
Necarasso Cryssesa, Cressja eas Necarasso

Necarasso Cryssesa, the language of Cressja

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A complete grammar

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0.1 | Introduction

0.1.1 | Synopsis

Necarasso Cryssesa (lit. *forest language*) is a language conceived by Uruwi in 2013. It was intended to have an elvish aesthetic.

The language originally had SVO, head-initial order. VE²ENCS (Vletmata erse *Enefa eas* Necarasso Cryssesa) added the dual number and made one verb irregular.

VE³ENCS changed the methods of forming vowel-terminating duals as well as elaborating on punctuation use.

VE⁴ENCS was the last “old Necarasso Cryssesa” and, among other things, completely changed pluralisation, introduced short forms of numerals and created passive forms of verbs.

Due to dissatisfaction with the morphosyntactic similarity to Spanish, 5 (*do*) vletmata, published on 26 December 2014, overhauled the language:

- Due to influence from Japanese, the $\{s, t\} \rightarrow \{ʃ, tʃ\}$ ($\blacklozenge V_1 \{i, i:, j\}$) rule was added.
- Word order is now SOV and head-final in most cases.
- Articles and gender were removed.
- Case was added.
- Tense is now reflected in conjugation instead of using an auxiliary verb.
- The short numerals are now the only valid numerals.

6 (*mja*) vletmata, published on 19 February 2016, expanded the changes:

- Phonotactics were clarified.
- Incorrect linguistic terminology was resolved.
- Obviate pronouns were added.
- A section on transitivity was added.
- New constructs (NCS’s term for peripheral cases) were added.
- Uses of causatives and comparatives were clarified.

- A distinction between *erasing* and *h-forming* morphologies was made.
- Units of measure were specified.

This document edits 6 *vletmata* to meet my new standards for conlang grammars.

0.2 | Original introduction

Welcome to the *new* complete grammar of Necarasso Cryssesa! Note that this is not a full tutorial and assumes that you have the wordlist with you. If you don't have it, then a download link should have been at your reach.

This document replaces the *VE⁴ENCS* you loved (or in my case, loved less); between its release and now, the grammar of Necarasso Cryssesa received major reforms (and perhaps it should be called Cryssesa Necarasso according to the new syntactic rules). It is compiled from the still-relevant parts of *VE⁴ENCS* and the proposed edits in Google Docs, plus more out of thin air (most of Chapter 4, for instance). As a result, you'll probably find the new NCS more terse and beautiful. (Or maybe you're a masochist and preferred the Spanish-like grammar of the former language better. 公平であるよ。)

And finally, if you want to learn the language, you not only need to study this document but also the wordlist (*ncsvocab.ods*). The old part of it was recently batch-converted with a Scala program (before I started to dive into the gory details of Perl 6). I'll be really hard on you. 公平であるよ。

0.2.1 | Too-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. Or you just want to blend in with the locals.
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.
5. Why did you change the grammar? Because the old one was too much like that of Spanish, my Spanish teacher was mean, and I became obsessed with Japan.
6. Why did you become obsessed with Japan? Shooting little girls. And they shoot back too.
7. What the ファック?!! It's not as bad as it seems.
8. Can you still write NCS in kana? ぺるてねす。
9. This font is ugly! Well, I could use only the DejaVu fonts because of IPA, and DejaVu Sans Mono had spacing problems. It's either this or DejaVu Serif.

10. No, the one you use to write Japanese! It looks like a yukkuri, smells like a yukkuri, and feels like a yukkuri. Take it easy.
11. You're too funny! This isn't a question, but I'll respond anyway. Deal with it.
12. You're going to fill this page with your humor! Relax, there is another page. I should really stop, though.
13. What's your favorite programming language? I have many. TI-Basic (the 83+ version, not the crappy 89 version), Scala, C, and recently I started with Haskell.
14. BLAH BLAH BLAH BLARRG Y U NO LUV PYTHON?!!!! Mainly whitespace. Screw you, Haskell, for doing this too when I just wanted to make an ed clone.
15. What's your favorite game for shooting little girls?
東方妖々夢 ～ Perfect Cherry Blossom.
16. What's a *pertingent apudessive construct*? It describes something (a vertical surface) with something else on it.

