A Cimmerian Reference Grammar

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Preface

This is all I've wanted to do for the past couple of years. Unfortunately, its proven difficult to just sit down and make a language. I suppose this is my third attempt at constructing an entire language, and certainly my most complete effort to date. My first language, Nylamha, was for a fantasy nymph race, and was essentially an Irish-Welsh hybrid with lots of words and not enough grammar. I then tried to make a language for the Cellador (another Nexus race), and that was going okay. I had done more research at that point, and kind of knew what my approach was going to be. Right now it has a fairly complete phonology and some basic grammar, and I plan to go back to it in the near future.

This project, the Cimmerian language, is unique in that I have been supervised. I have been lucky enough to take a ConLanging class at Carnegie Mellon, and this document is the end result. The message I've received from my professor's has been "if you can explain why it's there, you're allowed to do it", and for the most part I think I can. I keep a running lexicon and keep track of roots from my proto-language, Old Cimmerian (creative, I know) that developed over the course of the semester. I'm sure I've missed some things, but what I have right now is something I'm proud of, and something I honestly think is pretty cool.

As far as this book goes, I've structured it with the thinking that the average reader is not looking to actually learn Cimmerian, but wants to know a little bit about how it works. At the same time, I want it to be accessible to non-linguists, which includes myself. This way, I can show it to my friends and family, not to mention come back after I've forgotten all my linguistics vocabulary and still know what I did. For this reason, a lot of terms are explained in the text in a way they probably wouldn't be in a more legit reference grammar.

Thanks for giving this a read!

– Alan French

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Origins and Lore

Chapter 1

A Brief History of the Cimmerians

1.1 Overview

The Cimmerians are a science fiction race in a distant future setting created by Drew Williamson for his books. This setting is centered around the Nexus, a system of seven planets occupied and governed by earth-based humans. These humans speak a common language that is effectively English. The Cimmerians come into contact with these humans but are from a distant galaxy. Politically, the Cimmerians are oriented towards expansion through conquest and this leads to military clashes with the humans and Cellador, another alien race in the Nexus. All races in the setting have reached a high technological level fit for long distance space travel and interplanetary warfare.

The Cimmerians history involves a long period of enslavement by the Abentai empire, who targeted the Cimmerian homeworld due to its rich supply of resources and its inhabitants (the Cimmerians), whose slow reproduction rate and long lifespan made for easily regulated and productive enslavement. After a bitter period of subjugation and oppression that saw their planet bled of its resources, the Cimmerians eventually overthrew their captors in a violent rebellion, and in turn perpetuated the cycle. The Cimmerians left their desiccated homeworld and turned to conquering and enslaving other civilizations, building an expansive empire on their backs. They are continuing this expansion at the time of the books.

As a result of their history and current political approach, slavery is central to the Cimmerian cultural mindset. Ironically enough, they have inherited the philosophy, militarism, and government of their oppressors, as well as their technology. For this reason, it is not uncommon for a piece of technology to be a loanword. Additionally, while they are firmly hierarchical, they are also very collectivist, and as such shame is not attached to social role or class, so long as the role is thought to promote the Cimmerian success as a people. The general cultural mentality is less of a body where the parts serve the head and more of a choir or orchestra, where everyone has a responsibility that directly contributes to the sound. This way of thinking pervades the language in regards to government and social responsibility.

The Cimmerians themselves are humanoid, with noticeable differences. Their femurs take up a larger portion of their leg, which results in legs that look almost horse-like. Their noses seldom protrude past their lips. They range in height from four to seven feet. There are no visible distinctions across sex. Their skin varies in hue, but has a red tinge. The

Cimmerian name for themselves as a race is *cimer*, 'people'. This is anglicized by the humans to *Cimmerian* (pronounced 'simmerian'), which is used to refer to the alien race as well as the language spoken by them. The Cimmerian word for their own language is ňel cimerak, which translates literally to 'people's tongue'.

1.2   The First Cimmerians

The overwhelming consensus among knowledgeable Cimmerians is that they have been on Aňeol forever. For hundreds of thousands of years, they lived peacefully among themselves. They became proficient at farming and medicine, but beyond that they were not very advanced technologically. They lived in small villages, with houses that were sturdy and simple, built out of the surrounding trees. They worshiped a pantheon of four gods: Enzak, Aňeol, Uckur, and Kitur, who were credited with keeping them safe and fed.

The planet of Aňeol is blissfully moderate. It is never really that cold or that hot. Fog and mist are a regular occurrence. Half the year is on the colder side and very rainy, but it is not too cold to farm the right things. This period of the year is called the Rains. During about a week of the Rains, there is about a cold snap that is very uncomfortable. During this time, Cimmerians stay indoors and spend time with their loved ones. This has become something of a holiday week, and a big time for eating, with lots of food stored up for the week in advance. It is called *Etik Cilegak*, which translates literally as 'Festival of the Houses'.

The other half of the year is warm but not very hot, what we would consider spring weather. There is a period of around a week during this time where it is uncomfortably hot. Again, during this period people try to avoid the uncomfortable climate and stay out of the sun. Over time it has become a holiday as well, *Etik Cifendorak* (lit. 'Festival of the Nights'), where celebrations take place at night when it is cooler.

1.3   Enslavement

The Abentai came during the Rains, and immediately made their intentions clear by razing the town of Idir. Far less advanced than their adversaries, the Cimmerians were conquered and enslaved within the year. The Cimmerians would remain enslaved for generations, farming and mining to produce an abundance for their captors, all the while starving themselves. Over time, they lost their cultural identity. They stopped celebrating the *Etiks*, and lost their gods. They were forced to learn Abentai, but amongst themselves spoke only Cimmerian.

After a time, the Abentai had come to realize two things. The first was a pleasant surprise, which was that Cimmerians live very long lives, around three hundred years. The second was that they didn't mature until about their fiftieth year. Consequently, the Abentai realized it was in their best interest to keep Cimmerians alive, since working them to death would eradicate them entirely. This led to the partitioning the day into two halves. During the first, *yen*, the Cimmerians had to work until the start of the second half, *dor*, when they could rest until the next day.

The Abentai also realized that the Cimmerians matured into radically different physiques, with heights ranging from four to seven feet. This meant that Cimmerians would be individually well suited for different tasks. Not wanting to wait fifty years for maturity to decide what to assign a Cimmerian to, the Abentai developed the naming ceremony. This happens when the first tooth on a Cimmerian child is seen, typically around one year of age. The Abentai discovered a way to process the tooth and predict the shape of the adult. Based on this prediction, the child would be assigned to one of four roles: warrior, field worker (harvesting, farming), inside worker (cooking, cleaning), or builder.

Once the child was assigned a role, they would begin learning the craft immediately. This ensured that by the time they reached maturity, they would be experts at whatever it was they needed to do. During this stage of their development, Cimmerian children occasionally reported the disappearance of their peers. It seemed every time a child was particularly precocious, they would disappear. In truth, there was a division of Abentai women devoted to overseeing and weeding out potential threats from the Cimmerian children. One of these women was named Isgara, and oversaw the children in the field worker class.

Golzna was ten when he was first entrusted into Isgara's care. Over time they grew closer than perhaps they should have been allowed to. Isgara taught him how to speak Abentai, which was restricted to older children (the thinking behind this was to prevent Cimmerians being too fluent in Abentai). Golzna was always clinging to Isgara's skirts, and slowly fell out of favor with his peers. Over time, Golzna proved to excel in everything he was taught and at the age of thirteen, Golzna came up with an improved irrigation system and brought it to Isgara. At this point, he had been doing too well for too long and had to be dealt with. Isgara's job was to get rid of him, but she had grown too attached. She hid Golzna away instead, and unwittingly set the Cimmerians down the road to freeing themselves.

1.4   Revolution

When Golzna was twenty, he was living in hiding. His peers believed him dead and chalked it up to another disappearance of a clever child, but the Abentai authorities believed he had escaped. They sent a fleet of *orraivs*, biomechanical bats that responded to Abentai voice commands, to kill him. Golzna, being confronted by them in the forest, slew them all. After he had killed them, he picked them apart to see how they worked and found surprisingly little machinery. They were, for the most part, exactly the same as the animals he had butchered in his farming days. He believed that if he could get them to respond to Cimmerian instead of Abentai, he could stage an insurrection.

Golzna secretly met with other Cimmerians and slowly spread word of his plan. During the cold week, when the *Etik Cilegak* would have been, 15,000 years after they were first conquered, small groups of Cimmerians killed a total of 64 Abentai overseers. Furious, but altogether unconcerned, the Abentai released their *hinspessin* across the planet. These worked similarly to the *orraivs*. They were snakes that responded to voice commands and were used as weapons to bind and suffocate their targets. These weapons had been used for thousands of years, but this was the first time they didn't work. What's worse, the Abentai found that the Cimmerians were able to command the *hinspessin* themselves. The Abentai

were slaughtered, but not defeated.

They retreated into their temples and ships, and planned their counterattack. The Cimmerians had no means to reach the Abentai in their ships, but they did have something the Abentai didn't have: water. One mineral they were used to mining on Aňeol was delsinium, which could be processed in two ways. The way the Cimmerians used involved the blood of a *doc*, a farm animal similar to a goat, and produced a hemotoxin strong enough to kill an adult male in 30 seconds. The Cimmerians produced a giant rod of delsinium in this way, disguised it as a tree, and felled it into a reservoir. Soon Abentai began dropping dead spontaneously with engorged, purple veins and coagulated blood.

The Cimmerians next launched a plan that involved releasing a swarm of insects into local Abentai temples. The priests, being bitten, rushed out of the temples and into the woods, where they were slaughtered by Cimmerians. Still, the emperor sat content in the Grand Temple, well stocked and well situated, isolated from the conflict by a massive gorge. The Cimmerians orchestrated their *orraivs* over the temple to block out the sun, and in the mist and darkness launched their final assault on the Grand Temple. The temple guards, stripped of their sight, could not defend themselves, and were strangled ruthlessly by *hinspessin*. The Cimmerians proceeded inside and slew the emperor in his throne. When he fell from his seat, there was a rush of wind out of the temple, and some claim they heard a thunderous voice.

The painted the Emperors blood on the door frame of the palace and rejoiced in their hard-fought freedom. Every year, Cimmerians repeat this practice on their own homes with the painting of Blood Doors. There were still many living Abentai, and the Cimmerians allowed them to buy their freedom by leaving their first born. The Cimmerians took these and implanted the technology of the *orraivs* and *hinspessin* into the Abentai first born. The result was an army of people with no volition of their own, who respond to the commands of anyone who speaks Cimmerian.

Chapter 2

Society and Culture

If you dropped a human into a Cimmerian society, the first thing they would tell you is that there are no women. This is false. There are women, they just don't look that different from the men. The Abentai, rather than learn the difference, enforced the same roles on all of them. Consequently, the sex of an individual bears little significance in Cimmerian society. In fact, one thing they find strange (and detestable) about humans is their seeming obsession with these differences.

After 15,000 years of slavery, the Cimmerians are incredibly power conscious. The worst thing someone can be is a slave, who has no control over themselves. Interfering in someone else's autonomy is unforgivable. They are extremely collectivist, believing that the tighter they are as a people, the stronger they will be. There is even a cult, formed by those who heard the voice at the falling of the Emperor, who believe that power and spirituality are intertwined. Aside from them, Cimmerian's are not religious, as their religion was destroyed by the Abentai. Some stories from the Old Gods are still around, but they are told to entertain children, and that is all.

