

17th CDN Relay

# Tevrés Torch

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## RELAY TEXT

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*Vi Chirapas ovejá ta; Son Chirapas-al-ren-oł que son res-ava-Icaça. Va Icaça vea glaro hicha quera llo lluento te-y-empa-tanta. Ti serquiá ñuvro ołlatan-renetan-curajo en-llo-pristo-ella-llugaza te-a-cavados senga. Ta hegá guima empato. Tan cavá guima, quetó y-pago llon-calamon-el-lluyente.*

[bi.tʃi'ra.paʃ o.ve.ʒa 'ta | 'zõŋ tʃi'ra.pa.ʃal're.noł ke ʒõn 're.za.vaj'ka.ʃa | baj'ka.ʃa 've.a 'ɣla.ro 'i.tʃa ke.ra ʎo'ʎwẽn.to te.jẽm.pa'tãnta | ti zẽr'kja 'nuv.ro o'la.tãn.re'ne.tãn ku'ra.ʒo ẽŋ.ʎo'priʃ.to.e.ʎa.ʎu'ya.za tẽa.ka'va.ðoz 'zẽŋ.ga | taẽ.ʎa 'ɣi.ma ẽm'pa.to | tãn ka.va 'ɣi.ma | ke.to i'pa.ʎo ʎõŋ.ka'la.mo.ne'ʎwẽn.te]

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## INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 META

Hello Gufferdk, and welcome to the grammar documentation of Tevrés!

Tevrés is an *a priori* naturalistic artlang designed to be spoken as part of my homebrew Dungeons and Dragons 5th Edition setting, Avrid. I've evolved Tevrés from Aeranir, my main conlanging project. Both were designed as part of Avrid, my homebrew D&D 5e setting.

Aeranir took a lot of aesthetic inspiration from Latin, and in turn, Tevrés draws upon the look and feel of the romance languages. In particular, Spanish, Asturian, Catalan, and Venetian have served as major contributors.

However, despite the look of the language being quite romantic, 'under the hood' it is (I hope) quite unique. I've taken the chance in Tevrés to play with many of the stranger aspects of Aeranir, and the result can sometimes be confusing. Hopefully this grammar provides everything you need to translate the torch, but if not, feel free to DM me on discord, and I'll do my best to help.

### 1.2 IN-UNIVERSE

**Tevrés** [tɛv'res], also known as *iveta tevrëssa* 'Tevrés language,' is a Aeranid language, descended from the Late Aeranir language spoken around the collapse of the Aeranid Empire in 1266 BCA. It originated in the Hileria region of southern Ephenia, and has around twelve million speakers, mostly in the Kingdom of Tevrén, where it is the official language. It is the most widely spoken Aeranid language after S'entigneis.

Tevrés is a member of the Hilero-Aeranid language family, a part of the Southern Band of Aeranid languages. It is closely related to Ertrañán, Morraol, and the Murrafician languages in the centre and east of Tevrén, and more distantly related to S'entigneis. Ertrañán, Morraol, the Murrafician languages are often incorrectly referred to as dialects of Tevrés, when there are in fact sister languages. The Ilesse language found in and around the Frijaña mountains is also often lumped into Tevrés, despite being from an entirely different branch of the Aeranid languages. Sometimes the term *ivetas hileranas* 'Hilerian languages' is used to describe these instead.

The Tevrés presented in this grammar is based off of the literary and administrative standard developed in central Tevrés Vuys, around the capital Convrienes. It is in many ways a synthesis of the more conservative speech of the north, and the more innovative speech of the south. While Aeranir remains the standard prestige language of administration, academia, and literature, Tevrés is used beside it in Tevrén for communication outside the aristocracy, popular literature and entertainment, and local commerce.

Tevrés has a number of typological oddities, although many of these are common among South Aeranid Sprachbund. These include a large number of sibilant fricatives, including lateral fricatives, and a complex system of morphosyntactic alignment known as Southern Aeranid Alignment (SAA).

## PHONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

For the purposes of this torch, a greatly abridged version of the phonology of Tivrés will be presented, mainly with the aim of explaining and making clear certain phonological processes which may be confusing without the proper context. Table 1 shows the phonemic consonants and vowels present in the standard dialect of Tivrés, based on the language of central Tivrén Vuys, as well as their romanisations. Tivrés orthography is largely phonemic. Romanisation is shown in arrow brackets, and those phonemes without arrow brackets next to them are written as in the IPA.

Labial	Coronal			Palatal	Velar
	lamino-dental	apico-alveolar	lateral		
m		n	ɲ ⟨ñ⟩		
p	t			tʃ ⟨ch⟩	k ⟨c⟩
b ⟨v⟩	d			ʃ ⟨y⟩	g ⟨g⟩
f	s ⟨ç⟩	ʃ ⟨ss⟩	ɬ ⟨H⟩	ʃ ⟨x⟩	
	z ⟨z⟩	ʒ ⟨s⟩	ɮ ⟨t⟩	ʒ ⟨j⟩	
		r ⟨r, rr⟩			
		ɾ ⟨r⟩			
			l	ʎ ⟨ll⟩	

Table 1: Consonant phonemes

Front	Central	Back
i		u
e		o
	a	

Table 2: Vowel phonemes

Before central and back vowels, /k/ and /g/ are written ⟨c⟩ and ⟨g⟩, respectively. However, before front vowels, they are ⟨qu⟩ and ⟨gu⟩, e.g. *querer* /ke'rer/ 'to help', *harmogue* /a'r'moge/ 'cute.' /r/ is ⟨r⟩ word initially, and ⟨rr⟩ between vowels.

Tivrés has a large number of sibilant consonants (/s ʒ s z ʃ ʒ ʒ/), however they are only differentiated by voice between vowels, with the exception of /f/ and /z/. Word initially, final, and next to another consonant, their voicing is neutralised. In non-contrastive environments, they are usually written with the character representing the voiced phoneme, e.g. *trozcos* /'troʒskoʒ/ 'houses.'

## BASIC PHRASE STRUCTURE

## 3.1 WORD ORDER TYPOLOGY

Tivrés is a strongly v2 language in independent clauses, meaning that the verb always comes in the second position. In subordinate clauses, is is vF, or verb final. The basic order of arguments is s(v)ox(v), following the obliqueness hierarchy outlined in Chapter 5 Figure 4. However, this order may be altered by pragmatic and semantic factors, such as topic marking and pro-dropping.

Tivrés is heavily pro-drop, and when an argument is dropped, the other arguments in the sentence are moved one place leftward in relation to the basic word order. For example, if a subject is dropped in a transitive independent clause, the object is moved forward to the pre-verbal slot. Generally the per-verbal slot is always filled, so long as there be at least one constituent other than the verb.

## CHAPTER 4. WORD CLASSES

- (1) a. *Uy cueres tiedes tin* ‘The count is drinking tea’  
           the count drinking tea  
           s           v           o
- b. *Tin tiedes* ‘They are drinking tea’  
      tea drinking  
      o   v

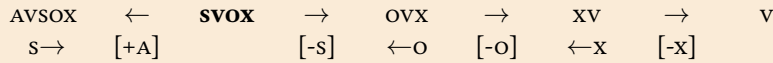


Figure 1: Effect of argument dropping on word order

Likewise if certain elements are added to the sentence, they are capable of taking the preverbal slot and ‘booting’ arguments down the chain. Such elements may be adjunct phrases or grammatical particles, and are represented in Figure 1 as A. However, depending on the relevance of A, it may be added either sentence initially or sentence finally.

- (2) a. *Saves tiedes uy cueres tin* ‘Today the count is drinking tea’  
      today drinking the count tea  
      A       v           s           o
- b. *Uy cueres tiedes tin saves* ‘The count is drinking tea today’  
      the count drinking tea today  
      s           v           o   A

An important place to keep in mind is the **preverbal slot**, the position directly before the verb. This slot may contain one and only one cohesive constituent, which is considered the topic of the sentence. The default topic is the subject, but any argument, and even adverbs and adjuncts, can be topicalised by moving it to the preverbal slot.

## WORD CLASSES

### 4.1 NOUNS

Nouns constitute one of the two major classes present in Tivrés. They may act as the head of a nominal phrase and function as the argument of a verb, and are morphologically distinct from verbs and other minor classes in that they decline via inflectional endings for three cases (see §4.1.3), two numbers (singular and plural), and bear one of two grammatical genders (temporary, and cyclical). Tivrés endings are highly fusional, with a single morpheme carrying numerous pieces of grammatical information, which cannot be broken down or analysed into further segments. For instance, the ending *-on* for class I nouns signifies the temporary gender, the plural number, and the accusative-dative case, all in one.

#### 4.1.1 Gender

Every noun in Tivrés is associated with one of two grammatical genders; **temporary** (t) or **cyclical** (c). A noun’s gender may be related to its meaning. Living beings, such as wumbo or animals, non-living, inanimate objects, or inanimate living things

like trees tend to be a part of the temporary gender, whilst abstract concepts, ideas, and natural phenomena are attracted to the cyclical gender. However this is not always necessarily the case. Some nouns show no apparent semantic relation to their gender. Gender can be determined based off of the form of the noun for class I nouns, however it must be memorised individually for class II nouns.

- (3) a. *ul as harmogue llavas* ‘the cute person smiles’  
 DEF person cute smiles  
 DET N:T ADJ V
- b. *lla zella harmogua llava* ‘the cute cat smiles’  
 DEF cat cute smiles  
 DET N:C ADJ V

#### 4.1.2 Number

There are two grammatical numbers in Tevrés; **singular** and **plural**. The majority of nouns appear in both numbers, but some, called collective nouns, only appear with singular forms, even when they describe multiple referents. There is no morphological distinction between count and collective nouns.

#### 4.1.3 Case

The function of a noun within a sentence and its grammatical relationship to the other constituents in Tevrés is encoded via inflectional case endings on the noun. Tevrés has three cases; **direct-genitive** (DIR), **accusative-dative** (ACC), and **indirect-ablative** (IND). Each case, as can be seen, has a dual name, although they may be referred to in brief by the first, especially in glossing. The first name relates to the cases’ grammatical relations as arguments in the core information structure of the verb, where as the second refers to the cases’ primary non-core, non-argument use.

**4.1.3.1 DIRECT-GENITIVE CASE** The direct-genitive case is considered the default, least marked form of the noun, and is used as the reference form in the Lexicon (§10). It is used primarily to mark the subject (s) of verbs in the nominative and split paradigms, and the object (o) or extended oblique argument (x) of verbs in the ergative paradigm. These usages of the direct-genitive are outlined in Chapter 6.

**4.1.3.1.1 As a genitive case.** The direct-genitive case’s other main usage is in as (as the name would imply) a genitive, modifying another noun and indicating some type of attributive or possessive relation. Genitive modifiers (dependants) come after the noun (head) they modify, similar to adjectives. They may appear alone after the head noun, or with an article and/or preposition. The constituents of genitive phrases are orthographically joined with dashes.

Tevrés genitive constructions may distinguish relationships initiated with or without the dependants control over the head using prepositions. Table 3 illustrates the difference between ‘objective’ genitives and ‘subjective’ genitives. In nominalisations and action nouns, the ‘subjective’ possessive corresponds to the verb’s subject, and the ‘objective’ possessive to its object. Using *eu* with the genitive implies that the modifier is active, influential, or formative towards the thing it modifies, while using *a* implies that the thing modified is active, influential, or formative towards the modifier<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Before the temporary definite article *uy*, these are contracted to *el* and *al* respectively.



Function	‘Subjective’ genitive marker <i>eu</i>	‘Objective’ genitive marker <i>a</i>
With action nominalisations: distinguishes subject and object	<i>lla-rienço-el-cueres</i> ‘the count’s leading, the count’s leadership’	<i>lla-rienço-al-cueres</i> ‘the count’s being led’
With other nouns: associated with control of the modifier	<i>lla-harena-el-vuestre</i> ‘the letter from the elder’ <i>uy-res-el-mader</i> ‘the king appointed by the assembly’	<i>lla-harena-al-vuestre</i> ‘the letter to the elder’ <i>uy-res-al-mader</i> ‘the king who rules the assembly’

Table 3: Modifier’s control or lack thereof

Genitives can be used without a preposition, however this is rare, and carries a specifically attributive or equative meaning. For example, where as *uy-paño-euví-lján* is ‘the guard whom Ijan commands,’ and *uy-paño-aví-lján* is ‘the guard who keeps Ijan,’ plain *uy-paño-vi-lján* means ‘the guard who is Ijan,’ i.e. ‘the guard Ijan.’ Likewise, *lla-harena-uy-vuestre* may mean something along the lines of ‘the letter regarding the elder,’ or ‘the letter having some characteristic of the elder.’ Modifiers of mutual relationships, or relationships considered inherently unidirectional, also may appear without subjective or objective markers.