0.2.2 | Changes in the 6th edition

- Clarify phonotactics
- Use correct linguistic terminology
- Add section on obviate pronouns
- Use proper glosses
- Add section on transitivity
- Clarify combinations of numerical roots
- Add a few new constructs
- Elaborate on causatives and comparatives
- Clarify distinction between erasing and h-forming morphologies
- New section on units of measure

1 | Phonology and orthography

Necarasso Cryssesa uses the following phonemes:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Necarasso Cryssesa.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Velar	Dento-velar
Nasal	m		n			
Plosive	p b		t d	(č /tʃ/)	c /k/ g	
Fricative	f v /ɸ β/	ss /θ/	s	(š /ʃ/)	h /x/	css /xθ/
Lateral fricative		ll /ɬ/				
Approximant			r /ɹ/			
Lateral approximant			l			

Table 1.2: The vowels of Necarasso Cryssesa.

Short	Long
a	(a:)
e	(ɛ:)
y /i/	i /i:/
o	(ɔ:)

Note that all unvoiced consonants are aspirated and there are no diphthongs.

In addition, any consonant may be palatalised. This is shown with <j> after the consonant; for instance, <cj> = /kʲ/. /ɹ/ is realised as [j], so it is written as <j>.

1.1 | Phonotactics

The basic form for a word is usually $C_0(NC) * N_t$, where:

- C is a consonant
- C_0 is a consonant other than /θ ɬ x/ (but /xθ/ is allowed), or one of /pɹ βɹ βl ɸɹ ɸl tɹ dl dɹ kɹ gɹ gl kf/ (<cv> = /kf/)

- N is an approximant, followed by a vowel, then another approximant
- N_t is one of /a e i: o as es i:s os is an en on in ʲa ʲo ʲas ʲos ʲan ʲon aθ eθ iθ eɪθ el il ad id/
- there are no sequences of palatalised consonants followed by /i/ or /i:/.

1.2 | Allophony

(* means that this change is reflected in spelling.)

* {s, t} → {ʃ, tʃ} (♦ $V_1\{i, i:\}$)

* {sʲ, tʲ, ʃʲ} → {ʃʃ, tʃʃ, jʃ}

* {ka, ko} → {kʲa, ke} (□♦) (except in words containing <car-> out)

{a, e, o} → {a:, ε:, ɔ:} (♦ $\Sigma_1\{V_1, C_1\{\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{ʲ}, \mathfrak{ʃ}\}, \square\}$)

1.3 | Erasing vs. h-forming

Some inflections and compounds might result in two vowels adjacent to each other. *H-forming* morphologies deal with the problem of two identical adjacent vowels by infixing <-h-> between them. They do not exhibit special behaviour on two different adjacent vowels.

Unconditional erasing morphologies merge two adjacent vowels, resulting in only the first vowel remaining. *Conditional erasing* morphologies merge only identical adjacent vowels.

1.4 | Punctuation

The period, the question mark, the exclamation mark and the semicolon are used as usual. Guillemets are used as quotes, and foreign words are marked with an asterisk.

2 | Syntax

Necarasso Cryssesa requires verbs (present or implied) to come before the subject, object or any obliques in a sentence. In addition, the subject usually comes before the direct object, making the word order SOV in most cases.

A descriptor precedes its antecedent, *unless*:

- it is part of a language name and the antecedent is <necarasso>, or
- it is a cardinal (as opposed to ordinal) numeral

in which case the descriptor follows the antecedent.

Names are presented with the surname first, and the given name second.

2.1 | Questions

In formal speech, questions are prefixed with <šan>. In questions that provide an option, <geto> *other* precedes the second:

Šan eran cynsso dešyre geto ydyr martas?
Q PR.1PL.OBL with go-DISJV other here wait-2SG
Will you go with us or wait here?

3 | Nouns

A noun can adopt any ending that does not end with a <-d>. All nouns are declined in three numbers, as follows:

Table 3.1: Number inflections in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Singular	Dual	Plural
All with a	-ar	-o
-el	-or	-jon
-e	-ir	-i
-erss	-yr	-yss
All others with e	-yr	e → y
-o	-yn	-an
-or	-osor	-el
All others with o	-or	-el
All with i/y	-er	-es
Drop palatalisation?	Yes	No, unless ending rules require dropping

Note that dual number applies to any noun that refers to two entities, whether paired or unpaired.

