *nc* lightning tedir lit. *like*
 lightning suddenly
 tesel *nt* purpose, use, utility
 tesnor *nt* chain
 tesa *ppLOC* as soon as
 terera *nc* beam of light Has con-
 notations of softness or gentleness.
 tersat *va* (S) insists against, refuses
 to (T)
 terô *nc* heart, thesis, centre
 telos *nt* fish
 telor *nt* square root of 2, $\sqrt{2}$
 telto *nc* cliff
 telit *vi* (S) does not exist, (S) is not
 at (LOC)
 tete *intj* in fact
 to *ppDAT* with (ornative), ad-
 verbial
 ton *ppDAT* with (ornative), adnom-
 inal
 toвра *nc* flower
 torait *vi* (S) dances
 toris *nc* result, product, answer
 torit *vt* (S) injures (O) (esp. body
 part) by cutting
 toťan *nc* cousin of opposite gender
 as self
 treca *n/tr=c, re=t* plain, field

trešil *nc* park, garden, field
sividin trešil lit. *coward's garden* refuge,
sanctuary (usually with a negative con-
notation)

traŋ *nc* L form: târŋas crušt, sur-
face, summary

tračia *nc* sadness, sorrow

tračit *vt* (S) feels sad

tlečit *vt* (S) stops, prevents (O)

tlorvat *vs* (S) merges, is mixed with
(I)

tlin *ppLOC* on a vertical surface,
adnominal

tlišilit *vi* (S) scurries, scampers
away

tacit *vd* (S) jumps above (O) toward
(I), (S) skips over (O)

tanca *nc* cup, container for holding
liquids

tano *nc* L form: tanros bird

tanocfiþar *nc* < tano + cfþar
feather

tando *nt* rope

tandat *vt* (S) executes (O) by
hanging

taŋcenčon *nt* surname

taras *nc* (an act of) force, violence
Unlike in English, this is a countable
noun.

tarit *vi* (S) passes, (S) is in the past

talaco *nc* noun

tamos *nt* fear

tfera *nc* L form: faras S form:
tfaric often, many times

tfel *ppPROL* on the other side of

tfetel *ppPROL* across (when refer-
ring to movement)

tfetor *nt* road, path

tfoso *nc* cross parent

tfora *nc* the colour yellow often
used to describe newly grown plants

tforat *vt* (S) spends, uses up (O), (O)
is gone

tfapo *nc* town, village

tfara *nc* coin, money Tradition-
ally, coins have holes in them (cf. meŋco,
lisa)

tfaŋat *vs* (S) teaches (I)

tfêþ *nc* S form: tfêþpic animate
entity that is not necessarily human

tfôr *nt* L form: aprôs arm

tjesit *vs* (S) agrees with (I)

tisa *nc* rodent, mouse, rat

têj *nt* L form: tetês S form:
diðŋ food

têmit *vd* (S) causes (D) to precipit-
ate on (I)

târgit *vt* (S) defeats (O), (S) wins (O)

| č

čelen *nc* neck, shaft

čelmine *nc* scarf

čonat *vi* (S) is jagged

črêca *nc* person between ap-
prox. 12 and 18 years old

črêca *nc* someone between the ages
of 12 and approx. 18 years

čacan *nc* crab

čirnerþ *nc* courage, bravery

čirnat *vi* (S) is brave, has courage

čil *ppLOC* on a vertical surface, ad-
verbial (with existence verb) used for
body parts or clothing that is not easily
removed, as well as things affecting the
possessor negatively