- (4) a. *garín*                      *vi*                      *Odessián*                      ‘a friend of Odessian’s’  
friend-DIR.SG   PROP-T.DIR.SG   NAME-DIR.SG
- b. *moma*                      *vierpestín*                      ‘a tea seller’s mother’  
mother-DIR.SG   tea seller-DIR.SG

While genitives usually come after the nouns they modify, pronouns are the opposite, generally coming before the noun they modify. Furthermore, when appearing before a noun, genitive personal pronouns do not take subjective or objective marking, and their relation to the head they modify must be supplied by context.

- (5) *ñi*                      *gallos*                      ‘your coins’  
2SG-DIR   coin-DIR.PL

The pronoun takes its regular place behind the noun it modifies when an article is present, or when it is necessary to use subjective or objective marking to emphasise the nature of a relationship. Postpositional genitive pronouns also carry a stronger meaning than prepositional ones, although are weaker than full possessive pronouns.

- (6) *llos*                      *gallos*                      *añi*                      ‘The coins for you’  
DEF-DIR.PL   coin-DIR.PL   OBJV=2SG-DIR

4.1.3.2 ACCUSATIVE-DATIVE CASE The accusative-dative case is used to mark the prototypically theme-like argument (T) of a ditransitive verb in the nominative and ergative paradigms, and both the object (o) and the extended oblique argument (x) of transitive and ditransitive verbs in the split paradigm. It is also used to mark the goal or direction of motion, or the person or thing affected by an action.

4.1.3.3 INDIRECT-ABLATIVE CASE The indirect-ablative case marks the object (o) or most prototypically patient-like argument of a transitive verb, or the extended oblique argument (x) or most prototypically recipient-like argument of a ditransitive verb in the nominative paradigm. In the ergative paradigm, it marks the subject (s) or most agent-like argument a transitive verb, and the most donor-like argument of a ditransitive verb. The indirect-ablative case is not used for any core arguments in the split paradigm. It can also be used to mark the source, reason, or origin of an event or action.

#### 4.1.4 Declension

All Tevrés nouns fall into one of two declension classes (given in table 6). A noun's declension class dictates how its inflectional endings behave, declining for case and number. Class I nouns follow different patterns depending on their gender, where as class II temporary and cyclical nouns are identical.

	Class I				Class II			
	Temporary		Cyclical		Temporary		Cyclical	
	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL
DIR	-e	-os		-as	-Ø, -s	-os	-Ø, -s	-os
ACC	-o	-on	-a	-an	-e	-en	-e	-en
IND	-a	-os		-as		-es		-es

Table 4: Declension classes

There is a high degree of syncretism between inflectional endings for nouns. That is to say, many forms overlap. For class I nouns of both genders, the direct-genitive and indirect-ablative cases are identical in the plural, and in class I cyclical nouns, all cases are identical in the singular. For class II nouns, the accusative-dative and indirect-ablative cases are always identical, and the direct-genitive may be identical as well for some nouns (see §4.1.4.2 below). Thus, a noun's case and syntactic role cannot always be determined simply by looking at its ending, and word order can play a role in disambiguating case (more at §??).

4.1.4.1 APOCOPE The final inflectional *-e* of many nouns is elided after the following singular consonants: *m, n, ñ, ch, d, y, ç, ss, ll, x, z, s, l, j, r, rr, l, ll*. Furthermore, final *ñ* and *ll* are de-palatalised respectively to *n* and *l*, and final voiced sibilants are devoiced, as outlined in §??.

<sup>\*\*</sup>*tevreñe* → **tevrén**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*toradore* → **torador**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*troçe* → **troz**  
<sup>\*\*</sup>*sarvaje* → **sarvaj**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*hormese* → **hormés**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*peruchade* → **peruchad**  
<sup>\*\*</sup>*zenesträte* → **zenestral**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*vuye* → **vuy**      <sup>\*\*</sup>*suelle* → **suel**

In glossing this deleted segment is written as the null morpheme *-Ø*, rather than *-e*.

- (7) a. <sup>\*\*</sup>*tevrés* → *tevrés-e* 'Tevrés-DIR.SG'  
 b. *tevrés* → *tevrés-Ø* 'Tevrés-DIR.SG'

4.1.4.2 CLASS II DIRECT-GENITIVE FORMS The direct-genitive form of class II nouns is often irregular, and has to be learned individually for each individual noun. Many may end in *-s*, however this is not a consistent rule. Some patterns may be identified. For instance class II nouns ending in *-ón* in the accusative-dative and indirect-ablative cases often have direct-genitives ending in *-o* with stress moving leftward (e.g. ACC/IND *pañón* → DIR *pañó*), those ending in *-or* in the accusative-dative and indirect-ablative cases often have direct-genitives ending in *-os* with a similar movement of stress (e.g. ACC/IND *ayor* → DIR *ayos*), and those ending in *-nvre* in the accusative-dative and indirect-ablative cases often have direct-genitives ending in *-m* (e.g. ACC/IND *vonvre* → DIR *vom*).

However, these are not always the case. For example, the direct-genitive of accusative-dative *torador* is *toradro*, and the direct-genitive of accusative-dative *convre* is *comos*. In some cases, the direct-genitive can be quite divergent from other forms, see DIR *as* versus ACC/IND *arte*, DIR *cueres* versus ACC/IND *cuerde*, DIR *sadiercas* versus ACC/IND *sarcad*, etc.

4.1.4.3 C AND G STEMS Many stems ending in *c* and *g* show a form of gradation between inflectional forms. Before case endings beginning in front vowels, they appear as either *ç* or *z*, whilst before close and back vowels, they remain *c* and *g*; e.g. DIR *volze* versus ACC *volgo*. Occasionally, there is also correspondence between *ç* and *zc*; e.g. ACC.PL *troçen* versus DIR.PL *trozcos*. However this is not always the case, as can be seen in DIR *cuerçe* vs. ACC *cuerço*.

## 4.2 PRONOUNS

		1st person		2nd person		Reflexive
		SG	PL	SG	PL	
DIR	emphatic	<i>igo</i>	<i>yosastre</i>	<i>ango</i>	<i>rusastre</i>	<i>zi</i>
	plain	<i>ti</i>	<i>yos</i>	<i>ñi</i>	<i>rus</i>	
ACC		<i>te</i>	<i>yuen</i>	<i>ñe</i>	<i>ruen</i>	<i>ze</i>
IND		<i>ted</i>	<i>yos</i>	<i>ñen</i>	<i>ros</i>	<i>zez</i>

Table 5: Personal pronouns

Tevrés has a small class of personal pronouns for the first and second person. Personal pronouns, especially where they would appear in the direct-genitive case, are often dropped, but can still be found abundantly throughout the language. Direct-genitive pronouns have both a plain and emphatic form. There are no independent third person pronouns, and instead articles are used in that role; the proper article (§4.4.4) for humanoid<sup>2</sup> referents and the definite article (§4.4.2) for non-humanoid referents. However, third person arguments are usually simply null, and may be implied by the verb's inherent valency.

In subordinate clauses, pronouns often break the usual constituency order, coming directly before the verb, regardless of their grammatical role within the clause.

## 4.3 ADJECTIVES

Tevrés adjectives are closely modelled after nouns, and behave similarly in regards to decline for number, case, and gender. Adjectives fall into one of two classes, as do

<sup>2</sup>Avrid is a world populated by all sorts of fantasy races, and thus the use of 'human' can be seen as exclusionary.

	Class I				Class II			
	Temporary		Cyclical		Temporary		Cyclical	
	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL
<i>DIR</i>	-e	-os		-as	-Ø, -s	-os		-as
<i>ACC</i>	-o	-on	-a	-an		-en	-a	-an
<i>IND</i>	-a	-os		-as	-e	-es		-as

Table 6: Adjecclension classes

nouns. They follow the nouns they modify, and their declension is nearly identical to nouns, except for the cyclical form of class II adjectives, which is the same as that of class I. For example; temporary *ás vuys* ‘a proper person,’ cyclical *ul aça vuya* ‘the proper feeling.’

Adjectives may be used without a modifying noun to form a *substantive*, a generic noun bearing the attribute of the adjective. This may be used with or without an article, i.e. *(uy) sueve* ‘the/a new one.’

Adjectives may be used with the copula predicatively to express a quality of the noun as a full sentence, e.g. *uy var es sueve* ‘the cart is new,’ however this is rare, and considered poor form. Instead, as outlined in §4.5.2, stative verbs are preferred, e.g. *uy var ñemes*, using the verb *ñemer* ‘to be new.’

#### 4.4 ARTICLES

Articles attach to a noun or noun phrase to specify grammatical definiteness. They come before the NP, and agree with the head of the NP they modify in number, case, and gender, taking inflectional morphology similar to nouns.

##### 4.4.1 Without an article

Nouns and NPs without an article carry a **weak indefinite** meaning, and are used where many languages would use a definite article. Tivrés has a marked indefinite article, although it carries a stronger indefinite meaning, and is used much more rarely than the bare noun.

- (8) *Vomena oyá zella*  
*vomen-a oy-á zell-a*  
 bird-DIR.SG see-PAST.C3SG cat-ACC.SG  
 ‘A bird saw a cat’

For instance, (8) should be translated with both the bird and the cat as indefinite, rather than something along the lines of ‘bird saw cat.’

##### 4.4.2 Definite article

The definite article is used to specify its referent as a particular member of a group or class. It may be used to refer back to something that has already been mentioned in the discourse, or something that is understood between speakers. The definite article is not used with referents for which there is only one in the class. For example, the

name of the nation *tevrén* is always used without the definite article, because there is only one member of its class (i.e. there are no other ‘Tevrés’s’).

	<i>Temporary</i>		<i>Cyclical</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Direct-genitive</i>	uy	llos		llas
<i>Accusative-dative</i>	llo	llon	lla	llan
<i>Indirect-ablative</i>	lla	llos		llas

Table 7: Definite article

The temporary singular direct-genitive form of the definite article shows allomorphic variation between *uy* before consonants, and *ul* before vowels (and orthographical *h*). Following another noun as part of a genitive construction, *uy*, usually [uj], is often reduced to [i] in colloquial speech. Before /a/, *lla*—both as the temporary singular indirect-ablative and all cases of the cyclical singular—is reduced to *ul*; e.g. *\*\*lla harina* → *ul harina* ‘by the priest,’ *\*\*lla aça* → *ul aça* ‘the feeling.’

#### 4.4.3 Indefinite article

As mentioned above, the indefinite article carries a stronger indefinite meaning than the plain unmarked noun. It is used to specify that it is specifically unimportant which particular member of a group the noun or NP refers to, and is best translated in most cases as ‘some’ rather than ‘a.’ It is very rarely used to introduce a new discourse referent, where as it is quite common to introduce a new referent with the bare form.

	<i>Temporary</i>		<i>Cyclical</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Direct-genitive</i>	as	aros		aras
<i>Accusative-dative</i>	ar	aren	ara	aran
<i>Indirect-ablative</i>		ares		aras

Table 8: Indefinite article

The indefinite article may also carry the meaning ‘not mine, not one’s own, someone else’s,’ e.g. *as garín* ‘some other person’s friend,’ as well as a general meaning, referring to the public, e.g. *aros oegalos* ‘other people’s eyes; the public eye.’ The phrase *sá as trevia* ‘it’s other people’s stuff’ means ‘it’s none of your business.’

The indefinite article shares an etymology with the word *ás* (plural *artos*) ‘person,’ and because of this the two are never used together, i.e. *as ás* is illegal.

#### 4.4.4 Proper article

Tevrés has a special article that is used exclusively before proper personal names. A person’s name is never unmarked in Tevrés, it is always preceded by the proper article, e.g. *vi Erlas* ‘Erlas,’ *vi Iján* ‘Ijan,’ *va Llara Sedina* ‘Llara Sedina.’ Dropping it is considered incredibly rude. The proper article may only be dropped when a title

or honorific is used; e.g. *Cueres Pañil* ‘Count Pañil,’ *Pristín Lligre* ‘Prince Lligre,’ not *\*\*vi Cueres Pañil* or *\*\*vi Pristín Lligre*.