The Cimmerians inherited a wealth of technology from the Abentai after they overthrew them. This includes faster than light travel and powerful biomechanical weapons, namely the *orraivs*, *hinspessin*, and *cirra*, which the first born Abentai became. The Abentai have left their mark in other places: the Cimmerian time system is the Abentai time system of two halves in a day, and Cimmerians still use the Abentai naming ceremony and role assignment. Cimmerians take their names and their jobs at the same time, and you can tell a Cimmerians role by their name. Warriors are named after physical features (there is a famous warrior named *xxx*, 'red one'), field workers are named after physical actions (Golzna was named after *kolzna*, 'walk'), inside workers are named after desirable personality traits (*Stodalh*, 'unified'), and builders are named after things in nature and famous Cimmerians (like Golzna). Cimmerians have even kept the practice of making 'clever ones' as they have come to be called, disappear. Now, instead of killing them, they are taken away to be trained separately. They make other Cimmerians uncomfortable because they do things like learn other languages and take other names, but they are also recognized as being indispensable.

Part II

Phonology: Making Sounds

Chapter 3

Sounds

3.1 Phonological Inventory

Cimmerian has 35 phonemes in its inventory. Of these, 28 are consonants and seven are vowels. Most of them are also found in English, many are not. All the standard Cimmerian consonants are given in the following table.

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Nasal	m		n	ň(ɲ)	ng(ŋ)
Stop	p b		t d	c ǧ(ɟ)	k g
Fricative		f vv(v)	s z	ch(ç) ǧh(j)	kh(x) gh(ɣ)
Lateral Approximant			l		
Lateral Fricative			lh (ɬ) lz (ɮ)		
Approximant		v (ʋ)	r (ɹ)	y (j)	w
Trill			rr (r)		

Figure 3.1: Consonants in Cimmerian

When a letter in Figure 3.1 is presented next to a letter in parentheses, the first letter is in the Cimmerian alphabet and the second letter is the corresponding IPA symbol. Otherwise the letter is the same as thee one in the IPA. The vowel inventory is as follows:

	Front	Back
Close	i ü(y)	u
Close-Mid	e ö(ø)	o
Open		a

Figure 3.2: Vowels in Cimmerian

Most of the letters in Figures 3.1 and 3.2 will look familiar to English speakers, and for the most part the ones that look like they do in English sound like they do in English. There are exceptions, of course. There are several (eight, to be exact) digraphs, where two letters are used to represent one sound.

3.2   Notes For English Speakers

In this section I will try to explain how to say the letters that do not appear commonly in American English. The first irregularities appear in the labio-dental column, with *vv* and *v*. The *vv* digraph spoken aloud just sounds like English *v*. The *v* character, on the other hand, is a bit unusual. Try pronouncing a v, but don't let your lips quite touch your teeth. The result should sound something like a w and v combined. If you replace all the *v*s you encounter with standard English v or w, you won't be that far off. Be warned, though, that you will be advertising yourself as non-native.

Next we have to address the three different forms of *l*. The first is *l*, which is the same as it is pronounced in English. On the other hand, *lh* and *lz* do not appear in English. To make the *lh* sound, put your tongue in the position to say *l*, but instead of flicking your tongue off the roof of your mouth, keep it where it is and blow air out. The result should sound something like a strange *h*. To make the *lz*, you do the same thing, but also vibrate your vocal cords.

The rhotic sounds in Cimmerian are also a little different. If you see a single *r*, you pronounce it like you do in American English. However, if the *r* is between vowels, it is flipped, like in Spanish. The *rr* is trilled, or rolled, in all environments like in Spanish *perro*.

The palatal series has five sounds that do not appear in English. The first is the *ň* sound. It sounds exactly like Spanish *ñ*, that is, like an English *n* followed by a *y* sound. The *c* in Cimmerian works nothing like the English *c*, which only makes *k* and *s* sounds. In Cimmerian, *c* is always the same sound. To make it, say a *t*, but move your tongue back to the hard palate when you do it. The result is something between a *t* and *k*. The *ǧ* sound is the same thing, but voiced. For the *ch*, keep your tongue against the hard palate (the roof of your mouth towards the front), and push air out. This sound occurs in German *nichts*. The *ǧh* sound is the same thing, but voiced.

Lastly, we have the velar series. The velar nasal, *ng*, is the same as *ng* in English, e.g. *singing*. The difference is that in Cimmerian, this sound is allowed to come at the beginning of words. The *kh* and *gh* sound may also be new to English speakers. *Kh* is pronounced like *ch* in *loch*, *chutzpah*, or German *nacht*. The *gh* sound is the same thing, but voiced. For this, it may help to put your tongue in position for a *g*, but force air through instead of fully sealing off the vocal tract.

There are two vowels in Cimmerian that do not appear in English. The first is *ü*, which is the same as German *ü* and Danish *y*. To make this sound, set your mouth to make an *i* (as in *cheese*, not *eye*) sound, but round your lips like you are pronouncing a u. The same goes for ö. Get your mouth in position to make an *e* sound, but round your lips like you are saying an o. Some of these sounds may be difficult at first if you have never encountered them, but will come with a little bit of practice.

3.3   Clusters

Cimmerian consonants are grouped into nine "clusters", as they are referred to. There are two types of clusters:

Type I: <unvoiced stop - voiced stop - nasal>
Type II: <unvoiced fricative – voiced fricative – approximant>

Generally, there are two clusters each across four regions of articulation. Namely, bilabial/labio-dental, alveolar, palatal, and (labio)velar. The exception is an additional alveolar lateral cluster <ł - ƚ - l>, which is a type II cluster. Cimerian's parent language, creatively dubbed Old Cimmerian, had an additional rhotic cluster, consisting of <r - r̥ - ɾ>, but over time, this has degraded into a single trilled <r> whose voicing varies by dialect. The result is a letter that doesn't fall as neatly into the cluster system as it may once have.

	Bilabial/Dental	Alveolar	Alveolar-Lateral	Palatal	Velar
Type I	<p - b - m>	<t - d - n>		<c - ǧ - ň>	<k - g - ng>
Type II	<f - vv - v>	<s - z - r>	<lh - lz - l>	<ch - ǧh - y>	<kh - gh - w>

Figure 3.3: Cimmerian consonant clusters by place of articulation

There is no need to memorize these, and for the most part they have little grammatical function. But they will come into play when we get to verb inflection.

3.4   Phonotactics

Acceptable syllables are structured as follows:

$$(C_1)(C_2)V(C_3)$$

Where:

- C1 can be any non-approximant consonant

- C2 is an approximant, or a stop if (and only if) C_1 is *s*

- V is a vowel

- C3 can be any consonant (including approximants)

So a vowel must be the center (or nucleus) of every syllable, but the parenthesized consonants are not required. This structure allows for eight possible syllables.

Chapter 4

Numbers

4.1 Basic Numbers

The Cimmerian number system itself is base 12. To physically convey this, Cimmerians count finger segments starting at the index finger and moving toward the pinky, ignoring the thumb. There is a special word in Cimmerian for these finger segments, *buna*, which is the knuckle on the palm side of the hand. Three of these segments make a finger, six make two fingers, and so on. With this in mind, the word *na* which literally means "finger" is also the word for three. The numbers one through twelve are given below:

Cimmerian	English	Literal
rra	one	
ca	two	
na	three	finger
va	four	
la	five	
cana	six	two fingers
ka	seven	
sa	eight	
nana	nine	three fingers
basna	ten	last finger
vir	eleven	almost
ghol	twelve	hand

Figure 4.1: Numbers from 1 to 12

This is an appropriate time to introduce plural prefixes, which come directly from the number names. The words for 'one', 'two', and 'three' translate directly into the noun prefixes *rra- ca-*, and *na-*. These mark, singular, dual, and paucal nouns, respectively. There are two more prefixes, *lho-* and *ci-*, which mark plural and collective nouns. It is also possible

for a Cimmerian speaker to construct a plural on the fly with a construction like *lamer* 'four people', but while this would be understood it would also be strange, so this type of construction only sees facetious use. These will all be covered with greater depth in later chapters.

4.2   Counting and Ordinals

Once the numbers exceed twelve, the numbers are made by combining the numbers one through twelve. The structure of these higher numbers, and numeral phrases in general, have the construction:

[Ones place] - [Noun Phrase] - [Number of twelves]

In an instance where you are counting nothing in particular, the counting word *dek* is used in place of a noun phrase. To say 'forty people' and just 'forty', the constructions are:

(1)   Va lhomer na vaghol

Va   lho- mer   na   va-   ghol
Four PL.- person three PAUC.- twelve

Four people three twelves

Forty people

(2)   Va dek na vaghol

Va   dek   na   va-   ghol
Four count three PAUC.- twelve

Four and three twelves

Forty

(3)   Va lhomer rraghol

Va   lho- mer   rra- ghol
Four PL- person Sg- twelve

Four people one-twelve

Sixteen people

(4)   Rra lhomer va naghol

Rra lho- mer   va   na-ghol
One PL- person four PAUC- twelve

One people four twelves

Forty-nine people

(5)   Vir lhomer

Vir   lho- mer
Eleven PL- person

Eleven people

Eleven people.

(6) Rramer cas.

Rra- mer   ca -s
Sg- person two -ORD.

One-person second

The second person.

(7) Lhoiviras so vir lhomer.

Lhoivir   -as   so vir   lho- mer.
They.PL. -NOM. be eleven PL- person.

They are eleven people.

They are eleven people.

(8) Eairas so rramer cas.

Eair   -as   so rra- mer   cas.
You.Sg. -NOM be Sg- person second.

You are one-person second.

You are the second person.

(9) Lhoiviras so rra lhomer va naghol.

Lhoivir   -as   so rra lho- mer   va   na-ghol.
They.PL. -NOM be one PL- person four PAUC-   twelve.

They are one people four twelves.

They are forty-nine people.

Ordinals are the form of a number used to order things. In English these are words like *first*, *second*, etc. In Cimmerian, ordinals are regular and are formed by appending -s, or -as if the number ends in a consonant. They are treated as adjectives, which, as will be covered later, come after the nouns they describe. Ordinals are also used to describe fractions, as in 'the third part' which becomes simply 'third'. In Cimmerian, the phrase *bukh nas*, 'third piece', becoming simply *nas*, 'third', is the corollary to this.

4.3   Telling the Time

As Earth is the dominant governing body of the Nexus, the 24-hour system from Earth is used for standard time. While this perturbs some other members of the Nexus, one system would be as alien to the Cimmerians as the next. In fact, the 24-hour time system is easy for the Cimmerians to adjust to given their base 12 number system. While they have a base 12 number system, their method of time keeping was forced on them. During the era on

their home world when they were enslaved, the day was divided into 16 segments. The first 8 roughly corresponded with light and was for work, and they would not work for the second 8 segment period. This method of time keeping persisted after the Cimmerian revolution, so they use 16 segments divided into a *yen*, 'work', and a *dor*, 'rest', half. The time at the end of the day when one work ends is referred to as *basğe*, 'finish', and the time when work starts is *rrasğe*, 'start'.

Subdivisions of each piece are most typically referred to using fractional language, though of course in the age of space flight it is also possible to give time to the minute. As mentioned above, fractions are described using ordinals. Thirds, quarters, and seconds (halves) are all used in describing how much of an hour has passed. It is worth noting that the fraction always describes how much an hour/piece has passed already. The time is given by saying how far into which half of the day we are, so the general template for giving time is 'The day is ... into work/rest'. The average Cimmerian is also comfortable with both the terrestrial 24-hour system and their own 16-piece system. Most common among Cimmerians, however, is the use of the 16-piece system. It is demonstrated below.

(10)   Chilas so va nabukh rravas yenut.

Chil -as   so va na-   bukh rra- vas   yen -ut.
Day -NOM. is four PAUC.- piece Sg- fourth work -ILL.

Day is four pieces fourth work-into

The Day is one fourth four pieces into work. $\rightarrow$ 4.25/8 into the first half of the day.

