

# Relay Torch: Çarragenlu

Bryce

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## 1 Torch Text

ኪሃዐሃተ ኡናቺነሜ ሚ ዩ ኣቲ ኣሠማነ ካሠናተቲሂዓጀ፤ ኣናሉ ሚ ኣሚ ጃ ኬ ፔተዓናሉጃየ ኦ ዋ ዌሄለናሉጃየ። ማሠካመሞተ ዉ፤ ኣቲ ሚ ሃቹኣዛነ ጃ ታገላቲሃቸሂ። ኣቲ ፔ ኣናሉ ሞወኒ ማዐ ዳባገሉ ሚቸ ዎተ ሊላገኒ ጃ ኬ ሚ ማጀ ዞኑሉ ኦ ዋ ሚ ኪገዓ፤ ሚ ሣዓተ፤ ዋ ሚ ጋዛሀ ሊ ሃቹኣዛነ ሊኬኔተቲዉነ። ዖጊኑለሉ ጃካሠናተሁ ዉ፤ ኣቲ ሚ ዖጊኑለሉ ኖ ጃ ኬ ሦተሂቲጃየ ኦ ዋ ኮሜቲጃየ።

Kihárhát Unaçínse mi ye atí ázman kasnáttihírac; análu mi amí ca ke petránalúcay o va vehélnalúcay. Maskammót vu; atí mi Háçuazan ca taglátiháçhi. Atí pe análu móvni mar dabáglu miç vot lilágni ca ke mi mac zonúlu o va mi kígira, mi sárat, va mi gázah li Háçuazan likenéttivun. Rogenúllu cakasnáthu vu, atí mi rogenúllu no ca ke sothíticay o va kométicay.

Note: there are two given names in the text of this torch, which are pronounced [unaˈcinse] and [ˈhacuazan].

## 2 About Çarragenlu

Çarragenlu is an *a priori* conlang with two sets of orthographies: one using an adaptation of the Geʼez and Amharic syllabaries (the primary orthography), and the other being an adaptation of the Latin alphabet (the orthography included for legibility purposes). An orthography table will be given in the... orthography section. Çarragenlu is an agglutinating language, and makes heavy use of particles and affixes. Examples of this agglutinative syntax will be given in the... syntax section. These affixes can cause stress changes to the root of a word, causing some syllables to ”collapse” and shift the nucleic vowel. Other affixes will require the insertion of a ”helper” vowel to avoid unseemly consonant clusters. More on phonology and phonological processes will be discussed in the... phonology section.

## 3 Phonology

### 3.1 Phonemic Inventory

#### 3.1.1 Consonants

There are 18 consonants, two of which have varying pronunciations:

<i><b>Consonants</b></i>	<i>Bilabial</i>	<i>Labio-dental</i>	<i>Alveolar</i>	<i>Palatal</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Uvular</i>	<i>Glottal</i>
<i>Nasal</i>	m		n				
<i>Plosive</i>	p   b		t   d	c   ɟ	k   g		
<i>Fricative</i>			s   z			ʁ	h
<i>Affricate</i>			ʈs				
<i>Approximant</i>		ʋ	l	j			

The palatal plosives /c/ and /ɟ/ can be pronounced as /č̤/ and /j̟/ respectively, depending on dialect.

#### 3.1.2 Vowels

In addition, there are 5 vowels:

<i><b>Vowels</b></i>	<i>Front</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Back</i>
<i>Close</i>	i		u
<i>Mid</i>	e		o
<i>Open</i>		a	

All 5 vowels have reduced allophones in unstressed syllables:

Phoneme	Red. Allophone
i	ɨ <sub>ɪ</sub>
e	ɨ <sub>ɛ</sub>
a	ɐ
o	ɐ
u	ʊ

### 3.2 Phonological Processes

As stated in the introduction, certain affixes cause stress shifts in words, which can cause syllables to collapse. There are multiple ways stress can be affected by an affix in Çarragenlu.