It is appended to non-proper nouns when they are used as names or monikers for a person, i.e. a person called ‘the Cat’ would be *va Zella*, not *\*\*lla Zella* or *\*\*va lla Zella*. It is often attached to a profession to refer to both the person with said profession, and the shop or place where they run said profession; e.g. *vi vierpestín* ‘the tea-seller(’s shop).’ This is more polite and respectful than the bare noun.

	<i>Temporary</i>		<i>Cyclical</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Direct-genitive</i>	vi	vos		vas
<i>Accusative-dative</i>		ven	va	van
<i>Indirect-ablative</i>	ve	ves		vas

Table 9: Proper article

## 4.4.5 Negative article

The negative article is the primary method for negation of polyvalent verbs in Tevrés. It may negate a specific NP, or a whole clause. Unlike the other articles, the negative article is often found separated from the NP it modifies.

	<i>Temporary</i>		<i>Cyclical</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>Direct-genitive</i>	guim	guimos		guimas
<i>Accusative-dative</i>	guimo	guimon	guima	guiman
<i>Indirect-ablative</i>	guima	guimos		guimas

Table 10: Negative article

Negation in Tevrés normally works by topicalising the most oblique argument<sup>3</sup>, moving it forward to the preverbal slot. The negative article is placed in the topicalised argument’s original position. It agrees the topicalised argument in gender, number, and case. Because of this, the first element never has an article proceeding it.

- (9) a. *Maejo cañós uy riele guimo*  
*maej-o cañ-ós uy riel-es guim-o*  
 breakfast-ADD.SG eat-PAST.T3SG DEF.T.DIR.SG child-DIR.SG NEG-T.ACC.SG  
 ‘The child did not eat breakfast’
- b. *Uy riele cañós guimo maejo*  
*uy riel-es cañ-ós guim-o maej-o*  
 DEF.T.DIR.SG child-DIR.SG eat-PAST.T3SG NEG-T.ACC.SG breakfast-ADD.SG  
 ‘As for the child, they did not eat breakfast’

If another element is topicalised, the most oblique argument appears in its regular place, proceeded by the negative article, as shown in (9b). It is the default for the negative article to modify the most oblique argument, however it can also modify other arguments, to mark them as specifically negated.

<sup>3</sup>The object (o) of a transitive verb or the oblique argument (x) of a ditransitive verb.

- (10) *Rieles cañós guim llo maejo*  
*riel-es cañ-ós guim-Ø ll-o maej-o*  
 child-DIR.SG eat-PAST.T3SG NEG-T.DIR.SG DEF-T.ACC.SG breakfast-ADD.SG  
 ‘The child did not eat breakfast (but someone else did)’

## 4.5 VERBS

Aside nouns, verbs constitute the other major class of Tivrés words. They are unique among word classes in their ability to act as the head of independent clauses, and to take TAM markers, whilst not being able to directly assume the role of an argument. Verbs are highly inflectional in Tivrés; on top of conjugating for aspect and mood, they also agree in person, number, and gender with one of their arguments, reliant on the verb’s *paradigm*, another inflectional category.

## 4.5.1 TAM marking

4.5.1.1 NON-PAST The non-past tense combines the imperfective aspect with (usually) a present or future time. However, it is also commonly used to describe events which have happened in the past. It describes ongoing, continuous, progressive, or habitual events, viewed from within with internal composition. It is also used to express general truths or observations, similar to a gnomic tense. The non-past tense is viewed as the morphologically unmarked, default tense of the verb.

4.5.1.2 PAST TENSE: DIRECT VS. INDIRECT The Tivrés **past tense** generally combines the perfective aspect and the past time, however the former characteristic is stronger than the later. It describes events without internal composition, viewed as complete wholes, which occurred in the past, and may or may not affect the present. There are two ways of forming the past tense depending on whether or not the speaker has firsthand knowledge of the event or not. If the speaker has witnessed the event, or is certain about it, the **direct past** (unmarked) is used, whilst if they have heard about it second hand, have inferred it, or are unsure as to its certainty, the **indirect past** (INDIR.PAST) is used.

- (11) a. *Ti garín zióspas-a*  
*t-i garín-Ø z-iós espas-a*  
 1SG-DIR friend-DIR.SG come-PAST.T3SG house-ACC.SG  
 ‘My friend came to my house’ (I know because I was there)
- b. *Ti garín sá espas-a zir*  
*t-i garín-Ø sá espas-a z-ir*  
 1SG-DIR friend-DIR.SG COP.C3SG house-ACC.SG come-INF  
 ‘My friend came to my house’ (it seems, or; so I was told)

As seen in (11) the direct past is formed simply through conjugation, whilst the indirect past is formed as a composite of the copula and the infinitive. The indirect past is used more commonly than the direct past in past-tense narration, where usage of the direct past is considered to have a strong or emphatic effect. Because the choice between direct and indirect is affected by the speaker’s confidence, which is used in a given situation can vary greatly between speakers.



4.5.1.3 PAST TENSE: HODIERNAL VS. PRE-HODIERNAL On top of the distinction between direct and indirect experience, Tevrés also distinguishes events that have happened in the present day (or day of reference) **hodiernal** from those which take place before the present day (or day of reference) **pre-hodiernal**.

- (12) a. *Vi Meis vuves llo cuerço*  
*v-i Meis-Ø v-uves ll-o cuerç-o*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG go-PAST.T3SG DEF-T.ACC.SG market-ACC.SG  
 ‘Meis went to the market’ (some time before today)
- b. *Vi Meis vea llo cuerço vada*  
*v-i Meis-Ø ve-a ll-o cuerç-o*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG HOD-C3SG DEF-T.ACC.SG market-ACC.SG  
*v-ad-a*  
 go-PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 ‘Meis went to the market today’

The pre-hodiernal past is unmarked, where as the the hodiernal past is formed via composition of the auxiliary verb *veher* and the cyclical accusative-dative singular past participle in the split paradigm, and the cyclical indirect-ablative singular past participle in the nominative paradigm (although these are identical)<sup>4,5</sup>. The examples shown in (12) are also examples of the direct past. The indirect and hodiernal past tenses can be used together, with the hodiernal taking precedent over the indirect.

- (13) *Ti garín vea espasa zir huda*  
*t-i garín-Ø ve-a espas-a z-ir h-ud-a*  
 1SG-DIR friend-DIR.SG HOD-C3SG house-ACC.SG come-INF COP-PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 ‘My friend came to my house today’ (it seems, or; so I was told)

Where the indirect past is the standard for narrative fiction and non-fiction, the hodiernal past is most commonly used in personal journals and diaries, and other types of daily logs. It is not necessary to use the hodiernal past if the timeframe is established through other means, e.g. through adverbial phrases indicating the time.

4.5.1.4 INDICATIVE VS. SUBJUNCTIVE Tevrés verbs may conjugate for one or two grammatical moods; the indicative and the subjunctive. The indicative is the default, unmarked (and un-glossed) mood of the verb, and is used for declarative or matter-of-fact statements, and positive beliefs.

The subjunctive, on the other hand, indicates that something is or may not actually be the case, or is not known to have happened. It may be used for imaginary or hypothetical events and situations, hopes or wishes, possibilities, or to express politeness. One of the subjunctive’s most common uses is as a conditional, especially along side verbs in the past tense.

- (14) *Zella cantolas ejon guima ñaga*  
*zell-a cant-olas ej-on guim-a*  
 cat-IND.SG feed-ERG:SUBJUNT.PAST.2SG pet food-ACC.PL NEG-C.IND.SG  
*ñag-a*  
 cry-SUBJUNCT.C3SG  
 ‘If you don’t feed the cat treats it will cry’

The subjunctive is formed by altering a verb’s conjugation class<sup>6</sup>. Verbs of class 1 shift to class 3, and verbs of classes 2, 3, and 4 shift to class one. This is outlined in Table

<sup>4</sup>In colloquial speech, the participle endings *-ada*, *-ida*, and *-uda* when used in this way are often shortened to *-á*, *-ía*, and *-uá* respectively, e.g. *vi Meis vea llo cuerço vá*. These forms are called in some grammars the ‘second infinitive’ (INF2), however here they are considered indistinct from the participle, especially as such phrases can take the optional nominal head *ve*, e.g. *vi Meis vea ve llo cuerço vá*; the head of an infinitive is always the verb itself

<sup>5</sup>See §6.5 for information on how these clauses behave in the ergative paradigm

<sup>6</sup>See §4.5.3 Table 12 below.



11. Because some inflectional endings are identical between conjugation classes, it may occasionally be difficult to determine the mood of a verb by form alone; context may be required.

	Indicative		Subjunctive
class 1	<i>jovam</i> 'we read it'	→	<i>jovem</i> 'should we have read it'
class 2	<i>cañim</i> 'we ate it'	→	<i>cañam</i> 'should we have eaten it'
class 3	<i>querem</i> 'we helped it'	→	<i>queram</i> 'should we have helped it'
class 4	<i>tedem</i> 'we drank it'	→	<i>tedam</i> 'should we have drunken it'

Table 11: Forming the subjunctive

4.5.1.5 THE HORTATIVE The hortative mood is used for issuing orders, commanding, strong suggestions, obligation, or necessity. It is formed by a CVC with the copula as the finite auxiliary and the main verb as a temporary direct-genitive plural past participle. One oddity of the hortative is that the copula auxiliary is always in the cyclical third person. This makes it more akin to infinitive CVCs<sup>7</sup>.

- (15) *Ñi sa ejon lla zella vuy en-cutos*  
*Ñ-i sa ej-on ll-a zell-a vuy*  
 2SG-DIR.SG COP.C3SG pet food-ACC.SG DEF-C.ACC.SG cat-ACC.SG more  
*en=cu-t-os*  
 BEN=buy-PAST.PTCP-T.DIR.PL  
 'You must buy more treats for the cat'

#### 4.5.2 Static and active verbs

Broadly speaking, there are two types of intransitive verbs in Tivrés; **active** and **stative**. Active verbs describe some form of dynamic action (e.g. 'to laugh,' 'to jump,' 'to cry'), where as stative verbs describe a static state, condition, or attribute ('to be blue,' 'to be happy,' 'to be comfortable'). Stative verbs in Tivrés often cover the semantic space inhabited by adjectives and adjectivals in other languages, especially when they are the predicate of a noun. Tivrés does have a separate class of adjectives, these are very rarely used as predicates.

- (16) a. *\*\*Uy poés es sueve*  
*uy-Ø poés es suev-e*  
 DEF-T.DIR.SG kitchen-DIR.SG COP.T3SG new-T.DIR.SG  
 'The kitchen is new'
- b. *Uy poés ñemes*  
*uy-Ø poés ñem-es*  
 DEF-T.DIR.SG kitchen-DIR.SG new-T3SG  
 'The kitchen is new'

<sup>7</sup>This is a hold-over from Aeranir. In Aeranir, the *verbal noun*, a form more akin to the infinitive, was used for such constructions, however this became homophonous with the temporary direct-genitive plural past participle, and became analysed as such.

Although (16a) is technically grammatically correct, it is generally considered unnatural sounding, and (16b) is strongly preferred. As this example demonstrates, there are

very commonly stative verb-adjective pairs, which have complementary usage between each other. Adjectives are generally used attributively with nominals (e.g. *uy poés sueve* ‘the new kitchen’) where as stative verbs are used as predicates as in (16b). Note that the participle of *ñemer* ‘to be new,’ *ñemiente*, can be used attributively, e.g. *uy poés ñemiente*, however like *uy poés es sueve*, it is considered unnatural and poor form.

### 4.5.3 Conjugation

Conjugation describes the way in which a given Tevrés verb inflects to convey aspect, mood, and personal agreement. Verbs fall into one of four conjugational classes, which define what inflectional endings the verb takes. These classes are named and typified in Table 12 by the thematic vowel found in their infinitive form. Conjugation classes 3 and 4 are identical in all but the infinitive, and occasionally the past participle, e.g. INF *querer*, *tiedre* → T3SG *quieres*, *tiedes*. In Tables 13 and 14, the endings for each inflectional category are given in order 1, 2, and 3/4.

