

ʔaʔa-FaM

A Reference Grammar of the Narish Language

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Foreword

ʔaʔa-FAM is a constructed language spoken on the fictitious Nareland island.

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Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Phonology

1.1 Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Fortis	$p^h \sim \widehat{p\phi}$	$t^h \sim \widehat{ts}$	$c \sim \widehat{c\zeta}$	$k \sim \widehat{kx}$	$q \sim \widehat{q\chi}$	$ʔ$
Lenis	$p \sim b$	$t \sim d$				
Fricative	f	s	$\zeta \sim x \sim \chi \sim \text{h} \sim \text{h}$			
Approximant		l	j	w		
Nasal	m	n				
Rhotic		$r \sim \text{ɹ} \sim \text{ɻ}$				

Table 1.1: Phonemic Consonant Inventory

1.2 Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	$i \text{ (i:)}$		$u \text{ (u:)}$
Mid		ə	
Open		$a \text{ (a:)}$	

Table 1.2: Phonemic Vowel Inventory

1.3 Phonotactics & Allophony

Syllables always contain a vowel nucleus, with rarely more than two onset consonants and two coda consonants. Sonority hierarchy plays a big role in the structure of syllables and their realization.

1.3.1 Sonority Hierarchy

1.3.2 High vowel lowering

The high vowels /i u/ are lowered to [e o] before /j w/ respectively.

$i(:) \rightarrow e(:) / _j$
 $u(:) \rightarrow o(:) / _w$

1.3.3 Epenthetic schwa

The epenthetic schwa appears within consonant sequences that, without adjacent vowels, violate syllable structure and may not be realized. It occurs in the earliest non-initial position possible that provides legal

consonant sequences. This schwa is never stressed. For example, the word *NurRKi* is phonemically /'nurrk^hi/, but *ʔaʔa-FaM* does not allow duplicate continuant phonemes, leaving the second /r/ out of the first syllable. The following syllable would not be able to accommodate it either, as it would violate the sonority rules by placing a less sonorous phoneme between two more sonorous ones. Of the two positions for the epenthetic schwa within this sequence, [ˈnurək^hi] and [ˈnurrək^hi], only the former solution accommodates both restrictions and yields a legal realization.

<i>Example</i>	<i>Phonemic transcription</i>	<i>Phonetic Realization</i>
NurRKi	/ˈnurrk ^h i/	[ˈnurək ^h i]
mBiT	/ˈmpit ^h /	[məˈbit ^h]
inNiM	/inˈnim/	[inəˈnim]
saFR	/ˈsafr/	[ˈsafər]

Word-onset sequences may never be disambiguated by prefixing an epenthetic schwa to the word. Like in medial and coda sequences, the epenthetic schwa must occur interconsonantly, but not across word boundaries. In the sequence $|\dots C_a \# C_x C_y V \dots|$, where C_a is a consonant in the preceding word and $C_x C_y$ is an illegal sequence, the epenthetic schwa may not attempt to separate C_a and C_x in any way, and must instead separate C_x and C_y . Word boundaries are inherently segmenting and preclude other segmenting elements like the epenthetic schwa. However, compound words are considered to be one phonological word, and in lacking a word boundary must make use of the epenthetic schwa.

1.4 Prosody

Stress, in the form of elevated pitch and volume, is placed on the first non-schwa vowel of the word, after the first root radical, on a long vowel immediately preceding the first radical, or on certain morphemes that carry stress.

nemiwi	[nəˈmiwi]	first non-schwa vowel of word
parse	[ˈparsə]	first non-schwa vowel of word
iFaam	[iˈfa:m]	vowel after first radical
Fanas	[ˈfanas]	vowel after first radical
aaNiW	[ˈa:niw]	long vowel preceding radical
iLaasak	[iˌlaˈsak]	presence of stress-carrying morpheme (imperative affix -ak)

1.5 Morphophonemics

1.6 Orthography

ʔaʔa-FaM has two recognized orthographic conventions, both based on the Latin alphabet. Both conventions use marked letterforms to indicate which part of a word are part of the underlying root and which are grammatical markers. The precise manner in which they're marked is the major point of difference between the two orthographic styles.

By and large, both orthographic conventions attempt to use the most intuitive representation of a given phoneme. There are very few differences between the conventions. Fortis and lenis stops are written using the typical voiceless and voiced symbols, respectively, in both systems. The labial fricative is written as ⟨f⟩ and the dorsal fricative as ⟨h⟩. The rhotic is, of course, written as ⟨r⟩. The palatal approximant is written as ⟨j⟩, except when adjacent to an ⟨i⟩ within the same word, in which case it is written as ⟨y⟩. The other phonemes are written with their usual IPA characters in both conventions, except for /ʔ/, which is dealt with differently depending on which convention one is using.

1.6.1 Formal writing style

The formal writing conventions make use of small-caps letterforms to highlight roots. In addition, it uses the glottal stop character to indicate the glottal stop phoneme, using the capital glottal stop character ⟨ʔ⟩ when

the glottal stop is part of a root radical (for instance, in the word *ʔaʔa*) and the lowercase glottal stop character ⟨ʔ⟩ otherwise (such as in the suffix *-(e)ʔ*).

1.6.2 Informal writing style

The informal writing conventions, also known as “texting script”, is the orthography used in the majority of day-to-day communication. Rather than using small-caps letterforms, it uses true capital letters for roots. It also uses ⟨ʔ⟩ for the glottal stop, with no difference between capital and lowercase. While these differences could be considered less aesthetically pleasing, they result in an ASCII-compatible script, which makes this writing style far easier to use in most messaging apps and computer interfaces. Texting-style *ʔaʔa-FaM* also allows for several shorthand abbreviations that tend not to be used in more formal style.

Chapter 2

Morphology

2.1 Underlying roots

The majority of lexical items are produced by applying morphological operation belonging to their respective morphological categories to abstract roots. These roots take the form of two *radicals*, where each radical constitutes a non-zero number of consonants.

There are several fossilized derivations within the roots whose meanings have been lost, and as such form discrete roots altogether. Compare L-S ‘*travel by foot*’ and PL-S ‘*travel, habitation*’, or N-W ‘*death, murder*’ and N-WK ‘*sacrifice, martyrdom*’.

2.2 Derivational morphology

ʔaʔa-FaM allows for words to be altered syntactically and semantically using a rich set of morphological operations, divided into two categories based on their concatenation.

2.2.1 Primary derivation

Primary derivation refers to the non-concatenative morphology of stems. These operations are for the most part not productive, and not all roots have a corresponding stem with each of these patterns. They may not stack, i.e. a stem may only be inflected by one pattern at a time.

2.2.2 Secondary derivation

Secondary derivation refers to the exclusively suffixing operations that may be applied to stems in addition to primary derivation. Unlike primary derivation, these suffixes may be stacked freely.

2.2.2.1 -uru - ‘to be’

Rather than using a verbal copula, nominal and adjectival phrases are derived into verbs with the meaning ‘to be X’ or ‘to have characteristic X’ with the *-uru* affix.

- (1) ha KNUT inFiSuru.
Knut is a baby.

Adjectives and determiners may still modify a noun that has been turned modified into part of the verb, resulting in these words serving a semi-adverbial function in these cases.

- (2) ha KNUT li BaCa inFiSuruli?
ha KNUT li BaCa inFiS-uru -li
REF.M Knut which small baby-COP-INT
‘Which little baby is Knut?’

Most ʔaʔa-FaM speakers reduce *-auru* and *-iuru* to *-aaru* and *-iiru*, respectively. In western dialects, however, they are instead most often pronounced as *-ore* [orə] and *-üre* [ürə]. Western dialects also reduce *-uru* to *-ure* [urə] as well.

<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
1. $\Theta a \Theta$	Abstract noun	JaB good fortune (<i>cf. JaBa</i> ‘good, fortunate’)
2. $\Theta ii \Theta$	Transitive verb	Fiis to give birth to (<i>cf. Fanas</i> ‘person’)
3. $\Theta iya \Theta$	Unaccusative verb	KiyaL to be poured out (<i>cf. KarLi</i> ‘water’)
4. $i \Theta aa \Theta$	Unergative verb	iNaAM to eat (<i>cf. Niim</i> ‘to eat (smth.)’)
5. $\Theta_1 i \Theta_1 iya \Theta_2$	Causative of unaccusative	KiKiyaL to pour (smth.) out (<i>cf. KiyaL</i> ‘to flow out’)
6. $aa \Theta i \Theta$	Causative of unergative	aaNiM to feed (<i>cf. iNaAM</i> ‘to eat’)
7. $\Theta a \Theta a$	Attributive	saFRa hot (<i>cf. saFR</i> ‘heat’)
8. $u \Theta i \Theta i$	Experiential	uNiMi hungry (<i>cf. NaMa</i> ‘satisfying’)
9. $\Theta ana \Theta$	Person of X	KanaJ author (<i>cf. KiY</i> ‘to write (smth.)’)
10. $\Theta ur \Theta i$	Object	NurMi food (<i>cf. iNaAM</i> ‘to eat’)
11. $\Theta ar \Theta i$	Liquid noun	QarFi coffee (<i>cf. iQaaF</i> ‘to drink coffee’)
12. $i \Theta u \Theta a$	Place of X	iHuTa night (<i>cf. HaTa</i> ‘dark’)
13. $m \Theta i \Theta$	Tool/instrument	mRiQ weapon (<i>cf. RaQ</i> ‘pain’)
14. $in \Theta i \Theta$	Diminutive	inFiM word (<i>cf. FaM</i> ‘language’)
15. $\Theta u \Theta i$	Color/Visual Impression	KuWi green (<i>cf., KajuWa</i> ‘leaf’)
16. $\Theta uli \Theta$	Body part	Bulit head (<i>cf. iBaAT</i> ‘to understand’)
17. $\Theta u \Theta u$	Animal	CuMPu kangaroo (<i>cf. iCaAMP</i> ‘to jump’)
18. $\Theta asi \Theta$	Long, slender object	NasiRK icicle (<i>cf. NurKi</i> ‘snowball’)
19. $\Theta aju \Theta a$	Flat object or surface	DajuLa mirror (<i>cf. DiL</i> ‘to stare at’)
20. $\Theta idi \Theta$	Loose, granular mass	widiW sugar (<i>cf. WaWa</i> ‘sweet’)
21. $a \Theta i \Theta u$	Closed/natural container	aBiRDU bird’s nest (<i>cf. BURDu</i> ‘bird’)
22. $\Theta imi \Theta u$	Open/unnatural container	QimiFu coffee mug (<i>cf. aQiFu</i> ‘coffee pot’)
23. $\Theta_1 a \Theta_2 jala \Theta_2$	Upper-body clothing	saJeJaLa pajamas (<i>cf. iSaAJ</i> ‘to go to bed’)
24. $us \Theta a \Theta$	Lower-body clothing	usRaT skirt (<i>cf. RaTa</i> ‘whole, round’)
25. $\Theta u \Theta aw$	Direction	MuNTaw east/west/towards the mountains (<i>cf. iMuNTa</i>)
26. $\Theta uu \Theta$	People group, land of X people	NuURK Nords, Norse, Norway (<i>cf. NaRKA</i> ‘cold’)
27. $\Theta a \Theta ia$	Nationstate	FRaNCia France (<i>cf. FRuuNC</i> ‘Franks’)

Table 2.1: Primary derivation patterns

2.2.2.2 *-ila* - ‘there is’, ‘to have’2.2.2.3 *-ara* - wishes and greetings2.2.2.4 *-iri* - ‘to make’2.2.2.5 *-ana* - person2.2.2.6 *-ini* - diminutive2.2.2.7 *-ari* - ‘to become’, ‘to cause to be’2.2.2.8 *-inala* - ‘to make X-er, to increase’2.2.2.9 *-lat* - ‘measured in’, ‘comprising’

When describing a quantity of something, often one may desire to use a particular noun as a measure of another. While many languages (English included) turn the measured substance into an adpositional phrase modifying the measure word as the head, in ʔaʔa-FAM one turns the measure word into an adjective modifying the substance being measured using the suffix *-lat*. For instance, *KimiLu* ‘glass’ becomes *KimiLulat* ‘a glass of’ in *KimiLulat MaʔHi* ‘glass of milk’

This suffix is not used with numerals whose purpose is to convey cardinal numbers, however, which can be prepended onto noun phrases like determiners without being adjectivalized.

- (3) *pars bar aKiLulat KarLi Kiil.*

pars bar aKiLu -lat KarLi Kiil
 3.MED three bottle-MEAS water drink
 ‘He drank three bottles of water.’

Numerals modified by *-lat* convey “X at a time” or “in groups of X”.

- (4) *miwi naswi sarlat Fiimeʔ dak.*

miwi naswi sar -lat Fiimeʔ dak
 2.PL 1.EX one-MEAS want
 ‘We’d like to speak with you one at a time.’

- (5) *paslat iDaamak!*

pas -lat iDaamak
 two-MEAS gather:IMP
 ‘team up in pairs!’

2.2.2.10 *-aki* - ‘made/comprised of’

When one thing is constructed from/comprised of a particular material, one can indicate this by taking the noun of the material in question and turning it into an adjective using the suffix *-aki*—for instance, *RurKDi* ‘wood’ becomes *RurKDiaki* ‘wooden’.

- (6) *nas Majuwaaki iFuSairi*

nas Majuwa -aki iFuSa -iri
 1SG playing_card-made_of house-make
 ‘I’m building a house of cards.’