Number declensions are conditionally erasing. For instance, <ernei> *army* is pluralised to <ernes>.

Nouns are also declined for nominative or oblique case. The nominative case is unmarked, and the oblique is formed by changing the final consonant to <-n> (or adding it if the form ends in a vowel) on a noun already inflected for number. Nominative cases are used for the subject of a sentence and with *eas* when referring to possession, as well as in an object of the copula.

3.1 | Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns have irregular numerical declensions, but cases are accounted in the same method as in other nouns.

Table 3.2: Examples of declensions in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

Singular	Dual	Plural	Definition
vercesa	vercesar	verceso	grain, fleck
nesmeja	nesmerar	nesmejo	star
rečyrkar	rečyrkar	rečyrco	flower
mortos	mortor	mortel	hand
arpelja	arpelar	arpeljo	stream
cerel	ceror	cerion	sunset
csserys	csserer	csseres	door
nerdo	nerdyn	nerdan	base, foundation, floor
creten	crečyr	crečyn	wave
naria	nariar	nario	chin

Table 3.3: Personal pronouns in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	e <i>I</i>	ento	eras <i>we</i>
2nd	eo <i>you</i>	eoro	eos <i>you</i>
3rd	os <i>he, she, it</i>	oson	oros <i>they</i>

In addition, when a two different third-person subjects are mentioned in a context, the first to be mentioned now uses <ela> and the second uses <emta>. If more than two are mentioned, then the following additional pronouns are used:

Table 3.4: Obviate pronouns in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

2	enros
3	ton
4	senca
5	redo
6	remja
7	relen
8	refe
	<i>etc.</i>

<ela> and <emta> are uninflected, the other three suppletive obviate pronouns are inflected as nouns, and the remainder of the obviate pronouns are inflected as such:

- Nominative: redo, ryrdo, rydo
- Oblique: rendo, ryndo, ryndo

Personal pronouns can be dropped if they are obvious from context, even when they would otherwise be objects of postpositions or such.

3.1.1 | Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

These are <nemesa> and <cypra>, respectively:

Menssen nysos ferna nemesan varmeneata.
 mirror-OBL through child self-OBL observe-PAST-3SG
 The child looked at himself through the mirror.

They can also appear in noun phrases where the possessor is identical to the subject of the sentence:

Ementva nemesa eas loran šynčyta.
 yesterday self GEN hair-OBL cut-PAST-3SG
 Yesterday she cut her own hair.

3.2 | Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are not inflected, and have the number of what they describe (e. g. <šynta> (everyone) is plural, not singular as in English).

3.3 | Compounding

Nouns can be compounded together, with the modifying noun first and the head noun second. Likewise, adjectives can compound with nouns, but this type of compounding is rarely productive outside of names. Both noun-to-noun and adjective-to-noun compounding are unconditionally erasing.

Table 3.5: Indefinite pronouns.

Adjective	Thing	Person	Place	Time	Reason
vyn <i>what NOM</i>	ven	venor	yvin	ysan	asčyr
<i>(what OBL)</i>	ver	vena	yva	ysa	asčyr
ele <i>this</i>	ela	ela	eši	endyr	enasčyr
emte <i>that</i>	emta	emta	eči	emto	-
šyno <i>all</i>	šypro	šynta	šymer	šyson	-
erte <i>some</i>	erta	erčo	eneši	emoro	enčyr
enmerte <i>any</i>	enmerta	enmerto	enmerši	enmoro	enenčyr
cenmo <i>none</i>	cynmerta	cynmerto	cyneši	cynero	cyntačyr
gete <i>other</i>	geta	geto	geteši	getera	-
defte <i>most</i>	defta	defto	defteri	deftera	-
rese <i>little</i>	resa	reso	reseri	resera	-

Adjective	Method	Quantity	Action	Order
vyn <i>what NOM</i>	ryssa	veness	vynssyd	venan
<i>(what OBL)</i>	ryssa	veness	vynssyd	venan
ele <i>this</i>	enossa	vecmyr	eltad	-
emte <i>that</i>	-	vecta	emtad	-
šyno <i>all</i>	-	-	šeryd	-
erte <i>some</i>	enssa	ervecto	erčyd	ernan
enmerte <i>any</i>	enenssa	enervecto	enmyd	enernan
cenmo <i>none</i>	-	cynvecto	cynmyd	cynan
gete <i>other</i>	-	-	getad	-
defte <i>most</i>	-	-	defad	-
rese <i>little</i>	-	-	rešyd	-