Class	Stem	Example
1	a	<i>jovar</i>
2	i	<i>cañir</i>
3	e	<i>querer</i>
4	Ø	<i>tiedre</i>

Table 12: Conjugation classes

	Singular				Plural		
	1st	2nd	3rd t.	3rd c.	1st	2nd	3rd
<i>Non-past</i>	-o	-ás	-as	-a	-amos	-áis	-an
	-o	-ís	-es	-a	-imos	-ís	-en
	-o	-és	-es	-a	-emos	-éis	-en
<i>Past regular</i>	-ó	-ós	-ós	-á	-om	-od	-ón
	-ió	-íos	-íos	-iá	-iom	-iod	-ión
	-ió	-íos	-íos	-iá	-iom	-iod	-ión
<i>Past irregular</i>	-o	-és	-es	-a	-em	-ed	-en

Table 13: Monovalent verb endings

Some verbs in Tevrés display an irregular past tense. Instead of forming the past through special past-tense endings, they instead show some form of stem change, accompanied by the *past irregular* endings shown in Tables 13 and 14. For example, the past tense of *tiedo* ‘I drink it,’ rather than the expected *tedió*, is in fact *teudo*. Likewise, the past tense of *cuvo* ‘I buy it’ is *cupo*. Patterns exist to characterise these changes, but they are best memorised individually for each verb.

	Singular						Plural				
	nominative		ergative		split		nominative		ergative		split
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd t.	3rd c.	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	3rd
<i>Non-past</i>	-o	-ás	-al	-alas	-as	-a	-am	-ad	-álam	-álad	-an
	-o	-ís	-el	-elas	-es	-a	-im	-id	-élam	-élad	-en
	-o	-és	-el	-elas	-es	-a	-em	-ed	-élam	-élad	-en
<i>Past regular</i>	-ó	-ós	-ol	-olas	-ós	-á	-om	-od	-ólam	-ólad	-ón
	-ió	-íos	-iol	-iolas	-íos	-iá	-iom	-iod	-iólam	-iólad	-ión
	-ió	-íos	-iol	-iolas	-íos	-iá	-iom	-iod	-iólam	-iólad	-ión
<i>Past irregular</i>	-o	-és	-el	-elas	-es	-a	-em	-ed	-élam	-élad	-en

Table 14: Polyvalent verb endings

Most verbs with irregular past tenses are of classes 2, 3, and 4, however there are occasional exceptions, such as *voy* ‘I go’ (INF *var*), which has the past tense *vuvo*, and *zoy* ‘I give it to them’ (INF *zar*) with the past tense *zuvo*.

#### 4.5.4 Non-finite forms

In addition to the finite conjugational forms shown above, verbs in Tevrés also conjugate for three non-finite forms. Non-finite verbs display some traits of standard verbs, but also show similarities with other word classes, namely nouns and adjectives. There are two types of non-finite verb forms; participles and the infinitive.

Clauses formed by non-finite verbs are considered subordinate clauses, and have a different word order than independent clauses. If there is a head, it comes first, followed by the non-finite subordinate verb’s other arguments in their usual order based off obliqueness, then any adverbs or adjuncts, then the non-finite verb itself, at the end of the clause.

**4.5.4.1 PARTICIPLES** Participles are verb-forms which behave like adjectives; they modify an NP head and agree with that head in number, gender, and case. Unlike adjectives, however, the participle is capable of taking arguments and even adjunct phrases. Unlike finite-verbs, participles (and infinitives) do not directly conjugate for person. Participles describe an attribute or action of the head, and are the main strategy for forming relative clauses and preposition phrases in Tevrés<sup>8</sup>.

**4.5.4.1.1 Non-past participle.** The non-past participle, also simply called the participle, as non-past is considered default, is the most consistently formed non-finite conjugation, as shown in Table 15. Class 1 verbs take the suffix *-ante*, whilst the other classes take the suffix *-iente*. This declines as a class I adjective.

class 1	<i>jovar</i>	→	<i>jovante</i>
class 2	<i>llazir</i>	→	<i>llaziente</i>
class 3	<i>querer</i>	→	<i>queriente</i>
class 4	<i>tiedre</i>	→	<i>tediente</i>

Table 15: Forming the non-past participle

**4.5.4.1.2 Past participle.** Forming the past participle is a slightly more complex affair. There is one regular derivation, and several irregular ones. Most verbs take the suffix *-ad* for class 1 verbs and *-id*<sup>9</sup> for the other classes, however exceptions to these rules are incredibly common. Thus, the past participle must be memorised for each lexical verb, and is considered a principal part.

**4.5.4.2 THE INFINITIVE** The infinitive is the citation form of the verb. It behaves like a singular cyclical noun, although it is incapable of being modified by an adjective, like a noun is, and like the participle, can take arguments and adjuncts. It is most commonly used with auxiliary verbs in CVCS, and as a compliment to verbs, especially of thought, emotion, intention, or speech.

<sup>8</sup>See §8.1 for more.

<sup>9</sup>Also declined as a class I adjective.

4.5.5 *Applicative voices*

Tevrés has no morphology dedicated to decreasing the valency of a verb, such as a passive, middle, or antipassive voice. However, it does have numerous morphological strategies for *increasing* the number of arguments a noun takes, using applicative voices. Tevrés has multiple applicatives, each one introducing a different kind of argument to a clause's core information structure. The effect this has on verbal alignment and argument marking is discussed further in §7.2.

Name	Prefix	Meaning
Benefactive	<i>a-</i>	Expresses that the added argument receives the benefit of the situation expressed by the clause, either directly or indirectly
Comitative	<i>co-</i>	Denotes a relationship of 'accompaniment' between the added argument with one of the other arguments, usually the subject
Locative	<i>en-</i>	Indicates the added argument represents the location at which the action takes place
Instrumental	<i>eu-</i>	Indicates the added argument represents the instrument or means by which the action is able to occur
Malefactive	<i>y-</i>	Expresses that the added argument is adversely affected by the action, bearing its harm or negative consequences
Genitive	<i>os-</i>	Signifies that the added argument has a genitival relationship with one of the other arguments, only used in subordinate clauses.

Table 16: Applicative voices

There are five main applicative voices which may appear in independent clauses, as well as a sixth which appears only in subordinate ones. Most are transparently derived from prepositions. Applicatives are formed by appending a prefix to the verb. These prefixes are given in table 16. Applicatives are used in Tevrés where other languages may use cases or adpositional phrases. The argument added is usually referred to as the *applicative argument*.

4.5.6 *The Copula*

The copula in Tevrés is used mainly for equative statements (e.g. 'they are a dog,' 'this is my car' etc.) and as an auxiliary verb (see §4.5.1.2 and §4.5.1.5), but is very rarely used attributively (e.g. 'my cat is cute,' 'they are cool,' etc.). These sorts of meanings are usually represented by stative verbs. The copula behaves as a highly irregular verb, with its conjugation given in Table 17.

Syntactically speaking, copula clauses (excluding when the copula is used as an auxiliary) take two arguments; a subject (s) and a subject complement (sc). sc is unusual with regards to arguments in Tevrés in that it cannot move leftward before the verb to fill an empty pre-verbal slot. That is to say, if a pronoun in first position is dropped, the sc cannot move to replace it, as say, the object (o) could. However, s is still capable of moving *rightward* if another element takes the preverbal slot. The copula

		Singular				Plural		
		1st	2nd	3rd t.	3rd c.	1st	2nd	3rd
Indicative	NPAST	<i>son</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>semos</i>	<i>sentes</i>	<i>sén</i>
	PAST	<i>fue</i>	<i>fués</i>	<i>fues</i>	<i>fua</i>	<i>fuem</i>	<i>fued</i>	<i>fuén</i>
Subjunctive	NPAST	<i>mio</i>	<i>més</i>	<i>mes</i>	<i>mia</i>	<i>mevos</i>	<i>méis</i>	<i>mén</i>
	PAST	<i>ho</i>	<i>fuás</i>	<i>fuas</i>	<i>fua</i>	<i>fuam</i>	<i>fuad</i>	<i>fuán</i>
Non-past Participle		Past Participle				Infinitive		
		<i>sente</i>				<i>senga</i>		

Table 17: Conjugation of the copula

always agrees with *s* of the sentence (again except when used as an auxiliary with infinitive) and both *s* and *sc* take the direct-genitive case.

- (17) a. *Erlas que Udir sén ti prevas*  
*Erlas-Ø que Udir-Ø sén t-i prev-as*  
 NAME-DIR.SG and NAME-DIR.SG COP.3PL 1SG.DIR dad-DIR.PL  
 ‘Erlas and Udir are my dads’
- b. *Sén ti prevas*  
*sén t-i prev-as*  
 COP.3PL 1SG.DIR dad-DIR.PL  
 ‘They are my dads’
- c. *Ñuvro sén Erlas que Udir ti prevas*  
*ñuvro sén Erlas-Ø que Udir-Ø t-i prev-as*  
 now COP.3PL NAME-DIR.SG and NAME-DIR.SG 1SG.DIR dad-DIR.PL  
 ‘Now Erlas and Udir are my dads’

Another notable characteristic of the copula which may be seen in (17) is that articles are generally not used with it (i.e. *Erlas que Udir* not *vi Erlas que vi Udir*).

The copula *is* occasionally used with adjectives, however this generally forces a substantive reading. For example, *ti var es sueve* is usually interpreted as ‘my car is *the new one*’ rather than ‘my car is new.’

#### 4.6 ADVERBS

Adverbs represent a minor class in Tevrés, and modify verbs or clauses, generally providing information about manner, place, time, frequency, degree, etc. Adverbs are non-inflectional, and limited to in where they may appear in the sentence, as illustrated in Figure 2. SAT represents a satellite verb, i.e. the non-finite main verb in a CVC.

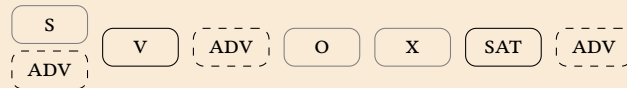


Figure 2: Possible positions of the adverb

The adverb may appear immediately before the or after the verb, or at the end of a sentence. The adverb may come before the verb if it is topicalised, and because there

can only be one constituent in the pre-verbal slot, it ‘kicks’ any subject originally in that position down the chain to the right of the verb. The preposition usually Adverbs may also appear pre-non-finite verb in embedded clauses. They may not appear after the verb in such circumstances.

## 4.7 PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are a closed minor class of Tivrés words which are used to express spacial or temporal relationships, or to mark various thematic roles. Prepositions proceed an NP, and act as the head of a preposition phrase (PP). The preposition generally governs the case of the NP that modifies it. There are broadly speaking two types of prepositions; true prepositions, and noun-like prepositions.

True prepositions generally only attach to noun NPs, and govern either the accusative-dative or indirect-ablative cases. noun-like preposition usually can have either noun or complement phrases as their dependent, and with noun dependents, generally govern the direct-genitive case. Furthermore, noun-like prepositions are occasionally even declinable, and may function as an argument of a verb, rather than an adjunct.

- (18) a. *Llos garinos va Açura en-cartós ñaro-uy-sarvaj-renal*  
*ll-os garin-os v-a Açur-a en=cart-ós*  
 DEF-T.DIR.PL friend-DIR.PL PROP-C.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG LOC-dance-PAST.T3SG  
*ñar-o= uy-Ø= sarvaj-Ø renal-Ø*  
 near-ACC.SG= DEF-T.DIR.SG library-DIR.SG royal-T.DIR.SG  
 ‘Açura’s friends danced near the royal library’
- b. *Maejo fuermo en-cañom ñara-uy-sarvaj-renal*  
*maej-o fuerm-o en=cañ-om ñar-a=*  
 breakfast-ACC.SG warm-T.ACC.SG LOC-eat-PAST.1PL near-IND.SG=  
*uy-Ø= sarvaj-Ø renal-Ø*  
 DEF-T.DIR.SG library-DIR.SG royal-T.DIR.SG  
 ‘We ate a warm breakfast near the royal library’
- c. *Air ñi preno eado iriento llaga ti ñazre*  
*air ñ-i pren-o ead-o ir-ient-o*  
 when 2SG-DIR voice-ACC.SG lovely-T.ACC.SG hear-PTCP-T.ACC.SG  
*llag-a t-i ñaz-re*  
 want-C3SG 1SG-DIR cry-INF  
 ‘When I hear your lovely voice I want to cry’

(18a) and (18b) demonstrate a preposition, *ñar*/*ñara*, which acts as an applicative argument, and declines differently depending on the paradigm. *Air* on the other hand does not decline, and does not act as an argument; it is purely an adjunct.

## 4.8 PARTICLES

Particles constitute the smallest word class of Tivrés, and can be divided into two subcategories; conjunctions and the special particles *to* and *ta*. Conjunctions bind phrases together; NP to NP or clause to clause. They included words like *que* ‘and’ and *tan* ‘but.’

The special particles *to* and *ta* are a different, more complex matter. They are considered by most grammars to be the temporary and cyclical forms respectively of the same word, sometimes simply referred to as *to*, ‘the special particle,’ or ‘the deictic particle.’ They have traits of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, however there are severely morphologically restrained; they do not inflect asides from gender.