(11)   Chilas so ka lhobukh canas dorut.

Chil -as   so ka   lho- bukh ca-   nas   dor -ut.
Day -NOM is seven PL.- piece DUAL- third rest -ILL.

Day is seven pieces two-third rest-into.

The Day is two thirds seven pieces into rest. $\rightarrow$ 7.67/8 into the second half of the day.

(12)   Chilas so rrabukh navas yenut.

Chil -as   so rra- bukh na-   vas   yen -ut
Day -NOM. is SG.- piece PAUC.- fourth work -ILL.

Day is piece some fourths work-into.

The Day is three fourths one piece into work. $\rightarrow$ 1.75/8 into the first half of the day.

(13)   Chilas so cabukh rracas dorut.

Chil -as   so ca-   bukh rra- cas dor -ut.
Day -NOM. is DUAL- piece SG.- half rest -ILL.

Day is two-pieces half rest-into.

The Day is one half two pieces into rest. $\rightarrow$ 2.5/8 into second half of day.

(14)   Chilas so la lhobukh canas yenut.

Chil -as   so la   lho- bukh ca-   nas   yen   -ut.
Day -NOM. is five PL.- piece SG.- third work -ILL.

Day is five pieces two-thirds work-into.

The Day is two thirds five pieces into work. → 5.67/8 into first half of day.

(15)   Chilas so na nabukh navas dorut.

Chil -as   so na   na-   bukh na-   vas   dor -ut.
Day -NOM. is three PAUC.- piece PAUC.- fourth rest -ILL.

Day is three pieces some-fourths into rest.

The day is three fourths three pieces into rest. → 3.75/8 into second half of day.

(16)   Chilas so cana lhobukh rranas yenut.

Chil -as   so cana lho- bukh rra- nas   yen   -ut.
Day -NOM. is six   PL.- piece SG.- third work -ILL.

Day is six pieces a third work-into.

The day is one third six pieces into work. → 6.33/8 into first half of day.

(17)   Chilas so basğe.

Chil -as   so basğe.
Day -NOM. is finished.

Day is finished.

The day is finished. → The first half of the day is finished (noon).

(18)   Chilas so rrasğe.

Chil -as   so rrasğe.
Day -NOM. is started.

Day is started.

The day is starting. → The first half of the day is starting (midnight).

(19)   Chilas so rrasğe rracas.

Chil -as   so rrasğe rra- cas.
Day -NOM. is started SG.- half.

Day is first arrive one-second.

Day is one half after starting. → .5/8 into first half of day.

(20)   Chilas so basğe canas.

Chil -as   so basğe ca-   nas.
Day -NOM. is finished DUAL.- third.

Day is finished two-thirds.

The day is two thirds after finishing. → .67/8 into second half of day.

Part III

Morphology: Making Words

Chapter 5

Nouns

5.1 Case Marking

Cimmerian has fifteen grammatical cases, and they are marked with a variety of suffixes. There are fifteen cases total, most of which are oblique cases. All fifteen cases, their primary use, and their basic etymologies are tabulated below:

Case	Meaning	Marking	Derivation	Notes
Ablative	from NP	N-as	from (las)	from ← leave (oc. vvlas)
Absolutive	Intransitive subject, direct object	N-Ø	Dropped from Old Cimmerian	Used in perfective aspect
Accusative	Direct object	N-Ø	Dropped from Old Cimmerian	Used in imperfective aspect
Adessive	near/at/by NP	N-akhu	at (akh) + place (khu)	
Allative	onto NP	N-ağhat	outside (tağh) + move (ata)	Also used to mark indirect object
Comitative	with NP	N-alh	together (dalh)	As a buddy
Elative	from in NP	N-alhas	move (ata) + from (las)	
Ergative	Transitive subject	N-akh	at (akh)	Used in perfective aspect
Genitive	of NP; NP's	N-ak	at (akh)	Ex. Joe's car.
Illative	into NP	N-ut	inside (yulha) + move (ata)	
Inessive	inside NP	N-ugh	inside (yulha) + dwell (ghlom)	
Initiative	starting from NP	N-avvas	start (pavva) + from (las)	
Instrumental	with NP	N-im	hold (ğhim)	As a tool
Nominative	Subject	N-as	from (las)	Used in imperfective aspect
Terminative	ending at NP	N-adak	end (lzan) + at (akh)	

Figure 5.1: List of Cimmerian noun cases

Here are some examples of each case in use:

(21) Rrangöfas onavek rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -as   ona -ve   -k   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg- dog -NOM. bite -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj. Sg- student -ACC.

One dog bites-def. one student.

The dog bites the student.

(22) Rrangöfas onavek rralefsam lhodülim.

23

Rra- ngöf -as   ona -ve   -k   rra- lefsam -Ø   lho- dül
Sg-   dog -NOM bite -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj. Sg- student -ACC PL.- tooth
-im.
-Inst.

One dog bites-def. one student teeth-uses.

The dog bites the student with its teeth.

(23)   Rrangöfas onavek mad rralefsamak.

Rra- ngöf -as   ona -ve   -k   mad -Ø   rra- lefsam -ak.
Sg-   dog -NOM bite -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj. foot -ACC Sg- student -GEN.

One dog bites-def. foot student's

The dog bites the student's foot.

(24)   Rralefsamas kolznavek rrangöfalh.

Rra- lefsam -as   kolzna -ve   -k   rra- ngöf -alh.
Sg-   student -NOM walk   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -DefObj Sg- dog -COM.

One student walks-def with one dog.

The student walks with the dog.

(25)   Rralefsamas kolznavek rralegalhas.

Rra- lefsam -as   kolzna -ve   -k   rra- leg   -alhas.
Sg-   student -NOM walk   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -DefObj Sg- house -EL.

One student walks-def house-from-in

The student walks out of the house.

(26)   Rralefsamas kolznavek rralegut.

Rra- lefsam -as   kolzna -ve   -k   rra- leg   -ut.
Sg-   student -NOM walk   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -DefObj Sg- house -ILL.

One student walks-def house-into.

The student walks into house.

(27)   Rralefsamas kolznavek rralegavvas.

Rra- lefsam -as   kolzna -ve   -k   rra- leg   -avvas.
Sg-   student -NOM walk   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -DefObj Sg- house -INI.

One student walks-def house-start-at

The student walks from the house.

(28)   Rralefsamas kolznavek rralegadak.

Rra- lefsam -as   kolzna -ve   -k   rra- leg   -adak.
Sg-   student -NOM walk   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -DefObj Sg- house -TERM.

One student walks-def house-end-at

The student walks to house.

(29)   Rralefsamas ghlomğek rralegugh.

Rra-	lefsam	-as	ghlom	-ğe		-k	rra-	leg	-ugh.
Sg-	student	-NOM	walk	-3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv		-DefObj	Sg-	house	-INE.

One student dwells-def house-inside

The student lives in the house.

(30)   Rralefsamas ghlomğek rrakolzakhu.

Rra-	lefsam	-as	ghlom	-ğe		-k	rra-	kolz	-akhu.
Sg-	student	-NOM	walk	-3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv		-DefObj	Sg-	path	-ADE.

One student dwells-def path-near.

The student lives by the path.

(31)   Rrangöfas so rralefsamas.

Rra-	ngöf	-as		so	rra-	lefsam	-as
Sg-	dog	-NOM.	is		Sg-	student	-ABL.

One-dog is one-student-from.

The dog is from the student.

(32)   Eoiras alyavvek rrangöf rralefsamağhat.

Eoir	-as		alya	-vve		-k		rra-	ngöf	-Ø	rra-	lefsam	-ağhat
I	-NOM.	give	-1P.Pres.Impfv.		-DefObj.	Sg-	dog	-ACC	Sg-	student	-ALL.

I give-def one-dog one-student-to

I give the dog to the student.

5.2   Number Marking

There are five different pluralities that get marked on nouns. Each one is given below, with an example of its usage with *mer*, 'person':

Prefix	Plural	Example	Gloss
rra-	Singular	rramer	one person
ca-	Dual	camer	two people
na-	Paucal	namer	a few people
lho	Plural	lhomer	people
ci-	Collective	cimer	all people

Figure 5.2: List of Cimmerian plural markers

As you might imagine, there is a bit of a gray area regarding when to use the paucal versus the plural. A good rule of thumb is that whenever it would be appropriate to say 'a few' of something, you use the paucal. Because of this distinction, the plural carries the implication that there are more than a few of the thing in question. That said, if there were five people and you called them *lhomer*, everyone would still know what you meant. It would just be a bit weird.

5.3   Noun-Adjective Agreement

Adjectives must agree in case with the nouns they describe. This is done by suffixing the adjective with the same marker that is on the noun. Marking which adjectives go with which noun like this frees up where the adjective goes in relation to the noun. That said, there is a strong preference towards the adjective following the noun it is describing.

(33)   Rrangöfas walas onavek rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -as   wal -as   ona -ve   -k   rra- lefsam
SG- dog -NOM. good -NOM. bite -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- student
-Ø.
-ACC.

One dog bites-Indef.

The good dog bites the student.

(34)   Rrangöfas walas ghlomğek rralegugh stomugh.

Rra- ngöf -as   wal -as   ghlom -ğek   rra-   leg -ugh stom
SG- dog -NOM. good -NOM. bite   -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- house -INE.
-ugh.
big   -INE.

One-dog good dwells house-in big-in.

The good dog lives in the big house.

(35) Eoiras alyavvek rrangöf rralefsamağhat walağhat.

Eoir -as   alya -vve   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø   rra- lefsam -ağhat
I   -NOM. give -1P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj. Sg- dog -ACC Sg- student -ALL
wal   -ağhat
good -ALL.

I give-def one-dog good one-student-to good-to.

I give the good dog to the good student.

Chapter 6

Verbs

6.1   Type I and Type II

There are two types of verbs in Cimmerian. Type I verbs are dynamic verbs, which describe an action or process. these verbs typically end in *na*. Type II verbs tend to be stative verbs, which describe states and situations. Type II verbs typically end in *m*. These are not hard and fast rules. In some instances a verb is type I because it expresses more volition or intent of teh actor than its type II counterpart. There are a few important distinctions between the two types. Type I verbs, for example, inflect to form a past imperfective, which Type II verbs do not. This is not unlike English, where for instance, you can't say *I was knowing the answer yesterday*. Cimmerian forbids this for all Type II verbs, some of which, like *hold*, would be acceptable in English.

Verbs can have a form in each type, where one is the dynamic version of the other, or vice versa. For instance, the verb *ğhim*,'to hold', has an active version *ğhina*,'to grab'. A Cimmerian speaker familiar with one would be able to understand the other regardless of prior familiarity. Another example is *kham*, 'breathe', versus *khana*, 'blow'.

6.2   Tense/Aspect Inflections

Cimmerian is a fusional language, which means the suffixes encode multiple pieces of information. A verb's suffix marks encodes the tense, aspect, person, plurality, and object definiteness of the verb. This means there are a lot of verb endings, especially compared to English. There are 80 different type I endings and 64 different type II endings, which may seem like a lot at first, but there is a lot of repetition among the endings which makes them not too difficult to pick up.

All told, there are five different tense/aspect combinations that verbs can encode. This comes from marking two aspects, perfect and imperfect, across three tenses. There is no present perfective, which leaves five remaining combinations. These are past perfective, future perfective, past imperfective, present imperfective, and future imperfective. Type II verbs additionally do not have a past imperfective ending. All inflections of each type are demonstrated below using *ğhim*, 'hold', and *ğhina*, 'grab'.

(36)   Rramerakh ğhinavilak rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -akh ğhina -vila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -ERG grab   -3P.Past.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

One-person grabbed-def one-dog.

The person grabbed the dog.