Table 3.6: Adverbial forms of pronouns distinct from their nominal counterparts.

	vyn <i>what</i>	ele <i>this</i>
place	yvor	ydyr
time	yšyr	endyr

Adjective	Adverbial temporal form
vyn	yšyr
ele	endyr
šyno	šysono
gete	geteraso
defte	defteraso
rese	reseraso

4 | Verbs

Verbs in Necarasso Cryssesa are inflected for person and number, as well as 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. In informal speech, the indicative is often used instead.

Verbs are inflected in five paradigms (*asagi*; sg. *asage*; literally pattern):

Table 4.1: Verb conjugations in Necarasso Cryssesa.

0 <i>asage</i> . Ends in <-ad> but not <-ead>. <cynrad> <i>open</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynra	ento cynran	eras cynress
2	eo cynres	eoro cynresen	eos cynrer
3	os cynre	oson cynren	oros cynri
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynrena	ento cynrenera	eras cynreiness
2	eo cynrenes	eoro cynreneres	eos cynrener
3	os cynrene	oson cynrenere	oros cynreni
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e cynrenta	ento cynrenela	eras cynrentess
2	eo cynrentes	eoro cynreneles	eos cynrenter
3	os cynrente	oson cynrenele	oros cynrenči

1 asage. Ends in <-yd> but not <-ayd>. <yndaryd> <i>leave</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e yndare	ento yndaren	eras yndarass
2	eo yndaras	eoro yndaresan	eos yndarar
3	os yndara	oson yndaran	oros yndaro
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e yndarese	ento yndaresere	eras yndaresass
2	eo yndaresas	eoro yndareseras	eos yndaresar
3	os yndaresa	oson yndaresera	oros yndareso
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
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> <i>be in excess</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrea	ento sendrean	eras sendrehess
2	eo sendrehes	eoro sendrehesen	eos sendreher
3	os sendrehe	oson sendrehen	oros sendrei
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrehena	ento sendrehenera	eras sendreheness
2	eo sendrehenes	eoro sendreheneres	eos sendrehener
3	os sendrehene	oson sendrehenere	oros sendreheni
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e sendrehenta	ento sendrehenela	eras sendrehentess
2	eo sendrehentes	eoro sendreheneles	eos sendrehenter
3	os sendrehente	oson sendrehenele	oros sendrehenči
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
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> <i>panic</i>			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmae	ento ylmaen	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmaesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmao
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmaese	ento ylmaesen	eras elmaesass
2	eo ylmaesas	eoro ylmaesenas	eos ylmaesar
3	os ylmaesa	oson ylmaesan	oros ylmaeso
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmaepe	ento ylmaepen	eras ylmaetass

2	eo ylmaetas	eoro ylmaepenas	eos ylmaetar
3	os ylmaeta	oson ylmaetan	oros ylmaeto
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ylmie	ento ylmien	eras ylmahass
2	eo ylmahas	eoro ylmiesan	eos ylmahar
3	os ylmaha	oson ylmahan	oros ylmio
4 asage. <essyd> exist only. <essyd> exist			
Indicative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ve	ento ven	eras veass
2	eo ves	eoro vesen	eos vellar
3	os vella	oson vellan	oros von
Subjunctive	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e vese	ento vesen	eras vehesass
2	eo vesas	eoro vesenes	eos vellesar
3	os vellesa	oson vellesan	oros veson
Imperative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e vepe	ento vepen	eras vehetass
2	eo vetas	eoro vepenes	eos velletar
3	os vellea	oson velletan	oros veton
Interrogative	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	e ce	ento cen	eras ceass
2	eo ces	eoro cesen	eos cellar
3	os cella	oson cellan	oros gon

4.1 | Polarity

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.

4.2 | Tense

The only tense distinctions are past and nonpast (present or future). Tense is regarded as a special construction, rather than a conjugation; in order to form the past infinitive, replace <-ad> with <-ačyd> and <-yd> with <-yčyd>.