Roughly speaking, the deictic particle can mean ‘thus,’ ‘such,’ ‘that,’ ‘this,’ ‘like that,’ ‘like this,’ etc.. It may modify an NP (e.g. *ás to* ‘such a man’) it may modify a whole clause (e.g. *to llavó* ‘I cried like that’), or even act as an argument (e.g. *vi Erlas hega ta* ‘Erlas will do so’). *To* and *ta* may also be used as an affirmative answer, i.e. ‘yes.’

### GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS

All clauses in Tevrés centre on a verb or VP, which requires between one and three arguments, depending on its valency. The relationship between argument and verb, and between the arguments themselves, is defined by case markers on the argument nouns or NPs, and by the inflectional paradigm of the verb. Tevrés recognises three overarching grammatical relations; **subject** (s)<sup>1</sup>, **object** (o), and **oblique** (x). These combine a number of more granular grammatical relations, which are detailed in figure 3.

	S	O	X
intransitive	S'		
transitive	A	P	
ditransitive	D	T	R

Figure 3: Grammatical relations

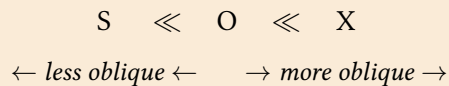


Figure 4: Hierarchy of obliqueness

Breaking down these relations, s' represents the single argument of an intransitive verb, A the most agent-like and P the most patient-like argument of a prototypical transitive verb, and D the most agent- or donor-like, T the most patient- or theme-like, and R the most recipient-, benefactor-, or goal-like argument of a prototypical ditransitive clause.

### MORPHOSYNTACTIC ALIGNMENT

Transitive finite verbs show three different modes of morphosyntactic alignment, here called paradigms, depending on the arguments present. Which paradigm a verb takes determines two things; 1.) how cases are assigned to arguments and 2.) which argument the verb agrees with. In turn, which paradigm is used in a given clause is dependent on the types of arguments present, and their roles within it. Below, underlines are used to highlight the axis of verbal agreement.

<sup>1</sup>Many grammars use s to represent both the grammatical relation ‘the subject,’ and the theta-role s. To avoid confusion, this grammar uses s for the former, and s' for the latter.

## 6.1 NOMINATIVE PARADIGM

When the least oblique, leftmost argument as given in figure 3 is a **Speech Act Participant** (SAP, i.e. the first or second person), the verb takes the **nominative paradigm**. That is to say, if s' in intransitive clauses, A in transitive clauses, or D in ditransitive clauses is an SAP, the verb takes the nominative paradigm. Under this paradigm, the roles contained under s (s', A, and D) are all marked with the direct-genitive case, whilst P and R are marked with the indirect-ablative case, and T is marked with the accusative-dative case.

Note:

In glosses of Tivrés, NOM and ERG do not refer to the nominative or ergative cases (which are nonexistent in Tivrés), but to the nominative and ergative paradigms.

- (19) a. *Llavamos*  
           (y-os)      llav-amos  
           (1PL-DIR) laugh-NOM:1PL  
           ‘We are laughing’
- b. *Igo jovó lla salva*  
           igo                    jov-ó                    ll-a                    salv-a  
           1SG.EMPH.DIR write-NOM:PAST.1SG DEF-C.IND.SG book-IND.SG  
           ‘I wrote the book!’
- c. *Lanan zás llos riele mi*  
           lan-an                    (ñ-i)                    z-ás                    ll-os                    riel-es                    mi  
           flower-ACC.PL (2SG-DIR) give-NOM:2SG DEF-T.IND.PL child-IND.PL Q  
           ‘Will you give the children flowers?’

The verb agrees in person, number, and gender with the direct-genitive argument, i.e. s', A, or D. Because Tivrés is heavily pro-drop, these arguments are usually dropped from the surface structure, and are only marked on the verb, as can be seen in (19a) and (19c).

## 6.2 ERGATIVE PARADIGM

When the most oblique, rightmost argument in figure 3 is an SAP, the verb takes the **ergative paradigm**. That is, if the P or R is an SAP, the ergative paradigm is used. The ergative paradigm is never used with intransitive verbs.

- (20) a. *Zi garina querel*  
           zi=      garin-a                    quer-el                    (t-i)  
           REFL friend-IND.SG help-ERG:1SG (1SG-DIR)  
           ‘My friend is helping me’
- b. *Ijana vadiólad gotejon suevon*  
           Ijan-a                    vad-iólad                    gotej-on                    suev-on                    (r-us)  
           NAME-IND.SG send-ERG:PAST.2PL cap-ACC.PL new-T.ACC.PL (2PL-DIR)  
           ‘Ijan sent y'all new hats’

Under this paradigm, the most oblique argument (P or R) takes the direct-genitive case, the least oblique argument (A or D) takes the indirect-ablative case, and like in the nominative paradigm, T takes the accusative-dative case. The verb agrees with the most oblique argument. As with the nominative paradigm, the SAP argument in the direct-genitive clause can be dropped, and only marked on the verb.



## 6.3 SPLIT PARADIGM

If no argument is an SAP, then the **split paradigm** is used. The split paradigm is so named because it combines aspects of both the nominative and ergative paradigms. Like the nominative paradigm, the least oblique, leftmost argument on figure 3, also known as s, is marked with the direct-genitive case. However, like the ergative paradigm, the verb agrees with the most oblique, rightmost argument. Unique to the split paradigm, the indirect-ablative case is not used to mark any arguments, and o and x are both marked with the accusative-dative case.

- (21) a. *Vi Erlas cañón avron*  
*v-i Erla-s cañ-ón avr-on*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG eat-PAST.3PL fish-ACC.PL  
 ‘Erlas ate some fish’
- b. *Llos artos zuva avron zella*  
*ll-os art-os z-uva avr-on zell-a*  
 DEF-T.DIR.SG person-DIR.SG give-PAST.C.3SG fish-ACC.PL cat-ACC.SG  
 ‘The people gave a cat some fish’

*Fun Note:*

The split paradigm represents the original morphosyntactic alignment system inherited all the way from Proto-Maró-Ephenian. It can be observed in Tevrés’ mother language, Aeranir, as well as the related Talothic language, wherein it is used specifically for telic action. It has been alternatively described as ‘Extended Ergative’ or ‘Bäladiri’ alignment.

Because they only have one argument, the nominative and split paradigms are functionally identical in intransitive verbs, and a paradigmatic distinction is not usually made. Because the split paradigm is the most common form of the verb, it is unmarked in the gloss.

## 6.4 T AS AN SAP

The astute reader may notice at this point that the system described above provides no mechanism for allowing an SAP to take the syntactic role of the theme (T; a.k.a. o in ditransitive verbs). An SAP may not ordinarily be a theme in Tevrés, as the verb can only either agree with the least oblique or most oblique argument, and must also agree with SAPs. The theme by definition is of middling obliqueness. If an SAP must appear as a theme, it must first be syntactically the most oblique argument of the verb. This is achievable by clefting the original extended oblique argument (x) into an adjunct prepositional phrase.

- (22) a. *\*\*Uy poesín vadiós te llo cuerço avros*  
*uy poesín-Ø vad-iós t-e ll-o*  
 DEF.T.DIR.SG cook-DIR.SG:S send-PAST.T3SG 1SG-ACC:O DEF-T.ACC.SG  
*cuerç-o avr-os*  
 market-ACC.SG:X fish-DIR.PL  
 Intended: ‘the cook sent me to the fish market’ (*incorrect*)
- b. *Lla poesina vadiol allo cuerço avros*  
*ll-a poesin-a vad-iol (t-i) ADJUNCT[ a=*  
 DEF-T.IND.SG cook-IND.SG:S send-ERG:PAST.1SG 1SG-DIR:O to=  
*ll-o cuerç-o avr-os ]*  
 DEF-T.ACC.SG market-ACC.SG fish-DIR.PL  
 ‘The cook sent me to the fish market’ (*correct*)

## 6.5 COMPOSITE VERB CLAUSES

Many expressions in Tevrés are made up of a finite auxiliary verb and a non-finite main verb. This non-finite verb is usually an infinitive or a participle. For example,

the hodiernal past (§4.5.1.3) is formed by the auxiliary verb *veher* and the main verb in the cyclical past participle. Such examples further complicate the verb paradigm system, although idiosyncratically so, depending on the type of non-finite verb.

### 6.5.1 With the participle

Composite verb clauses (cvc) which express their main verb through a participle can appear in either the nominative or split paradigm, but not in the ergative one. Furthermore, the relations o and x are treated differently in cvcs versus non-cvcs. o and x are marked the same in split paradigm participle cvcs as in regular single verb clauses, both taking the accusative-dative case. However, the verb agrees with the participle, rather than any one of the arguments. In the nominative paradigm on the other hand, rather than cases being marked as normal, usually with the indirect case, they are both marked with the accusative-dative, as in the split paradigm.

- (23) a. *Vi Dej vea avro pecha*  
*v-i Dej-Ø ve-a avr-o pech-a*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG HOD-C3SG fish-ACC.SG catch:PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 ‘Dej caught a fish today’
- b. *Igo veo avro pecha*  
*igo ve-o avr-o pech-a*  
 1SG.EMPH-DIR HOD-NOM:1SG fish-ACC.SG catch:PAST.PTCP-C.IND.SG  
 ‘I caught the fish today’

This is because the o and x of a participle cvc are generated *within* the participle phrase, and thus their case assignment is governed by the participle; the participle itself acts as the syntactic o of the finite auxiliary, and takes the appropriate case depending on the paradigm, although in most cases, such as in (23), they are identical on the surface level. As participle phrases always display the split paradigm, the arguments generated within them have their cases governed accordingly.

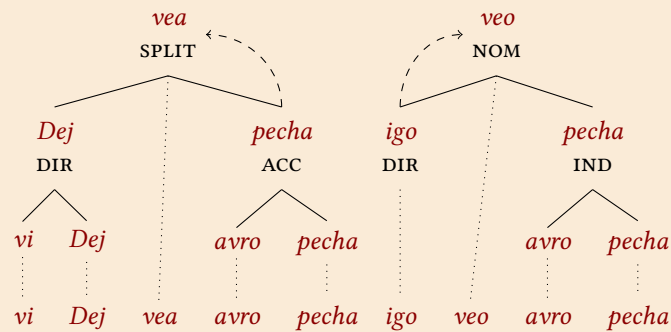


Figure 5: Argument marking and agreement in participle cvcs

This is illustrated in Figure 5. The dashed line with arrow represents the axis of verbal agreement. The case assigned to arguments on the second level from the top are dependent on the paradigm of the verb, and thus dependant on the presence or lack thereof of an SAP. However, the case assignment on the third level from the top under *pecha* is governed by the participle, and thus invariable. Because an SAP o or x would be generated within this participle phrase, it would never directly interact with the finite auxiliary verb, and thereby never trigger the ergative paradigm.

- (24) *Vi Dej vea te pecha*  
*v-i Dej-Ø ve-a t-e pech-a*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG HOD-C3SG 1SG-ACC catch:PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 ‘Dej caught me today’

In a sense, these *os* and *xs* are bound to the participle phrase they are generated within. However, not so tightly as they are in other uses of the participle. For example, the *o* or *x* of a participle used in a *cvc* may be elevated from the participle phrase to the verb-initial slot in the sentence to topicalise them. This is impossible when the participle is used to modify a noun head, for instance.

- (25) *Avro vea vi Dej pecha*  
*avr-o ve-a v-i Dej-Ø pech-a*  
 fish-ACC.SG HOD-C3SG PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG catch:PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 ‘As for fish, Dej caught one today’

### 6.5.2 With the infinitive

Composite verb clauses which use the infinitive are more restrictive than those using the participle, only appearing in the split paradigm. The auxiliary verb always agrees with the infinitive main verb, which is treated as a singular cyclical noun. This effectively eliminates personal agreement in such constructions. Because of this, infinitive *cvc*s are less *pro-drop* than other clause types.

- (26) *Ti llaga lanan ñe zar*  
*t-i llag-a lan-an ñ-e z-ar*  
 1SG-DIR want-C3SG flower-ACC.SG 2SG-ACC give-INF  
 ‘I want to give you flowers’

Syntactically, infinitive *cvc*s may be seen as generating a null subject and infinitive object, with all the thematic arguments base generated within the infinitive clause, which being a type of subordinate clause, automatically take the split paradigm. Then, one of these arguments, usually the subject, is moved from the infinitive clause to the pre-verb position.