čiŋit *vi* (S) works

| ĥ

ĥdla *nc* a type of fine fabric, plant
used to produce it

| j

jeðit *vt* (O) is full, satiated from (S)

jorniŋit *vi* (S) stands

jatol *nc* S form: adric plum fruit

jâ *headp* colloquial or rapid variant
of ea

jâlat *vt* (S) leads (O)

| i

ineþa *nc* the colour white

innava *nc* person from local area

invrit *vt* (S) steps across or on (O)

ino *nc* place

inoros *nt* stick

inora <i>nc</i>	void, emptiness, word space	dono <i>nc</i>	dot, point, punctuation mark
inorit <i>vi</i>	(S) becomes empty, (S) wanes	domnit <i>vt</i>	(S) combines, puts together (O)
inoħol <i>nc</i>	local area	domsrit <i>vs</i>	(S) rears, tends to, grows, maintains (I)
ina <i>nc</i>	now (less formal; usually used in the locative-temporal)	dommêva <i>nc</i>	heavy rain
inôrit <i>vi</i>	alternative form of inorit	doma <i>nc</i>	range, extent
inôli <i>nc</i>	personal problem	doħorit <i>vd</i>	(S) convinces (I) of (O)
ivete <i>nc</i>	surface of water	dretes <i>nc</i>	tear (from eye)
ivina <i>nc</i>	mushroom	dremiit <i>vi</i>	(S) sets (I) free
isliit <i>vi</i>	(S) is weak, (when referring to pain) dull	dranalit <i>vi</i>	(S) dies
isira <i>nc</i>	grape	dranal <i>nc</i>	death
isliit <i>vd</i>	(S) whispers (D) to (I)	drênit <i>vt</i>	(S) wakes up (O), (O) is awake
isigen <i>nc</i>	namda.laroĥ or laroĥ.namda	vlinan drêna	dawn breaks
iĥalar <i>nc</i>	god of a monotheistic religion	drêm <i>nc</i>	L form: dreliĥ freedom
irĥit <i>vs</i>	(S) feels (I) (inside oneself)	da <i>ppLOC</i>	around
irimciit <i>vs</i>	(S) apologises to (I)	dacor <i>nt</i>	knurl, contorted knot in wood
ilrit <i>vs</i>	(S) does not fit well with (I); (I) dislikes the idea of (S)	dase <i>nc</i>	L form: dores the previous thing; meĥatin dase last evening, even
ilatar <i>nc</i>	far past, long ago	dasenat <i>vt</i>	(S) raises (O) to (all)
igati <i>nc</i>	shrimp	daĥa <i>nc</i>	(as GEN agreeing with number of head) additional, extra
itacal <i>nc</i>	< gita + ĥacal musk	darnit <i>vi</i>	(S) is long, wise
iĥir <i>nc</i>	pebble	darĥit <i>vt</i>	(S) extends, reaches out (O)
ihegit <i>vi</i>	(S) creaks, squeaks	datos <i>nt</i>	floor
iħelit <i>va</i>	(Š) pretends to (T)	divro <i>nc</i>	obstacle, barrier, impediment, sin, character flaw
iħin <i>nt</i>	limb or tentacle	disinaĥ <i>nc</i>	underground river
d		diren <i>nc</i>	feeling from an abandoned place
denecit <i>va</i>	(T) continues	dirĥa <i>nc</i>	side
denefiit <i>vs</i>	(S) comprises (I)	dirit <i>vi</i>	(S) occurs, happens
denren <i>nc</i>	beaħt, animal	dêrmit <i>vd</i>	(S) scatters, disperses (D)
dendit <i>vt</i>	< denren + meĥiit (S) hunts (for) (O)		over (I)
desor <i>nt</i>	something below, down	dêfriit <i>vd</i>	(S) forbids (I) from using (D) (X-DaT) (Y-INST) mortonj[ac] dê-
desa <i>ppLOC</i>	below, under	frit (lit. forbid (X) from using their hands on (Y))	forbid (X) from touching (Y)
dercon <i>nt</i>	L form: darnos hill, mound, grave	dêt <i>ppABESSIVE</i>	instead of
derĥat <i>vt</i>	(S) disturbs, distracts, bothers (O)	dân <i>nc, det</i>	few, little
detir <i>ppLOC</i>	to one's side	ĥ	
dva <i>ppLOC</i>	around (to one's side)	ĥeĥat <i>vt</i>	(S) knocks over (O)
doesliit <i>vt</i>	(S) spreads, extends, unfolds (O)	ĥanhat <i>vt</i>	(S) repairs (O)