Stress can be:

- **unchanged.** Prefixes, with the exception of the definite article prefix, do not shift stress.
- **shifted to the syllable after a suffix.** The definite article prefix shifts the stress of a word to the syllable immediately following it.
- **shifted to the syllable before a suffix.** There are certain suffixes (*weak* suffixes) that pull the stress towards the suffix, bringing it to the syllable immediately before it.
- **shifted to the suffix itself.** There are certain suffixes (*strong* suffixes) that pull the stress directly onto the suffix itself.

When a suffix is added to a word, its syllables will *collapse*, if possible to do so without creating discordant consonant clusters.

Ex. ታቢናከ tabínak /taˈbinak/ *arm, sg.* and ታቢነካሦ tabinkáso /tabinˈkaso/ *arms, dl.*

Ex. ካዶፐ kadór /kaˈdɔɐ/ *ball, sphere.* and ካደሶሁ kadróhu /kaˈdʁohu/ *spherical.*

## 4 Orthography

The Geʼez/Amharic-inspired orthography is as follows:

	-	a	e	i	o	u
-		አ	ኤ	ኢ	ኦ	ኡ
m	መ	ማ	ሜ	ሚ	ሞ	ሙ
n	ነ	ና	ኔ	ኒ	ኖ	ኑ
p	ፕ	ፓ	ፔ	ፒ	ፖ	ፑ
b	በ	ባ	ቤ	ቢ	ቦ	ቡ
t	ተ	ታ	ቱ	ቲ	ቶ	ቲ
d	ደ	ዳ	ዴ	ዲ	ዶ	ዱ
c	ቸ	ቻ	ቼ	ቺ	ቻ	ቼ
ɟ	ጀ	ጃ	ጄ	ጂ	ጆ	ጙ
k	ከ	ካ	ኬ	ኸ	ኮ	ኲ
g	ገ	ጋ	ጌ	ጊ	ጎ	ጒ
s	ሠ	ሣ	ሤ	ሢ	ሦ	ሠ
z	ዘ	ዛ	ዬ	ዪ	ዞ	ዟ
ʁ	ዐ	ዓ	ዔ	ዑ	ዖ	ዑ
h	ሀ	ሃ	ሄ	ሂ	ሆ	ሀ
ʈs	ጠ	ጣ	ጬ	ጢ	ጦ	ጠ
ʋ	ወ	ዋ	ዌ	ዊ	ዎ	ወ
l	ለ	ላ	ሌ	ሊ	ሎ	ሉ
j	የ	ያ	ዩ	ይ	ዮ	ዩ

For legibility reasons, a Latin-based orthography is also included. This largely mirrors the IPA with a few exceptions:

IPA	Orthography
c	ç
ʃ	c
ʁ	r
ts	ts
ʊ	v
j	y

Çarragenlu has its own punctuation as well:

Punctuation	Çarragenlu
Period	⋈
Comma	⋈̣
Semicolon	⋈̤

## 5 Grammar

### 5.1 Particles

#### 5.1.1 Cases

Çarragenlu has 6 "cases" (if they can really be called that). In reality, these cases take the form of marking particles. As the cases are marked by particles and not a change in the form of the word, sometimes the line between what is a "case" and what is not a "case" can be blurred, so I'm going to include those particles that solely mark a grammatical function of a word:

- Nominative.** The nominative case acts as in most languages, denoting the subject of the sentence. It is unmarked.

<b>አኒ ሚሠኒ</b>
aní mísni
<b>አኒ ሚሠኒ</b>
aní mísni
<b>አኒን ሚሠ -ኒ</b>
aní mís -ni
I see -1.SG
I see

- Accusative.** The accusative case marks the *direct* object of the sentence. It is marked with the particle **ሚ** mi.

<b>አኒ ሚ አቲ ሚሠኒ</b>
aní mi atí mísni
<b>አኒን ሚ አቲ ሚሠ -ኒ</b>
aní mi atí mís -ni
I ACC you see -1.SG
I see you

- Dative.** The dative case marks the *indirect* object of the sentence. It is marked with the particle **ሊ** li.