4.3 | Serialisation

To form modal and serial expressions (an English example would be *can come* or *come walking*), the infinitive of the verb that would come second in English occurs first, with the final <d> replaced with <v>, with the other verb appended:

Vyncyvpertena.
 come-SER-able_to-1SG
 I can come.

In a similar construction, a noun can be glued after a verb to form a compound:

necsave sada
 sit-SER-room
 sitting room

4.4 | Voice

In the present tense, passive voice is formed by replacing <-ad> with <-erad> (h-forming), and <-yd> with <-eryd> (conditionally erasing).

The past passive, which is not a verb but rather an adjective, is formed by replacing <-d> with <-go>.

4.5 | 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 an action that happened (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.

4.6 | Irregular imperatives

The second-person singular imperative of <marčyd> *wait* is <mares> and that of <jarečyd> *leave alone* is <jares>.

4.7 | Causatives

Necarasso distinguishes between:

- direct causation: the action was caused by a direct act of the subject (e. g. by force)
- indirect causation: the action was caused by an indirect act (e. g. by speech or some chain of events)

Direct causatives are formed by the prefix <do->. Indirect causatives are formed as follows:

- <nyd> → <teryd>
- <ryd> → <ceryd>
- <-d> → <-deryd>

Then the causer assumes the subject position, and the subject of the base action becomes the direct object. If the base action already has a direct object, then it will be the second direct object in the sentence.

Examples:

Cynyn docaršyta.
vase-OBL DC-fall-PAST-3SG
He dropped the vase.

ersaden eferan nyrsen ylmyraderyta.
master servant-OBL water-OBL bring-IC-PAST-3SG
The master had the servant bring water.

Gentrydyr ersaden renecyn renmane rylssyderyta.
study-ANIM_ACTOR master advice-INSTR Renme-INESSIVE rest-IC-PAST-3SG
The student advised the instructor to take a vacation at Renme.

Direct causatives are commonly used to convert intransitive verbs to transitive verbs.

4.8 | Transitivity

Verbs are often either intransitive or transitive. Some can play both roles depending on whether an object is specified, but verbs cannot take on different valences depending on an active / stative distinction:

Menea.
see-1SG
I see.

Enen menea.
tree-OBL see-1SG
I see the tree.

Genar nassala.
snow melt-3SG
The snow melts.

Senar arcyn donassala.
 fire ice-OBL DC-melt-3SG
 The fire melts the ice.

4.9 | The copula

The only copula has the infinitive form <ryd>, but in the nonpast tense, is conjugated only for mood.

Table 4.2: Conjugations of <ryd>.

Mood	Form
Indicative	re
Subjunctive	ryse
Imperative	ryte
Interrogative	ren

The copula is optional in the indicative and the interrogative moods.

4.10 | The null verb

The null verb, <nyd>, is a catch-all noun-to-verb converter, much like the Japanese する, and is conjugated regularly:

Šan ver renel na?
 Q what.OBL advice NULL-3SG
 What do they advise?

5 | Adjectives

Adjectives are distinct from nouns because they are not declined for case and cannot appear as an object of a postposition; they are also distinct from verbs because they do not inflect for person or tense. In addition, some adjectives do not inflect at all.

Most adjectives are inflected for number in the same style as nouns in order to agree with their heads; however, they do not inflect for case. Some adjectives, such as those corresponding to indefinite pronouns, are uninflected.

Table 5.1: Examples of adjectives in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Adjective	Definition
enela	soft
trenso	loose
mesto	sweet
ecssyrvo	sharo, thin
šyno (<i>uninflected</i>)	all

5.1 | Adverbs

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by replacing the ending with <-amyn>.

5.2 | Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives are formed by using the adjective or adverb <dedeno> *more*: <acrynala> = dark → <dedeno acrynala> = darker. Similar expressions can be created using <regrys> *less*.

Superlatives employ the word <iss> (formerly a definite article) before the comparative, optionally dropping <dedeno>.