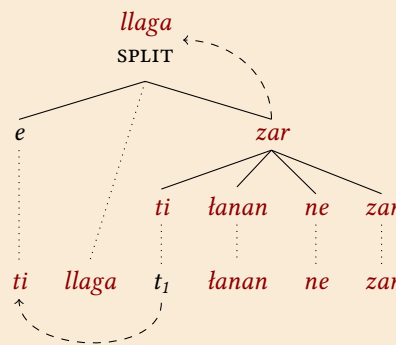


Figure 6: Argument marking and agreement in infinitive *cvc*s

## 6.6 ALIGNMENT IN NON-FINITE CLAUSES

Non-finite clauses, such as participle and infinitive clauses, generally always take the split paradigm for role marking, regardless of the presence or absence of *SAPS*.

However, in speech influenced by the Southern dialects<sup>1</sup>, the nominative and ergative paradigms may also be used.

Because paradigm cannot be morphologically marked on the participle or the infinite, it is instead signified by the position of the SAP pronoun. If the pronoun occurs to the left of the non-finite verb, it signifies the nominative paradigm, whilst if it occurs to the right of the non-finite verb, it signifies the ergative paradigm.

- (27) a. *air ul harina ti-oido*  
*air ul harin-a ti=oi-d-o* (nominative paradigm)  
 when DEF.T.IND.SG priest-IND.SG 1SG.DIR=see-PAST.PTCP-T.ACC.SG  
 ‘when I saw the priest’
- b. *air ul harina oido-ti*  
*air ul harin-a oi-d-o=ti* (ergative paradigm)  
 when DEF.T.IND.SG priest-IND.SG see-PAST.PTCP-T.ACC.SG=1SG.DIR  
 ‘when the priest saw me’

However, such constructions are limited only to sentences where the SAP appears explicitly as part of the embedded non-finite clause. Furthermore, they cannot be used where an argument from within the embedded clause is moved outside of the embedded clause into the matrix clause, as happens with most CVCS.

Even when allowed, use of the nominative and ergative paradigms is purely stylistic, and it is equally acceptable to use the split paradigm. For example (27a) and (27b) may be rephrased as *air ul harino ti-oido* and *air ul harín te-oido* respectively.

## VOICE AND VALENCY

### 7.1 UNACCUSATIVE VERBS

Some verbs in Tivrés require two arguments, but decline as if they are intransitive, agreeing only with s, which is in the direct-genitive case. The second argument may appear in either the accusative-dative or the indirect-ablative case, depending on the verb. Such verbs are conceived of as having an s and an x, but no o, and are thus called unaccusative. Examples of unaccusative verbs include verbs of motion, and verbs where the action is inherently reciprocal.

- (28) a. *Lla zella vuva Sentiño*  
*ll-a zell-a v-uva Sentiñ-o*  
 DEF-C.DIR.SG cat-DIR.SG:S go-PAST.C3SG COUNTRY-ACC.SG:X  
 ‘The cat went to S’entin’
- b. *Zi garín condas te*  
*z-i garín-Ø cond-as t-e*  
 REFL-DIR.SG friend-DIR.SG:S meet-T3SG 1SG-ACC:X  
 ‘My friend is meeting me’

<sup>1</sup>*Fun Note:* This is believed to be due to language contact between Southern Tivrés and the unrelated Haïdic language Fásriyya. Marking objects with post-verbal enclitic pronouns is common to Haïdic languages, and appears to be adapted and extrapolated upon in Southern Tivrés.

### 7.2 ADDING AN ARGUMENT

The valency of a verb in Tivrés may be increased via applicative voice prefixes, which add a new argument of a particular kind or role to a clause. This new applicative argument takes the role of the next most oblique argument according to the verb’s

valency; that is, the applicative argument is added to an intransitive verb as o, and to a transitive verb as x. For ditransitive verbs, the applicative argument is added as a new x, and the old x is lowered to a second o (also called o').

<i>valency</i>	<i>base</i>		<i>applicative</i>
intransitive	v[s]	→	v <sub>A</sub> [s o <sub>A</sub> ]
transitive	v[s o]	→	v <sub>A</sub> [s o x <sub>A</sub> ]
ditransitive	v[s o x]	→	v <sub>A</sub> [s o o' x x <sub>A</sub> ]
unaccusative	v[s x]	→	v <sub>A</sub> [s o <sub>x</sub> x <sub>A</sub> ]

Table 18: Information structure of applicatives

For unaccusative verbs, the new accusative argument likewise is added as x, and boots the old x to o. Because this restores the chain of transmission, it regularises unaccusative verbs' alignment strategy, making it identical to ordinary ditransitive verbs.

- (29) a. *Va Lluçia llava*  
*v-a*                      *Lluçi-a*                      *llav-a*  
 PROP-C.DIR.SG    NAME-DIR.SG    laugh-C3SG  
 'Lluçia is laughing'
- b. *Va Lluçia co-llavas ve Juino*  
*v-a*                      *Lluçi-a*                      *co=llav-as*                      *v-e*  
 PROP-C.DIR.SG    NAME-DIR.SG    COM-laugh-T3SG    PROP-T.ACC.SG  
*Juin-o*  
 NAME-ACC.SG  
 'Lluçia is laughing with Juin'
- (30) a. *Harena jovo*  
*haren-a*                      *jov-o*  
 letter-IND.SG    write-NOM:1SG  
 'I'm writing a letter'
- b. *Harena en-jovo lla sarvaja*  
*haren-a*                      *en=jov-o*                      *ll-a*                      *sarvaj-a*  
 letter-IND.SG    LOC=write-NOM:1SG    DEF-T.IND.SG    IND.SG  
 'I'm writing a letter in the library'
- (31) a. *Lla zella zuven ejon*  
*ll-a*                      *zell-a*                      *zuv-en*                      *ej-on*  
 DEF-C.ACC.SG    cat-ACC.SG    give.PAST-3PL    pet food-ACC.PL  
 'They gave the cat treats'
- b. *Lla zella y-zuven ejon zi preva*  
*ll-a*                      *zell-a*                      *y=zuv-a*                      *ej-on*                      *z-i*  
 DEF-C.ACC.SG    MAL=cat-ACC.SG    give.PAST-C3SG    pet food-ACC.PL    REFL-DIR  
*prev-a*  
 father-ACC.SG  
 'They gave the cat treats to spite their father'

- (32) a. *Vi Erilas vuves llon pesoten*  
*v-i Erilas-Ø vuv-es ll-on pesot-en*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG go.PAST-T3SG DEF-T.ACC.SG bath-ACC.PL  
 ‘Erlas went to the baths’
- b. *Vi Erilas a-vuvélam llon pesoten*  
*v-i Erilas-Ø a=vuv-élam ll-on pesot-en*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG go.PAST-ERG:1PL DEF-T.ACC.SG bath-ACC.PL  
 ‘Erlas went to the baths for us’ (for our benefit)

There is a rule in Tevrés against having multiple applicatives in a single clause. Applicatives cannot be stacked. If one wishes to provide the information of two different applicatives to a clause, then one applicative for actual use, and the other must be rephrased as an adjunct, usually a preposition phrase using a preposition similar in form to the applicative marker itself. Which applicative is selected is determined by the **applicative hierarchy**, as shown in Figure 7. This is the same order they are given in Table 16.

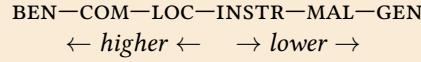


Figure 7: Hierarchy of applicatives

- (33) a. *\*\*Zi garinon co-en-llavó lla sarvaja renala*  
*z-i garin-on co=en=llav-ó ll-a*  
 REFL-DIR friend-ACC.PL COM=LOC=laugh-NOM:PAST.1SG DEF-T.IND.SG  
*sarvaj-a renal-a*  
 library-IND.SG royal-T.IND.SG  
 Intended: ‘I laughed with my friends in the royal library’
- b. *Zi garinos co-llavó en llo sarvajo renalo*  
*z-i garin-os co=llav-ó ll-o*  
 REFL-DIR friend-IND.PL COM=laugh-NOM:PAST.1SG DEF-T.ACC.SG  
*sarvaj-o renal-o*  
 library-ACC.SG royal-T.ACC.SG  
 ‘I laughed with my friends in the royal library’

The example shown in (33a) is incorrect, and should instead be constructed as in (33b). Because the comitative is higher in the hierarchy than the locative, the locative is instead expressed in an adjunct PP. The case in which the applicative→adjunct element is expressed is determined by the preposition which heads the PP. In (33b), the preposition *en* governs the accusative-dative case.

## CLAUSE COMBINATIONS

### 8.1 RELATIVE CLAUSES

A relative clause is considered to be a type of subordinate clause which modifies an NP head. In Tevrés relative clauses are formed with the participle, and behave as a type of adjective phrase. The role of the head within the relative clauses is determined via the gap method, i.e. whatever syntactic role is missing from within the relative clauses is determined to be filled by the head.

- (34) *Llo arte llo pesote ñi-en-oído en-oyó lla cuerça*  
*ll-o art-e ll-o pesot-e ñ-i=*  
 DEF-T.ACC.SG person-ACC.SG DEF-T.ACC.SG bathhouse-ACC.SG 2SG-DIR=  
*en=o-íd-o en=oy-ó ll-a*  
 LOC=see-PAST.PTCP-T.ACC.SG LOC=see-NOM:PAST.1SG DEF-T.IND.SG  
*cuerç-a*  
 market-IND.SG  
 ‘I saw the person who you saw at the bathhouse at the market’

## 8.2 COMPLIMENT CLAUSES

A compliment clause is a subordinate or embedded clause which functions as one of the arguments of an independent or matrix clause. Compliment clauses can be formed using either the participle or infinitive, and are used for a variety of purposes, from cvcs<sup>1</sup> to quotation.

### 8.2.1 Reporting speech

Tevrés has a strong preference for reporting indirect speech (e.g. ‘they said that they are tired’) as opposed to indirect speech (e.g. ‘they said “I am tired”’), especially for shorter speech acts. Indirect speech is expressed via an infinitive compliment, and a verb of speech, or *verbum dicendi*, such as *serquir* or *ovejar*, in the matrix clause. Like with infinitive cvcs, the matrix verb always agrees with the infinitive, conjugating for the third person cyclical gender, and the subject of the matrix clause appears in the direct-genitive case. However, unlike with infinitive cvcs, arguments cannot be moved from within the embedded clause to the front of the matrix to be topicalised.

- (35) *Vi Jon Meis ovejá llo tin lluviento tanto tiedre*  
*v-i Jon-Ø Meis-Ø ovej-á ll-o tin-Ø*  
 PROP-T.DIR.SG NAME-DIR.SG say-PAST.C3SG DEF-T.ACC.SG tea-ACC.SG  
*lluvient-o tant-o tied-re*  
 green-T.ACC.SG all-T.ACC.SG drink-INF  
 ‘Jon Meis said they drank all the green tea’

This sort of construction can also be used with verbs of perception, sensation, or cognition. For longer speech, Tevrés may quote the speech directly, which is usually introduced by a short phrase such as *ta ovejá* or *ta serquiá* ‘they said thus.’

## PARSING A SENTENCE

A summary of the three paradigms may be found below in figure 8, as well as table 19 on page 28. These outline a generative approach to choosing which paradigms and cases are appropriate. But when parsing a sentence in Tevrés, rather than creating one, it is vital to first determine which paradigm is at work, as a change in paradigm may completely reverse the meaning of the sentence. For example, the only difference between *igo oyó ul harina* ‘it is me who saw the priest’ and *igo oyol ul harina* ‘it is me the priest saw’ is the paradigm.