<b>አኒ ሚ ካጉለ ሊ አቲ ዴታኒ</b>
aní mi kágul li atí detáni
<b>አኒን ሚ ካጉለ ሊ አቲ ዴታ -ኒ</b>
aní mi kágul li atí deta -ni
I ACC money dat you give -1.SG
I give money to you

- Genitive.** The genitive case marks possession; more accurately, it marks the *possessor*. It is marked with the particle **ዩ** ye.

<b>ዎ ዩ አኒ ካጉለ ዉ</b>
vo ye aní kágul vu
this GEN I money be
This is my money

- Instrumental.** This case marks the means by which an action is performed. It answers the question "how?" It is marked by the particle **መፀ** mr.

<b>አኒ ሚቸ ቢቲ በፀ ባዳፀ ቡኅዳኒ</b>
aní miç bíti mr badár bundáni
<b>አኒ ሚቸ ቢቲ በፀ ባዳፀ ቡኅዳ -ኒ</b>
aní miç bíti mr badár búnda -ni
I LOC work INSTR train go -1.SG
I go to work by train

- Locative.** This case marks the location of an action. It answers the question "where?" It is marked by the particle **ሚቸ** miç.

<b>ሚቸ ቢቲ ዉኒ</b>
miç bíti vúni
<b>ሚቸ ቢቲ ዉ -ኒ</b>
miç bití vú -ni
LOC work be -1.SG
I am at work

- Temporal.** This case marks the time of an action. It answers the question "when?" It is marked by the particle **ሣመ** sam.

<b>አኒ ሣመ ሣካፀ ታዓፀኒሃቸ</b>
aní sam sakár tarárnihaç
<b>አኒ ሣመ ሣካፀ ታዓፀ -ኒ -ሃቸ</b>
aní sam sakár tárar -ni -haç
I TEMP morning wake -1.SG -PAST
I woke up in the morning

- Causal.** This case marks the reason for an action. It answers the question "why?" It is marked by the particle **ሡሠ** sus.

<b>አኒ ሡሠ ቢቲ ሣመ ሣካፀ ታዓፀኒሃቸ</b>
aní sus bíti sam sakár tarárnihaç
<b>አኒ ሡሠ ቢቲ ሣመ ሣካፀ ታዓፀ -ኒ -ሃቸ</b>
aní sus bíti sam sakár tárar -ni -haç
I CAUS work TEMP morning wake -1.SG -PAST
I woke up in the morning because [I had to go to] work

5.1.2 The Article

In Çarragenlu, the article imparts a sense of definiteness, similar to the word “the” in English. The definite article, however, doesn’t have a definite form; it takes the form of a reduplication of the first syllable of the word it is attached to, but with the nucleic vowel replaced with *i*:

Indefinite	English	Definite
<b>ካጉለ</b> <i>kágul</i>	money	<b>ኪካጉለ</b> <i>kikágul</i>
<b>ባዳዕ</b> <i>badár</i>	train	<b>ቢባዳዕ</b> <i>bibádar</i>
<b>ሣሁለ</b> <i>sahúl</i>	city	<b>ሢሣሁለ</b> <i>sisáhul</i>

As mentioned in the section on stress, the definite article prefix shifts the stress of the word to the syllable following the prefix.

5.1.3 Passive Particle

The passive voice in Çarragenlu is constructed by simply omitting the subject and any personal affixes on the verb:

Ex. **ሚ አኒ ሚሠ**  
mi aní mis  
I am seen

A subject can be indirectly introduced in the passive voice by using the passive particle **ፔ** *pe*:

Ex. **ሚ አኒ ፔ አቲ ሚሠ**  
mi aní pe atí mis  
I am seen by you

Note that the personal affix is still missing from the verb, even though we know the grammatical information about the subject to include it.

5.1.4 Topic Particle

With the syntax of Çarragenlu being mainly verb-final (more on that in the Syntax section), most strictly correct grammatical constructions are long-winded, with a lot of necessary information regarding the verbs being stuck at the end of the sentence. One way around that is using the topic particle.

The topic particle **ኖ** *no* is used when introducing, reintroducing, clarifying, or specifying the topic of a sentence. It is also used to reintroduce something previously mentioned in a sentence as the subject of a clause.