-aki is also used for things that come out of or are produced by a living thing. This contrasts with *wan*, which relates more to ownership or association. Thus, if Magnus purchases a chicken egg from the grocery store, the egg is *MAGNUS wan HuNuaki Fursi*. This is also used to describe who birthed a human person, and thus is the source of *-aki*’s use as a matronymic suffix—if Magnus’s mother is named Lisa, he is *LISAAKI MAGNUS*. Note that this does not extend to fatherhood, since a child does not come out of their father in the same way as their mother. An equivalent patronymic (less common in Narish culture) would thus have to use *wan*.

2.2.2.11 *-s(e)* - ‘the ... one’

Used to nominalize adjectives in contexts where the head is known or obvious.

- (7) A: mi li MasiH Niime? kajli? (*‘Which ice cream bar do you want to eat?’*)
 B: CaKLas nas kaj!
CaKLa -s nas kaj
 chocolate-NMZ 1SG want
‘I want the chocolate one!’

Unlike equivalent periphrastic constructions from other languages (such as English’s ‘the chocolate one’), this derivation can only be applied to bare adjectives, and thus cannot be applied to relative clauses or strings of adjectives.

2.2.3 Compounding

2.2.4 Gender

Certain lexical items may be inflected to convey the gender of its referent. On certain words, namely *-ara* greetings, gender marking is obligatory.

- un* Feminine gender
- aj* Masculine gender
- uj* Explicitly non-binary
- an* Gender-neutral, agender

2.3 Inflectional morphology

2.3.1 Verb finals

Verbs that are either not declarative, or not the head of the matrix clause, must be marked based on their purpose in the sentence. These verbs may appear in subordinate clauses, as converbs, serial verbs, or finite non-declarative head verbs.

- Ø* Declarative verb
- (e)?* Connective
- li* Interrogative
- ak* Imperative
- tu* Relative
- uc* Subordinate

Declarative verbs are unmarked, finite, and modally neutral.

Connective verbs may be either finite or non-finite. They work in conjunction with the head verb to describe concurrent or subsequent actions, or to modify the meaning of the verb clause with auxiliary verbs.

- (8) a. *naswi KajuLa tui Fiil -ami -? dak*
 1EX water_surface on_surface_of notice-REFL-CVB can
‘We could see ourselves in the water surface.’
- b. *nas bu NuWu RiIQ -e? LaW daw iCaan*
 1S that possum hit CON up towards climb
‘I’m climbing up to hit that possum.’

2.3.2 Evidential modality

?a?a-FaM has a four-way distinction within its evidentials that distinguishes direct witness with reportative, inferential, and internal/assumed speech. These affixes typically appear on the head verb, but may also be used on even non-finite verbs.

	Function	Example	Translation
Ø-	Direct Witness	iNaam	<i>‘they’re eating’</i>
ir-	Reportative	iriNaam	<i>‘they’re eating, they said’</i>
hwa-	Inferential	hwaiNaam	<i>‘they’re eating, judging by the smell’</i>
qaa-	Internal/Assumed	qaaiNaam	<i>‘they’re probably eating, it’s around dinner time’</i>

Table 2.2: Evidential modality affixes

- (9) FanaSaj irMaLaurutu iNaameʔ jaa.
FanaSaj ir- MaLaurutu iNaameʔ jaa
 man REP-ill:COP:REL eat:CON indeed
‘The man, who I was told was sick, was eating after all.’

In the above example, the evidential attaches to and scopes over only the relative clause *‘FanaSaj MaLaurutu’*, leaving the matrix clause unmodified.

2.3.2.1 ir- Reportative speech

Information that has been obtained through the retelling by a secondary party is marked with *ir-*. The speaker may not have been present to witness the event themselves, and are relying completely on hearsay.

- (10) bu YaT was barariʔ ir- Riit
 DEM.DIST shot DEM.PROX:NMZ three:become:CVB HSY-end
‘He’s done that trip three times.’ (speaker heard from someone else)

2.3.2.2 hwa- Inferential speech

If the speaker hasn’t observed an event themselves and is interpolating from current circumstances, they may use *hwa-* to mark this.

- (11) MuHu wa PLas fit hwa- NiiW
 cow DEM.PROX place at INFER-died
‘The cow was seemingly killed here.’ (speaker noticed signs of struggle)

2.3.2.3 qaa- Internal/Assumed speech

Verbs can also be marked for whether the speaker has no concrete evidence or report of the event, but may still assume that said event happened because of a gut instinct, tendencies, routines, or assumptions about the world.

- (12) inFis qaa- isaaʔ
 children INTER-sleep
‘The children are probably asleep by now.’ (uttered late at night)

2.4 Pronouns and determiners

	<i>Nonplural</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Speaker-only</i>	nas	naswi
<i>Addressee-only</i>	mi	miwi
<i>Inclusive</i>	nemi	nemiwi

Table 2.3: Discourse participant pronouns

	<i>Determiner</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>
<i>Proximal</i>	wa	wase
<i>Medial</i>	par	parse
<i>Distal</i>	bu	buse
<i>Interrogative</i>	li	lise
<i>Relative</i>	kun	kunse

Table 2.4: Determiners and demonstrative pronouns

Chapter 3

Syntax

3.1 Verb stacking

Verb phrases can contain several verbs, describing concurrent, subsequent, purposive, or consequential actions or states.

3.2 Auxiliary verbs

The auxiliary verbs are a set of semantically sparse verbs that convey aspectual and modal information. These verbs are either the head verb or a connective (dependent) verb, but always semantically scope over the entire VP.

3.2.1 *hwii* - negative

As the head verb, *hwii* scopes over the whole VP, negating all of its subordinate verbs. As a connective verb, it scopes leftward, negating any other connective verbs that precede it.

3.2.2 *usnak* - hortative

from WeSiiN → *usin* + *-ak* → *usnak*

encodes a sort of imperative function so doesn't really take *-ak* suffix

3.2.2.1 Exhortative

let's do X, c'mon

3.2.2.2 Subjunctive?

in subordinate clauses, smth like "would do X"?

3.2.2.3

3.3 Subordinate clauses

Full verb phrases may be nominalized and act as an argument of another predicate.

3.3.1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clauses that describes a referent's states or actions. They are internally headed, always verb-final, and the relative determiner *kun* is used to mark the head of the clause, i.e. the thing that is being described.

- (13) *Fanas iLaas-tu SaJauru*
person walk-REL sleepy:COP

'The person who walked home was sleepy.'

Clauses with a single argument do not require that the head is marked, as the argument is assumed to be the head by default. Still, the verb itself can be marked to describe the realization or performance of the action.

- (14) *inFiM kun imaaW-tu naswi Diil*
 children REL play -REL 1P.EX look
'We watched the playtime that the children were having'

In high-valency clauses, *kun* becomes more pertinent. The most agentive argument (subject) is considered to be the head of the phrase, but may still be marked for emphasis.

- (15) a. *(kun) Fanas iFuSa daw fit iLaastu nas Fiil*
 REL person house to in walk:REL 1S see
'I saw the person who walked into the house.'
- b. *Fanas kun iFuSa daw fit iLaastu nas Fiil*
 person REL house to in walk:REL 1S see
'I saw the house that the person walked into.'
- c. *Fanas iFuSa daw fit kun iLaastu nas Fiil*
 person house to in REL walk:REL 1S see
'I saw how the person walked into the house.'

An alternative to using a determiner is simply to topicalize a given constituent. Only noun phrases may be relativized through topicalization; the relative verb may not be periphrastically topicalized (i.e. left-dislocated), as this introduces major syntactical ambiguities.

Due to the syntactic constraints of certain secondary derivations, they cannot inflect relative NPs directly.

- (16) **CuSu iFaAMtu-uru*
CuSu iFaAMtu kuns -uru
 cat jump:REL REL.PN-COP
'it's a talking cat.'

3.4 Comparative constructions

from-comparative, marks standard (to which is compared)

- (17) a. *pUMu Fanas fun MaNTa-uru*
 rabbit person from big -COP
'The rabbit was bigger than a person.'
- b. *TaN nemi buse fun JaL -ila*
 TOP QUAL STD MRK
 time DU.IN DIST:PN from many_things-have
'We have more time than them.'

3.5 Animacy hierarchy

3.6 Causative constructions

?a?a-fAM has several different strategies when it comes to causative constructions, depending on the nature of the predicate in question. Some of these are morphological in nature, while others more periphrastic.

3.6.1 -ari for nominal and adjectival predicates

Simple nominal and adjectival predicates are turned into causatives using the translative suffix *-ari*. If the predicate in question would be expressed with *-uru* in its non-causative form, *-ari* is likely appropriate for the causative.

- (18) a. *QarFi SaFRa-uru*
 coffee hot -COP
'The coffee is hot.'
- b. *QarFi nas SaFRa-ari*
 coffee 1SG hot -TRANSL

- 0 Natural Forces
- 1 Pronouns (1 > 2 > 3)
- 2 Speakers of ?a?a-FaM
- 3 Non-speakers of ?a?a-FaM
- 4 Higher-order animals (mammals, octopus, intelligent creatures)
- 5 Body parts, tools, any inanimate object used for acting upon something
- 6 Lower-order animals (insects, mollusks, fish, worms, etc.)
- 7 Plants
- 8 Inanimate objects
- 9 Abstract concepts

Table 3.1: Animacy hierarchy in nominals

'I heated up the coffee.'

When used with only one argument, verbs ending in *-ari* are assumed to have a null subject and the argument serving as the unaccusative object. This results in *-ari* also serving as 'to become' (the reason for its being glossed as 'translative') as well as 'to cause to be'.

- (19) *QarFi SaFRa-ari*
 coffee hot TRANSL
'The coffee got hot.'

3.6.2 Valency-increasing verb patterns

Which pattern is used to form the causative of a predicate depends largely on the nature of the intransitive form of that root. There are two different potentially valency-increasing patterns that can be used for verbs: the $\Theta_{ii}\Theta$ and the $aa\Theta_i\Theta$. The exact effect of each of these valency-increasing operations depends on the individual root; their behavior can differ.

For verbs that would be agentive ambitransitives in English, such as 'to eat', generally the behavior is rather straightforward: the $\Theta_{ii}\Theta$ form turns the verb into a straightforward transitive, and the $aa\Theta_i\Theta$ form serves as a causative of the intransitive.

- (20) a. *nas iNaam*
 1SG eat\INTR
'I was eating.'
- b. *nas KurKi Niim*
 1SG cookie eat\TR
'I ate a cookie.'
- c. *nas inMiM aaNiM*
 1SG parent_child\DIM eat\CAUS
'I fed my daughter.'

It's worth noting that object of the transitive verb cannot be included as the object of the causative verb; the causative verb can still only have two arguments.

- (21) **nas inMiM KurKi aaNiM*
 1SG parent_child\DIM cookie eat\CAUS

To express this notion, a periphrastic causative would be required.

Other types of verbal paradigms make this causative relationship less obvious and use these roots in other ways. For instance, for some roots the intransitive form is unaccusative or passive in nature. In these cases, the transitive form behaves as a causative:

- (22) a. *nas wan ManaM iNaaw*
 1SG POSS parent_child death\INTR
'My mother died.'

- b. *nas Manam NiiW*
 1SG parent_child death\TR
'I killed my mother.'

For these roots, the aaΘiΘ form means the same thing as the ΘiiΘ form, but while the ΘiiΘ form implies a successfully completed action, the same implication is not present for the causative form.

- (23) *nas Manam aaNiW*
 1SG parent_child death\CAUS
'I tried to kill my mother' (and she may or may not have died).

For many of these roots, the intransitive is identical in meaning to a 'passive' use of the transitive with an omitted subject; whether there is any noticeable difference between these depends on the verb.

- (24) *nas wan Manam NiiW*
 1SG POSS parent_child death\TR
'My mother was killed.'

Unergative verbs

3.6.3 Periphrastic causatives

In addition to the morphological causatives above and their aforementioned limitations, ʔaʔa-FAM has a periphrastic causative that can scope over a wider variety of predicates. This periphrasis is expressed through a serial construction using the verb *wesiin* 'to effect, to cause' followed by the description of the caused predicate.

- (25) *nas wesiin , QarFi mi Kiil*
 1SG bring_about coffee 2SG drink
'I caused you to drink coffee.' (lit., 'I brought it about, you drank coffee.')

Insert stuff about causatives and directness here.

Chapter 4

Semantics and pragmatics

4.1 Numbers

Numerals in ʔaʔa-FaM serve several purposes.

4.1.1 Cardinal numbers

Cardinal numbers make use of bare numerals modifying nouns directly.

4.1.2 Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers

4.1.3 Distributive numbers

Distributive numbers express the quantity of concurrent relevant items, as the answer to "how many at a time?" or "how many per iteration?". They make use of the numerals as modified by *-lat*

4.2 Phatic expressions

Phatic expressions in ʔaʔa-FaM are all in some way related to the nouns they are derived from, suggesting an emphasis on acknowledging the addressee's current or upcoming actions. The addressee may respond with the same expression back, even if it does not apply to the original speaker in any way, or respond in kind with a more suitable expression.

The obligatory gender marking is a means of expressing your gender identity in an unintrusive manner.¹ One always uses the gender marker that approximates one's gender identity (or at least intended gender presentation at the time), even if responding to someone else's phatic expression with a different gender marker. In contexts where the gender of the speaker is unclear or intentionally left unspecified, *-an-* is used. More recently, *-uj-* has been innovated as an explicitly nonbinary variant, though its use has been pretty much exclusively limited to the LGBTQ+ community.