(37)   Rramerakh ğhinavildat rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -akh ğhina -vilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -ERG grab   -3P.Fut.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

One-person will-grab-def one-dog.

The person will grab the dog.

(38)   Rrameras ğhinavecak rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -veca   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Past.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

One-person was-grabbbing-def one-dog.

The person was grabbing the dog.

(39)   Rrameras ğhinavek rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -ve   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

One-person grabs-def one-dog.

The person grabs the dog.

(40)   Rrameras ğhinavedat rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -veda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

One-person will-be-grabbing-def one-dog.

The person will be grabbing the dog.

(41)   Rramerakh ğhimğilak rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -akh ğhim -ğila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -ERG hold   -3P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

One-person held-def one-dog.

The person held the dog.

(42)   Rramerakh ğhimğildat rrangöf.

Rra- mer   -akh ğhim -ğilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Sg-   person -ERG hold   -3P.Fut.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

One-person will-hold-def one-dog.

The person will hold the dog.

(43) Rrameras ğhimğek rrangöf.

Rra-	mer	-as	ğhim	-ğe		-k	rra-	ngöf	-Ø.
Sg-	person	-NOM.	hold	-3P.Pres.Impfv.		-DefObj	Sg-	dog	-ACC.

One-person holds-def one-dog.

The person holds the dog.

(44) Rrameras ğhinavedat rrangöf.

Rra-	mer	-as	ğhina	-veda		-t	rra-	ngöf	-Ø.
Sg-	person	-NOM.	hold	-3P.Fut.Impfv.		-DefObj	Sg-	dog	-ACC.

One-person will-be-holding-def one-dog.

The person will be holding the dog.

6.3   Marking Object Definiteness

In addition to inflecting to mark person, aspect, number, and tense, verbs also mark object definiteness. As a general rule, if the inflected form of a verb ends in *m* or *n*, its object is indefinite, whereas if it ends in *k* or *t*, its object is definite. Consider the following:

(45) Rrangöfas onavem rralefsam.

Rra-	ngöf	-as	ona	-ve	-m	rra-	lefsam	-Ø.
SG-	dog	-NOM.	bite	-3P.SG.Pres.Impfv.	-IndefObj.	SG-	student	-ACC.

One dog bites-Indef. one-student.

The dog bites a student.

The only difference between this and example (12) is the ending *-vem* instead of *-vek*. The end result is the ability to distinguish definiteness without articles. Objects can be dropped altogether without the use of a pronoun by using the definite marking without naming the object:

(46) Rrangöfas onavek.

Rra-	ngöf	-as	ona	-ve	-k.
SG-	dog	-NOM.	bite	-3P.SG.Pres.Impfv.	-DefObj.

One dog bites-def.

The dog bites it.

Since the object's pronoun is implied, it is up to the listener to infer the intended referent from context. The object can also be dropped when it is unknown. If you hear a crunch from a bush, for example, you might say:

(47)   Rrangöfas onavem.

Rra- ngöf -as   ona -ve   -m.
SG- dog -NOM. bite -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -IndefObj.

One dog bites-Indef.

The dog bites (something).

A similar construction allows you to make broad statements about the way of the
world in lieu of a gnomic tense:

(48)   Cingöfas onavom.

Ci-   ngöf -as   ona -vo   -m.
COLL.- dog -NOM. bite -3P.Pl.Pres.Impfv. -IndefObj.

All-dogs bite-Indef.

Dogs bite (things).

If a verb has no object, the indefinite marker is used:

(49)   Eoiras kolznavvem

Eoir -as   kolzna -vve   -m.
I   -NOM. walk   -1P.Pres.Impfv. -IndefObj.

I walk-Indef.

I walk.

We can now revisit our person holding the dog for the type I and II inflections for
indefinite objects.

(50)   Rramerakh ğhinavilam.

Rra- mer   -akh   ğhina -vila   -m.
Sg-   person -ERG grab   -3P.Past.Pfv. -IndefObj.

One-person grabbed-indef.

The person grabbed something.

(51)   Rramerakh ğhinavildan.

Rra- mer   -akh   ğhina -vilda   -n.
Sg-   person -ERG grab   -3P.Fut.Pfv. -IndefObj.

One-person will-grab-indef.

The person will grab something.

(52)   Rrameras ğhinavecam.

Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -veca   -m.
Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Past.Impfv. -Indef.

One-person was-grabbbing-Indef.

The person was grabbing something.

(53)   Rrameras ğhinavem.

    Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -ve   -m.
    Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Pres.Impfv. -IndefObj.

    One-person grabs-Indef.

    The person grabs something.

(54)   Rrameras ğhinavedan.

    Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -veda   -n.
    Sg-   person -NOM. grab   -3P.Fut.Impfv. -Indefobj.

    One-person will-be-grabbing-indef.

    The person will be grabbing something.

(55)   Rramerakh ğhimğilam.

    Rra- mer   -akh   ğhim -ğila   -m.
    Sg-   person -ERG hold   -3P.Past.Pfv. -IndefObj.

    One-person held-indef.

    The person held something.

(56)   Rramerakh ğhimğildan.

    Rra- mer   -akh   ğhim -ğilda   -n.
    Sg-   person -ERG hold   -3P.Fut.Pfv. -IndefObj.

    One-person will-hold-indef.

    The person will hold something.

(57)   Rrameras ğhimğem.

    Rra- mer   -as   ğhim -ğe   -m.
    Sg-   person -NOM. hold   -3P.Pres.Impfv. -IndefObj.

    One-person holds-Indef.

    The person holds something.

(58)   Rrameras ğhinavedan.

    Rra- mer   -as   ğhina -veda   -n.
    Sg-   person -NOM. hold   -3P.Fut.Impfv. -Indef.

    One-person will-be-holding-indef.

    The person will be holding something.

6.4   Marking Person

Until now we mostly been using third person singular forms, but verbs have an inflection for each person there is a pronoun for. There is a first, second and third person singular, a first and second person dual, and a first, second and third person plural. The plural is used on paucal, plural, and collective nouns. Person is primarily marked by cycling through phonological cluster. Recall that in Cimmerian, consonants are grouped into clusters of two types. Type I Clusters are <Unvoiced Fricative - Voiced Fricative - Approximant>, and type II clusters are <Unvoiced Stop - Voiced Stop - Nasal>. For type II verbs, which always end in a type II cluster consonant (which is almost always m), the last letter in the root becomes the voiced stop for first person, unvoiced stop for second person, and nasal for third person. The consonants match with the appropriate person regardless of plurality. For type I verbs the same pattern applies (voiced fricative for first person, unvoiced fricative for second person, approximant for third), but the root typically ends in a vowel, so the appropriate consonant from the <f - vv - v> cluster is added to the root. There is a complete list of all verb inflections in figures 12.1 and 12.2.

(59)   Eoirakh ğhinavvilak rrangöf.

Eoir -akh   ğhina -vvila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -ERG grab   1P.Past.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

I grabbed-def one-dog.

I grabbed the dog.

(60)   Eoirakh ğhinavvildat rrangöf.

Eoir -akh   ğhina -vvilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -ERG grab   -1P.Fut.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

I will-grab-def one-dog.

I will grab the dog.

(61)   Eoiras ğhinavvecak rrangöf.

Eoir -as   ğhina -vveca   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -NOM. grab   -1P.Past.Impfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

I was-grabbbing-def one-dog.

I was grabbing the dog.

(62)   Eoiras ğhinavvek rrangöf.

Eoir -as   ğhina -vve   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -NOM. grab   -1P.Pres.Impfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

I grab-def one-dog.

I grab the dog.

(63)   Eoiras ğhinavvedat rrangöf.

Eoir -as   ğhina -vveda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -NOM. grab -1P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

I will-be-grabbing-def one-dog.

I will be grabbing the dog.

(64)   Eoir ğhibğilak rrangöf.

Eoir -akh   ğhib -ğila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -ERG hold -1P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

I held-def one-dog.

I held the dog.

(65)   Eoirakh ğhibğildat rrangöf.

Eoir -akh   ğhib -ğilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -ERG hold -1P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

I will-hold-def one-dog.

I will hold the dog.

(66)   Eoiras ğhibğek rrangöf.

Eoir -as   ğhib -ğe   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -NOM. hold -1P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

I hold-def one-dog.

I hold the dog.

(67)   Eoiras ğhibğedat rrangöf.

Eoir -as   ğhib -ğeda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
I   -NOM. hold -1P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

I will-be-holding-def one-dog.

I will be holding the dog.

Here are the second person endings for definite objects. Note that for the type II inflections, the ğ in the verb ending devoices to c to match the new root ending. This preserves the person marking, which would not happen if the p was voiced to match the verb ending.

(68)   Eairakh ğhinafilak rrangöf.

Eair -akh   ğhina -fila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -ERG grab 2P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

You grabbed-def one-dog.

You grabbed the dog.

(69)   Eairakh ğhinafildat rrangöf.

Eair -akh   ğhina -filda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -ERG grab   2P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

You will-grab-def one-dog.

You will grab the dog.

(70)   Eairas ğhinafecak rrangöf.

Eair -as   ğhina -feca   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -NOM. grab   -2P.Past.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

You were-grabbbing-def one-dog.

You were grabbing the dog.

(71)   Eairas ğhinafek rrangöf.

Eair -as   ğhina -fe   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -NOM. grab   -2P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

You grab-def one-dog.

You grab the dog.

(72)   Eairas ğhinafedat rrangöf.

Eair   -as ğhina   -feda   -t rra- ngöf   -Ø.
You-NOM. grab -2P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

You will-be-grabbing-def one-dog.

You will be grabbing the dog.

(73)   Eair ğhipcilak rrangöf.

Eair -akh   ğhip -cila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -ERG hold -2P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

You held-def one-dog.

You held the dog.

(74)   Eairakh ğhipcildat rrangöf.

Eair -akh   ğhip -cilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -ERG hold -2P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

You will-hold-def one-dog.

You will hold the dog.

(75)   Eairas ğhipcek rrangöf.

Eair -as   ğhip -ce   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -NOM. hold -2P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

You hold-def one-dog.

You hold the dog.

(76)   Eairas ğhipcedat rrangöf.

Eair -as   ğhip -ceda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
You -NOM. hold -2P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

You will-be-holding-def one-dog.

You will be holding the dog.

6.5   Irregular Verbs

As we've seen so far, Cimmerian, like any language, has a lot of moving parts. Part of what makes these parts useful is that they have regular functions and meanings. All things considered, Cimmerian has relatively few irregularities. The pronunciation is consistent, letters (generally) have the same pronunciation regardless of their environment, and verb endings are regular within each verb type. That said, some of the more common verbs have degenerated over the years through repeated usage and don't take the verb endings we have been discussing throughout this chapter. Don't panic yet! There are only six irregular verbs (plus other words derived from them), and they are simpler to use than the others in that they take fewer inflections. Irregular verbs are also easy to pick out because they lack the typical verb endings *-na/m*. They are outlined in the table below, which does not include verbs that are derived from other verbs in the table.

Verb	Translation
alya	give
ata	move
da	go
ğe	do
ğhi	have
so	be

Figure 6.1: Irregular Verbs

Let's consider the verb *so*, a special case of 'to be'. It is irregular and is only used in expressing how the noun before it relates to the rest of the sentence. The most common uses are to say that a noun is another noun and that a noun is some property or adjective. What it makes it so irregular is that it doesn't inflect. At all. So if you wanted to say that you were tired yesterday, you would have to introduce additional words for context. There are other forms of so that derive from *so*, however. *song*, for instance, is its negative counterpart, while *som* is a regular type II verb that means 'exist'.