5.2.1 | Comparison against other objects

In order to form the equivalent of *more / less X than Y*, the <than Y> part appears in the beginning as <Y re>:

emta re dedeno anassa
 that-N than more tall
 taller than that one

In order to form the equivalent of *as X as Y*, the <as Y> part appears in the beginning as <Y ress>, with an optional <celsamyn> (equally) before that phrase:

(celsamyn) emta ress anassa
 (equal-ADV) that-N like tall
 as tall as that one

6 | Postpositions

Postpositions follow what they encapsulate. The nominal phrase encapsulated is in the oblique case, unless the phrase in question indicates possession.

ceren ar dešyd
house-OBL to go-INF
to go to a house

Table 6.1: Some postpositions in Nekarasso Cryssesa.

PP	Def.
es	in, during
yl	on (a horizontal surface)
čyl	on (a vertical surface)
car	outside of
aseni	above (also a noun)
desor	below (also a noun)
cynsso	with
cycryn	without
ar	to
se	off of
eas	of, from
nas	for, toward, on behalf of, in exchange for
nysos	for, through

7 | Conjunctions

7.1 | Nominal and adjectival conjunctions

Only X would be inflected; Y's case would be encoded in the presence or absence of the final <-n>.

Table 7.1: Nominal and adjectival conjunctions.

X and Y	X Y:ce(n)
X or Y (incl.)	X Y:te(n)
X or Y (excl.)	X Y:re(n)

Conjoining adverbs involves changing the ending on only the first item.

7.2 | Verbal (predicate) conjunctions

This set of conjunctions is used when:

- there are two predicates with the same subject
- the second clause of a compound sentence is a command; in this case, the first clauses usually provides the subject explicitly

The third-person singular form of a <-yd> verb is shown below, but the conjugation of Y stays constant, even through different infinitive endings.

Table 7.2: Predicate conjunctions.

X and Y	X:yme Y:a
X or Y (incl.)	X:yge Y:a
X or Y (excl.)	X:yre Y:a

7.3 | Clausal conjunctions

These join entire clauses (subject + predicate).

Table 7.3: Clausal conjunctions.

X and Y	ner X ner Y
X or Y (incl.)	ce X ce Y
X or Y (excl.)	ce X cssar Y

7.4 | Additive clausal conjunctions

These conjunctive constructs occur at the beginning of a sentence and extend the previous one.

Table 7.4: Additive clausal conjunctions.

and Y	ša Y
or Y (incl.)	cen Y
or Y (excl.)	cssen Y

7.5 | The let-alone pattern

The equivalent of English’s “let alone” is expressed with a compound sentence with its second clause using <cjares>, the suppletive imperative form of <cjaryd> (to let alone). This pattern is not limited to negative actions:

Arcaneše *ceren yndaryme ci crysseredas mytrayd cjares.*
 winter-TEMPORAL house-OBL leave-CONJV NEG forest-PROLATIVE run-INF let_alone-IMP
She won’t leave the house during the winter, let alone run through the forest.

Mjoran *ervenčyme yrenyn nyd cjares.*
 wolf-PL-OBL approach-CONJV caressing NULL-INF let_alone-IMP
He not only approaches the wolves but caresses them.

8 | Numerals

Numerals are expressed in hexadecimal and are uninflected.

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Short
0	0	ces
1	1	vyl
2	2	sen
3	3	en
4	4	tar
5	5	do
6	6	mja
7	7	len
8	8	fe
9	9	ny (i)
10	A	re
11	B	pyn
12	C	va
13	D	as
14	E	go
15	F	jar
16	10	srad
17	11	sradvyl
18	12	sradsen
19	13	sraden
20	14	srantar
32	20	sensrad
48	30	ensrad
64	40	tarsrad
80	50	dosrad
96	60	mjasrad
256	100	flen
512	200	seflen
4096	1000	sradflen
4352	1100	sradvylflen

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Short
8192	2000	sensradflen
65536	1 0000	dara
	10 0000	sradara
	100 0000	flendara
	1000 0000	sradflendara
	1 0000 0000	seta
	1 0000 0000 0000	yryso
	1 0000 0000 0000 0000	enan
	10^{14}	gelten
	10^{18}	sallar
	10^{1C}	rynar
	10^{20}	asar
	10^{40}	vessen
1/2	1/2	meana (or)
1/3	1/3	endo
1/4	1/4	tardo
1/5	1/5	nodo
1/6	1/6	mjado
2/3	2/3	endosen
3/4	3/4	tardoen

Roots are combined with the most significant digit coming first:

as-srad-pyn-flen-re-srad-jar

13-16-256-10-16-15

$$(13 \cdot 16 + 11) \cdot 256 + (10 \cdot 16 + 15) = 56239$$

(with hyphens added for clarity). Powers of 16^4 up to and including 16^{32} have their own words; those from 16^{36} to 16^{60} are made as a product of 16^{32} and another power (e. g. $\langle \text{gelten-asar} \rangle = 16^{(32 + 20)}$), and those from 16^{68} to 16^{124} as 16^{64} and another power.