In informal speech, most speakers shorten *-unara* and *-ajara* to *-nar* and *-jar*, respectively. While the full forms are generally used in formal contexts, the shorter forms are more likely to occur when speaking more casually. There are no generally accepted shortened variants for *-anara*, which tends to not be used outside of formal contexts anyway, or *-ujara*, whose use is limited anyway.

In the Southernmost regions of Nareland, where contact with the Celts has always been strongest, most dialects have replaced *-ara* with the Scottish Gaelic-inspired *-maa* and *-faa* replacing *-jar* and *-nar*, respectively. In urban areas in the East, particularly the capital, Danish influence has led to many speakers using *kud X* (derived from Danish *god*) in colloquial speech. In both places, however, the full form is generally still used for formal speech. A speaker of ʔaʔa-FaM from any region is likely to use *Fasajara/Fasunara* to greet someone at a job interview. With family and friends, a speaker from Masintulwa is likely to use *kud Fas*, a speaker from SOUTHERNCITY is likely to use *Fasmaa/Fasfaa*, and speakers from most other parts of the country are likely to use *Fasjar/Fasnar*.

¹The real reason is that as Beth once ended a conversation with "sayonara", Knut noticed some coincidental similarities with the word *saj* 'sleep' and the affix *-un* to indicate feminine gender, with the *-ara* reanalyzed as a phatic/optative marker of sorts.

Examples of Common Phatic Expressions

FaSanara (from *FaS* ‘life’) is a catch-all greeting, suitable for any time of day. It’s generally only used in person.

saJanara (from *saJ* ‘sleep’) is similar in use to “goodbye” or “good night”. It is only used if the people in question intend to be separated for a period that includes a night of sleep before seeing each other again.

YaTanara (from *YaT* ‘travel not of one’s own power or volition’) is used to wish someone a pleasant trip where the person is not directly in control of their means of transportation (e.g. on public transport or as a passenger in a car). In contrast, if the person has direct control over their travel, e.g. by walking or driving a car, one would rather use **PLaSanara** (from *PLaS* ‘movement’) or **LaSanara** (from *LaS* ‘walking’).

4.3 Name determiners

In ʔaʔa-FaM, when a name is used referentially (that is, pointing out a particular entity named that), the name must be preceded by a naming particle—*ha* for male names and *fu* for female names (derived from former personal pronouns that have now been replaced by demonstratives in other contexts). More recently, *na* has been innovated as a gender-neutral alternative (this new *na* being unrelated to the former first-person determiner).

These determiners are only required when the name in question is serving a referential function, so they are not necessary when referring to the name itself as a concept (such as in ‘My name is ...’ constructions) or in direct address.

- (26) a. ha KARL-la fu JANNE iLaaF
 ‘Karl & Janne are in love.’
 b. pars KARL baj iMaaH
 ‘His name is Karl.’
 c. KARL, iWaaBak!
 ‘Karl, come back!’

4.4 Idiomatic expressions

CuMPu CuMPuuru = no shit, preaching to the choir

Part II

Dictionary

Roots and Derived Words

ʔ

ʔ—ʔ

ʔaʔ • n.

stupidity

iRuʔa fit ReTaSa ʔaʔila

‘In the legislature, there’s only stupidity.’

ʔiiʔ • v.tr.

to fail to achieve *smth.*, to miss attaining *smth.*,
to fall short of *smth.*

iSKuLa wa RaT fit bar SKanaL ʔiiʔ

‘Three kids flunked out of school this year.’

ʔiyaʔ • v.intr.

(of an attempt or instrument) to fail, to be unsuccessful,
to not succeed, to be found wanting

was wan TaTaBaT ʔiyaʔe7 lit

‘His new idea failed spectacularly.’

iʔaaʔ • v.intr.

1. to behave stupidly, to act stupidly, to mess
around

mi iʔaaʔeʔtuuquc Manam Fiim

‘Mom says that you need to stop messing
around.’

2. (of an agent) to fail, to not achieve anything, to
be fall short of the understood standard, to fuck
up

ʔiʔiyaʔ • v.tr.

to cause *smth.* to fail, to sabotage *smth.*, to fuck
with *smth.*, to mess *smth.* up

aaʔiʔ • v.tr.

1. to cause *sme.* to act like an idiot, to goad *sme.*
on, to instigate *sme.*

2. to cause *sme.* to fail, to sabotage *sme.*, to trip *sme.*
up, to mess with *sme.*

ʔaʔa • adj.

stupid

ʔanaʔ • n.

1. stupid person, fool

2. native Narelander, ʔaʔa-Fam speaker

iʔuʔa • n.

1. Nareland, an island to the northwest of Scotland,
home of the Narelanders

2. (meta, joke) the CDN

ʔuuʔ • n.

(tentative) Narelanders, the ethnic group de-
scended from the pre-Indo-European inhabitants
of Nareland

ʔ—J

ʔanaJ • n.

1. parent’s sibling, aunt, uncle

2. sibling’s child, niece, nephew

B

B—ʔ

Banaʔ • n.

sibling, sister, brother, cousin

B—B

BaB • n.

1. simplicity

2. softness

3. silence

4. unobtrusiveness

BiiB • v.tr

1. to hug *sme.*

2. to squeeze *smth.*

Biyab • v.intr.

of a task to be performed or finished simply, eas-
ily, effortlessly

iBaaB • v.intr.

1. to behave oneself, keep quiet

2. to stay out of the way, not be a nuisance

BiBiyaB • v.tr.

to perform a task effortlessly, easily

aaBiB • v.tr.

to raise, nurture, care for, rear

BaBa • adj.

1. soft, not hard, not rough
2. quiet, muffled
3. inoffensive, plain
4. easy, trivial
5. sensitive, gentle, with a light touch

BanaB • n.

1. affectionate person, caring person
2. ragdoll

mBiB • n.

1. fabric softener
2. exhaust muffler

BuBi • n., adj.

pink, the color pink

BuliB • v.tr.

the human breast

BuBu • n.

stuffed animal, teddy bear

BajuBa • n.

a soft blanket, commonly used to

BimiBu • n.

bra, brassiere, undergarment worn to support the breasts

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**BaBainala • v.tr.**

1. to muffle, shush, quiet
2. to simplify

B—C**BaCa • adj.**

1. small
2. few, small number of

B—J**BaJ • n.**

badness, evil, bad luck, bad fortune, bad vibes

BiiY • v.tr.

to treat *sme.* badly, to screw *sme.* over, to behave badly towards *sme.*

BiyaJ • v.intr.

to have bad luck, to experience poor fortune, to be cursed

iBaaJ • v.intr.

to do evil, to do bad deeds, to behave badly, to misbehave

BiBiyaJ • v.tr.

to curse *sme.*, to bestow bad luck upon *sme.*, to give *sme.* a curse

aaBiY • v.tr.

to cause *sme.* to behave badly, to instigate *sme.*, to influence *sme.* towards evil, to corrupt *sme.*

BaJa • adj.

bad, unpleasant, unlucky, unfortunate

uBiJi • adj.

unhappy, upset

BanaJ • n.

1. evildoer, bad person, villain
2. enemy, nemesis

B—N**BaN • n.**

habit, routine

BiiN • v.tr.

to keep *smth.* as a habit, to do *smth.* usually, to have *smth.* as a routine

BiyaN • v.intr.

to be usual, to be typical practice, to be accepted as normal routine

iBaaN • v.intr.

to behave as usual, to go about one's daily business, to do one's usual tasks

BiBiyaN • v.tr.

to mandate *smth.*, to put *smth.* into practice, to make *smth.* part of the day-to-day routine, to establish *smth.*

aaBiN • v.tr.

to train *smth./sme.*, to habituate *sme.* to something, to familiarize *sme.* with something

BaNa • adj.

usual, common, ordinary, typical, banal, everyday, day-to-day

uBiNi • adj.

bored, dissatisfied, exhausted, sick of the humdrum day-to-day grind

BuNi • adj., n.

yellow, the color yellow

BasiN • n.

banana

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**BaNiri • v.intr.**

1. to do routine tasks, to do one's routine
2. (*euphemistic*) to use the restroom, to take a piss

uBiNiisa • n.

boredom, dissatisfaction, ennui

B—RB**BiyaRB • v.intr.**

to be on hiatus, to be gone but expected to return shortly

iBaARB • v.intr.

to leave expecting to return shortly

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**BaRBanara • int.**

be right back, see you soon, goodbye (when the speaker expects to see the addressee again before either of them has a night's sleep)

B—RD**BaRD • n.**

flight

BiIRD • v.tr

1. to fly to *smwh*.
2. (*of a projectile like a bullet or arrow*) to hit *smth.* or *sme*.

BiyARD • v.intr.

1. to fly, to be a passenger on a plane
2. to fly due to inertia, to fly through the air not of one's own power

iBaaRD • v.intr

to fly, to fly around

BiBiyaRD • v.tr.

1. to throw *smth.*, to launch *smth.*, to shoot *smth.*, to toss into the air
2. to shoot or launch a projectile (*as from a gun, catapult, or cannon*)

aaBiRD • v.tr.

1. to pilot *smth.*

BARDa • adj.

1. airborne
2. light, weightless

BanaRD • n.

1. acrobat, trapeze artist, tumbler, gymnast

BURDi • n.

bullet, cannonball, projectile

iBURDa • n.

airport

mBiRD • n.

1. bow, catapult, trebuchet, slingshot, gun, any machine designed to launch a projectile
2. the engine of a plane, that which propels something to fly

BuliRD • n.

1. wing, a bird's wing

BURDu • n.

1. bird
2. plane, airplane

BasIRD • n.

1. arrow, bolt, long thin projectile

BajuRDa • n.

1. wing, the wing of a plane or glider
2. kite

aBiRDu • n.

bird's nest

BimiRDu • n.

1. cage, bird cage

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**aaBiRDana • n.**

1. pilot, someone who flies a plane

B—T**BaT • n.**

knowledge, understanding

wa aKiJu fit JaLa BaTila.

‘There’s much knowledge in these books.’

BiiT • v.tr.

1. to know *smth.*, to understand *smth.*

mi iBaARBe? kajuc nas BiiT

‘I know that you want to leave.’

2. to love *sme.* like a brother, to have a close platonic bond with *sme.*, to be best friends with *sme.*

nas JanaB BiiTibi

‘I love my friends.’

NB: the subject is reversed from its use as ‘to understand’: mi nas BiiTibi means ‘you understand me’ but ‘I love you’ (platonically).

BiyAT • v.intr.

to be known, to be understood, to be a given, to be common sense, to be obvious

iBaAT • v.intr.

1. to know, to understand, to be in a state of knowing or understanding what is going on
2. (*when used reciprocally*) to love each other, to have a close platonic bond, to be the best of friends

nemi iBaATami

‘The two of us are thick as thieves.’

BiiBiyAT • v.tr.

to point *smth.* out, to make *smth.* known, to tell *smth.*, to make *smth.* obvious, to show *smth.*

aaBiT • v.tr.

to tell *sme.*, to let *sme.* know

TaT mi BiiTuc udan (bus fun) nas

aaBiTibiak.

‘If you know the news, tell me (it).’

BaTa • adj.

knowledgeable, understanding, wise

uBiTi • adj.

smug, arrogant, full of oneself, feeling like one knows everything

BanaT • n.

1. expert, source, knowledgeable person
2. chief, head, boss

BuliT • n.

head

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**BaTaisa • n.**

knowledgeableness, wisdom

uBiTiisa • n.

smugness, arrogance

BR—T**BRuuT • n.**

1. Wales
2. the Welsh people
3. Great Britain
4. the British people

BW—?**BWa? • n.**

month (of the year)

BWiya? • v.intr.

to recur on a monthly basis, to be monthly

iBWaa? • v.intr.

to be on one’s period, to be menstruating

BWa?a • adj.

1. monthly, per month
2. menstrual

uBWi?i • adj.

1. moody, crampy, bloated, feeling the symptoms of PMS or period cramps

iBWu?a • n.

period, menstruation, ‘that time of the month’

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

awkus-BWaz • *n.*

August, 8th month of the Gregorian calendar

disi-BWaz • *n.*

December, 12th month of the Gregorian calendar

ephii-BWaz • *n.*

April, 4th month of the Gregorian calendar

fi-BWaz • *n.*

February, 2nd month of the Gregorian calendar

jan-BWaz • *n.*

January, 1st month of the Gregorian calendar

juu?li-BWaz • *n.*

July, 7th month of the Gregorian calendar

juu?ni-BWaz • *n.*

June, 6th month of the Gregorian calendar

maats-BWaz • *n.*

March, 3rd month of the Gregorian calendar

maj-BWaz • *n.*

May, 5th month of the Gregorian calendar

nufim-BWaz • *n.*

November, 11th month of the Gregorian calendar

sepcim-BWaz • *n.*

September, 9th month of the Gregorian calendar

uktuu-BWaz • *n.*

October, 10th month of the Gregorian calendar

C

C—C

CaC • *n.*

1. example
2. such an idea, an idea like that

ciic • *v.tr.*

to serve as an example of *smth.*

[SMTH] [ELSE] ciic.
[SMTH] is an example of [ELSE].

ciyac • *v.intr.*

to be an example, to serve as an example

[SENT]. [THING] ciyac.
[SENT]. For example, [THING].

icaac • *v.intr.*

to give an example, to provide an example

nas icaacuc mi kajli?
Do you want me to give an example?

ciciyac • *v.tr.*

to use *smth.* or *sme.* as an example, to make an example of *smth.* or *sme.*

mi iBaaJe? hakuc udan aaskiLana mi
qaa[PUNISH]ibi? ciciyacibi.
If you keep misbehaving, the teacher will
punish you to make an example out of you.

aacic • *v.tr.*

to ask *sme.* for an example, to make *sme.* give an example

pars aaskiLana aacicibi.
The teacher asked him for an example.

curci • *n.*

prototype, example of a physical product

C—F

CaF • *n.*

1. number
2. amount

CiiF • *v.tr.*

to number *some amount*, to measure out to *some amount*

naswi bar CiiF.
There are three of us. (lit., 'We number
three.')

ciyaF • *v.intr.*

to be counted, to be measured, to have one's quantity kept track of

[OXYGEN LEVEL] [CAREFUL]e? ciyaFe?
tuuq
Oxygen levels must be carefully kept track
of.

icaaF • *v.intr.*

to count things, to measure things

nas icaaFe? dak!
I can count!

ciciyaF • *v.tr.*

to count *smth.*, to measure *smth.*, to keep track of *smth.*'s quantity

nas [BLOOD SUGAR] ciciyaFe? tuuq.
I need to measure my blood sugar.

aaCiF • v.tr.

to count out *smth.*, to measure out *smth.*, to set aside a quantity of *smth.*

sesardam inPiDinilat karLi aaCiCak.
Measure out three-hundred milliliters of water.