6.6   Split Ergativity

In the section on noun cases, there was an astute observation to be made that there seem to be more cases than necessary for marking subject and object. The reason is that Cimmerian has what is called a split-ergative morphosyntactic alignment. This means that in one set of circumstances, the nominative and accusative are used to mark subject and object of a verb, and in another set of circumstances, ergative and absolutive cases are used. The good news is that both the accusative and absolutive are both null suffixes, the object is never marked!

For a split-ergative alignment, the circumstance that determines when to use nominative-accusative cases instead of ergative-absolutive is called a split condition. In Cimmerians, the split condition is perfective vs. imperfective aspect. In the perfective aspect, ergative case marks transitive subjects while absolutive case marks intransitive subjects and direct objects. In the imperfective aspect, the nominative case is used to mark subjects while the accusative case is used to mark direct objects. In both aspects, indirect objects are marked with the allative case, as we have seen.

Unusually, the unmarked version of a noun is taken to be the accusative or absolutive. This is due to Cimmerian's evolution. Somewhere between Old Cimmerian and today's Cimmerian, it became standard to say a verb is 'from yourself' if you are doing it, which is reflected in the ablative case and nominative case having the same suffix. Both suffixes are derived from OC *las*, for 'from'. Over time, this shift ultimately led to a shift in which roles are marked. Additionally, there was a shift in object and subject pronouns, that is, Cimmerian subject pronouns are derived from from Old Cimmerian object pronouns and Cimmerian object pronouns align with Old Cimmerian subject pronouns. In any case,

having unmarked direct objects results in the ergative-absolutive and nominative-accusative alignments appearing rather similar. Note that there is no present perfective.

(77)   Rrangöfakh onavilak rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -akh   ona -vila   -k   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg.- dog -ERG. bite -3P.Sg.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ABS.

One-dog bit-def one-student.

The dog bit the student.

(78)   Rrangöfakh onavildat rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -akh   ona -vilda   -t   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg.- dog -ERG. bite -3P.Sg.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ABS.

One-dog will-bite-def one-student.

The dog will bite the student.

(79)   Rrangöfas onavecak rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -as   ona -veca   -k   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg.- dog -NOM. bite -3P.Sg.Past.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ACC.

One-dog was-biting-def one-student.

The dog was biting the student.

(80)   Rrangöfakh onavek rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -akh   ona -ve   -k   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg.- dog -NOM. bite -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ACC.

One-dog bites-def one-student.

The dog bites the student.

(81)   Rrangöfakh onavedat rralefsam.

Rra- ngöf -akh   ona -veda   -t   rra- lefsam -Ø.
Sg.- dog -NOM. bite -3P.Sg.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ACC.

One-dog will-be-biting-def one-student.

The dog will be biting the student.

Chapter 7

Derivational Morphology

For a whole part on making words, some of you may be disappointed with how little word making has been going on. I'll concede that this chapter has mostly been about the affixes that attach to words and when to use which affixes. The good news, however, for those anxiously waiting for the word generation to begin, is that we have reached the section on derivational morphology. This refers to the process by which new words are formed from existing ones. In English, for example, we can make *learnable* by adding the suffix *-able* to *learn*. In doing so, we take a verb and produce (derive) and adjective, meaning "something that can be verbed". English has a number of prefixes and suffixes that have a similar effect, and so does Cimmerian. We'll go into the more commmon ones below. These are great because you can make new words from ones you know already, which multiplies the size of your Cimmerian vocabulary!

7.1   Making Nouns

You can turn an adjective into a noun that means "property of adjective", with the prefix *tach-*:

dalh, 'together' → *tachda*, 'togetherness'
ci, 'all' → *tachci*, 'everything'
nong, 'torn' → *tachnong*, 'disease'
wagh, 'near' → *tachwa*, 'proximity'

Nouns can take *mer-* (OC. *mer*, 'person'), to become a new noun that means "person who works noun":

übuf, 'food' → *merubuf*, 'chef'
dasa, 'clothing' → *merdasa*, 'tailor'
foma, 'word' → *merfoma*, 'writer'
leg, 'house' → *merleg*, 'builder'

Verbs can be made into nouns with the prefix *eň-*:

sam, 'learn' → *ensam*, 'education'
lhina, 'see' → *eňina*, 'sight'
ata, 'move' → *eňata*, 'movement'

7.2   Making Adjectives

If you have a noun, but want an adjective that means "being like noun", you add the suffix *-ula* (from OC. *uala*, 'good'):

$$imer, \text{'child'} \rightarrow imerula, \text{'childish'}$$
$$tacha, \text{'parent'} \rightarrow tachula, \text{'motherly'}$$

Augmentatives are made by cycling through cluster of the first consonant. Clusters have the form <Unvoiced - Voiced - Other>, where other is a nasal or an approximant depending on if it is a type I or II cluster. So make an augmentative we take the first letter and replace it with the one to the rightmost in its cluster. These can go on any word, but we will demonstrate on adjectives:

$$bo, \text{'full'} \rightarrow mo, \text{'stuffed'}$$
$$dalh, \text{'together'} \rightarrow nalh, \text{'in love'}$$
$$kongla, \text{'broken'} \rightarrow ngongla, \text{'shattered'}$$

Diminutives are less strange and are made with the prefix *i/ü-*:

$$mer, \text{'person'} \rightarrow imer, \text{'child'}$$

7.3   Making Verbs

The suffix *-lom/lona* changes an adjective to a verb that means "to give quality of adjective":

$$dalh, \text{'together'} \rightarrow dalhona, \text{'bind'}$$

Similarly, *-um/una* can be added to nouns to make the verb "cause n":

$$plac, \text{'sound'} \rightarrow placuna, \text{'make sound'}$$
$$tachda, \text{'togetherness'} \rightarrow tachdauna, \text{'unite'}$$

Part IV

Putting it Together

Chapter 8

Basic Sentences

8.1　Word Order

Word order is fluid due to the extensive case marking, but it is conventionally Subject-Verb-Object. Speakers can deviate from the standard word order, in order to preserve discourse coherence by having information that is old in the discourse or predictable at the beginning of the utterance. So, if the conversation had been focused on a particular student, the following would be appropriate:

(82)　Rralefsam rrangöfakh onavilak.

Rra- lefsam　-Ø　　rra- ngöf -akh　　ona -vila　　　　　-k.
Sg-　student -ABS sg-　dog　-ERG. bite -3P.Sg.Past.Pfv. -DefObj.

One-student one-dog bit-def.

The student was bitten by the dog

Or if someone thought the dog licked the student you could emphasize that the appropriate verb is 'bite' with the following:

(83)　Onavilak rralefsam rrangöfakh.

Ona -vila　　　　　　　-k　　　　rra- lefsam　-Ø　　rra- ngöf -akh
Bite -3P.Sg.Past.Pfv. -DefObj. Sg-　student -ABS sg-　dog　-ERG.

Bit-def. one-student one-dog.

The student was *bitten* by the dog.

Chapter 9

Making Life Easier for Speakers

Examples up until now have been in the kind of Cimmerian you would expect a student to use in an essay. There are, however, two main strategies Cimmerians use in everyday speech that make life easier. The first is dropping pronouns, which follows from marking person and number on verbs. The second is dropping *rr-* in certain environments. Of these two, the second is seen as informal, akin to using *can't* in English. The first however, is generally acceptable.

9.1   Dropping Pronouns

As has been discussed, verbs mark person and number in addition to tense, aspect and definiteness. This allows speakers to omit subject pronouns altogether. Compare the following to the examples in section 6.4:

(84)   Ğhinavvilak rrangöf.

Ğhina -vvila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   1P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Grabbed-def one-dog.
I grabbed the dog.

(85)   Ğhinavvildat rrangöf.

Ğhina -vvilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -1P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Will-grab-def one-dog.
I will grab the dog.

(86)   Ğhinavvecak rrangöf.

Ğhina -vveca   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -1P.Past.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Was-grabbbing-def one-dog.

I was grabbing the dog.

(87)   Ğhinavvek rrangöf.

Ğhina -vve   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -1P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Grab-def one-dog.

I grab the dog.

(88)   Ğhinavvedat rrangöf.

Ğhina -vveda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -1P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Will-be-grabbing-def one-dog.

I will be grabbing the dog.

(89)   Ğhibğilak rrangöf.

Ğhib -ğila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -1P.Past.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Held-def one-dog.

I held the dog.

(90)   Ğhibğildat rrangöf.

Ğhib -ğilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -1P.Fut.Pfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Will-hold-def one-dog.

I will hold the dog.

(91)   Ğhibğek rrangöf.

Ğhib -ğe   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -1P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Hold-def one-dog.

I hold the dog.

(92)   Ğhibğedat rrangöf.

Ğhib -ğeda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -1P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Will-be-holding-def one-dog.

I will be holding the dog.

(93)   Ğhinafilak rrangöf.

Ğhina -fila   -k   rra-   ngöf   -Ø.
You   -ERG grab 2P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

You grabbed-def one-dog.

You grabbed the dog.

(94)   Ğhinafildat rrangöf.

Ğhina -filda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -2P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Will-grab-def one-dog.

You will grab the dog.

(95)   Ğhinafecak rrangöf.

Ğhina -feca   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -2P.Past.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Were-grabbbing-def one-dog.

You were grabbing the dog.

(96)   Ğhinafek rrangöf.

Ğhina -fe   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Grab   -2P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Grab-def one-dog.

You grab the dog.

(97)   Ğhinafedat rrangöf.

Eair -as   ğhina   -feda -t rra-   ngöf -Ø.
Grab -2P.Fut.Impfv. -DefObj Sg-   dog -ACC.

Will-be-grabbing-def one-dog.

You will be grabbing the dog.

(98)   Ğhipcilak rrangöf.

Ğhip -cila   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -2P.Past.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

held-def one-dog.

You held the dog.

(99)   Ğhipcildat rrangöf.

Ğhip -cilda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -2P.Fut.Pfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ABS.

Will-hold-def one-dog.

You will hold the dog.

(100) Ğhipcek rrangöf.

Ğhip -ce   -k   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -2P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Hold-def one-dog.

You hold the dog.

(101) Ğhipcedat rrangöf.

Ğhip -ceda   -t   rra- ngöf -Ø.
Hold -2P.Fut.Impfv.   -DefObj Sg- dog -ACC.

Will-be-holding-def one-dog.

You will be holding the dog.

9.2   Dropping *Rr-*

In many sentences, like those in section 2, the singular marker *rra-* attaches to more than one verb. This can come to be a bit of an exercise, especially when combined with the trailing consonants of previous words. The solution is simple, just don't say the *rr*! The singular marking is still conveyed with the remaining *a*, which also helps connect the rest of the noun to the word before it. As mentioned earlier, this is perfectly acceptable in speech but does carry an air of informality. Also, this is not a legal move at the beginning of a sentence. Revisiting section 2, we produce the following sentences, which are now much easier to pronounce:

(102) Rrangöfas walas onavek alefsam.

Rra- ngöf -as   wal -as   ona -ve   -k   a- lefsam -Ø.
SG- dog -NOM. good -NOM. bite -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- student -ACC.

One dog bites-Indef.

The good dog bites the student.

(103) Rrangöfas walas ghlomğek alegugh stomugh.

Rra- ngöf -as   wal -as   ghlom -ğek   a-   leg -ugh stom
SG- dog -NOM. good -NOM. bite   -3P.SG.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj Sg- house -INE.
-ugh.
big   -INE.

One-dog good dwells house-in big-in.

The good dog lives in the big house.

(104)   Eoiras alyavvek angöf alefsamağhat walağhat.

Eoir -as   alya -vve   -k   a- ngöf -Ø   a- lefsam -ağhat wal
I   -NOM. give -1P.Pres.Impfv. -DefObj. Sg- dog -ACC Sg- student -ALL   good
-ağhat
-ALL.