Numerals are always h-forming.

$\langle \text{srad} \rangle$ *sixteen* is changed to $\langle \text{sran} \rangle$ at the end of a word, in order to satisfy phonotactic rules.

To express the number of occurrences (*n times*), $\langle \text{-myn} \rangle$ is appended:

Domyn os en meneata.

five-TIMES PR.3SG PR.1SG-OBL see-PAST-3SG

He saw me five times.

Unlike cardinal numbers, which follow what they modify, ordinals precede them:

rečyrco mja

flower-PL six

six flowers

mja rečyrca

six flower

the seventh flower (Note: zero-indexing!)

Sequential ordinals receive the suffix <-vyn>:

Cesvyn renšyme vylvyn derenentes.

zero-ORDS think-CONJV one-ORDS act-IMP.2SG

Think first, then act.

<ces> and <vyl> (0 and 1, respectively) may also be used to express a *no* or *yes*.

An optional counter word may be suffixed to the number. Counters are also h-forming.

Table 8.2: Counters in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Counter	Meaning
-yn	humans
-dene	large animals
-ši	small (land) animals excluding insects and spiders
-tel	fish
-cyr	insects and spiders
-nen	woody plants (e. g. trees)
-mi	other plants (e. g. flowers, grass)
-je	fruits
-djós	flat objects (e. g. paper, plates)
-čei	cylindrical objects
-ros	balls or other spherical objects
-ven	books
-čar	rooms, houses, buildings
-čyn	weapons
-gen	other small objects
-dyn	branches, roots, arms, or legs
-sei	ring-like objects
-cjon	spherical objects

Distributive numbers are formed by reduplicating the unit digit.

9 | Dependent clauses

9.1 | Clauses acting as adjectives

A relative clause; i. e. one standing in place of an adjective has the same syntax as a full sentence (only with a hole filled by the antecedent; i. e. the gap method). If the antecedent is an object of a postposition other than <es> (inside, at, during), then an interrogative pronoun in the *nominative* case stands as the relative pronoun:

Cynmerto crysavan inveči metellon invete.
no_one spider-PL walk-3PL path-OBL walk-3SG
No one walks in the path where the spiders walk.

Venor nysos invetato marcssi emte elssaneše elcaršyta.
what through walk-PAST-3PL bridge that.ADJ year-TEMPORAL topple-PAST-3SG
The bridge through which they walked toppled last year.

9.2 | Clauses acting as adverbs

Clauses acting as adverbs must have a conjunction at their end:

Nerveman cenvata anasčyr os acasaygo.
book-OBL write-PAST-3SG because PR.3SG punish-PAST-PASS
He was punished because he wrote the book.

Nemen en-je enfyresas so ele maryllyn domyra.
apple-PL-OBL three-COUNTER.FRUIT buy-SUBJ-2SG if this.ADJ marble-OBL give-1SG
I will give you this marble if you buy three apples (for me).

9.3 | Clauses acting as nouns

A nominal clause consists of a full sentence followed by <re>:

Ventrel yndaryto re myron releo meston menteato.

parent-PL leave-PAST-3PL CONT after child-PL honey-OBL eat-PAST-3PL
After the parents left, the children ate the honey.

10 | Nominal constructs

Constructs (<neres>; sg. <neri>) are inflectional features that perform roles of grammatical concepts such as case or aspect, and may affect the meaning of the base word, its grammatical function, or both. In particular, *nominal constructs* refer to non-peripheral cases that can be replaced with a postpositional phrase.

10.1 | The genitive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *of, from* and implying ownership.

10.1.1 | Genitives of personal pronouns

Table 10.1: Genitives of personal pronouns.

