

# A guide to Necarasso Cryssesa

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# Chapter 1

## Frequently asked questions

1. **Is this language difficult?** 1. If you don't find it that way, then either I or you are doing something very, very, wrong.
2. **Why should I learn this language?** Maybe you offered to learn it in return for having me learn yours.
3. **Am I welcome to learn even if you didn't ask me to?** 1.
4. **What does 1 mean?** Seems as if you'd need to continue.



## Chapter 2

# Basic mechanics

### 2.1 Phonology

The word in parentheses at the end denote the Necarasso Cryssesa (thereafter abbreviated as NCS) words for the respective letters (which are also regular words).

- **c** as in cat (cvyssalyr)
- **e** as in egg (eltes)
- **n** as in neck (nesmeria)
- **v** is similar to the English counterpart (as in vine), except that it is pronounced with the two lips touching each other, instead of the upper teeth touching the lower lip. (vystos)
- **o** has no example in English. It is similar to the *o* in *own*, but with no glide (i. e. with only the first part, no “ooh”). (oscona)
- **s** as in sit (senar) (note: can be pronounced *z* as well)
- **r** as in rat (roton)
- **l** as in leg (lyre)
- **m** as in melt (mioros)
- **a** as in box (arcyn)
- **f** is similar to the English counterpart (as in fox), except that it is pronounced with the two lips touching each other, instead of the upper teeth touching the lower lip. (fyrno)
- **g** as in gate (gasyda)

- **p** as in pit (perselta)
- **t** as in tab (tesenor)
- **i** as in seed (iplymos)
- **y** is similar to **i**, but is shorter. (ynoros)
- **d** as in den (decso)
- **h** sounds similar to the English counterpart, but the sound is produced in the back of the mouth (same area as **c** or **g**) instead of in the throat.
- **ss** as in thin
- **ll** is pronounced like **s**, but the air flows to the sides of the tongue.
- **css** consists of pronouncing **h** and **ss** simultaneously.

**Notes:**

- All unvoiced consonants are aspirated; in other words, **t** is pronounced as the one in *top* instead of *stop*, even when there is an **s** next to it.
- A **d** at the end is pronounced as **t**.
- **i** is always long (except when the next bullet point applies) and **y** is always short. Other vowels are long if and only if they precede another vowel, **r**, or **ll**, or if they occur at the end of a word. **e** and **o** is pronounced with a more open mouth when long.
- If **i** follows another vowel (except **y**), then it is pronounced as the *y* in *yet*. Note that the sequence **ri** before another vowel is pronounced as *y* as well. If the vowel following it is unlauted, then the **i** is pronounced normally.
- Stress is:
  - On the last syllable if the word ends in a **d** or **l**
  - On the last unlauted vowel if any exists
  - On the antepenultimate syllable if it is long and the penultimate is short
  - On the penultimate syllable otherwise
- If **r** occurs both before and after a vowel, the second one is not pronounced.
- The only permitted endings (accounting for palatalization) are -a, -e, -i, -o, -as, -es, -is, -os, -ys, -an, -en, -on, -yn, -ia, -io, -ias, -ios, -ian, -ion, -ass, -ess, -yss, -erss, -el, and -yl, with -os, -ios, -on, -ion, -or, and -el masculine.



### 2.1.1 Exercise

Pronounce each of the words carefully.

1. **vercesa** (grain, fleck)
2. **ergelyd** (to admire)
3. **avona** (wind, air, gas)
4. **retyrcar** (flower)
5. **myron** (after)
6. **mortos** (hand)
7. **arpelia** (stream)
8. **nariä** (chin)
9. **ismel** (borax)
10. **csserys** (door, gate)
11. **rialad** (to lead)
12. **enlea** (far)

## 2.2 Nouns

Nouns are conceptually identical to the English counterparts. However, they are inflected for three numbers instead of two in English.

In English, nouns can be singular or plural – the former meaning one of a thing and the latter more than one. NCS also has the dual number, which signifies two of an object.

English	NCS
one cat	alarys vyl
two cats	alarer enefa
three cats	alarillyr epremo

Notice that NCS duals and plurals are more complex to form, but more regular as well. They depend on the ending.

Ending	Dual	Plural
All with a	-ar	-o
-el	-or	-ion
-e	-ir	-i
All others with e	-yr	e to y
-o	-yn	-an
-or	-osor	-el
All others with o	-or	-el
All with i/y	-er	-illyr
Drop palatalization?	Yes	No, unless ending rules require dropping

Any double vowels are separated by **h**.