አኒ	ሚ	ጊጊወዔ		ጊዋዐኒጄ፣			ጊጊወዔ	ኖ	ፔ	አቲ	ማሎተሃቸሂ			
aní	mi	gígívre		givárnice,			gígívre	no	pe	atí	malóthaçhi			
አኒ	ሚ	ጊ-	ጊወዔ	ጊዋዐ	-ኒ	፹፣	ጊ-	ጊወዔ	ኖ	ፔ	አቲ	ማሎተ	ሃቸ	ሂ
aní	mi	gi-	givré	givár	-ni	-ce,	gi-	givré	no	pe	atí	málot	-haç	-hi
I	ACC	ART-	food	eat	-1.SG	-PROG	ART-	food	TOP	PASS	you	cook	-PAST	-PERF
I am eating the food that you cooked														

አኒ	ሚ	ሢሠዝ	ሚሠኒጄ				ሢሠዝ	ኖ	ሚቸ	ዩዒነተ	ጃታነሚጄ			
aní	mi	sisúz	mísnice,				sisúz	no	miç	yerent	catánmice			
አኒ	ሚ	ሢ-	ሠዝ	ሚሠ	-ኒ	-ጄ	ሢ-	ሠዝ	ኖ	ሚቸ	ዩዒነተ	ጃታነ	-ሚ	-ጄ
aní	mi	si-	suz	mis	-ni	-ce	si-	suz	no	miç	yerent	cátan	-mi	-ce
I	ACC	ART-	sun	see	-1.SG	-PROG	ART-	sun	TOP	LOC	ocean	set	-3.SG	-PROG
I am looking at the sun that is setting on the ocean														

5.1.5 Prepositions

Prepositions always come before the noun or phrase they describe:

<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ታሀ</b>	<b>ናሠሉ</b>	<b>ዉኒ</b>	
aní	miç	tah	náslu	vúni	
<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ታሀ</b>	<b>ናሠሉ</b>	<b>ዉ</b>	<b>-ኒ</b>
aní	miç	tah	náslu	vu	-ni
I	LOC	below	table	be	-1.SG
I am below the table					

5.2 Pronouns

Here are the pronouns:

<i>Pronouns</i>	Singular	Dual	Plural
<i>I</i>	<b>አኒ</b> aní	<b>አናሦ</b> anáso	<b>አናሉ</b> análu
<i>II</i>	<b>አቲ</b> atí	<b>አታሦ</b> atáso	<b>አታሉ</b> atálu
<i>III</i>	<b>አሚ</b> amí	<b>አማሦ</b> amáso	<b>አማሉ</b> amálu

It should be noted that these third-person pronouns are used for both animate and inanimate objects (that is, they take the place of he/she/they *and* it in English, with no distinction).

The correlative pronouns are:

<i>Correlatives</i>	Query	This	That	Some	Any	No	Every
<i>Adjective</i>	<b>ጃሁ</b> çóhu which	<b>ዎሁ</b> vóhu this	<b>ሶሁ</b> róhu that	<b>ኑሁ</b> núhu some	<b>ሠሁ</b> súhu any	<b>ጃሁ</b> cáhu no	<b>ኡኑሁ</b> unúhu every
<i>Person</i>	<b>ጃሜካ</b> çómeke who	<b>ዎሜካ</b> voméka this person	<b>ሶሜካ</b> roméka that person	<b>ኑሜካ</b> numéka someone	<b>ሠሜካ</b> suméka anyone	<b>ጃሜካ</b> caméka no one	<b>ኡኑሜካ</b> unuméka everyone
<i>Thing</i>	<b>ጃጌኑለ</b> çógenul who	<b>ዎጌኑለ</b> vogenúl this thing	<b>ሶጌኑለ</b> rogenúl that thing	<b>ኑጌኑለ</b> nugenúl something	<b>ሠጌኑለ</b> sugenúl anything	<b>ጃጌኑለ</b> cagenúl nothing	<b>ኡኑጌኑለ</b> unugenúl everything
<i>Place</i>	<b>ጃሚከሚ</b> çómikmi where	<b>ዎሚከሚ</b> vomíkmi here	<b>ሶሚከሚ</b> romíkmi there	<b>ኑሚከሚ</b> numíkmi somewhere	<b>ሠሚከሚ</b> sumíkmi anywhere	<b>ጃሚከሚ</b> camíkmi nowhere	<b>ኡኑሚከሚ</b> unumíkmi everywhere
<i>Time</i>	<b>ጃዘማዐ</b> çózmár when	<b>ዎዘማዐ</b> vozmár now	<b>ሶዘማዐ</b> rozvár then	<b>ኑዘማዐ</b> nuzvár sometime	<b>ሠዘማዐ</b> suzvár anytime	<b>ጃዘማዐ</b> cazmár never	<b>ኡኑዘማዐ</b> unuzvár always
<i>Manner</i>	<b>ጃሞዐ</b> çómor how	<b>ዎሞዐ</b> vomór this way	<b>ሶሞዐ</b> romór that way	<b>ኑሞዐ</b> numór some way	<b>ሠሞዐ</b> sumór any way	<b>ጃሞዐ</b> camór no way	<b>ኡኑሞዐ</b> unumór every way
<i>Reason</i>	<b>ጃሠሠ</b> çósus why	<b>ዎሠሠ</b> vosús this reason	<b>ሶሠሠ</b> rosús that reason	<b>ኑሠሠ</b> nusús some reason	<b>ሠሠሠ</b> susús any reason	<b>ጃሠሠ</b> casús no reason	<b>ኡኑሠሠ</b> unusús every reason

5.3 Nouns and Adjectives

Nouns and adjectives are relatively straightforward. They can appear in conjunction with any of the case particles mentioned above and the definite article prefix. There are three grammatical numbers in Çarragenlu: singular, dual, and plural. Their forms are regular:

Singular	Dual	Plural
-	- <i>ሦ</i> -so	- <i>ሉ</i> -lu
<b>ሜካ</b> méka	<b>ሜካሦ</b> mekáso	<b>ሜካሉ</b> mekálu
<b>ባዳዕ</b> badár	<b>ባደዓሦ</b> badráso	<b>ባደዓሉ</b> badrálu
<b>ታሊን</b> tálin	<b>ታሊንሦ</b> talínso	<b>ታሊንሉ</b> talínlu

5.4 Verbs

Verbs, also, are relatively straightforward. Most conjugations take the form of adding affixes: one containing information on person and number, one for tense, one for aspect, and another one for mood.

5.4.1 Person

The personal affixes for verbs take the form of reductions of their respective personal pronouns:

Person	Singular	Dual	Plural
<i>I</i>	<b>ኒ</b> -ni	<b>ናሦ</b> -naso	<b>ናሉ</b> -nalu
<i>II</i>	<b>ቲ</b> -ti	<b>ታሦ</b> -taso	<b>ታሉ</b> -talu
<i>III</i>	<b>ሚ</b> -mi	<b>ማሦ</b> -maso	<b>ማሉ</b> -malu

5.4.2 Tense

There are three tenses: past, present, and future:

Tense	Affix
<i>Past</i>	<b>-ሃቸ</b> -haç
<i>Present</i>	- -
<i>Future</i>	<b>-ጃየ</b> -cay

5.4.3 Aspect

There are three aspects: imperfective, progressive, perfective. Imperfective denotes actions that are habitual in nature and occur repeatedly. The progressive denotes actions that are not yet completed. In contrast, the perfective denotes actions already completed.

Aspect	Affix
<i>Imperfective</i>	- -
<i>Progressive</i>	<b>-ጄ</b> -ce
<i>Perfective</i>	<b>-ኒ</b> -hi

Ex. **ሣመ ሣካዐ ታዓዐኒሃቸ**  
sam sakár tarárnihaç  
I woke up in the morning

This sentence in the imperfective states that the speaker woke up in the morning, with the imperfective aspect being used to specifically state that they are referring to the act of habitually or repeatedly waking up in the morning:

Ex. **ሣመ ሣካዐ ታዓዐኒሃቸኒ**  
sam sakár tarárniháçhi  
I woke up in the morning

This is contrasted with the use of the perfective aspect, where the speaker is referring to a single time in which they woke up in the morning and *not* the act of habitually or repeatedly waking up in the morning.