CimiFu • n.

measuring cup, a container for measuring the quantity of something by volume

C—J**CaJ • n.**

speed

CiiY • v.tr.

to hurry over *smth.*, to rush *smth.*, to do *smth.* in a hurry

CiyaJ • v.intr.

to be hurried, to be rushed, to be expedited

iCaaj • v.intr.

to hurry, to rush, to make haste, to be quick about things

CiciyaJ • v.tr.

to hasten *smth.*, to cause *smth.* to be rushed, to expedite, to cut corners on *smth.*

aaCiY • v.tr.

to be urgent to *sme.*, to merit *sme.*'s haste, cause *sme.* to hurry over

[CLIMATE CHANGE] RaTa [WORLD]
 aaCiJibi
'Climate change is urgent for the entire world.'

CuJu • n.

horse

C—MP**CiyAMP • v.intr.**

to bounce

iCaAMP • v.intr.

to jump

CuMPu • n.

kangaroo, wallaby

C—N**CiIN • v.tr.**

to scale *smth.*, climb up *smth.*, to crawl along or through *smth.*

C—NK**CaNK • n.**

roundness

CiINk • v.tr.

to roll *smth.* along

CiyaNK • v.intr.

to roll, to tumble, to be rolled along

iCaANK • v.intr.

1. to tumble, to roll oneself along, to roll around

CaNKa • adj.

1. round
2. fat
3. full

uCiNKi • adj.

1. feeling full, feeling fat, bloated

C—R**CaNaR • n.**

servant, maid, hired help, 'the help'

NB: derived from Danish tjener, considered somewhat patronizing

C—W**CiiW • v.tr.**

to remember fondly, reminisce, be nostalgic about *smth.* or *sme.*

CL—D**CLaD • n.**

1. clothing

CLiID • v.tr.

to wear *smth.*

CLiyaD • v.intr.

(of clothing) to be worn, to be put on

iCLaAD • v.intr.

to get dressed, to put clothes on

CLiCLiyAD • v.tr.

(of a piece of clothing) to put *smth.* on, to get dressed in *smth.*

aaCLiD • v.tr.

to dress *sme.*

CM—S**CMiis • v.tr**

to cut, to slice

meCMiis • n.

knife

D**D—L****DaL • n.**

sight

Diil • v.tr.

1. to stare intently at
2. to inspect, supervise

DiyaL • v.intr.

to appear, seem, be perceived

iDaal • v.intr.

1. to look, watch, stare
2. to supervise, watch over

DiDiyaL • v.tr.

1. to show, to display
2. to publish
3. to broadcast

aaDiL • v.tr.

to draw *sme.*'s attention, to make a scene

DaLa • adj.

visible

DanaL • n.

1. audience, spectator, onlooker
2. supervisor

DurLi • n.

1. eyeball
2. (fig.) the apple of one's eye

DarLi • n.

tear, tears

iDuLa • n.

1. theater, movie theater
2. arena
3. stage

mDiL • n.

1. lens
2. glasses

inDiL • n.

glance, brief look

DuliL • n.

eye, complex eye, compound eye, photosensitive tissue

aDiLu • n.

1. scene, performance
2. television program

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**HWaDa-mDiL • n.**

1. microscope

NasamDiL • n.

1. optical (i.e. not outside visible spectrum) telescope, binoculars

D—M**DaM • n.**

1. meeting, meet-up, gathering, rendezvous, date
2. introduction, meeting, first encounter
3. encounter, brush, confrontation

Diim • v.tr.

to meet *sme.*, to come across *smth.*

DiyaM • v.intr.

to be met, to be encountered, to be found, to be come across

iDaam • v.intr.

to meet up, to gather, to go somewhere for the purpose of meeting someone

DiDiyaM • v.tr.

to introduce *smth.* or *sme.*, to present *smth.* or *sme.*

aaDiM • v.tr.

to bring *smth.* or *sme.* together, to rangle *smth.* up, to herd together

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**LaF-DaM • n.**

romantic rendezvous, romantic date, meet-up for romantic purposes

NB: more often just shortened to LaF or DaM in casual speech

D—N**DanaN • n.**

1. Dane, Danish person
2. (*slang*) cop, police

DuuN • n.

1. Denmark
2. ethnically Danish people

DR—J**DRaJ • n.**

magic, witchcraft

a magic spell, a magical curse

DRiiY • v.tr.

to cast a spell on *smth.* or *sme.*

DRanaJ • n.

witch, druid, sorcerer, wizard

DRuuJ • n.

1. pagan people group(s), pagan people(s)
2. pagan, practitioner of pagan religious practices

DR—P**DRaP • n.**

1. bad accent, mispronunciation
2. funny voice, impression
buse wan DRaP lit.
‘Their impression was really bad.’
3. flub, speech error
4. misquote

DRiiP • v.tr.

to mimic *sme.*, make fun of *sme.*

DRiyaP • v.intr.

1. to sound funny, to be mispronounced or said in a weird way
2. (*fig.*) to be awkwardly worded, to be poorly put-together as a statement, to be a flub or speech error

iDRaaP • v.intr.

to talk with an accent, talk in a funny voice

DRiDRiyaP • v.tr.

1. to mispronounce *smth.*, to say *smth.* in a funny way
2. (*fig.*) to flub saying *smth.*, to say *smth.* poorly

aaDRiP • v.tr.

to misquote *sme.*, to misrepresent what *sme.* says

F**F—F****FaF • n.**

scent, smell, fragrance

FiyaF • v.intr.

to smell, to emit scent, to be fragrant

F—L**FaL • n.**

impression

FiiL • v.tr.

to notice *smth.*

FiyaL • v.intr.

to be distracted, have one’s attention be diverted from something

iFaAL • v.intr.

to be on the lookout, stay alert so as to catch an unplanned and spontaneous sensory impression

HWanaD wan BURKu daw naswi iFaAL.

‘We kept an eye out for the neighbor’s dog.’

FiFiyaL • v.tr.

to distract *sme.*, draw *sme.*’s attention away from their current focus

aaFiL • v.tr.

to divert *sme.*’s attention towards something else, especially an incoming impression

bu MaNTa QasiH daw nas liWSaN dis aaFiLe? hwiili?

‘Why didn’t you warn me about that huge snake?’

FanaL • n.

1. watch, watchman
2. policeman, trooper

FuLaW • n., adv.

1. the left hand
2. to the left, on the left side

F—M**FaM • n.**

language, speech, way of speaking

Fiim • v.tr.

to say *smth.*, to speak *smth.*, to tell *smth.*, to talk about *smth.*

FiyaM • v.intr.

to be said, to be distributed, to be published, to be broadcast

iFaam • v.intr.

to talk, to speak, to chatter

FiFiyaM • v.tr.

to publish, to distribute, to broadcast

aaFiM • v.tr.

to quote *sme.*

iFuMa • n.

1. conversation
2. (*internet*) server, board, forum

inFiM • n.

word

FuMi • adj.

wordy, dense, difficult to understand due to too many or too complicated words

Fulim • n.

1. mouth
2. tongue

FuMu • n.

human, *Homo sapiens sapiens*

FasiM • n.

thread (of a conversation, of a forum)

aFiMu • n.

1. book

FimiMu • n.

1. (*of a radio or television network*) channel, station, frequency
2. (*internet*) channel, chatroom

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**inFiMini • n.**

letter, character, symbol

?a?a-FaM • n.

this language, ?a?a-FaM

F—S**FaS • n.**

1. life, life force
2. birth

Fiis • v.tr.

1. (*of a human*) to give birth to *sme.*
2. (*of an animal that bears live young*) to give birth to its offspring
3. (*of an animal that lays eggs*) to hatch its offspring

Fiyas • v.intr.

to live, to be alive

iFaas • v.intr.

1. to wake up, to awaken
2. to liven up, to become lively and energetic, to pep up

FiFiyas • v.tr.

to resuscitate *sme.*

aaFis • v.tr.

1. to wake *sme.* up
2. to animate *smth.*, bring life to *smth*

FaSa • adj.

1. alive
2. awake

uFisi • adj.

lively, spry

FanaS • n.

person, predominantly human or humanoid

Fursi • n.

egg

FarSi • n.

blood

iFuSa • n.

1. house
2. home, domicile

inFis • n.

human offspring, especially newborn-through-toddler age

Fulis • n.

heart

FuSu • n.

animal, any species of the kingdom Animalia except humans

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**JanaS-Fas • n.**

Christmas, the birth of Christ

FR—NC**FRuuNC • n.**

the Franks

FRaNCia • n.

France

H**H—H****HiH • v.tr.**

to smoke *smth.*, to inhale smoke from burning *smth.*

HiyaH • v.intr.

1. to be smoked, to be bathed in smoke, to be preserved by smoke
2. (*fig.*) to inhale secondhand smoke

iHaah • v.intr.

1. to smoke a tobacco or marijuana product, to be smoking, to deliberately inhale smoke
2. to emit smoke, to create smoke, to have smoke coming off of oneself

HiHiyaH • v.tr.

1. to smoke *smth.*, to immerse in smoke, to cure by smoking
2. (*fig.*) to smoke too near *sme.*, to force *sme.* to breathe in one's secondhand smoke

HaHa • adj.

smoky

HarHi • n.

smoke

Hasih • n.

plume of smoke

uHiHi • adj.

confused, disoriented

H—J**HaJ • n.**

light, brightness, illumination, luminosity

HiY • v.tr.

1. to illuminate, to brighten, to fill with light
2. (*of a dwelling*) to move in *smwh.*, to set up residence
3. (*of a place of business*) to open *smth.*, to begin business

HiyaJ • v.intr.

1. to shine, to glow, to give out light
2. (*impersonal*) to be bright out, to be sunny, to sunshine, to be daylight, to be light out

HiyaJ, nemi iLaasak!

The sun's shining, let's take a walk!

3. (*of a dwelling*) to have the lights on, to be currently filled with people going about their business

bu aFiSu HiyaJ Fanas irfituru.

That house has the lights on, someone must be inside.

4. (*of a place of business*) to be open, to be in operation, to be accepting customers

MAMA-INUMA se FS 1 fun SJ 3 daw iHaaJ

Mama-Inuma is open from 7AM to 9PM.

5. (*of a device*) to be on, to be working

iHaaJ • v.intr.

1. to turn on, to begin emitting light
2. (*impersonal, of the sun*) to come out, to begin shining
3. to open, to begin business, to begin serving customers either for the day or in general
4. (*of a device*) to turn on, to begin working

HiHiyaJ • v.tr.

1. to cause to shed light, to light (*a torch*), to turn on (*a lamp*)

wa PLas fit HaTauru, mHiY HiHiyaJak.

It's dark in here, turn on the light.

aaHiY • v.tr.

1. (*of a device*) to turn *smth.* on, to power *smth.* up

nas mFiM aaHiYe? tuuq.

I need to turn on my phone.

HaJa • adj.

1. bright, light, glowing, alight
2. (*of a place of business*) open, in operation, accepting customers
3. (*of a device*) powered on, in operation, working

uHiyi • adj.

dazzled, impressed, overwhelmed

HanaJ • n.

the Sun

Huryi • n.

orb of light, as from around a torch, lantern, or other non-diffuse light source

Haryi • n.

1. Aurora Borealis, the Northern Lights
2. (*physics*) plasma, the state of matter consisting of partially ionized gas

iHuJa • n.

day, daytime

mHiY • n.

1. lamp, light (*apparatus*)
2. projector

inHiY • n.

twinkle, sparkle

Huliy • n.

retina

HuJu • n.

firefly, lightning bug, glowworms, bioluminescent insect

HasiY • n.

1. beam of light, sunbeam, ray of light
2. laser

HajuJa • n.

1. a field of light projected onto any unlit surface
CuSu HajuJa fit iYaAN.
The cat lay down to bask in the light.
2. an image or moving images projected onto a screen, as in a cinema or office presentation
inFiM par HajuJa tui BaCauru?lit.
The words in that slide are very small.
3. any backlit screen, as in a television or monitor
mFiM wan HajuJa daw fit nas iLaas, was iHaAJe? kaje? hwii? wadan.
I stepped on my phone's screen, and now it won't turn on.