ðari *nc* scale, balance
 ðên *nc* occurrence, time, moment
 Sometimes has the locative singular form
 ðêþê.

| ħ

ħeçþit *vt* (S) pierces (O)
 ħes *nc* L form: ħaeþe S form:
 aħic thing, object, possession
 ħacal *nc* smell, odour
 ħavit *vi* (S) blesses (I)
 ħarat *va* (T) is done again
 ħapat *va* (Š) wonders about
 whether they should (T)
 ħau *intj* hey!

| *

*cistim *nc* < lang14 cstm a drum
 used in hunting and war
 *cure *intj* fuck!, shit!
 *curela *intj* fuck off!
 *savav-êtas *nc* duckboards
 *saða *nc* mud, silt
 *garmo *nt* stage magic, (inform-
 ally) technology whose means are un-
 known to the speaker
 *prana *nc* mortar (building mater-
 ial)
 *piroŋa *nc* newspaper
 *tonna *nc* cap (of mushroom), bulb
 (of jellyfish)
 *draþu *nc* strand of disorganised
 (especially by the wind) hair; often used
 as an intensifier

| Index by A form (irregular)

| š

šihen šehel

| l

lirešiðen leþmoreðel

| Index by G form (irregular)

| c

cirjel cerel

| l

leþmortael leþmoreðel

| m

moriel mjarel

| Index by L form (irregular)

| c

celos cjel
 çparos cerel
 çpimîs çpîm
 circpimîs circpîm
 côþês cêr

| e

evaras edva
 ericis arcin

| n

nemasâs nemsâ
 neðas enva
 nârîþas nârîþ

| ŋ

ŋaþas ceap
 ŋarjâs ŋjâl

| v

vrâþas mîþa

| s

seevaras seedva
 srinas sena
 samôs sôm
 sahos sarel

| p

ponôs pôn

| r

reles ren
 relirpas lirp
 rjôpes lerpen
 ririâs rjâl
 rilcor relcor
 rilpes respe
 riltes relten

| l

lepvroðos lepmoreðel
 lacpimîs lacpîm

| t

talas tán
 tjorcpos tercpel

| m

mevatetês mevatênj
 meles malen
 manas man
 maldos mortos
 miriles mjarel

| a

acnjas cjan
 aniþas aneliþ
 avates erþol
 apjôs þjêl
 amnos mon
 amrjôs mjôr
 aprôs tfôr
 aines gen

| f

faras tfera
 firnas ferna

| g

gðenapelanipás gðenapelanelip

| p

penjas parja

| t

tectom·anas tectom·an
 tetês têtj
 tanros tano
 târjas tranj

| d

dores dase
 dreliþ drêm
 darnos dercon

| h

haepe hes

| Index by I form (irregular)

| c

cjanerel cerel
 cjavjesor vasor
 cjaþemorel lepmoreðel
 cjarercpel tercpel
 cjaþobél pel

| Index by S form (irregular)

| c

cenþic ceap
 celoc cjel
 cordic cop
 colþic corþ
 clîþic crîþ
 caniþ cjan
 calic cêr
 cjaric cjana

| e

eltaroc þjêl

| n

nârpîc nârip

| ŋ

ŋjâlic ŋjâl

| v

vlic var
vîpic vîpco

| o

ofic fo

| s

sosôc sôm

| þ

þoric þôn

| r

renjîj ren
rjesic rjâl
rilpic lirþ
ritoc rom

| l

lep̃morđoc lep̃moređel
lîpic lîþ

| ʈ

ʈelpoc ʈercpel
ʈilîj ʈan

| m

mevadiđîj mevatêj
melpic morþ
momoc mon
mjeloc mjarel
mjôoc mjôr
miniñ man

| a

avlic ertol
adric jatol
añic hes

| f

fođic forþ
flalpic flarþ

| g

gariñ gen

| p

pesic pas
peric parja
ploc pel

| t

tectom·iniñ tectom·an
tfaric tfera
tfêlpic tfêrþ

| i

irepic orþ
iltic eltes

| d

diđîj têtj