I give-def one-dog good one-student-to good-to.

I give the good dog to the good student.

(105)   Rralefsam angöfakh onavilak.

Rra- lefsam -Ø   a- ngöf -akh   ona -vila   -k.
Sg- student -ABS sg- dog -ERG. bite -3P.Sg.Past.Pfv. -DefObj.

One-student one-dog bit-def.

The student was bitten by the dog

(106)   Onavilak alefsam angöfakh.

Ona -vila   -k   a- lefsam -Ø   a- ngöf -akh
Bite -3P.Sg.Past.Pfv. -DefObj. Sg- student -ABS sg- dog -ERG.

Bit-def. one-student one-dog.

The student was *bitten* by the dog.

Chapter 10

Everyday Speech

Within their own communities, Cimmerians are generally tight-knit, with collectivism and social cooperation at the forefront of the cultural mindset. With other species, however, the reverse is true. The memory of their previous enslavement looms large. Consequently, Cimmerians' attitudes towards foreigners ranges from mistrustful to outright hostile. This chapter will feature examples of ways to interact politely and rudely.

10.1   Greetings

The most standard form of greeting is to say *chil wal*, sometimes colloquially abbreviated to *chilwa*. The literal meaning is 'good day', but is appropriate as a greeting regardless of the literal time. Additionally, *eya* is an acceptable informal greeting at all times and also useful as a positive interjection. This is not to be confused with *uy*, a negative interjection that also serves as a greeting for someone whose presence is currently undesired. This need not be hostile (for instance if you are in a private conversation that a third person is not welcome in, you could use this greeting to signal that to the newcomer), but usually is. The informal greetings *uy* and *eya* are closely synonymous with english *hey*, though may also be used to mean 'goodbye'. The equally acceptable and also more formal word for goodbye is *fenstow*, which translates roughly to 'next time'.

10.2   Pronouns

Figure 10.1 lists all the personal pronouns in Cimmerian. There are three types of personal pronouns: subject, object, and possessive. Subject pronouns refer to the subject of the sentence (I, you, he/she/it), object pronouns are used for the object of the sentence (me, you, him/her/them), and possessives are used to mark ownership (my, your, his/hers/its). In Cimmerian, the possessive comes after the noun being owned. Pronouns also take case suffixes as though they were nouns.

	Subject (I)			Object (me)			Possessive (my)		
Person	Sing	Dual	Plural	Sing	Dual	Plural	Sing	Dual	Plural
1 (I, we)	eoir	caoir	lhör	eog	caog	lhög	ceoim	caoim	lhöm
2 (you)	eair	caeir	lhoair	ead	cad	lhoad	ceaim	caeim	lhoaim
3 (he/she, it, they)	eipir		lhoivir	eiv		lhoiv	ceim		lhoivim

Figure 10.1: Personal pronouns in Cimmerian

Some of these pronouns have lots of adjacent vowels, and it may be hard to discern what the pronunciation is supposed to be. Here are some guidelines.

- There are only three diphthongs: *eo*, *ea*, and *ao*. These are pronounced like English **yo**gurt, **a**pple, and **ou**tside, respectively.

- When two vowels are next to each other that aren't one of the above diphthongs, they are just pronounced one after the other.

- All of these words are less than three syllables, so the stress is on the first syllable.

- Vowels in unstressed syllables are reduced (pronounced as lax vowels).

So, for example, *lhoivir* is pronounced /'ło.vɪɹ/, not /'łoy.viɹ/. When there is a diphthong next to another vowel, you just pronounce the diphthong first and then the vowel immediately after. So *eoir* is pronounced /'yo.ɪɹ/, *eair* is pronounced /'æɪɹ/, and *caoir* is pronounced /'caʊ.ɪɹ/.

10.3   Questions

Old Cimmerian had only one question word that paired with nouns to produce the others. For instance, instead of saying "why?" one would ask "what reason?". Over time, however, several of the more common constructions of this fashion have merged into several common question words.

The result is seven question words, most with clear English parallels, with the exception of *why*. In Cimmerian, there are two ways to ask why something is, one asks what it's purpose is, while the other asks its motive. To ask a question, the sentence begins with the appropriate question word followed by the sentence as it would normally appear. Note that this is still fluid because word order in Cimmerian is fluid to begin with due to extensive case marking. What is fixed, however, is that the question word must begin the question. More open-ended and yes/no questions can not be asked with these question words. Instead, the question starts with *Dasca* and the sentence proceeds as if it were a statement, with the exception that the first word after *dasca* must be the noun or noun phrase being inquired about, typically the subject and actor. This is because *dasca* comes from an Old Cimmerian phrase *Da so cü* which is roughly equivalent to saying *"Is it (the case) that...?"* Simple answers are *eim*, "yes", and *ong*, "no".

Old Cimmerian	Modern Cimmerian	Gloss
dat	dat	what
dat kolz	dakolh	what means (how)
dat mer	dam	what person (who)
dat khu	dakh	what place (where)
dat folhin	davvolh	what purpose (why)
dat eňes	daňes	what reason (why)
dat fen	davven	what time (when)

Figure 10.2: Question words in Cimmerian

10.4 Manners

Theres are some phrases that are necessary to know just to get through the day. These are the phrases we tell kids are the 'magic words', which isn't too far from the truth since these tend to be the words that get things for us. For example, 'excuse me' can help you get through a crowd, while 'please' can help you get things you want or just have smoother interactions in general. As you might expect, Cimmerian has these too. They are outlined in this section.

To apologize, you say that you ache. The Cimmerian verb for this is *kam*. It can also be used to refer to physical pain, but it's most typical used is in apologizing. The first person imperfective for this verb, which is the most commonly used form, is *kamǧek*. Note that we use the definite ending to convey that the reason for our aching is common ground.

Cimmerian has a verb for thanking people, *etena*, that sees prominent use. As you could figure out yourself from the verbs section, to say 'I thank you' is *etenavvek* (we know it's a type I verb from the ending *-na*, so the present definite imperfective ending is *-vvek* for the first person). Note also that the object pronoun can be dropped, as disussed in section 9.1, and because of the definite ending, the speaker will understand that they are the one being thanked.

10.5 Other Useful Phrases

Names are important to Cimmerians. For one, a Cimmerian's name carries information of where they are from. If they are Cimmerian, for example, they are a friend, but if they are a human, then they are to be met with open hostility. Keep in mind that while Cimmerians and humans look markedly different, there is ample means for one to disguise themselves as the other. Language serves as a useful barrier for Cimmerians to remain insular, which is the way they prefer things. Names in Cimmerian can come from a number of places. They can refer to notable features on the Cimmerian, (*xxx*, 'red one'), which accounts for a wide range of names as Cimmerians have diverse physiologies. Names can also be given based on well known or great figures, which is why *Godna* is popular name. If someone has a name that is non-literal or doesn't match their features, this is probably the explanation.

(107)   Dat so fomas caeimas?

Dat   so foma -s   caeim -as   ?
What is name -NOM. your   -NOM. ?

What is name your?

What is your name?

10.5.1   Being Polite

Common terms for other Cimmerians are *meca* for people you are informal with and *medalhoir* for loved ones.

(108)   Chilwa, medalhoir.

Good-day, one-who-binds-me
Hello,   friend.

Hello, dear friend.

Hello, dear friend.

(109)   Eya, meca.

Hey, pair-person
Hey, friend.

Hey, friend.

Hey, man.

(110)   Kamğek, samğek ong.

Kam -ğe   -k,   sam -ğe -k ong.
Ache -1P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. -Def. not.

I ache, I know not.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

(111)   Eipiras so fodan wal.

Eipir -as   so fodan   wal.
It   -NOM. is question good.

It is a good question.

That's a good question.

(112)   Wal, mana eogağhat.

Wal,   mana eog   -ağhat.
Good, tell   more me   -ALL.

Good, tell more me-to.

Cool, tell me more.

10.5.2 Being Rude

Given their history of enslavement and cultural obsession with power and control, calling someone a slave is a common and vulgar insult, similar to English 'bastard', 'asshole', or 'bitch'. *Ğhina,* 'grab' can also be suggestive in its indefinite form, sort of how in English touching oneself has a sexual connotation. It can thus be used to tell someone off, seen in example (115). If you prefer a more direct approach, example (114) has you covered, with a terse but effective statement of disassociation.

(113)   Uy, lekha.

Uy,   lekha.
Hey, slave

Hey, slave.
Hey, you rat bastard.

(114)   Uy, caoiras song cameca.

Uy,   caoir -as   song   ca-   meca.
Hey, we   -NOM. aren't DUAL- friend.

Hey, we are not friends.
Look, we are not friends.

(115)   Dat cü dafek eogalhas ech ğhinafem.

Dat   cü   da -fe   -k   eog -alhas ech ğhina -fe
What that go -2P.Sg.Pres.Impfv -Def. me -ELA. and grab -2P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.
-m.
-Ind.

What that you leave me and grab (something).
How about you f*ck off.

(116)   Dasca tavas ceaimas so lekha?

Dasca tava   -as   ceaim -as   so lekha -Ø   ?
Is   mother -NOM. your   -NOM. is slave -ACC. ?

Is it the case that your parent is a slave?
Is your dad an asshole?

Part V

Appendices

Chapter 11

Example Text: Pear Story

11.1   Pear Story Sentences

(117)   Pavvavvom ye alefyeninas awnavek lhofogun.

Pavva -vvom   ye   a-   lefyenin -as   awna -ve   -k
Start -1P.Pl.Pres.Impfv here Sg.- worker   -NOM. pick -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. -Def
lho- fogun -Ø
Pl.- fruit. -ACC.

We start here a worker picks fruits.
We start with a worker picking fruits.

(118)   Rednavek lhofogun

Redna -vek   lho- fogun -Ø
Gather -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. Pl.- fruit   -ACC.

He gathers fruits
He gathers fruits

(119)   ech bolnavek napolağhak doradak.

ech bolna -vek   na-   polağh ceim   dor -adak.
and fill   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. PAUC.- basket their.Sg. rest -TERM.

and fills his baskets rest-until.
and fills his baskets through the first half of the day.

(120)   Rrameras klonavek eivakhu afokham

Rra- mer   -as   klona -vek   eiv -akhu a-   fokham -Ø
Sg.- person -NOM. conduct -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def him -ADE. Sg.- animal -ACC.

A person conducts him-by an animal
A person leads an animal past him

(121)   ech toznavek lhofogun lefyeninak.

ech tozna -vek   lho- fogun lefyenin -ak.
and pull   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def Pl.- fruit. farmer   -GEN.

and pulls-it away from fruits farmer's.

and pulls it away from the farmer's pears.

(122)   Rralefniplacunas ğeznavek lhocalim.

Rra- lefniplacun -as   ğezna -vek   lho- cal   -im
Sg.- screecher   -NOM. arrive -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv. Pl.- wheel -INST.

A screecher arrives wheels-with.

A mischievous child arrives on a bike.

(123)   Ğhinavem afogun apolağhalhas,

Ğhina -vem   a- fogun -Ø   a- polağh -alhas,
Grab   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Ind. Sg.- fruit -ACC. Sg.- basket -ELA,

Grabs fruit basket-from.

He takes a pear from the basket,

(124)   ac lhinavek alefyenin bo

ac   lhina -vek   a- lefyenin -Ø   bo   -Ø
but see   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. Sg.- worker   -ACC. busy -ACC.

but sees worker busy

but sees the worker is busy

(125)   ech ğhimğek cü tastonavek ğhina polağh.

ech ğhim -ğek   cü   tastona -vek   ğhina polağh
and know -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def that power   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. take   basket
-Ø.
-ACC.

and knows that has.power.to take basket.

and knows he can steal an entire basket.