HidiY • n.

photon

aHiyu • n.

lantern, lightbulb

HimiYu • n.

candle, torch

HuJaw • n., adv.

1. south
2. southwards, to the south, in the south
3. clockwise

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**dajHuJa • n.**

tomorrow

fajHuJa • n.

yesterday

wajHuJa • n.

today

H—NK**HiiNK • v.tr.**

to annoy *sme.*

iHaANK • v.intr.

to honk

HaNka • adj.

annoying

HuNku • n.

goose

H—R**HurRi • n.**

rock

H—T**HaT • n.**

darkness

HiT • v.tr.

1. to darken, to shut out the light from, to shade
2. (of a dwelling) to move out of *smwh.*, to abandon
3. (of a place of business) to close, to shut up

HiyaT • v.intr.

1. (impersonal) to be dark out, to be murky
NaRKa-JaMJ fit RaTa iHuJa HiyaT.
'During the winter it's dark all day.'
2. (of a dwelling) to be abandoned, to have nobody home
3. (of a place of business) to be closed, to be shut down, to not be accepting customers
4. (of a device) to be turned off, to not be running, to not be in operation

iHaat • v.intr.

1. to turn off, to cease emitting light
2. (impersonal) to get dark, to stop being bright and sunny out
3. (of a place of business) to close, to cease business, to shut down either for the day or in general
4. (of a device) to turn off, to stop working

HiHiyaT • v.tr.

to darken, to prevent from casting light, to put out (a torch or candle), to turn off (a lamp)

aaHiT • v.tr.

1. (of a device) to turn off, to shut down
2. (of a place of business) to shut down, to close up, to end the operations of either for the day or in general

HaTa • adj.

1. dark, without light
2. (of a dwelling) abandoned, empty
3. (of a place of business) closed, shut down
4. (of a device) off, powered down, dead

HanAT • n.

the moon

iHuTa • n.

night, nighttime

HuTi • adj., n.

black, the color black

HajuTa • n.

curtains, shades, blinds

HC—B**HeCanaB • n.**

hijabi, Muslim woman who wears a headscarf

HeCaBjalab • n.

hijab, Muslim headscarf

J**J—B****JaB • n.**

goodness, prosperity, good vibes, good luck

YiIB • v.tr.

1. to treat *sme.* well, to be kind to *sme.*
2. to improve *smth.*, to make *smth.* better, to renovate *smth.*, to overhaul *smth.*, to spruce up

YiyaB • v.intr.

to have good fortune, to be lucky

iYaaB • v.intr.

to be good, to behave oneself, to do good deeds

YiYiyaB • v.tr.

to bless *sme.*, to bestow good fortune upon *sme.*, to give *sme.* a blessing

aaYiB • v.tr.

to be a good influence on *sme.*, to cause *sme.* to behave well, to encourage *sme.*

JaBa • adj.

good, fortunate, lucky, blessed

uYiBi • adj.

happy, blessed, enthusiastic, amused

JanaB • n.

friend, buddy, pal, companion

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**JaBaila • v.tr.**

to like *smth.*, to love *smth.* (used of inanimate objects), to appreciate, to enjoy

CurKLi bus hwaJaBaila, iNaamuc BiIn.
'He must love chocolate, he makes a habit of eating it.'

J—L**JaL** • *n.*

many, multitude, much, a large amount

JaLa • *adj.*

many, a lot of, quite a few

J—MJ**JaMJ** • *n.*

season

J—N**YiIN** • *v.tr.*to take a break from *smth.*, to take a vacation from *smth.***Yiyan** • *v.intr.*

to rest, to relax, to be resting, to destress

iYaAN • *v.intr.*

1. to wait
2. to lie down, to relax, to begin napping, to lie down with the intent to relax

YiYiyan • *v.tr.*to relax *sme.*, to calm *sme.* down, to destress *sme.***aaYIN** • *v.tr.*

1. to give *sme.* a break, to give *sme.* a vacation
2. to pause *smth.*

J—PS**JanaPS** • *n.*

1. sibling considered less close than another sibling, for example due to large age gap or being step-siblings
2. cousin, child of parent's sibling

J—S**JaS** • *n.*

God

JaSa • *adj.*

1. holy
2. magical

JanaS • *n.*

Jesus

J—T**YiIT** • *v.tr.*

1. to throw *smth.*
2. to give *smth.* (to someone)

nas LanaF daw CurKLi YiIT.

'I gave chocolates to my romantic partner.'

J—W**YiIW** • *v.tr.*

to remember, to recall, to recollect

JP—N**JPuUN** • *n.*

the Japanese people or ethnicity

JPaNia • *n.*

Japan

JW—RJ**JWaRJJa** • *adj.*

Irish, from Ireland

iYWuRJJa • *n.*

1. Ireland, the island of Ireland in the British Isles upon which both the modern states of Ireland and Northern Ireland are located
2. (*attested but considered incorrect*) the Republic of Ireland

JWuuRJ • *n.*

Irish people, the Irish as a people group

JWaRYia • *n.*

the Republic of Ireland, Southern Ireland

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**NurKaw-iYWuRJJa** • *n.*

Northern Ireland

K**K—J****kiiY** • *v.tr.*to write *smth.***K—K****KuRKi** • *n.*

small baked good, cookie, biscuit

K—L**kaL • n.**

humidity, wetness, dampness

iFuSa JaBauru, da LajuSa kaLila
‘The house is lovely, but the floors are damp.’

iKaaL • v.intr.

1. (*impersonal*) to be a rainy day

wajHuJa iKaaL
‘Today’s a rainy day.’

2. (*impersonal*) to be raining

iMuNTa daw nas iJaaTe? kaj da buse fit
iKaaL
‘I wanted to go to the mountains, but it’s raining there.’

kaLa • adj.

1. covered in water, saturated with water, wet, soaked

kaLa mLis SaFRaariak
‘Warm up your wet shoes.’

2. fluid, liquid, melted

kaSiL kaLa CurKLiila
‘The river was made of melted chocolate’

kurLi • n.

the Earth, the globe

karLi • n.

liquid water, fresh water, water not part of a body of water or stream, water served as a beverage

mi NaKa karLiilali?
‘Do you have any cold water?’

kaSiL • n.

1. river, stream
2. stream or sprinkle of water, as from a faucet or tap

iSuNa BaBa kaSiLila
‘The shower is low-flow’
(lit., ‘The shower has a mild stream’)

kajuLa • n.

1. the surface of a body of water

naswi kajuLa tui FiiLami? dak
‘We could see ourselves on the water’s surface.’

2. puddle

nas kajuLa daw tui iLaas
‘I stepped in a puddle.’

3. map

par kajuLa swuutiilali?
‘Is Switzerland on that map?’

kidiL • n.

salt, sea salt

kuLu • n.

fish, fish-adjacent aquatic animal

kuLi • adj., n.

blue, the color blue

akiLu • n.

bottle

MARK se kaj akiLulat MarHiila
‘Mark owned five bottles of milk.’

kimiLu • n.

drinking glass

ukiLi • adj.

1. cold from being wet, soaked, shivering
2. (*fig.*) anxious, uncomfortable, shaky

kuLaw • n., adv.

1. east
2. eastwards, to the east, in the east

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**kaSiLiri • v.intr.**

(*euphemistic*) to pee

K—N**kiin • v.tr.**

1. to touch *smth.* or *sme.*
2. to recognize *sme.*

K—P**kanap • n.**

1. spouse, husband, wife, groom, bride, life partner
2. (*-aj*) groom, husband
3. (*-un*) wife, bride

K—PK**kanapK • n.**

1. fiancé, fiancée

K—T**KuuT • n.**

1. Scotland
2. the Scottish people

karTi • n.

Scotch, Scotch whiskey

K—W**kaw • n.**

growth

ikaaw • v.intr.

1. to grow, to increase in size
2. to mature, to grow up, to reach maturity, to come of age

kiiW • v.tr.

1. to plant *smth.*, to sow *smth.*
2. to conceive *sme.*
3. (*fig.*) to come up with *smth.*, to conceive of *smth.*, to think up *smth.*

aaKiW • v.tr.

1. to grow *smth.*, to tend *smth.*, to raise *smth.*
2. to raise *sme.*, to care for *sme.*, to read *sme.*, to bring *sme.* up

kawa • adj.

1. fully grown, mature, adult
2. grown-up, mature, serious

kanaw • n.

adult, grown up

kurwi • n.

seed, bulb

karwi • n.

tea

ikuWa • n.

forest

mkiW • n.

1. stake, trellis, etc. used to support a growing plant
2. cane, walker, walking stick

inkiw • n.

seedling, sapling, baby plant

kuliW • n.

shoulder

kuWu • n.

1. frog, toad
2. (*fig., slang*) smoker

kasiW • n.

1. plant
2. tree
3. (*fig.*) joint

kajuWa • n.

1. leaf
2. (*slang*) tobacco

kidiW • n.

1. dried and/or powdered plant matter used for any purpose
2. ground tobacco or cannabis for smoking

kuWi • adj., n.

green, the color green

akiWu • n.

garden, greenhouse, arbor

kimiWu • n.

pot, plot, planter

ukiwi • adj.

feeling enriched, like one is growing as a person, self-fulfilled

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**ikaawana • n.**

adolescent, teenager, older child

kaLa-kasiW • n.

cucumber

ukiwiisa • n.

self-fulfillment, enrichment, personal growth

KR—D**kRanaD • n.**

1. grandparent considered less close due to not being related by blood or otherwise
2. grandchild considered less close due to not being related by blood or otherwise

L**L—F****Liif** • *v.tr.*to love *sme.* romantically**L—KS****LuKSu** • *n.*

salmon

L—S**Liis** • *v.tr.*to walk to *smwh.***L—T****LaT** • *n.*

trash, refuse, waste

iLaAT • *v.intr.*

to excrete, poop

Liit • *v.tr.*to excrete *smth.***aaLiT** • *v.tr.*to give *sme.* the shits, cause stomach upset**LurTi** • *n.*

feces, poo, a piece of poop

LarTi • *n.*

diarrhea, liquid shit

iLuTa • *n.*

1. bathroom, outhouse
2. midden

Lulit • *n.*

colon, lower intestines

Lasit • *n.*

a long, skinny turd

aLiTu • *n.*

1. diaper
2. septic tank

Limitu • *n.*

toilet, toilet bowl

uLiTi • *adj.*

1. constipated
2. (*fig.*) irritable, easily annoyed

L—W**LaW** • *n.*

the top, topside

Lawjalaw • *n.*

coat, jacket, sweater, etc.—any ‘topclothes’ that cover the other clothing on the upper body

LH—M**LeHaM** • *n.*

doubt, question, suspicion

LeHiim • *v.tr.*to doubt *smth.*, to question *smth.***LeHiyaM** • *v.intr.*

to be questioned, to be doubted, to be scrutinized

iLHaam • *v.intr.*

to be suspicious, to feel suspicion about things, to be full of doubt

LeHiLHiyaM • *v.tr.*to question *sme.*, to interrogate *sme.***aaLHiM** • *v.tr.*to be suspicious to *sme.*, to arouse *sme.*’s suspicion**LJ—D****LYiid** • *v.tr.*

to listen to a sound

M**M—B****MaBa** • *adj.*

slow

M—C**MuCu** • *n.*

monkey

M—H**MaH • n.**

1. name, moniker, title
wa aFiMu wan MaH BaJauru.
This book's title is bad.
2. brand, a mark on an item or piece of livestock to show ownership
[STAR] ha JENSEN carde wan MaHuru.
A star is Sir Jensen's brand.
3. (*figurative*) brand, symbolic identity, the name or logo of a product or organization
nike MaH wan Lulis-CLurDi nas kaj.
I want Nike-brand shoes.

MiiH • v.tr.

1. to be called *smth.*, to be named *smth.*, to go by *smth.*
mi lis MiiHli?
What is your name?
2. to bear *sme.*'s brand
MuHuaj ha JENSEN carde MiiH.
That bull bears Sir Jensen's brand.

MiyaH • v.intr.

to lactate, to produce milk

iMaah • v.intr.

to call out one's name, to sound off

MiMiyaH • v.tr.

to milk *smth.*, to extract milk from *smth.*

aaMiH • v.tr.

to name *sme.*, to call *sme.* by something

1. to call *sme.*'s name out, to call on *sme.*

MaHa • adj.

1. said, aforementioned, named
MaHa FanaS ?ana?uru.
The aforementioned person is a fool.
2. dairy, made from cow's milk
MaHa TaP nas Niime? dake? hwii.
'I can't eat any dairy.'

ManaH • n.

1. milkmaid, dairy farmer
2. wet nurse

MurHi • n.

butter

MarHi • n.

1. cow's milk
2. any milk or milk-like drink

iMuHa • n.

1. dairy farm
2. (*fig., slang*) titty bar

inMiH • n.

1. calf, baby cow
2. (*fig., slang*) small breasts

MuliH • n.

breast, tit, udder, teat

MuHu • n.

1. cow, head of cattle
2. (*fig., slang*) stripper, busty woman ²

MasiH • n.

stick of ice cream, ice pop

MajuHa • n.

sign, nameplate

MidiH • n.

1. powdered milk, milk powder
2. baby formula

MuHi • adj., n.

cream-colored, the color cream, off-white

aMiHu • n.

milk carton

MimiHu • n.

baby bottle

uMiHi • adj.