<sup>1</sup>See §6.5

<i>Paradigm:</i>	1: Nominative						2: Ergative						3: Split					
<i>Valency:</i>	$\overbrace{in. \quad tr. \quad di.}$						$\overbrace{in. \quad tr. \quad di.}$						$\overbrace{in. \quad tr. \quad di.}$					
<i>Argument:</i>	$\begin{array}{c}   \\ S' \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A \quad P} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{D \quad T \quad R} \end{array}$				$\begin{array}{c}   \\ S' \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A \quad P} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{D \quad T \quad R} \end{array}$				$\begin{array}{c}   \\ S' \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{A \quad P} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{D \quad T \quad R} \end{array}$			
<i>Noun case:</i>	DIR	IND	DIR	ACC	IND	N/A	IND	DIR	IND	ACC	DIR	ACC	DIR	ACC	DIR	ACC		
<i>Agreement:</i>	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓		

Table 19: Verb paradigms and agreement



<i>SAP = least oblique</i>	→	<b>nominative paradigm</b>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S'_{\text{DIR}} \\ A_{\text{DIR}} P_{\text{IND}} \\ D_{\text{DIR}} T_{\text{ACC}} R_{\text{IND}} \end{array} \right.$
<i>SAP = most oblique</i>	→	<b>ergative paradigm</b>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{\text{IND}} P_{\text{DIR}} \\ D_{\text{IND}} T_{\text{ACC}} R_{\text{DIR}} \end{array} \right.$
<i>no SAP</i>	→	<b>split paradigm</b>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S'_{\text{DIR}} \\ A_{\text{DIR}} P_{\text{ACC}} \\ D_{\text{DIR}} T_{\text{ACC}} R_{\text{ACC}} \end{array} \right.$

Figure 8: Summary of verbal paradigms. *Italic text marks the argument of verbal agreement in the rightmost column.*

(36) *ve Erlán en-condó pristaz lla sarvaja tan vea saves te ñaro-uy-poesín en-condada*

This section will focus on translating (36), step by step, as a means to familiarise the reader with translating Tevrés, hopefully aiding in the translation of the relay text.

The first stem in any translation should be identifying the meanings of each word. These may be found in the Lexicon on 33. Finding the correct meaning for most of the words should be simple enough, however the word *vea* (citation form *veher*) presents a minor challenge. As a stand alone word, it can mean ‘to have, to hold,’ but used with a participle in a cvc it can mark the hodiernal past tense.

(36) a. *ve Erlán en=condó pristaz lla sarvaja tan vea saves te*  
 PROP NAME meet first DEF library but have/HOD today 1SG  
 ART N V ADV ART N CONJ V ADV PRO  
*ñaro= uy= poesín en=condada*  
 near DEF kitchen meet  
 N ART N V

In order to resolve this, one must take a look at the greater structure of the sentence. Because there is the conjunction *tan* ‘but,’ which joins two clauses together, we may assume that there are indeed two clauses.

(36) b. *ve Erlán en=condó pristaz lla sarvaja*  
 PROP NAME meet first DEF library  
 ART N V ADV ART N  
 c. *tan vea saves te ñaro= uy= poesín en=condada*  
 but have/HOD today 1SG near DEF kitchen meet  
 CONJ V ADV PRO N ART N V

We must now take a look at the clause in which *vea* appears. If this clause 1.) contains a participle and 2.) that participle does not modify a noun or NP head, then the auxiliary meaning should be assumed. If either of these are untrue, then the lexical meaning should be assumed. Scanning the clause in which *vea* appears, one may find the verb *en-condada*, which is the benefactive participle of *condar* ‘to meet.’

In order to determine whether or not *en-condada* has a nominal head, one must first identify the number, gender, and case of the participle, and check for any nominals which are identical to this, and thus it may be agreeing with. Non-past participles decline as class I adjectives, so the ending *-a* may either signify the temporary singular indirect-ablative case, or any case of the cyclical singular. There are no cyclical

nouns in clause (c), and the only temporary nouns *ñaro* and *poesín* are clearly in the accusative-dative and direct-genitive cases respectively. Therefore, the participle *en-condada* must be the main verb to auxiliary *vea*.

- (36) d. *ve Erlán en=condó pristaz lla sarvaja*  
 PROP NAME meet first DEF library  
 ART N V ADV ART N
- e. *tan vea saves te ñaro= uy= poesín en=condada*  
 but HOD today 1SG near DEF kitchen meet  
 CONJ V:AUX ADV PRO N ART N V:PTCP

From here, we may begin to figure out the inflection of each word. Again, only a few words prove ambiguous. *Ve Erlán* may be either the singular accusative-dative or indirect-ablative, and as mentioned above, *en-condada* may be in any number of cases and genders.

- (36) f. *v-e Erlán-Ø en=cond-ó pristaz*  
 PROP-T.ACC/IND.SG NAME-ACC/IND.SG LOC=meet-NOM:PAST.1SG first  
 ART N V ADV
- ll-a sarvaj-a*  
 DEF-T.IND.SG library-IND.SG  
 ART N
- g. *tan ve-a saves t-e ñar-o= uy= poesín-Ø*  
 but HOD-C3SG today 1SG-ACC near-ACC.SG DEF.T.DIR.SG kitchen-DIR.SG  
 CONJ V:AUX ADV PRO N ART N
- en=cond-ad-a*  
 LOC=meet-PAST.PTCP-C.DIR/ACC/IND/T.IND.SG  
 V:PTCP

In order to resolve these formal ambiguities, we must take a look at the information structure of the verbs of each clause. There are two finite verbs in the sentence in question—one in each clause—and the non-finite verb *en-condada*. Their paradigms are obvious by ending or nature; *-ó* is a nominative-paradigm ending, *-a* is a split-paradigm ending, and all participles take the split-paradigm internally.

*Condar* is a unaccusative verb, meaning that it inherently takes two core arguments, but that one of these arguments is x rather than o. Both instances of *condar* in the example sentence are prefixed with the locative prefix *en-*, turning them into di-transitive verbs with three core arguments. The verb *veher* is a transitive auxiliary, meaning it takes two arguments, one of which must be a non-finite verb. This is detailed below.

The syntactic role of the original x of *en-condó* and *en-condada*, i.e. the person who is met, will have shifted to o because of the applicative, and the new x should represent that locative argument. Starting with *en-condó*, because it is in the nominative paradigm first person, we know that the s slot—the person who meets—is filled by the first person, and that o—the person met—will be in the accusative-dative case, and x—the location it takes place—will be marked with the indirect-ablative case. Because it is a finite verb in an independent clause, its arguments may appear to either the left or the right.

*Ve Erilas* is ambiguous for case, and may either be accusative-dative or indirect-ablative, thus fulfilling either of the two roles left for *en-condó*. However, being the

Verb	Valence	Information structure		
<i>en=cond-ó</i> LOC=meet-NOM:PAST.1SG	transitive → ditransitive	[ ] S <sub>A→D</sub> DIR	[ ] O <sub>P→T</sub> ACC	[ ] X <sub>+R:LOC</sub> IND
<i>ve-a</i> HOD-C3SG	transitive auxiliary	[ ] S <sub>A</sub> DIR	[ ] O <sub>P→PTCP</sub> ACC	
<i>en=cond-ad-a</i> LOC=meet-PAST.PTCP-???	transitive → ditransitive	([ ]) (S <sub>A→D</sub> ) (DIR)	[ ] O <sub>P→T</sub> ACC	[ ] X <sub>+R:LOC</sub> ACC

name of a person, it makes more semantic sense for it to fulfil the role of the person met than a location. Furthermore, *lla sarvaja* is unambiguously indirect-ablative, and thus must be x.

With *vea*, we know that one of its arguments, o, should be filled by the participle. Because here the verb the split paradigm, we know it should be marked with the accusative-dative case, cyclical gender, and thus we may resolve the mystery of *en-condado*'s declension. However, *vea*'s other argument, its subject, which should be in the direct-genitive case, does not appear anywhere in the sentence. It may therefore be assumed to be a null third person argument.

Finally, onto *en-condado*, because it is a participle that is part of a cvc, in this case the hodiernal past, its subject can be assumed to be the same as the other verb in the construction, i.e. a null third person. Because it is a non-finite verb, its arguments are marked as in the split paradigm, both o and x taking the accusative-dative case. There are indeed two accusative-dative constituents present in the sentence; *te* 'me' and *ñaro-uy-poesín* 'near the kitchen.' Fortunately, their order signifies their role in this scenario.

Verb	Information structure		
<i>en=cond-ó</i> LOC=meet-NOM:PAST.1SG	[( <i>ti</i> )] S <sub>A→D</sub> DIR	[ <i>ve Erlas</i> ] O <sub>P→T</sub> ACC	[ <i>lla sarvaja</i> ] X <sub>+R:LOC</sub> IND
<i>ve-a</i> HOD-C3SG	[Ø=3P] S <sub>A</sub> DIR	[ <i>en-condada</i> ] O <sub>P→PTCP</sub> ACC	
<i>en=cond-ad-a</i> LOC=meet-PAST.PTCP-???	([Ø=3P]) (S <sub>A→D</sub> ) (DIR)	[ <i>te</i> ] O <sub>P→T</sub> ACC	[ <i>ñaro-uy-poesín</i> ] X <sub>+R:LOC</sub> ACC

Thus, we may fill in all the syntactic slots created by the verbs, and finally translate the sentence.

- (36) h. *v-e* *Erlán-Ø* *en=cond-ó* *pristaz*  
 PROP-T.ACC.SG NAME-ACC.SG LOC=meet-NOM:PAST.1SG first  
 ART N V ADV  
*ll-a* *sarvaj-a*  
 DEF-T.IND.SG library-IND.SG  
 ART N  
 ‘I had first met Erlas at the library’
- i. *tan* *ve-a* *saves* *t-e* *ñar-o=* *uy=* *poesín-Ø*  
 but HOD-C3SG today 1SG-ACC near-ACC.SG DEF.T.DIR.SG kitchen-DIR.SG  
 CONJ V:AUX ADV PRO N ART N  
*en=cond-ad-a*  
 LOC=meet-PAST.PTCP-C.ACC.SG  
 V:PTCP  
 ‘but today he met me near the kitchen’

LEXICON

A

**aça** [aʃa] N. C.

(acc.sg *aça*; dir.pl *aças*)

1. spirit, energy, vital force, animus
2. feeling, sensation, vibe, mood
3. health, livelihood, condition

**ás** [aʃ] N. T.

(acc.sg *arte*; dir.pl *artos*)

1. person, humanoid, sentient being

**avre** [avre] N. T.

(acc.sg *avro*; dir.pl *avros*)

1. fish

C

**calam** [ka'lām] N. T.

(acc.sg *calamo*; dir.pl *calamos*)

1. treasure, riches, wealth, spoils
2. sandalwood; nice smelling wood

**cantir** [kã'tir] V. DI.

(nom:1sg *canto*; nom:past.1sg *cantió*; past.ptcp *cantid*)

1. to feed, to give food to, to nourish

**cañir** [ka'ɲir] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *caño*; nom:past.1sg *cañó*; past.ptcp *cañid*)

1. to eat, to feast upon
2. to receive something negative, unfavourable, or negative; to suffer

**cavar** [ka'var] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *cavo*; nom:past.1sg *cavó*; past.ptcp *cavad*)

1. to wash, to clean
2. to declutter, to organise, to tidy
3. to pay, to clear a debt
4. to clear, to wipe, to make blank

**comos** [komoʃ] N. T.

(acc.sg *convre*; dir.pl *convros*)

1. villa, piazza, chateau, mansion

**condar** [kõn'dar] V. IN.

(nom:1sg *condo*; nom:past.1sg *condó*; past.ptcp *condad*)

1. (unaccusative, with acc.) to meet (someone or something), to encounter, to see

**cuerçe** [kwerʃe] N. T.

(acc.sg *cuerço*; dir.pl *cuerços*)

1. marketplace, market, bazaar

**cueres** [kweres] N. T.

(acc.sg *cuerde*; dir.pl *cuerdos*)

1. count or countess

**curajo** [ku'razo] N. C.

(acc.sg *curajón*; dir.pl *curajonos*)

1. cure, remedy, antidote
2. reparations, remuneration

**cuvre** [kuvre] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *cuvo*; nom:past.1sg *cuvió*; past.ptcp *cute*)

1. to buy, to purchase
2. to earn, to draw upon oneself (esp. something negative)

CH

**Chirapas** [tʃi'ra.paʃ] N. T.

(acc.sg *Chirapasso*; dir.pl *Chirapassos*)

1. a given name

E

**ej** [eʃ] N. T.

(acc.sg *ejo*; dir.pl *ejos*)

1. pet food, animal food, feed, fodder
2. treat, snack, goodies
3. bait, lure, enticement

**empatar** [ẽmpa'tar] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *empato*; nom:past.1sg *empató*; past.ptcp *empatað*)

1. to attack, to assault, to besiege

**en** [ẽn] PREP.

1. (with acc.) in, inside, within
2. (id.) on, at
3. (id.) among, within, amidst
4. (id.) during, while