(126)   Polağh retudorimğek lhocalağhat ceim.

Polağh -Ø   retudorim   -ğek   lho- cal   -ağhat ceim.
Basket -ACC. put-unsteady -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. Pl.- wheel -ALL. their.Sg.

Basket he put-unsteady his wheels-on

He puts the basket on his bike

(127)   ech calonavem kolzut.

ech calona -vem   kolz -ut.
and roll   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Ind path -ILL.

and rolls path-into..

and rides away.

(128)   Lhinavek aimer cü calonavem eivakhu.

Lhina -vek   a-   imer -Ø   cü   calona -vem
See   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def Sg.- child -ACC. that roll   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Ind
eiv   -akhu.
him -ADE.

he sees child that rolls him-near.

he sees a child riding towards him.

(129)   Rralefniplacunas so paudorinavem.

Rra- lefniplacun -as   so bo   paudorina -vem.
Sg.- screecher   -NOM. is full and   drop   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Ind.

Screecher is busy and drops.

He is distracted and he falls.

(130)   Na naimeras lhinavok dasa nong ceim.

Na   na-   imer -as   lhina -vok   dasa   -Ø   nong ceim.
Three Pauc.- child -NOM see   -3P.Pl.Pres.Impfv.Def. clothing -ACC. torn his.

Three children see clothing torn his.

Three children see his torn clothes.

(131)   Rednavok lhofogun ech udorimğok polağhut.

Redna -vok   lho- fogun -Ø   ech udorim
Gather -3P.Pl.Pres.Impfv.Def. Pl.- fruit   -ACC. and put
-ğok   polağh -ut.
-3P.Pl.Pres.Impfv.Def. basket -ILL.

Gather fruits and put basket -in.

They gather his pears and put them in the basket.

(132)   Biras kongla palnavek pipa

Bir   -as   kongla palna -vek   pipa -Ø
String -NOM. broken forget -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. hat   -ACC

String broken forgets hat.

The dumb/lazy kid forgets his hat

(133)   ech betalyavek rra aimer.

ech betalya -vek   rra a-   imer.
and return   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. one Sg.- child.

and return one child.

and one child gives it back.

(134)   Rraimeras etenavek ech alyavek lhoivağhat lhod nafogun.

Rra- imer -as   etena -vek   ech alya -vek
Sg.- child -NOM. thank -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. and give -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def.
lhoiv -ağhat lhod na-   fogun.
them -ALL. some PAUC.- fruit.

Child thanks them and gives to them some fruit.

The child thanks them and gives them some fruit.

(135)   Lhoimeras kolznavok kolzut.

Lho- imer -as   kolzna -vok   kolz -ut.
Pl.-   child -NOM. walk   -3P.Pl.Pres.Impfv.Def. path -ILL.

Children walk path-into.

The children walk away.

(136)   Rrabukhakhu bwaba, alefyeninas lhinavek.

Rra- bukh -akhu bwaba, a-   lefyenin -as   lhina -vek
Sg.- piece -ADE. same, Sg.- worker   -NOM. see   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def.

At the same piece, the worker sees

Meanwhile, the worker notices

(137)   cü tarnavek apolağh.

    cü   tarna -vek   a-   polağh -Ø.
    that lack   -3P.Sg.Pres.Impfv.Def. Sg.- basket -ACC.

    that misses basket.

    that he is missing a basket.

(138)   Nafogunalh naimeras ceivakhu

    Na-   fogun -alh   na-   imer -as   ceiv -akhu
    Pauc.- fruits -COM. Pauc.- child -NOM. him -ADE

    Fruits-with children walk him-by

    The children walk by him with the fruits

(139)   ech eipiras so ňecda.

    ech eipir -as   so ňecda.
    and he   -NOM. is confused.

    and he is confused.

    and he is confused.

11.2   Notes

There are two metaphors that are used in the story that are not directly relatable to English. The first involves the insulting of the boy who steals the pears. Cimmerian society has two main properties that come from its past of enslavement. The first is that of collectivism, while the second is a value placed on labor. Both of these mean a Cimmerian would frown deeply on stealing a basket of fruit from a worker. Additionally, they value power and control as a means of security. This makes it's way into the language in a couple of ways. The first way is that transitive verbs all have derivable forms to mean performing the verb unsteadily, accidentally, and poorly.

Chapter 12

Verb Inflection Tables

| | | Perfective | | | | Imperfective | | | | | |
| | | Definite Object | | Indefinite Object | | Definite Object | | | Indefinite Object | | |
		Past	Future	Past	Future	Past	Present	Future	Past	Present	Future
Singular	1P	-vvilak	-vvildat	-vvilam	-vvildan	-vvecak	-vvek	-vvedat	-vvecam	-vvem	-vvedan
	2P	-filak	-fildat	-filam	-fildan	-fecak	-fek	-fedat	-fecam	-fem	-fedan
	3P	-vilak	-vildat	-vilam	-vildan	-vecak	-vek	-vedat	-vecam	-vem	-vedan
Dual	1P	-vvalak	-vvaldat	-vvalam	-vvaldan	-vvacak	-vvak	-vvadat	-vvacam	-vvam	-vvadan
	2P	-falak	-faldat	-falam	-faldan	-facak	-fak	-fadat	-facam	-fam	-fadan
Plural	1P	-vvolak	-vvoldat	-vvolam	-vvoldan	-vvocak	-vvok	-vvodat	-vvocam	-vvom	-vvodan
	2P	-folak	-foldat	-folam	-foldan	-focak	-fok	-fodat	-focam	-fom	-fodan
	3P	-volak	-voldat	-volam	-voldan	-vocak	-vok	-vodat	-vocam	-vom	-vodan

Figure 12.1: Type I Verb Inflections

		Perfective				Imperfective			
		Definite Object		Indefinite Object		Definite Object		Indefinite Object	
		Past	Future	Past	Future	Present	Future	Present	Future
Singular	1P	-Vǧilak	-Vǧildat	-Vilam	-Vǧildan	-Vǧek	-Vǧedat	-Vǧem	-Vǧedan
	2P	-Ucilak	-Ucildat	-Uilam	-Ucildan	-Ucek	-Ucedat	-Ucem	-Ucedan
	3P	-Nǧilak	-Nǧildat	-Nǧilam	-Nǧildan	-Nǧek	-Nǧedat	-Nǧem	-Nǧedan
Dual	1P	-Vǧalak	-Vǧaldat	-Vǧalam	-Vǧaldan	-Vǧak	-Vǧadat	-Vam	-Vǧadan
	2P	-Ucalak	-Ucaldat	-Ucalam	-Ucaldan	-Ucak	-Ucadat	-Uam	-Ucadan
Plural	1P	-Vǧolak	-Vǧoldat	-Vǧolam	-Vǧoldan	-Vǧok	-Vǧodat	-Vom	-Vǧodan
	2P	-Ucolak	-Ucoldat	-Ucolam	-Ucoldan	-Ucok	-Ucodat	-Uom	-Ucodan
	3P	-Nǧolak	-Nǧoldat	-Nǧolam	-Nǧoldan	-Nǧok	-Nǧodat	-Nom	-Nǧodan

Figure 12.2: Type II Verb Inflections

Chapter 13

Lexicon

A – a

ac   *conj.* but. *Category:* **Grammar**.

adak   *suff.* terminative ending marker. *Etym:* end (lzan) + at (akh). *Category:* **Grammar**.

ağhat   *suff.* marks allative case. *Etym:* outside (tağh) + move (ata). *Category:* **Grammar**.

ak   *suff.* marks genitive case. *Etym:* akh (at). *Category:* **Grammar**.

akh   *suff.* ergative case marker. *Etym:* akh (at). *Category:* **Grammar**.

akhu   *suff.* marks adessive case. *Etym:* akh (at) + khu (place). *Category:* **Grammar**.

alya   *v.* give. *Category:* **Possession**.

alh   *suff.* marks comitative case. *Etym:* together (dalh). *Category:* **Grammar**.

alhas   *suff.* marks elative case. *Etym:* move (ata) + from (las). *Category:* **Grammar**.

as   *suff.* **1** • marks nominative case.
               2 • marks ablative case. *Etym:* from (las). *Category:* **Grammar**.

ata   *v.* move. *Category:* **Movement**.

avvas   *suff.* initiative case marker. *Etym:* start (pavva) + from (las). *Category:* **Grammar**.

awna   *v.* pick (fruit). *Category:* **Work**.

B – b

bas   *adj.* last. *Category:* **Time**.

basna   *n.* ten. *Etym:* bas (last) + na (finger). *Category:* **Num**.

betalya   *v.* return, give back. *Etym:* bet (re-) + alya (give). *Category:* **Movement**.

bir   *n.* string (for an instrument). *Category:* **Music**.

bo   **1.** • *adj.* full. *Category:* **Containers**.
               2 • *adj.* busy. *Category:* **Events**.

bolna   *v.* fill. *Etym:* bo (full) + lona (Caus. Suff). *Category:* **Containers**.

bukh   **1.** • *n.* piece. *Category:* **Time**.
               2. • *n.* part. *Category:* **Shape**.

buna   **1.** • *n.* digit. *Lit:* finger part. *Category:* **Num**.
               2. • *n.* knuckle (on palm side). *Category:* **Body**.

bwaba   *adj.* same. *Category:* **Mind**.

C – c

ca   **1** • *n.* two. *Category:* **Num**.
               2 • *pref.* marks dual nouns. *Category:* **Grammar**.

cad   *pron.* 2P dual object pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

caeim   *pron.* 2P dual possessive pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

caeir   *pron.* 2P. dual subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

cal   *n.* wheel. *Category:* **Tools**.

calona   *v.* roll. *Category:* **Movement**.

cana   *n.* six. *Etym:* ca (two) + na (finger). *Category:* **Num**.

caog   *pron.* 1P dual object pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

caoim   *pron.* 1P dual possessive pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

caoir   *pron.* 1P. dual subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

ceaim   *pron.* 2P singular possessive pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

ceim   *pron.* 3P singular possessive pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

ceoim *pron.* 1P singular possessive pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

ci **1** • *adj.* all. *Category:* **Num**.

2 • *pref.* denotes collectivity on nouns. *Category:* **Grammar**.

cü *det.* that. *Category:* **Grammar**.

chil *n.* day. **Chilas so basğe.** The day is over. *Category:* **Time**.

D – d

da *v.* go. *Category:* **Movement**.

dakolh *pron.* how. *Etym:* dat (what) + kolz (way; means). *Category:* **Grammar**.

dakh *pron.* where. *Etym:* dat (what) + khu (place). *Category:* **Grammar**.

dalh *adj.* together. *Category:* **Society**.

dalhona *v.* bind. *Etym:* dalh (together) + ona (verbal suff.). *Category:* **Physical Actions**.

dam *v.* wonder. *Category:* **Mind**.

dana *v.* ask. *Category:* **Speech**.

daňes *pron.* why. *Etym:* dat (what) + eňes (reason). *Category:* **Grammar**.

dasa *n.* clothing, clothes. *Category:* **Clothing**.

dat *pron.* what. *Etym:* OC dat. *Category:* **Grammar**.

davven *pron.* when. *Etym:* dat (what) + fen (time). *Category:* **Grammar**.

davvolh *pron.* why (what purpose). *Etym:* dat (what) + folhin (purpose). *Category:* **Grammar**.

dek **1.** • *n.* thing. *Category:* **Shape**.

2 • *n.* count. *Category:* **Num**.

doc *n.* goat. *Category:* **Animals**.

dor *n.* **1** • rest. *Category:* **Body**.

2 • second half of the day. *Category:* **Time**.

dorim *v.* rest. *Etym:* verbalization of dor (rest). *Category:* **Movement**, **Body**.

dül *n.* tooth. *Category:* **Body**.