1. warm and cozy, completely safe and secure (as if being nursed by one's mother as a baby)
2. milk drunk, in a food coma

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**MarHibin • n**

cream, milk fat

M—L**MaLa • adj.**

1. unhealthy, ill
2. dirty

²Disclaimer: this was sparky's idea

M—M**MaM** • *n.*

joke

MiiM • *v.tr.*to joke about *smth.***MaMa** • *adj.*

1. funny
2. parental

ManaM • *n.*

1. mother, father, parent
2. daughter, son, child
3. comedian

M—N**MaN** • *n.*

culture

MaNa • *adj.*

cultured, mannered

M—NT**MiiNT** • *v.tr.*to place importance on *smth.*, to care about *smth.*,
to have *smth.* be important to oneself**MiyaNT** • *v.intr.*

to matter, to be important

iMaANT • *v.intr.*

to care, to give a shit

MiMiyaNT • *v.tr.*to elevate, to emphasize, to focus on *smth.*, to
have *smth.* as one's theme or thesis**aaMiNT** • *v.tr.*to convince *sme.*, to make *sme.* care, to make *sme.*
aware (of something)**MaNTa** • *adj.*

1. large, long, tall, wide, of great proportion in its
natural axis of measurement
2. important, grave

MuNTaw • *n., adv.*

1. west
2. westwards, to the west, in the west

M—RK**iMuRka** • *n.*

the Americas

MuuRK • *n.*

Native American people

MaRKia • *n.*

the United States of America

M—W**MaW** • *n.*

game

MK—F**MekiiF** • *v.tr.*to knot up *smth.*, to tie a knot in *smth.*MEKasiF ha KNUT MEKiiF
'Knut tied a knot in the rope.'**Mekiyaf** • *v.intr.*

1. to be tied in knots, to be knotted up, to be tangled
2. to be knitted, to be made by forming intercon-
nected knots
3. (of a situation) to be complicated, to be overly
complex, to be hard to deal with

iMKaaF • *v.intr.*

1. to tie a knot, to tie knots in something, to tangle
stuff up
2. to knit something, to knit stuff, to do knitting
3. to obstruct things, to get in the way, to tangle
things up

MekiMKiyaf • *v.tr.*

1. to make *smth.* by knitting, to knit *smth.*
2. to overcomplicate, to cause *smth.* to become
complicated and hard to deal with

MEKurFi • *n.*

knot

MEKasiF • *n.*

rope, yarn

N

N—JD

NaJD • *n.*

solitude

iNaajD • *v.intr.*

1. to get separated, to get left alone
2. to get left behind

NiiYD • *v.tr.*

1. to separate *sme.* from a group
2. to isolate *smth.* from out of a mixture
3. to single out, highlight, emphasize *smth.*

aaNiYD • *v.tr.*to exclude *smth.* or *sme.*NaJDa • *adj.*

1. only, solely
2. lone, single

NanaJD • *n.*

outcast

iNuJDa • *n.*

isolated area

uNiYDi • *n.*

lonely

N—KL

NanaKL • *n.*

1. aunt, uncle, parent's sibling
2. niece, nephew, sibling's child

N—M

NaM • *n.*

1. food, meal, sustenance
2. (*fig.*) fuel

iNaam • *v.intr.*to eat (*intr.*)NiiM • *v.tr.*to eat *smth.*aaNiM • *v.tr.*

1. to feed *sme.*
nas inBi?ini PurLi fun aaNiM
'I fed my littlest sibling an apple.'

2. (*lit. or fig.*) to satisfy *sme.*, to sate *sme./smth.*

NaMa • *adj.*

satisfying, filling, tasty

NanaM • *n.*

1. chef, cook

NanaM daw, NaM JaBauru? lituc FiiMak
'Compliments to the chef.' (lit., 'Tell the
chef the meal was very good.')

2. feeder, one who feeds (and potentially otherwise cares for) someone or something, -sitter.

nemi CuSu wan NanaM aaTiLW tuuq
'We have to hire someone to feed the cat.'

3. fulfiller, provider, satisfier

FanaSaj aMiMu wan NanaMuru? tuuquc
nas wan Manam FiiM
'My mother says that a man must be his
family's provider.'

NurMi • *n.*

food

NarMi • *n.*

soup

iNuMa • *n.*

kitchen, dining room

Manam RaTa iHuJa fit iNuMa fituru.
'Mother has been in the kitchen all day.'

mNiM • *n.*

eating or cooking utensil

inNiM • *n.*

snack, morsel

NuliM • *n.*

1. mouth

KurKi NuliM daw fit nas aaPLis
'I put the cookie in my mouth.'

2. teeth

NuliM mi isaaJuc fidul siinak!
'Brush your teeth before bed!'

NuMu • *n.*

locust

NasiM • *n.*

chopsticks

NajuMa • *n.*

plate, platter, surface for eating

NidiM • *n.*

ground spice or seasoning

aNiMu • *n.*

jar

NimiMu • *n.*

bowl

uNiMi • *adj.*

hungry

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

inFiSNaNaM • *n.*

babysitter, nanny

mNiMaj • *n.*

spoon

mNiMun • *n.*

fork

NaMaNaRa • *int.*

bon appetit, have a nice meal

NarMiBin • *n.*

stew

FaSa-NaM • *n.*

breakfast, morning meal

HaJa-NaM • *n.*

lunch, midday meal

HaTa-NaM • *n.*

midnight snack

SaJa-NaM • *n.*

dinner, supper, evening meal

N—RK

NaRKa • *adj.*

1. cold
2. Norwegian

NuuRK • *n.*

1. Norway
2. the Norwegian people

N—W

NaW • *n.*

death

NiiW • *v.tr.*

to murder *sme.*, to kill *sme.* (intentionally)

NiyaW • *v.intr.*

to die

NiNiyaw • *v.tr.*

to cause *sme.* to die, to kill *sme.* (with or without intention), to be the means of one's demise

P

P—D

PaD • *n.*

liter, pot (*derived from Danish 'pot'*)

inPiD • *n.*

pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ liter, 250 milliliters, $\frac{1}{4}$ pot

Compounds & Secondary Derivations

inPiDini • *n.*

1. milliliter

P—L

PaL • *n.*

fertility, fruitfulness, plenty

iPaal • *v.intr.*

to bear fruit, to achieve results

PiIL • *v.tr.*

to result in *smth.*, to produce *smth.*, to bear

aaPiL • *v.tr.*

to get results from *smth./sme.*, to motivate *sme.*

PaLa • *adj.*

fruitful, fertile, plentiful

PanaL • *n.*

a hard worker, an overachiever, someone who gets results

PurLi • *n.*

1. fruit, vegetable, nut, the edible product of a plant
2. apple, the fruit of *Malus domestica* specifically
3. (*fig.*) end result, effect, consequence

ParLi • *n.*

juice, fruit juice

iPuLa • n.

1. orchard, plantation, fruit farm

inPiL • n.

berry, nut, small fruit

PuLi • n.

1. womb, female reproductive system
2. (*botany*) the fruit-producing part of a flower, pistil, ovaries (*of a plant*)

PuLu • n.

squirrel

PasiL • n.

long, slender fruit or vegetable (e.g., cucumber, eggplant, zucchini, yellow squash); cucumiform

PidiL • n.

solute, the component that is dissolved into some solvent to form a solution

PuLi • adj., n.

red, reddish-pink, the color red/reddish-pink

aPiLu • n.

jar, can

PimiLu • n.

basket

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**SaH-PurLi • n.**

onion, onion bulb

P—N**PurNi • n.**

1. piece of bread
2. bread roll?

PasiN • n.

baguette

P—S**Parsi • n.**

urine

PL—D**PLuDu • n.**

fish, aquatic non-mammalian vertebrate

PL—S**PLas • n.**

self-propelled motion, movement

iPLaas • v.intr.

to be located, to be in a place

PLiis • v.tr.

to move oneself to *smwh.*

aaPLis • v.tr.

to move *smth.* to a place

PLanaS • n.

1. driver
2. mover, hauler

PLarSi • n.

1. gasoline
2. (*slang*) coffee

iPLusa • n.

1. place, location
2. stop, station, terminal

mPLis • n.

mode of transportation

PLuSu • n.

1. car, motor vehicle, automobile
2. (*dated*) mount, ridden animal

PLasiS • n.

line, row

PLajusa • n.

layer

PLidis • n.

(*slang*) cocaine

aPLisu • n.

engine

PLimis • n.

generic container, bin, box

PR—L**PRiil • v.tr.**

to forget *smth.*, to have *smth.* slip one's mind

Q**Q—?****iqaaʔ • n.**

to think, believe, be of the opinion of

Q—H**qiiH • v.tr.**to weave in and out of *smth.*, to move through by turning and twisting, to make ones way through *smth.* by winding in and out or from side to side**Qiyeh • v.intr.**

1. to be woven, to be made to weave in and out of something, to be twisted and turned around something

TBD// *A strand of grass was woven in her hair.*

2. to be formed by weaving things together, to be woven

TBD// *This cloth was woven 100 years ago.*

iqaaH • v.intr.

to dodge and weave, to move back and forth in a serpentine manner

QiQiyah • v.tr.

1. to weave *smth.* together, to cause *smth.* to be woven together

TBD
He wove the threads together to make a blanket.

2. to weave *smth.*, to create *smth.* by weaving

TBD
My grandmother wove me this sweater.

QajuHa • n.

fabric, cloth, woven fabric, cloth

QuHu • n.

lizard, reptile

QasiH • n.

snake

Q—R**QuRu • n.**

squirrel

Q—ST**QurSti • n.**

barley grain

iQuSta • n.

barley field

Qasist • n.

stalk of barley

Qidist • n.

barley flour

R**R—?****iRuʔa • n.**

legislature

R—KD**RurKDi • n.**

piece of wood

R—M**RiiM • v.tr.**to hold *smth.*, carry *smth.***Riyam • v.intr.**

to be held, to be grasped, to be kept

RiRiyam • v.tr.to hand *smth.* (to *sme.*), to hand *smth.* over, to pass *smth.* (to *sme.*)**aaRiM • v.tr.**to grab *smth.*, to grasp *smth.*, to take hold of *smth.***R—Q****RaQ • n.**

1. pain
2. strike, blow

RiiQ • v.tr.

1. to attack *sme.*, to strike *sme.*, to hit *sme.*, to try to injure *sme.* with volition, to try to hurt *sme.* deliberately

TBD
'Magnus's dog attacked me!'

RiyaQ • v.intr.

(of a person) to suffer, to be in pain, to be injured

TBD
'The sick old woman is in a lot of pain.'

iRaaQ • v.intr

to cause harm through presence or inaction, to be harmful, to cause injury without volition

TBD

‘A blow to the head really hurts.’

RiRiyaQ • v.tr.

(of a body part, reflexive) to hurt (sme.), to be injured, to cause pain

BuliT nas RiRiyaQami
‘My head hurts.’

aaRiQ • v.tr.

to hurt *sme.*, to inflict pain on *sme.* but without volition, to cause pain or injury to *sme.* through inaction or mere presence

FanaS MarHi aaRiQibitu nas FanaSuru.
‘I am lactose-intolerant.’
(lit., ‘I am a person who milk hurts.’)

RaQa • adj.

painful, hurtful, injurious

RanaQ • n.

attacker, fighter, injurer

mRiQ • n.

weapon

RuQi • adj., n.

red, the color red

uRiQi • adj.

hurt, hurting, in pain, injured

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**uRiQiana • n.**

victim, injured person

R—R**RaRa • adj.**

weird, strange, bizarre

R—T**RaT • n.**

1. cycle, circle, lap, revolution
2. year
3. (of a game) round, game
4. conclusion

RiiT • v.tr.

to complete, finish *smth.*

RiyaT • v.intr.

1. to move in a circle, orbit around a central point

2. (of an event) to conclude, finish, cycle

iRaaT • v.intr.

to rotate around one’s own axis

RiRiyaT • v.tr.

1. to have *smth.* orbit one’s own location, to be the central point around which something orbits
2. (fig.) to be the center of attention, seek to have influence over everything

aaRiT • v.tr.

to spin *smth.*

RaTa • adj.

whole, entire, complete

RanaT • n.

???

RurTi • n.

wheel

iRuTa • n.

roundabout, traffic circle

mRiT • n.

turntable

inRiT • n.