**espasa** [eʃˈpaʒa] N. C.(acc.sg *espasa*; dir.pl *espasas*)

1. house, home; residence
2. hometown, home village

## G

**gal** [ˈgal] N. T.(acc.sg *gallo*; dir.pl *gallos*)

1. coin, token, slup, chip
2. money, coin, dough

**garín** [gaˈrĩn] N. T.(acc.sg *garino*; dir.pl *garinos*)

1. friend, companion, comrade

**glar** [ˈglar] N. T.(acc.sg *glaro*; dir.pl *glaros*)

1. war, battle, fight, struggle

**gotej** [goˈtej] N. T.(acc.sg *gotejo*; dir.pl *gotejos*)

1. hat, cap, headpiece

## H

**harena** [aˈrena] N. C.(acc.sg *harena*; dir.pl *harenas*)

1. paper, papyrus, parchment, etc.
2. letter, brief, document

**harín** [aˈrĩn] N. T.(acc.sg *harino*; dir.pl *harinos*)

1. priest, minister, pastor, monk
2. polite term of address for an adult

**harmogue** [aˈmoɣe] ADJ.(c.dir.sg *harmogua*; t.dir.pl *harmogos*)

1. cute, pretty, comfy, pleasant

**hezre** [ˈeʒre] V. TR.(nom:1sg *hego*; nom:past.1sg *heziô*; past.ptcp *hich*)

1. to do, to make

**hormés** [orˈmeʃ] N. T.(acc.sg *hormeso*; dir.pl *hormesos*)

1. poultice, salve, potion, ointment

## I

**Icaça** [iˈka.ʃa] N. C.(acc.sg *Icaça*; dir.pl *Icaças*)

1. a given name

## J

**jovar** [ʒoˈvar] V. TR.(nom:1sg *jovo*; nom:past.1sg *jovó*; past.ptcp *jud*)

1. to write, to draw

## LL

**llavar** [ˈlaˈvar] V. IN.(nom:1sg *llavo*; nom:past.1sg *llavó*; past.ptcp *llavad*)

1. to laugh, to chuckle
2. to smile

**llazir** [ˈlaˈz̥ir] V. TR.(nom:1sg *llago*; nom:past.1sg *llazió*; past.ptcp *llech*)

1. to want, to desire, to wish for
2. (auxiliary with infinitive) to want to do

**lluenta** [ˈl̥wēnte] N. T.(acc.sg *lluento*; dir.pl *lluentos*)

1. land, earth, region, country
2. ccountry, state, nation

**llugaza** [ˈluˈɣaʒa] N. C.(acc.sg *llugaza*; dir.pl *llugazas*)

1. Lucal month; one cycle of the larger of Avrid's two moond, *Luca*

## Ĺ

**łana** [ˈɭana] N. C.(acc.sg *łana*; dir.pl *łanas*)

1. flower, blossom, bloom
2. pleasure, treasure, gift, riches

## M

**mader** [maˈðer] N. T.(acc.sg *madero*; dir.pl *maderos*)

1. assembly, council, diet, senate, etc.

**maej** [maˈej] N. T.(acc.sg *maejo*; dir.pl *maejos*)

1. breakfast, morning meal

**moma** [ˈmoma] N. C.(acc.sg *moma*; dir.pl *mmas*)

1. mom, mother; my mom

## Ñ

**ñazre** [ˈɲaʒre] V. IN.(nom:1sg *ñago*; nom:past.1sg *ñazió*; past.ptcp *ñech*)

1. to cry, to weep, to sob
2. to tear up, to make a sad or pained face

3. to call out, to cry (like an animal)

**ñemer** [ˈneˈmer] V. IN.

(nom:1sg *ñemo*; nom:past.1sg *ñemó*; past.ptcp *ñemid*)

1. to be new, to be fresh

**ñuvro** [ˈɲuvro] ADV.

1. now, right now, currently

## O

**oegal** [oˈeˈɣal] N. T.

(acc.sg *oegalo*; dir.pl *oegalos*)

1. eye, eyeball
2. eyesight, sight, vision
3. look, stare, gaze, glance
4. notice, attention, observation
5. viewpoint, perspective

**oír** [oˈiːr] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *oigo*; nom:past.1sg *oyó*; past.ptcp *oid*)

1. to look, to see, to watch, to observe
2. to look after, to care for, to nurture

**ovejjar** [oveˈʒar] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *ovejjo*; nom:past.1sg *ovejó*; past.ptcp *ovejad*)

1. to say, to speak, to talk

**ol** [oˈl] ADJ.

(c.dir.sg *olla*; t.dir.pl *ollos*)

1. big, large, huge, great
2. magnificent, splendid, glourious, great

**ollate** [oˈla.tos] ADJ.

(c.dir.sg *ollata*; t.dir.pl *ollatos*)

1. 160,000

## P

**pañó** [ˈpaɲo] N. T.

(acc.sg *pañón*; dir.pl *pañonos*)

1. knight, lord; low rank martial noble

**pazir** [paˈzɪr] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *pago*; nom:past.1sg *pazió*; past.ptcp *pech*)

1. to catch, to capture, to take

**peruchar** [peruˈtʃar] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *perucho*; nom:past.1sg *peruchó*; past.ptcp *peruchad*)

1. to water, to irrigate, to flood

**poés** [poˈes] N. T.

(acc.sg *poeso*; dir.pl *poesos*)

1. kitchen, cook-house, galley

**preva** [ˈpreva] N. C.

(acc.sg *preva*; dir.pl *prevas*)

1. father, dad, daddy, parent

**priste** [ˈpriʃte] ADJ.

(c.dir.sg *prista*; t.dir.pl *pristos*)

1. first, initial, premier

**pristín** [priʃˈtɪn] N. T.

(acc.sg *pristino*; dir.pl *pristinos*)

1. prince, dauphin; heir to the throne
2. Very polite term of address for a noble

## Q

**que** [ˈke] PART.

1. (*conjunction*) and; joins two NPs, or two independent clauses in a coordinated capacity. When joining two clauses, it takes the preverbal slot of the second clause.

**quera** [ˈkera] PREP.

1. (*with ablative singular cyclical participle*) because, by; heads a PP marking the cause or reason of an event

**querer** [keˈrer] V. TR.

(nom:1sg *quiero*; nom:past.1sg *queró*; past.ptcp *querid*)

1. to help, to assist, to aide

**quetó** [keˈto] PART.

1. (*conjunction*) therefor, thus, so

## R

**ren** [ˈrɛn] N. T.

(acc.sg *reño*; dir.pl *reños*)

1. kingdom, domain

**reneta** [reˈneta] N. C.

(acc.sg *reneta*; dir.pl *renetas*)

1. the *reneta*, a unit of currency in Tevrés issued by the royal mint

**res** [ˈreʃ] N. T.

(acc.sg *ren*; dir.pl *renos*)

1. king, ruler, overlord, warlord

**rienço** [ˈrjẽ̃̃so] N. C.(acc.sg *rençon*; dir.pl *rençonos*)

1. leadership, leading, leading, being led

**rieles** [ˈrjeleʃ] N. T.(acc.sg *riel*; dir.pl *rielos*)

1. child, kid, young person
2. young animal, baby animal
3. son or daughter; one's offspring
4. person, dude, guy; casual term of address

## S

**sadiercas** [zəˈðjerkas] N. C.(acc.sg *sarcad*; dir.pl *sarcados*)

1. dream, hallucination, nightmare
2. substance, interior, material, insides
3. shadow, shade, darkness

**sarvaj** [zarˈvaʃ] N. T.(acc.sg *sarvajo*; dir.pl *sarvajos*)

1. library

**saves** [ˈzaveʃ] ADV.

1. today, this day
2. these days, recently, nowadays

**serquir** [zerˈkir] V. DI.(nom:1sg *serco*; nom:past.1sg *serquió*; past.ptcp *serquid*)

1. to say, to speak, to speak forth
2. to tell, to teach, to inform

**suel** [ˈzweɫ] N. T.(acc.sg *suello*; dir.pl *suellos*)

1. sky, heavens, above

**sueve** [ˈzweve] ADJ.(c.dir.sg *sueva*; t.dir.pl *suevos*)

1. new, fresh

## T

**tin** [ˈtĩn] N. T.(acc.sg *tin*; dir.pl *tinós*)

1. tea, default black tea; the best drink

**toladro** [toˈlaðro] N. T.(acc.sg *tolador*; dir.pl *toladores*)

1. army, military, force, troops

**trevia** [ˈtrevja] N. C.(acc.sg *trevia*; dir.pl *trevias*)

1. thing, matter, stuff, affair, business

**troçes** [ˈtroʃeʃ] N. T.(acc.sg *troz*; dir.pl *trozcos*)

1. house, building, apartment, block

## V

**vadir** [baˈðir] V. DI.(nom:1sg *vado*; nom:past.1sg *vadió*; past.ptcp *vadid*)

1. to send to; to assign to

**var<sup>1</sup>** [ˈbar] V. IN.(nom:1sg *voy*; nom:past.1sg *vuvo*; past.ptcp *vad*)

1. (*unaccusative*) to go, to depart
2. (*with ind.*) to go from, start from
3. (*with acc.*) to go to, go towards

**var<sup>2</sup>** [ˈbar] N. T.(acc.sg *varro*; dir.pl *varros*)

1. car, carriage, cart, wagon

**veher** [beˈer] V. TR.(nom:1sg *veo*; nom:past.1sg *veó*; past.ptcp *vech*)

1. to have, to own, to possess
2. to grasp, to hold, to carry
3. (*auxiliary with participle*) marks the hodiernal past; describes past events that have happened the same day as the speech time or reference time

**vierpestín** [bjerpeʃˈtĩn] N. T.(acc.sg *vierpestín*; dir.pl *vierpestinos*)

1. tea seller, tea shop

**volze** [ˈbolʒe] ADJ.(c.dir.sg *volga*; t.dir.pl *volgos*)

1. lots, many, very much, a large number, a great deal, plenty

**vom** [ˈbõm] N. T.(acc.sg *vonvre*; dir.pl *vonvros*)

1. river, stream, creek

**vomena** [boˈmena] N. C.(acc.sg *vomena*; dir.pl *vomenas*)

1. bird, birb, aves; usually a songbird

**vuestre** [ˈbwestre] N. T.(acc.sg *vuestro*; dir.pl *vuestros*)



## CHAPTER 10. LEXICON

1. village elder, chief, leader

**vuys** ['bujʃ] ADJ.

(c.dir.sg *vuya*; t.dir.pl *vuyos*)

1. right, proper, correct
2. polite, measured

### Z

**zar** ['zar] V. DI.

(nom:1sg *zoy*; nom:past.1sg *zuvo*; past.ptcp *zad*)

1. to give, bestow, grant, confer

**zella** ['zeʎa] N. C.

(acc.sg *zella*; dir.pl *zellas*)

1. cat, kitty, kitten; the best animal

**zenestral** [zeneʃ'traɫ] ADJ.

(c.dir.sg *zenestrala*; t.dir.pl *zenestralos*)

1. happy, festive, joyous
2. exciting, heart-pounding, exhilarating

**zir** ['zir] V. IN.

(nom:1sg *zio*; nom:past.1sg *zió*; past.ptcp *zid*)

1. (*unaccusative*) to come, to arrive
2. (*with ind.*) to come from
3. (*with acc.*) to come to

## GLOSSING ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>1</b>	First person	<b>LOC</b>	Locative applicative
<b>2</b>	Second person	<b>N</b>	Noun
<b>3</b>	Third person	<b>NEG</b>	Negative
<b>A</b>	Agent	<b>NOM</b>	Nominative paradigm
<b>ACC</b>	Accusative-dative case	<b>O</b>	Object
<b>ADJ</b>	Adjective	<b>OBJV</b>	Objective genitive
<b>ADV</b>	Adverb	<b>PAST</b>	Past tense
<b>ART</b>	Article	<b>PL</b>	Plural number
<b>AUX</b>	Auxiliary verb	<b>PROP</b>	Proper article
<b>C</b>	Cyclical gender	<b>PTCP</b>	Participle
<b>CONJ</b>	Conjunction	<b>RELF</b>	Reflexive
<b>COP</b>	Copula	<b>S</b>	Subject
<b>DEF</b>	Definite article	<b>SUBJV</b>	Subjective genitive
<b>DET</b>	Determiner	<b>SUBJUNCT</b>	Subjunctive mood
<b>DIR</b>	Direct-genitive case	<b>SG</b>	Singular number
<b>EMPH</b>	Emphatic	<b>T</b>	Temporary gender
<b>ERG</b>	Ergative paradigm	<b>V</b>	Verb
<b>HOD</b>	Hodiernal past tense	<b>Q</b>	Question marker
<b>IND</b>	Indirect-ablative case	<b>X</b>	Extended oblique argument
<b>INF</b>	Infinitive		