**Examples.**

Singular	Dual	Plural	Definition
vercesa	vercesar	verceso	grain, fleck
retyrcar	retyrcar	retyrco	flower
mortos	mortor	mortel	hand
arpelia	arpelar	arpelio	stream
cerel	ceror	cerion	sunset
csserys	csserer	csserillyr	door
nerdo	nerdyn	nerdan	base, foundation, floor
creten	cretyr	cretyn	wave
nariä	nariär	nariö	chin

## 2.3 Personal pronouns

Before we continue to the next section, it might be convenient to look at personal pronouns (e. g. I, you):

	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	e <i>I</i>	ento	eras <i>we</i>
<b>2</b>	eo <i>you</i>	eoro	eos
<b>3</b>	os <i>he</i> er <i>she</i> an <i>one</i>	oson eren	oros erys

## 2.4 Verbs

As with nouns, verbs are conceptually identical to their English counterparts. However, their uses are more complex.

First, verbs in NCS are inflected for three persons (first, second, and third) and number (singular, dual, and plural). In addition, they inflect for four *moods*:

- **Indicative** denotes a certain statement (e. g. *It snowed yesterday. I gave him the book.*).
- **Subjunctive** denotes an uncertain statement (e. g. *I'm not sure whether it will snow tomorrow. I'll give him the book if he comes to school.*).
- **Imperative** denotes a command, request, need, or desire (e. g. *Please give me the book. You want her to help you. It's important to eat every day.*).
- **Interrogative** denotes a question (e. g. *Which book did you receive?*). Unless provided separately, it is inflected identically as the indicative.

Verbs are inflected in five patterns (*asagi*; sg. *asage*):

0 *asage*. Ends in **-ad** but not **-ead**.  
cynrad - to open

Indicative	SG	DU	PL
1	e cynra	ento cynran	eras cynress
2	eo cynres	eoro cynresen	eos cynrer
3	os cynre	oson cynren	oros cynri
Subjunctive	SG	DU	PL
1	e cynrena	ento cynrenera	eras cynreness
2	eo cynrenes	eoro cynreneras	eos cynrener
3	os cynrene	oson cynrenera	oros cynreni
Imperative	SG	DU	PL
1	e cynrenta	ento cynrenela	eras cynrentess
2	eo cynrentes	eoro cynrenelas	eos cynrenter
3	os cynrente	oson cynrenela	oros cynrenti

1 *asage*. Ends in **-yd** but not **-ayd**.  
yndaryd - to leave

Indicative	SG	DU	PL
1	e yndare	ento yndaren	eras yndarass
2	eo yndaras	eoro yndaresan	eos yndarar
3	os yndara	oson yndaran	oros yndaro
Subjunctive	SG	DU	PL
1	e yndarese	ento yndaresere	eras yndaresass
2	eo yndaresas	eoro yndareseras	eos yndaresar
3	os yndaresa	oson yndaresera	oros yndareso
Imperative	SG	DU	PL
1	e yndarepe	ento yndarepele	eras yndaretass
2	eo yndaretas	eoro yndareselas	eos yndaretar
3	os yndareta	oson yndaresela	oros yndareto

**2 asage.** Ends in **-ead**.

**sendread** - to be in excess

Indicative	SG	DU	PL
1	e sendrea	ento sendrean	eras sendrehess
2	eo sendrehes	eoro sendrehesen	eos sendreher
3	os sendrehe	oson sendrehen	oros sendrei
Subjunctive	SG	DU	PL
1	e sendrehena	ento sendrehenera	eras sendreheness
2	eo sendrehenes	eoro sendreheneras	eos sendrehener
3	os sendrehene	oson sendrehenera	oros sendreheni
Imperative	SG	DU	PL
1	e sendrehenta	ento sendrehenela	eras sendrehentess
2	eo sendrehentes	eoro sendrehenelas	eos sendrehenter
3	os sendrehente	oson sendrehenela	oros sendrehenti
Interrogative	SG	DU	PL
1	e sendria	ento sendrian	eras sendrehess
2	eo sendrehes	eoro sendrehesen	eos sendreher
3	os sendrehe	oson sendrehen	oros sendri

**3 asage.** Ends in **-ayd**.

**ylmayd** - to panic

Indicative	SG	DU	PL
1	e ylmae	ento ylmaen	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmaesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmao
Subjunctive	SG	DU	PL
1	e ylmaese	ento ylmaesen	eras ylmaesass
2	eo ylmaesas	eoro ylmaesenas	eos ylmaesar
3	os ylmaesa	oson ylmaesan	oros ylmaeso
Imperative	SG	DU	PL
1	e ylmaepe	ento ylmaepen	eras ylmaetass
2	eo ylmaetas	eoro ylmaepenas	eos ylmaetar
3	os ylmaeta	oson ylmaetan	oros ylmaeto
Interrogative	SG	DU	PL
1	e ylmie	ento ylmien	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmiesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmio

**4 asage.** *Essyd* (to exist) and *ollyd* (+adj, to be) only.

**essyd** - to exist

Indicative	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	e <b>ve</b>	ento <b>ven</b>	eras <b>veass</b>
<b>2</b>	eo <b>ves</b>	eoro <b>vesen</b>	eos <b>vellar</b>
<b>3</b>	os <b>vella</b>	oson <b>vellan</b>	oros <b>von</b>
Subjunctive	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	e <b>vese</b>	ento <b>vesen</b>	eras <b>vehesass</b>
<b>2</b>	eo <b>vesas</b>	eoro <b>vesenes</b>	eos <b>vellesar</b>
<b>3</b>	os <b>vellesa</b>	oson <b>vellesan</b>	oros <b>veson</b>
Imperative	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	e <b>vepe</b>	ento <b>vepen</b>	eras <b>vehetass</b>
<b>2</b>	eo <b>vetas</b>	eoro <b>vepenes</b>	eos <b>velletar</b>
<b>3</b>	os <b>velleta</b>	oson <b>velletan</b>	oros <b>veton</b>
Interrogative	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	e <b>ce</b>	ento <b>cen</b>	eras <b>ceass</b>
<b>2</b>	eo <b>ces</b>	eoro <b>cesen</b>	eos <b>cellar</b>
<b>3</b>	os <b>cella</b>	oson <b>cellan</b>	oros <b>gon</b>

The inflections for *ollyd* are similar, but the indicative forms start with *s*, the subjunctive and imperative forms start with *t*, and the interrogative forms are identical to the indicative.

In order to form the negative of a non-imperative form of a verb, the particle *ci* is used. In the imperative form, *c'* is prefixed to verbs beginning with *e* and *cer* otherwise.

The only requirement for basic word order in statements is that the subject precedes the direct object. In questions, the verb must occur first.

### 2.4.1 Tense

Verbs are not modified to express tense. Instead, NCS uses *enaryd* and *gevad* in order to express past and future tenses, respectively, and uses both together in order to express the conditional (i. e. would). A variant of *enaryd*, *encaryd*, is used specifically for habitual or ongoing actions. If more than one verb is used, then only the first is inflected.

### 2.4.2 Voice

In English, there are two voices: active and passive. The case is the same in NCS, but it shows up in the inflection as well.

**In order to form the passive voice:**

1. **Indicative and interrogative.** Change **a** to **e**, **e** to **a**, **i** to **o**, and **o** to **i**, then append **-tar**.

2. **Subjunctive and imperative.** Append to the third-person plural form:

	SG	DU	PL
<b>1</b>	-var	-varan	-varys
<b>2</b>	-tar	-taran	-tarys
<b>3</b>	-car	-caran	-carys

### 2.4.3 Rules for determining which mood to use

1. If it is certain that an action is or is not performed, then use the indicative.
2. If a question is being asked, then use the interrogative.
3. If a command, request, need, or desire is expressed, then use the imperative.
4. The hypothesis clause of **so** (*if*) always uses the subjunctive.
5. An emotional reaction to a certain action (e. g. *I feel happy that your parents are inviting me to dinner*) uses the indicative for that action.
6. If doubt or other lack of certainty is expressed or implied, then use the subjunctive.

### 2.4.4 Exercise

Using the given vocabulary, translate the following phrases.

- **relea, releos** daughter, son
- **ceres** frog
- **lasva** bread
- **ener** tree
- **asendar** fox
- **emeva** rain
- **isiria** grape
- **enva asae** tomorrow (literally next day)
- **mentead** to eat
- **menead** to see
- **synryd** to laugh
- **carsyd** to fall

- **orcryd** to know
- **mesead** to please
- **iss, issos** the

1. (Two) daughters laugh.
2. Cermentehentes iss isirio.
3. Do you know whether (*so*) it will rain tomorrow?
4. Enara carsyd iss ceres eas (*from*) iss ener?
5. The frogs were eaten by the fox.
6. Geves enaryd menead iss relehel so enaresa menead ci iss asendar eo.
7. We like how (that - *re*) the leaves fall from the tree. (lit. ...pleases us)
8. Os orcreta eas re enara mentead iss asendar relea otes (*his*).