1. section, part of cycle or lap
2. (of a game) a person’s turn

RuliT • n.

uterine lining

RuTu • n.

roly poly, potato bug, woodlouse

RasiT • n.

axis, axle, shaft

RajuTa • n.

calendar, timetable

RT—S**ReTaSa • adj.**

1. nude, bare, naked
2. just, merely, only

S**S—FR****SaFR** • *n.*

heat

SiiFR • *v.tr.*to cook, bake, boil *smth.***siyaFR** • *v.intr.*

(mediopassive) to cook, bake, boil

isaaFR • *v.intr.*

to make food, prepare food

sisiyaFR • *v.tr.*(of a cooking apparatus) to cook, bake, boil *smth.***aaSiFR** • *v.tr.*(of foodstuff) to entice *sme.* into eating or preparing food**SaFRa** • *adj.*

1. hot, warm
2. spicy

SanaFR • *n.*

cook, chef

SurFRi • *n.*

coal, embers

SarFRi • *n.*

1. hot beverage, coffee, tea
2. (colloquial) lava

iSuFRa • *n.*

desert

mSiFR • *n.*

radiator, space heater

inSiFR • *n.***SuliFR** • *n.*

1. body temperature
2. warm-bloodedness

SasiFR • *n.*

matchstick

SidiFR • *n.*

1. sand

asifRu • *n.*

sauna

SuFRi • *n., adj.*

dark orange, red-orange

uSiFRi • *adj.*

feverish, having an elevated body temperature

S—H**SaH** • *n.*

a foul smell, a pungent odor

siyaH • *v.tr.*

to stink, to smell bad, to be malodorous

S—J**SaJ** • *n.*

sleep, slumber, the state of being asleep

SiiY • *v.tr.*to say good-bye to *sme.*, to bid adieu**siyaJ** • *v.intr.*

to sleep, to be asleep, to fall asleep

isaaJ • *v.intr.*

to go to bed, to relax with the intention of falling asleep

sisiyaJ • *v.tr.*

1. to put to sleep, to knock out
2. (fig.) to bore *sme.*

aasiY • *v.tr.*

1. to put *sme.* to bed, to tuck *sme.* in
2. to coddle *sme.*, patronize *sme.*

saJa • *adj.*

1. tiring, sleep-inducing
2. evening's, in the evening (from *saJa-TaN*)
3. (fig.) boring

surYi • *n.*

pillow

sarYi • *n.*

a warm drink drunk before bed, nightcap

isuJa • *n.*

1. bed
2. bedroom

msiY • n.

sedative, sleeping pill, sleep aid

insiY • n.

nap, catnap

suliY • n.

back, dorsum, the human back

suJu • n.

bat

sajuJa • n.

1. quilt, comforter, blanket, duvet
2. sleeping bag

sidiY • n.

rheum, sleep sand, eye booger, the crust or mucus that accumulates at the corner of one's eye during sleep

simiYu • n.

crib, cradle, bassonet

suuJ • n.

Dreamland, the world where people's souls go when they sleep

suYi • adj., n.

the colors you see when you close your eyes

usiYi • adj.

sleepy, tired, exhausted

sajejalaj • n.

pajamas, sleep clothes

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**saJanara • int.**

good night, sleep well, sweet dreams, goodbye (when the speaker does not expect to see the addressee again until at least after one of them has had a night's sleep)

S—N**saN • n.**

1. health
2. hygiene

siin • v.tr.

to clean *smth.* or *sme.*

siyaN • v.intr.

1. to be rinsed off of something, to be cleaned off of something
2. (*of an illness*) to be cured, alleviated

isaan • v.intr.

1. to clean up, to wash, to tidy up
2. to clean oneself, to bathe, to wash up

sisiyaN • v.tr.

1. to wash *smth.* off of an object
2. to cure *sme.* of an illness

aasiN • v.tr.

to clean up after *sme.*, to take care of someone in the capacity of a home nurse or caretaker

saNa • adj.

1. clean
2. healthy

sanaN • n.

maid, caretaker, home nurse

surNi • n.

sponge

sarNi • n.

1. soap, detergent
2. liquid medicine

isuNa • n.

bathroom

msin • n.

1. syringe
2. vaccine

insin • n.

pick-me-up, remedy

sulin • n.

spleen

suNu • n.

ladybug, believed to grant good health to anyone in lands on

sasiN • n.

some kinda healthy plant idk

sajuNa • n.

washcloth

sidin • n.

medicine

asInu • n.

1. dishwasher
2. washing machine

simiNu • n.

1. wash basin, sink, bathtub

suNi • n., adj.

healthy glow to one's skin, looking healthy

usiNi • adj.

feeling healthy after a period of illness

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**saNaarjan • n.**

doctor

S—R**saR • n.**

1. identity
2. equal

siir • v.tr.

to equal, be the same as,

siyar • v.intr.

to equal, be equal, be the same as

isaar • v.intr.

to equate oneself with, to identify as

sisiyar • v.tr.

to identify *smth.* or *sme.*, assign an identity to *sme.*

aaSiR • v.tr.

to recruit *sme.*, convert *sme.*

saRa • adj.

identical, same

sanaR • n.

1. recruit, convert
2. private, most junior rank of military personnel
3. dictator, monarch, totalitarian leader of a state or kingdom

surRi • n.

duplicate

isuRa • n.

totalitarian regime, dictatorship, absolute monarchy

msiR • n.

identity documentation

insiR • n.

resemblance

suliR • n.

1. fingerprint
2. (*compounded with other body parts*) unique natural pattern on one's bodypart

suRu • n.

naturally camouflaged animal

sasiR • n.

1. signpost
2. more specific i7u7a thing?

sajuRa • n.

paper copy, paper scan, fax

asiRu • n.

category

simiRu • n.

type, kind, sort

suRi • n., adj.

camouflage, camouflaged

usiRi • adj.

in agreement, of the same opinion, from the same perspective

S—W**sanaw • n.**

1. grandparent
2. grandchild

asiWu • n.

extended family, family including grandparents, aunts/uncles, cousins, etc.

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**asiWuana • n.**

a family member, a relative, a member of one's extended family

SF—R**SFaR • n.**

trouble, problem, hindrance, issue, bug

SFaRa • adj.

1. troublesome, problematic
2. Swedish

NB: though the sf-r meaning 'Sweden,' is etymologically unrelated to the sf-r root meaning 'trouble,' their homophony is often exploited for wordplay.

SFurRi • n.

rutabaga, Swede, yellow turnip, Swedish turnip, the root of *Brassica napus*

SFasiR • n.

rutabaga greens, the leaves of *Brassica napus*

SFuUR • n.

the Swedish people
from Old Norse *svíar*

SFaRia • n.

Sweden

SH—N**SHaNa • adj.**

English, of or related to England

SHuUN • n.

England, the English
from Proto-Germanic *sahsô* 'Saxon' via Middle Irish *Saxain*

SK—L**SKaL • n.**

learning, education, knowledge

SKiil • v.tr.

to learn *smth.*, to study *smth.*

SKiyaL • v.intr.

(of a subject) to be taught, be studied, to be researched

iskaal • v.intr.

to study, to perform research, to learn

SKiskiyaL • v.tr.

to teach *smth.*, to instruct about *smth.*

aaskiL • v.tr.

to teach *sme.*, to instruct *sme.*

sKaLa • adj.

1. educational, of or relating to education
2. instructive, aiding study

sKanaL • n.

student, pupil

iskuLa • n.

school

mSKiL • n.

notebook

inskiL • n.

class, course

sKuliL • n.

the mind, the intellect

sKuLu • n.

dolphin

sKasiL • n.

pointer

sKajuLa • n.

1. blackboard, chalkboard
2. whiteboard, dry-eraseboard

sKidiL • n.

fact

askiLu • n.

1. textbook
2. scientific paper

sKimiLu • n.

lecture, talk, presentation

usKiLi • adj.

arrogant in the form of perceived superior intellect

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**aaskiLana • n.**

teacher, lecturer

SK—ND**sKaNDa** • *adj.*

Scandinavian, Nordic, North Germanic

sKanaND • *n.*

Scandinavian person, person from the Nordic countries, Northern European, North Germanic

iSKuNDa • *n.*

1. Scandinavia, the Scandinavian peninsula, the Nordic countries

sKuuND • *n.*

Scandinavian people, people from Nordic countries, Northern Europeans, North Germanic peoples (as a monolith)

SL—S**sLaS** • *n.*

security, safety

sLiis • *v.tr.*to shut *smth.* inside a container or behind a door**sLiyaS** • *v.intr.*

1. to be closed, to be locked
2. to be pickled, ferment in brine or vinegar

iSLaas • *v.intr.*

1. to lock oneself up, to shut oneself in, to close oneself away
2. to seclude oneself, to isolate oneself, to cloister oneself

sLiSLiyaS • *v.tr.*

1. to close, to shut, to lock
2. to pickle *smth.*

aasLiS • *v.tr.*

1. to lock *sme.* up, to shut *sme.* in
2. to seclude *sme.*, to isolate *sme.* from others

sLaSa • *adj.*

secured, contained, safe

sLanaS • *n.*

1. security guard
2. bank teller

sLursi • *n.*

lock

sLarsi • *n.*

1. brine, vinegar, liquid used in pickling

iSLusa • *n.*

1. fortress
2. saferoom

mSLis • *n.*

key

sLasIS • *n.*

zipper

sLajusa • *n.*

1. door, trap door, gate
2. tarp or other similar object used to close something off

sLidis • *n.*

1. salt

asLisu • *n.*

safe, lockbox, vault

sLimisu • *n.*

a fenced-in area, an area contained by a fence

usLisi • *adj.*

1. (*of a person*) closed-off, repressed, reserved
2. confined, depressed, feeling trapped

sLuSaw • *n., adv.*

1. north
2. northwards, to the north, in the north

SN—M**sNaMa** • *adj.*

tasty, delicious, good to eat, good-tasting

SW—T**iSWuTa** • *n.*

Switzerland

sWuuT • *n.*

the Swiss people

T**T—FR****TanaFR • n.**

1. parent considered less close due to not being biologically related or other reason (e.g., stepparent, parent-in-law, etc.)
2. child considered less close due to not being biologically related or other reason (e.g., stepchild, child-in-law, etc.)

T—H**TaHa • adj.**

German

TuuH • n.

1. Germany
2. the German people

T—K**Tiik • v.tr.**

to use *smth.*, to benefit from *smth.*

Tiyak • v.intr.

to be useful, to be of use, to come in handy, to benefit

iTaak • v.intr.

to make oneself useful

TiTiyaK • v.tr.

1. to set up, to put to use
2. to put into practice
3. to renovate, to repair, to refurbish

aaTiK • v.tr.

to manage *sme.*, to boss *sme.* around, to motive *sme.*

TaKa • adj.

useful, helpful, beneficial

TanaK • n.

butler, maid, housekeeper

iTuKa • n.

job site, workplace

mTiK • n.

tool, instrument

TuKu • n.

beast of burden

uTiki • adj.

busy, hard at work

T—LW**TaLW • n.**

1. the land, like, as an idea
2. job, labor, employment

TiiLW • v.tr.

1. to dig *smth.* up, to unearth
2. to till *smth.*, to plow *smwh.*
3. to discover *smth.*, to unearth *smth.*

TiyaLW • v.intr.

1. to be unearthed, to be unburied
2. to lie in the ground, to be buried, to be underground
3. to be discovered, to be found out
4. to be agreed upon, to be mutually accepted

iTaLaW • v.intr.

1. to till, plow a field
2. to dig
3. to work, especially manual labor
4. to come to an agreement

TiTiyaLW • v.tr.

1. to bury *smth.*
2. to come to an agreement on *smth.*

aaTiLW • v.tr.

1. to drive or stick *smth.* into the ground
2. to hire, to employ *sme.*

TaLWa • adj.

1. earthly, not of heavenly or extraterrestrial quality
2. regular, ordinary, every-day, humdrum

TanaLW • n.

1. farmer
2. employee, worker
3. groundskeeper, gardener

TuLWi • n.

potato

TaLWi • n.

mud

iTuLWa • n.

piece/section of land

mTiLW • n.

spade, shovel

inTiLW • n.

island

TuLWu • n.

mole

TasiLW • n.

1. hill, mound
2. worm

TajuLWa • n.

1. the ground, soil
2. topsoil
3. field, cultivated land
4. forest floor

tidilW • n.

actual dirt

aTiLWu • n.

grave, burial pit

TimiLWu • n.

valley

TuLWi • n., adj.

brown, the color brown

uSTaLW • n.

jeans, denim pants, work pants

TuLWaw • n., adv.

1. the right hand
2. to the right, on the right side

T—T**TaT • n.**

1. news
2. youth

Tiit • v.tr.to introduce, debut *smth.* or *sme.***TiyAT • v.intr.**

1. to be introduced, debut, begin

iTaAT • v.intr.

1. to introduce oneself
2. to involve oneself in an activity or event

TaTa • adj.

1. new, recent
2. young

TanaT • n.

1. youngster, youth, teenager, adolescent
2. noob, newbie, new guy

TurTi • n.

piece of information

itUTa • n.

1. frontier
2. (*figuratively*) forefront

mTiT • n.

1. technology, the accumulated tools of a culture
2. innovative, novel tool

inTiT • n.

gossip, hearsay

TuliT • n.

growth, cyst, tumor, cancer

TuTu • n.

some kind of vocal animal whose cry is symbolic or indicative of something

TasiT • n.

1. conversation thread
2. timeline, newsfeed
3. chat channel

TajuTa • n.

newspaper

Tidit • n.

hint, small piece of information

aTiTu • n.

television or radio news broadcast

TuTi • n., adj.

black-and-white, monochrome

uTiTi • adj.

1. inexperienced
2. overwhelmed due to inexperience

TatJalat • n.

1. T-shirt

Tuut • n.

1. culture and people group that is not ethnically Narelandic
2. (*derogatory*) immigrants, refugees

TR—L**TRanaL • n.**

troll, ogre

W**W—B****WaB • n.**

arrival, return, appearance

WiiB • v.tr.to arrive *smwh.*, attend *smth.***WiyAB • v.intr.**

1. (*of an object*) to arrive, show up, appear
2. (*of an object*) to return, come back to a place

iWaaB • v.intr.

1. to arrive, show up, appear
2. to return, come back to a place

WiwiyAB • v.tr.to deliver, bring, send, retrieve *smth.***aaWiB • v.tr.**

1. to guide, escort *sme.*
2. to send, bring, retrieve *sme.*

WaBa • adj.

recurring, returning, repeating

WanaB • n.

guest, regular

iWuBa • n.

1. the arrivals section of a station, airport
2. foyer, entrance hall, lobby

WuBu • n.

migratory animal of some kind, gotta figure out

WasiB • n.

boomerang

WajuBa • n.

door mat, welcome mat

widiB • n.