Ex. **ሣመ ሣካዐ ታዓዐኒሃቸጄ**  
sam sakár tarárnihaçáce  
I was in the process of waking up in the morning

Meanwhile, the use of the progressive aspect denotes that the speaker was in the process of waking up and had not yet completed that action.

5.4.4 Mood

There are three moods: indicative, subjunctive, and imperative. The indicative mood is used to denote actions that actually occur as a matter of fact. The subjunctive mood is used to denote actions that have not occurred in actuality (the speaker may be referring to something that they would like to happen or something that would happen given some condition is met). The imperative mood is used to denote actions that the speaker is requesting be performed.

Mood	Affix
Indicative	- -
Subjunctive	<b>-ዉነ</b> -vun
Imperative	<b>-ዓጀ</b> -rac

Here, the subjunctive is being used because the action the listener is performing, “being here,” isn’t actually being performed, the speaker is simply saying that it is important that the listener perform the action.

<b>ዉቲዉነ</b>		<b>ዎሚኪመ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ሣካዐ</b>	<b>ሦሎነ</b>	<b>ዉ</b>
vútivun		vomikím	sam	sakár	sólon	vu
<b>ዉ -ቲ</b>	<b>-ዉነ</b>	<b>ዎሚኪመ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ሣካዐ</b>	<b>ሦሎነ</b>	<b>ዉ</b>
vu -ti	-vun	vomikím	sam	sakár	sólon	vu
be -2.SG	-SUBJ	here	TEMP	morning	important	be
It is important that you be here in the morning						

Here, the speaker is being a bit more forceful in their request that the listener be here in the morning, so they use the imperative instead:

<b>ዉቲዓቸ</b>		<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ዎሚኪመ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ሣካዐ</b>	
vútirac		miç	vomikím	sam	sakár	
<b>ዉ -ቲ</b>	<b>-ዓቸ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ዎሚኪመ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ሣካዐ</b>	
vu -ti	-rac	miç	vomikím	sam	sakár	
be -2.SG	-IMP	LOC	here	TEMP	morning	

5.5 Syntax

As you have probably noticed from the example sentences given up until this point, Çarragenlu is primarily SOV:

<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሜካ</b>	<b>ወኒ</b>	
aní	méka	vúni	
<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሜካ</b>	<b>ወ</b>	<b>-ኒ</b>
aní	méka	vu	-ni
I	person	be	-1.SG
I am a person			

Adjectives come before the nouns they describe:

<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ካተናሁ</b>	<b>ሜካ</b>	<b>ወኒ</b>	
aní	katnáhu	méka	vúni	
<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ካተናሁ</b>	<b>ሜካ</b>	<b>ወ</b>	<b>-ኒ</b>
aní	katnáhu	méka	vu	-ni
I	short	person	be	-1.SG
I am a short person				

Case markings come before both nouns and their describing adjectives:

<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ዎሌሁነ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዳቸሁ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ጆቱዐኒሃቸሂ</b>				
aní	sam	vorehún	mi	dáčhu	mi	módu	cotúrniháčhi				
<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ዎሌሁነ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዳቸሁ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ጆቱዐ</b>	<b>ኒ</b>	<b>ሃቸ</b>	<b>ሂ</b>	
aní	sam	vorehún	mi	dáčhu	mi	módu	cótur	-ni	-haç	-hi	
I	TEMP	today	ACC	new	ACC	book	buy	-1.SG	-PAST	-PERF	
I bought a new book today											

With the exception of the genitive case, marked by case markings can appear in any order. Nouns or phrases marked with the genitive case will always come before the object possessed by that which is marked with the genitive:

<b>ዩ</b>	<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ፔደ</b>	<b>ናሠሉ</b>	<b>ወሚ</b>	
ye	aní	módu	miç	ped	náslu	vúmi	
<b>ዩ</b>	<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ፔደ</b>	<b>ናሠሉ</b>	<b>ወ</b>	<b>-ሚ</b>
ye	aní	módu	miç	ped	náslu	vu	-mi
GEN	I	book	LOC	on	table	be	-3.SG
My book is on the table							

Although nouns in the predicate can appear in any order, there is a preferred order: *temporal, locative, causative, accusative, dative*.