E – e

ead *pron.* 2P singular object pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

eair *pron.* 2P. singular subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

ech *conj.* and. *Category:* **Grammar**.

eim *declar.* yes.

eipir *pron.* 3P. Singular subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

eiv *pron.* 3P singular object pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

eňata *n.* movement. *Etym:* eň + ata (move). *Category:* **Movement**.

eňes *n.* reason. *Etym:* eň (process of doing) + resam (think). *Category:* **Mind**.

eňina *n.* sight. *Etym:* eň (process) + lhina (to see). *Category:* **Sensation**.

eog *pron.* me. *Category:* **Grammar**.

eoir *pron.* 1P. singular subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

etena *v.* thank. *Category:* **Society**.

etik *n.* festival. *Category:* **Society**.

F – f

fen   *n.* time. *Category:* **Time**.

fendor *n.* night. *Etym:* fen (time) + dor (rest). *Category:* **Time**.

fenyen *n.* day. *Etym:* fen (time) + yen (work). *Category:* **Time**.

fodan   *n.* question. *Etym:* fo + dana. *Category:* **Speech**.

fogun   *n.* fruit. *Etym:* fo + gun (produce/bear). *Category:* **Food**.

fokham *n.* beast, animal. *Lit:* breathing thing. *Etym:* fo (product of) + kham (breathe). *Category:* **Animals**.

folhin *n.* goal, purpose. *Etym:* fo (product of) + lhina (to see). *Category:* **Mind**.

foma   *n.* **1** • word.

2 • name. *Etym:* fo (product of) + mam (speak). *Category:* **Speech**.

fosam   *n.* knowledge. *Etym:* fo (product of) + sam (know). *Category:* **Knowledge**.

fwata   *n.* distance. *Etym:* fo (product of) + ata (move). *Category:* **Movement**.

G – g

guna   *v.* bear, produce. *Category:* **Food**.

GH – gh

ghlom   *v.* dwell. *Category:* **Society**.

ghol   *n.* **1** • twelve. *Category:* **Num**.

2 • hand. *Category:* **Body**.

Ğ – ğ

ğe   *v.* do. *Category:* **Events**.

ğezna   *v.* arrive. *Category:* **Movement**.

ĞH – ğh

ğhi   *v.* have. *Etym:* oc. ğhin (capture). *Category:* **Possession**.

ğhim   *v.* **1** • hold, grasp. *Category:* **Possession**.

2 • understand. *Category:* **Mind**.

ğhina   *v.* grab, seize, take. *Etym:* oc. ğhin (capture). *Category:* **Possession**.

I – i

im   *suff.* instrumental case marker. *Etym:* hold (ğhim). *Category:* **Grammar**.

imer   *n.* child. *Category:* **Kinship**.

ip   *adj.* small. *Etym:* OC ip (small). *Category:* **Dimension**.

K – k

ka   *n.* seven. *Category:* **Num**.

kam   *v.* ache. *Category:* **Physical Actions**.

klom   *v.* **1** • rule, govern. *Lit:* conduct.
            Category: **Government**.
            2 • conduct, direct. *Category:* **Music**.

klona   *v.* lead. *Lit:* conduct. *Category:* **Government**.

kolz   **1.** • *n.* path. *Category:* **Movement**.
            2. • *n.* way, means. *Category:* **Movement**.

kolzna *v.* walk. *Etym:* path (kolz) + go (da).
            Category: **Movement**.

kongla *adj.* broken. *Category:* **Physical Actions**.

KH – kh

kham   *v.* breathe. *Etym:* Imitative. *Category:* **Body**.

khana   *v.* blow. *Etym:* Imitative. *Category:* **Body**.

khu   *n.* **1** • place.
            2 • location. *Category:* **Locatives**.

L – l

la   *n.* five. *Category:* **Num**.

lefniplacun   *n.* deviant, rascal. *Lit:* screecher.
            Category: **Society**.

lefsam *n.* student. *Etym:* lef (one who does...) + sam
            (know). **Rrangöfas onafek rralefsam.** The dog
            bites the student. *Category:* **Knowledge**.

lefyenin   *n.* laborer, worker. *Etym:* lef (N.Pref) + yen
            (work) + ina (V.Suff). *Category:* **Work**.

leg   *n.* house. *Etym:* OC alg 'cover'.
            Category: **Buildings**.

lekha   *n.* slave. *Etym:* lef + kam (ache).
            Category: **Society**.

lekham *v.* to be trapped. *Etym:* lekha (slave).
            Category: **Society**.

lekhana   *v.* to be made to work; to have to do something
            unwanted. *Etym:* lef + kam (ache).
            Category: **Work**.

lona   *v.* make. *Etym:* OC. lon (do). *Category:* **Work**.

LH – lh

lhina   *v.* see. *Category:* **Sensation**.

lhoad   *pron.* 2P plural object pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhoaim *pron.* 2P plural possessive pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhoair *pron.* 2P. plural subject pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhod   *adj.* some. *Category:* **Num**.

lhoiv   *pron.* 3P plural object pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhoivim   *pron.* 3P plural possessive pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhoivir   *pron.* 3P. plural subject pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhög   *pron.* 1P plural object pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhöm   *pron.* 1P plural possessive pronoun.
            Category: **Grammar**.

lhör   *pron.* 1P. plural subject pronoun. *Category:* **Grammar**.

LZ – lz

lzam   *v.* end, terminate. *Category:* **Events**.

lzana   *v.* kill. *Category:* **Physical Actions**.

M – m

mad   *n.* foot. *Category:* **Body**.

mam   *v.* speak. *Etym:* probably imitative. *Category:* **Speech**.

mana   *v.* tell. *Etym:* probably imitative. *Category:* **Speech**.

meca   *n.* friend. *Etym:* mer (person) + ca (two). *Category:* **Love**.

medalhoir   *n.* friend, loved one. *Etym:* mer + dalhona + eoir. *Lit:* One who binds me. *Category:* **Love**.

mer   *n.* person. **ňel cimerak** cimmerian. *Category:* **Body**.

merdasa   *n.* tailor. *Etym:* mer (one who works) + dasa (clothing). *Category:* **Clothing**.

merleg   *n.* builder. *Etym:* mer (one who) + leg (house).

merubuf   *n.* chef. *Etym:* mer (one who works) + übuf (food). *Category:* **Food**.

N – n

na   **1 •** *n.* three. *Category:* **Num**.
2 • *n.* finger. *Category:* **Body**.
3 • *pref.* paucal noun marker. *Category:* **Grammar**.

nana   *n.* nine. *Etym:* na (three) + na (finger). *Category:* **Num**.

niplacuna   *v.* screech, sound (harsh). *Category:* **Sensation**.

nong   *adj.* torn. *Category:* **Clothing**.

Ň – ň

ňecda   *adj.* confused. *Category:* **Emotions**.

ňel   **1. •** *n.* tongue. **ňel cimerak** cimmerian. *Category:* **Body**.
2. • *n.* language. *Category:* **Speech**.

NG – ng

ngöf   *n.* dog. **Rrangöfas onafek rralefsam.** The dog bites the student. *Category:* **Animals**.

O – o

ona   *v.* bite. **Rrangöfas onafek rralefsam.** The dog bites the student. *Category:* **Body**.

ong   *declar.* no. *Category:* **Grammar**.

P – p

pa   *n.* head. *Category:* **Body**.

palna   *v.* forget. *Category:* **Mind**.

pata   *v.* slip. *Etym:* pa (do accidentally) + ata (move). *Category:* **Movement**.

paudorina   *v.* drop, fall, spill. *Etym:* pa (accident) + place. *Category:* **Possession**, **Movement**.

pavva   *v.* start, begin. *Category:* **Movement**, **Events**.

pipa   *n.* hat. *Etym:* ip (small) + pa (head). *Category:* **Clothing**.

plac   *n.* sound. *Category:* **Sensation**.

placuna   *v.* sound. *Etym:* plac (sound) + una (cause). *Category:* **Sensation**.

polağh   *n.* basket. *Category:* **Containers**.

R – r

redna   *v.* gather. *Category:* **Containers**.

resam   *v.* think. *Etym:* ret (do clumsily/unsteadily) + sam (know). *Category:* **Mind**.

retudorim   *v.* place (unsteadily). *Etym:* ret (clumsily) + udorim (put). *Category:* **Possession**.

rra   **1 •** *n.* one. *Category:* **Num**.

     2 • *pref.* marks singular nouns. *Category:* **Grammar**.

S – s

sa   *n.* eight. *Category:* **Num**.

sam   *v.* know. *Category:* **Knowledge**.

so   *v.* be. *Category:* **Existence**.

som   *v.* exist. *Category:* **Existence**.

song   *v.* to not be. *Etym:* so (be) + ong (no). *Category:* **Existence**.

stodalh   *adj.* unified. *Etym:* superlative of dalh (together). *Category:* **Love**.

stom   *adj.* big. *Etym:* OC stonda (strong). *Category:* **Dimension**.

ston   *n.* power. *Etym:* stonda (strong). *Category:* **Government**.

stowa   *adj.* next. *Etym:* sto (superlative) + wagh (near). *Category:* **Time**.

T – t

tacha   *n.* parent, mother, father. *Etym:* from tachana (love). *Category:* **Kinship**.

tachci   *n.* everything. *Etym:* tach (property) + ci (all). *Category:* **Dimension**.

tachda   *n.* togetherness. *Etym:* tach (property of) + dalh (together). *Category:* **Love**.

tachdaum   *v.* keep. *Etym:* tachda (togetherness) + um (cause). *Category:* **Society**.

tachdauna *v.* unite. *Lit:* cause togetherness. *Category:* **Society**.

tachnong *n.* disease. *Etym:* tach (property) + nong (torn). *Category:* **Body**.

tachwa *n.* nearness. *Etym:* tach (property of) + wagh (near). *Category:* **Dimension**.

taǧh *n.* outside. *Category:* **Locatives**.

tarna *v.* lack. *Category:* **Possession**.

tastona *v.* have power to, be able to. *Category:* **Grammar**.

tava *n.* mom, dad. *Etym:* from tacha (mother/father). *Category:* **Kinship**.

tozna *v.* pull. *Etym:* tos (ancient plow animal). *Category:* **Movement**.

U – u

udorim *v.* put. *Etym:* causative of dorim (rest). *Category:* **Possession**.

ugh *suff.* inessive case marker. *Etym:* inside (yulha) + dwell (ghlom). *Category:* **Grammar**.

ut *suff.* illative case marker. *Etym:* inside (yulha) + move (ata). *Category:* **Grammar**.

Ü – ü

übuf *n.* food. *Category:* **Food**.

V – v

va *n.* four. *Category:* **Num**.

vir 1 • *n.* eleven. *Category:* **Num**.

2 • *adj.* almost. *Category:* **Dimension**.

VV – vv

va *n.* four. *Category:* **Num**.

vir 1 • *n.* eleven. *Category:* **Num**.

2 • *adj.* almost. *Category:* **Dimension**.

W – w

wagh *adj.* near. *Etym:* wa (like) + ghol (hand). *Lit:* 'hand-like'. *Category:* **Dimension**.

wal *adj.* good. *Etym:* oc. uala (good). *Category:* **Valuation**.

wata *v.* push. *Etym:* u (cause) + ata (move). *Category:* **Movement**.

we *adv.* there. *Category:* **Grammar**.

Y – y

ye   *adv.* here. *Category:* **Grammar**.

yen   *n.* **1** • work. *Category:* **Work**.

              2 • first half of the day. *Category:* **Time**.

yenina   *v.* work. *Etym:* yen (work) + ina (Verb Suff).
              Category: **Work**.

yulha   *adv.* inside. *Category:* **Locatives**.