1. (*colloquial*) the first snow of the winter
2. (*colloquial, poetic*) a period of snowfall during springtime, after the snow from winter has melted away

WuBi • n.,adj.

1. reflection, mirror image
2. reflected, mirrored

uWiBi • adj.

1. self-conscious, introspective

W—H**WaH • n.**

sex

WiiH • v.tr.to have sex with *sme.***WiyAH • v.intr.**

to get off, experience sexual satisfaction, have an orgasm

iWaaH • v.intr.

to have sex

WiwiyAH • v.tr.to get *sme.* off, make *sme.* orgasm**aaWiH • v.tr.**to seduce *sme.***WaHa • adj.**

sexy, sexual

WanaH • n.

sexual partner

WarHi • n.

lubricant

mWiH • n.

sex toy

inWiH • n.

quickie, brief sexual encounter

wuliH • n.

genitals

WuHu • n.

masturbatory aid, fleshlight

WasiH • n.

penis

widiH • n.

Viagra, Cialis, drug used to enhance sexual performance

awihu • *n.*

vagina

wimihu • *n.*

condom

uwih • *adj.*

horny, sexually aroused

W—L**wal** • *n.*

1. old age, seniority
the distant past

wil • *v.tr.*to forget *smth.* from deep in one's memory, long ago**wiyal** • *v.intr.*

to get lost to time, be forgotten into legend

iwaal • *v.intr.*

to forget, be forgetful

wiwiyal • *v.tr.*to suppress or censor *smth.*, *sme.***awil** • *v.tr.*to cause *sme.* to feel the inevitable decay of age and senility**wala** • *adj.*

1. old, not recent
2. elderly

wanal • *n.*

old person, senior citizen

iwula • *n.*

old times, the good old days

awilu • *n.*

retirement home

uwili • *adj.*

feeling old, decaying, fading

W—W**waw** • *n.*

1. sweetness, sugaryness
2. flirtation, flirtiness

wi • *v.tr.*

1. to flirt with *sme.*
2. to suck up to *sme.*, to flatter *sme.*

wiyaw • *v.intr.*

to be flattering or flirtatious

(of an object, particularly clothes) to be flattering, suit one's figure or style

iwaaw • *v.intr.*

to flirt, flatter

wiwiyaw • *v.tr.*

to interpret something as flattering

wawa • *adj.*

1. sweet, sugary, saccharine
2. sweet, docile, lovely, adorable

wana • *n.*

dear, honey, sweetie, hon, sugar

warwi • *n.*

sweet drink, soft drink, sugary beverage

wuwu • *n.*

pet animal

widi • *n.*

sugar, powdered sweetener

uwiji • *adj.*

flattered

Compounds & Secondary Derivations**warwibin** • *n.*

honey

WR—P**iWRupa** • *n.*

Europe

WRuup • *n.*

(informal) white people, Europeans

WRaPia • *n.*

(colloquial) the European Union

WS—N**WSaN • *n.***

1. reason
2. cause

wesiin • *v.tr.*

to bring about, cause, effect

wesiyaN • *v.intr.*

to happen, occur

iwsaaN • *v.tr.*to do *smth.***aawSiN • *v.tr.***

1. to inspire, motivate, cause to act, coerce

WSaNa • *adj.*

current, relevant

WSanaN • *n.*

participant, actor

iWSuNa • *n.*

scene, place where something has happened or is happening

mWSiN • *n.*

method, manner

inWSiN • *n.*

excuse

uWSiNi • *adj.*

involved, invested

Rootless Words

Verbs

dak • *mod.*

can, to be able to, to be allowed to

fidul • *asp.*

to be about to, to be going to

hak • *asp.*

to keep X-ing, to continue, to still X

hwii • *mod.*

not, no, don't, never

jaa • *asp.*

already, previously, by now

yin • *asp.*

just, recently, to have just done

kaj • *mod.*

to want, to want to

lit • *asp.*

to very, to do emphatically or to an extreme extent

naw • *asp.*

to stop, to cease, to quit

tuuq • *mod.*

to must, to have to

usnak • *mod.*

let it be so, (*hortative*)

wadan • *asp.*

and now, but now, (*stresses newness/recentness of the start of an eventuality*)

Postpositions

baj • *postp.*

using, by means of

bir • *postp.*

hanging from, suspended from

daw • *postp.*

to, towards

dis • *postp.*

because, because of, due to

fidul • *postp.*

before, in front of

fit • *postp.*

in, at, on

fun • *postp.*

from, out of

fus • *postp.*

at/in the home of

jan • *postp.*

under, beneath

yin • *postp.*

behind, after, in back of

lu • *postp.*

comprising, being from, being a subset of, being part of, (*used for body parts and picking things out of a group*)

rijt • *postp.*

encircling, wrapped around, around

tui • *postp.*

on/covering the surface of

udan • *postp.*

if, depending on

uwa • *postp.*

over, above

wan • *postp.*

owned by, possessed by, 's, (*indicates ownership or association*)

Attitudinals

x • *int.*

pronounced [ɿ]
expression of exasperation or mild disapproval
roughly equivalent to 'smh'

X • *int.*

pronounced [ʌ] or [ɤ]
expression of extreme annoyance, frustration, and disapproval
roughly equivalent to 'ffs'

Others

carde •

sir, milord, sire, boss, ma'am, milady

Numbers

Cardinal Numbers

sar	one	bardam	150
pas	two	qadedam	200
bar	three	kajdam	250
qad	four	sesardam	300
kaj	five	pepasdam	350
sesar	six	bebardam	400
pepas	seven	qeqadedam	450
bebar	eight	jal	500
qeqad	nine	jal dam	550
kekaj	ten	jal dedam	600
kekaj sar	eleven	...	
kekaj pas	twelve	jal qeqadedam	999
kekaj bar	thirteen	qeqadkaj qeqad	1000
kekaj qad	fourteen	suusan	1000
barkaj	fifteen	...	
barkaj sesar	sixteen	pasesuusan	2000
barkaj pepas	seventeen	barsuusan	3000
barkaj bebar	eightteen	qadsuusan	4000
barkaj qeqad	nineteen	kajsuusan	5000
qadkaj	twenty	sesarsuusan	6000
...		pepasesuusan	7000
kajkaj	twenty-five	bebarsuusan	8000
sesarkaj	thirty	qeqadsuusan	9000
pepaskaj	thirty-five	kekajsuusan	10.000
bebarkaj	forty	kekajsarsuusan	11.000
qeqadkaj	forty-five	kekajpasesuusan	12.000
dam	fifty	...	
dam kaj	fifty-five	miljan	1.000.000
dam kekaj	sixty	miljad	1.000.000.000 (10 ⁹)
dam barkaj	sixty-five	biljan	1.000.000.000.000 (10 ¹²)
...		biljad	10 ¹⁵
dam qeqadkaj qeqad	ninety-nine	triljan	10 ¹⁸
dedam	one hundred	triljad	10 ²¹
...		kfadriljan	10 ²⁴
		kfadriljad	10 ²⁷
		kfintiljan	10 ³⁰
		kfintiljad	10 ³³

Fractions

Fractions are formed by treating the entire number as if it were a root in the $\Theta a\Theta$ pattern, with the final 'a' in the cardinal number treated as the 'a' in the pattern. This pseudo-root is then put into the $in\Theta i\Theta$ pattern. Some example fractions:

inpis one-half

inbir one-third

inqid one-quarter

inkij one-fifth

insesir one-sixth

inpepis one-seventh

inbebir one-eighth

inqeqid one-ninth

inkekij one-tenth

inkekajsir one-eleventh

inkekajpis one-twelfth

...

injaldamsesarkajpis 1 / 582

...

indedim one-hundredth (10^{-2})

insuusin one-thousandth (10^{-3})

inkekajsuusin one-tenthousandth (10^{-4})

inmiljin one-millionth (10^{-6})

etc.

If one wishes to describe a fraction with something other than one in the numerator, one simply precedes the fractional numeral for the denominator with the cardinal form of the numerator. So, for instance, 355/113 would be said aloud as *pepasdam kaj indedamkekbir*.

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinals are not distinguished from cardinal numbers in any explicit morphological way. In contexts where ordinal numerals would be used in other languages, ʔaʔa-FAM uses either cardinal numerals or other adjectives/adverbs to describe the relationship.

Part III

Example Texts & Translations

Chapter 5

Just Used 5 Minutes Translations

Chapter 6

Your Name (君の名は。) Translation

高木真太:	mi JasIT PRIiLLi te? 'You got lost?' <i>mi JasIT PRIiL -li te ?</i> 2SG way forget-Q ATL	迷った？ You got lost? <i>Fór du vild?</i>
瀧としての三葉:	ure. 'Yep.' <i>ure .</i> COP	うん Yeah. <i>Ja.</i>
高木真太:	caa... liwsan iSkULa-JasIT PRIiLLi? 'Seriously...?! How did you forget the way to school?' <i>caa liwsan iSkULa-JasIT PRIiL -li?</i> ATL what:reason school-way forgetQ	お前さあどうやったら通学で道に迷えたよ？ How could you get lost on the way to school? <i>Helt ærligt. Hvordan kan man glemme vejen til skole?</i>
瀧としての三葉:	eee... PRaLnar— 'uh... sorry—' <i>eee... PRaL -nar</i> um forgotten-F:PHAT	ああえーとわたし… Well... y'know... a girl like me... <i>Om forladelse.</i>
高木真太:	PRaLnar le? 'Huh? Sorry?' <i>PRaL -nar le ?</i> forgotten-F:PHAT ATL	わたし？ Girl? <i>Om forladelse?</i>
瀧としての三葉:	PRaLunara?! ... PRaLjar? ... kud PRaL? 'Sorry?! ... Sorry? ... Sorry?' <i>PRaL -un-ara ... PRaL -jar</i> forgotten-F -PHAT forgotten-M:PHAT ... <i>kud PRaL</i> PHAT forgotten	あつわたくし……僕……俺 A... a fella like me... ... Stud? ... Guy? <i>Beklager. ... Tilgiv mig. ... Undskyld.</i>
瀧としての三葉:	kud PRaL, JaL nas JaBaja. TOKYO-PLas Jas-NaM esk Fasore yii. 'Sorry, I was enjoying everything. Tokyo is lively like a holiday!' <i>kud PRaL , JaL nas JaBa-ja .</i> PHAT forgotten all 1SG good-EXIST <i>TOKYO-PLas Jas-NaM esk Fasa-ure</i> Tokyo -place holiday like alive-COP <i>yii !</i> ATL	あ…俺楽しかったんやよ。なんか毎日お祭りみたい東京って。 I reckon a guy like me's got to enjoy himself every now and again. It's so festive in Tokyo, y'know? <i>Undskyld, jeg hyggede mig bare. Det er så dejligt at være i Tokyo.</i>

- 高木真太:** **liwsan mi MuNTaw-FaM FiiMli?**
 ‘Why are you speaking Western dialect?’
liwsan mi MuNTaw-FaM
 what:reason 2SG west -speech
FiiM -li?
 speak\TR-Q
- 藤井司:** **TAKI, mi NurMiilali? ... caa x...**
 ‘Taki, do you have any food? ... Tsk, seriously...?’
TAKI mi NurMi-ila -li? ... caa x ...
 Taki 2SG food -EXIST-Q ATL ATL
- 高木真太:** **mi SiyaJe2 hakli x?**
 ‘Are you still sleeping?’
mi SiyaJ -e2 hak -li x ?
 2SG sleep\MID-CVB continue-Q ATL
- 藤井司:** **nemi lis YiiTli?**
 ‘What do we give?’
nemi li-s YiiT-li?
 2DU.INCL Q-NMZ give-Q
- 高木真太:** **FurSi-la KRurKti hwaNaMauru.**
 ‘Egg and croquette should be tasty.’
FurSi-la KRurKti hwa- NaMa-uru .
 egg -COM croquette INFR-tasty -COP
- 瀧としての三葉:** **kud NaM.**
 ‘Thanks for the food.’
kud NaM
 PHAT food
- 高木真太:** **iSkula yin iQuFa PLiise2 usnak.**
 ‘Let’s go to a cafe after school.’
iSkula yin iQuFa PLiis -e2
 school after coffee\place go_to-CVB
usnak.
 HORT
- 藤井司:** **pars? usnak. TAKI?**
 ‘That one? Let’s. Taki?’
par -s ? usnak. TAKI?
 DEM.MED-NMZ HORT Taki
- 瀧としての三葉:** **iQuFa yii?!**
 ‘A café?!’
iQuFa yii
 café ATL
- なんかお前なまってない？
 What’s with the dialect?
Hvorfar taler du dialekt?
- 瀧弁当は？まったく
 Where’s your lunch? Geez.
Har du ikke mad med? Du er håbløs.
- 寝ぼけてんのか？
 Feels like you’re sleepwalking.
Halvsover du?
- 何かあるか？
 Got anything?
Hvad skal vi give ham?
- 卵コロッケサンドにしようぜ
 Croquette-egg sandwich sounds good!
Æg og croquette er fint.
- あ…ありがとう
 Thank you.
Tusind tak.
- 放課後カフェ行かね？
 Let’s stop by that café.
Skal vi ikke tage på café?
- ああ、例の？いいね。瀧は？
 Oh yeah? Sure. Taki, you coming?
Den sædvanlige? Okay. Hvad med dig, Taki?
- え？え！えー！カフェ!?
 W-What? What!? A café!?
Café?