<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ዎሠካዐ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ሞዱናተ</b>	<b>ሠሠ</b>	<b>ሎከዓየ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዩ</b>	<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዳቸሁ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ጆቱዐኒሃቸሂ</b>				
aní	sam	voskár	miç	modúnat	sus	lokráy	mi	ye	aní	mi	dáčhu	mi	módu	cotúrniháčhi				
<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሣመ</b>	<b>ዎሠካዐ</b>	<b>ሚቸ</b>	<b>ሞዱናተ</b>	<b>ሠሠ</b>	<b>ሎከዓየ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዩ</b>	<b>አኒ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ዳቸሁ</b>	<b>ሚ</b>	<b>ሞዱ</b>	<b>ጆቱዐ</b>	<b>-ኒ</b>	<b>-ሃቸ</b>	<b>-ሂ</b>	
aní	sam	voskár	miç	modúnat	sus	lokráy	mi	ye	aní	mi	dáčhu	mi	módu	cótur	-ni	-haç	-hi	
I	TEMP	this_morning	LOC	bookstore	CAUS	to read	ACC	GEN	I	ACC	new	ACC	book	buy	-1.SG	-PAST	-PERF	
I bought my new book at the bookstore this morning because I wanted to read.																		

6 Lexicon

**አሠማካ** ásman (*n.*) fat

**ጃ** ca (*par.*) no, not

**ቻ ጄ ... ኦ ዋ ...** ca ke ... o va ... (*phrase.*)  
not only ... but also ...

**ጃካሠናተሁ** cakasnáthu (*adj.*) unclothed, uncovered

**ዳባገ** dábag (*n.*) slave

**ጋዛሀ** gázah (*n.*) pottery

**ካሠናተሁ** kasnáthu (*adj.*) clothed, covered

**ኬ** ke (*par.*) only

**ኪገዓ** kígra (*n.*) alcohol

**ኪሃዐሃተ** kihárhat (*n.*) grandmother

**ላገኒ** lágni (*n.*) festival

**ሎካሠናተ** lokásunat (*v.*) to clothe

Stem form: **ካሠናተ-** kasnát-

**ሎኮሜ** lokóme (*v.*) to kill

Stem form: **ኮሜ-** komé-

**ሎሊኬኔተ** lolíkenet (*v.*) to transport, to move

Stem form: **ሊኬኔተ-** likenét-

**ሎማሠካመ** lomáskam (*v.*) to disagree

Stem form: **ማሠካመ-** maskám-

**ሎሞወኒ** lomóvni (*v.*) to oblige, to require

Stem form: **ሞወኒ-** movní-

**ሎፔታዐ** lopétar (*v.*) to see

Stem form: **ፔተዓ-** petrá-

**ሎሦተሂ** losóthi (*v.*) to expose, to bare

Stem form: **ሦተሂ-** sothí-

**ሎታገላ** lotágla (*v.*) to provoke, to anger

Stem form: **ታገላ-** taglá-

**ሎዌሄለ** lovéhel (*v.*) to know

Stem form: **ዌሄለ-** vehél-

**ሎዉ** lovú (*v.*) to be (copula)

Stem form: **ዉ-** vú-

**ማጀ** mac (*num.*) eight

**ማሠካመሞተ** maskammót (*n.*) disagreement

**ሜተ** met (*prep.*) from

**ኢ** o (*par.*) but

**ሣዓተ** sárat (*n.*) corn

**ዋ** va (*par.*) and

**ዎተ** vot (*prep.*) to

**ዞኑ** zónu (*n.*) gold