	SG	DU	PL
1	enas <i>my</i>	entas	entras <i>our</i>
2	evas <i>your</i>	evras	eftras <i>your</i>
3	ores <i>his, her, its</i>	oten	oras <i>their</i>

→ Reflexive and reciprocal genitives

These are <nemesel> and <cyprasel>, respectively.

→ Genitives of obviate pronouns

The first two obviate, <ela> and <emta>, are <elen> and <emten> in their genitive forms. The other three suppletive obviate are inflected as nouns (e. g. <enros> → <enresra>).

The remainder are inflected as such:

- Singular: <reldo>
- Dual: <rerdo>

- Plural: <ryldo>

10.1.2 | Genitives of inanimate nouns

Genitives are h-forming if the vowel of the ending of the base noun is <a> or <o>, and conditionally erasing otherwise.

Table 10.2: Genitives of inanimate nouns.

Old ending	Singular possessor	Dual possessor	Plural possessor
-a, -e, -i, -o	-asa	-asar	-asan
-as, -es, -is, -ys	-asas	-asnas	-asnan
-an, -en, -yn	-ica	-icen	-irнена
-ass, -ess, -yss, -erss	-essa	-essno	-essenar
-el, -yl	-yl	-yl	-yl
-os, -on	-esra	-esran	-esrena
-or	-era	-eran	-erena
-ar, -er, -yr, -ir	-yra	-yrar	-yro

10.1.3 | Genitives of animate nouns (non-honorific)

Nouns describing living forms, heavenly bodies, emotions, and personal characteristics are animate. <-el> is appended to nouns ending with <-s> or <-ss>, <-ryl> to those ending with vowels, and <-yl> to all others.

10.1.4 | Honorific genitives

Honorific genitives of animate nouns append <-or> to <-el> genitives and <-ar> to <-yl> genitives.

10.2 | The inessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <es> *inside* in the context of location. It is h-forming if the vowel of the ending is <a> or <o>, and conditionally erasing otherwise.

10.3 | The superessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <yl> *on top of*. It is formed from the inessive construct by performing one of the following actions:

1. Appending an <-l> on a vowel-terminal form (changing the final <-i> to <-y> and changing <-a> to <-e> if necessary)
2. Replacing a terminal <-s> with <-lle>

Table 10.3: The inessive construct.

Old ending	Singular ending	Dual ending	Plural ending
-a, -e, -i, -o	-ane	-anen	-aner
-as, -es, -is, -ys	-asne	-asnen	-asner
-an, -en, -yn	-icen	-icene	-icyn
-ass, -ess, -yss, -erss	-enso	-ensar	-ensan
-el, -yl	-yne	-yne	-yne
-os, -on	-enas	-enan	-eno
-or	-erane	-eraner	-erani
-ar, -er, -yr, -ir	-yrnea	-yrnear	-yrneo

3. Replacing a terminal <r> with <le>
4. Replacing a terminal <n> with

10.4 | The pertingent apudessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <čyl> *on a vertical surface*. It is formed from the supressive construct by performing one of the following actions:

1. Replacing the last <ll> (from <-lle>) with <-css->
2. Replacing the final <-l> with <-ss>
3. Replacing the last medial <-l> with <-č->

10.5 | The ablative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *from* in context of location. It is formed from the genitive form by replacing the ending with <-eda>.

10.6 | The allative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <ar> *to, toward* or <nas> *toward* in context of location. It is formed from the genitive form by prefixing <car->.

10.7 | The descriptive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *of* in context of description (composition, pertinence, resemblance). It is formed by removing any terminal vowels and replacing the ending of the nominative with <-esa>, and can be used as an adjective. This construct is conditionally erasing.

By using the adjective-to-adverb conversion, the construct can also play an adverbial (semblative) role.

10.8 | The prolative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nysos> *through* in context of movement. It is formed by appending an <-s> to the ablative construct.

10.9 | The temporal construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <es> *on* in context of time. It is formed by appending <-še> to the inessive construct.

10.10 | The temporal accusative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nysos> *for* in context of an interval of time. It is formed by appending <-ten> to the inessive construct.

10.11 | The instrumental construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <cynsso> *with* in context of using an instrument. It is formed by removing the final consonant from the nominative, changing final <-i> to <-y>, and appending <-cyn>. By negating this construct with <ci>, the meaning changes to “without X”.

10.12 | The comitative construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <cynsso> *with* in context of company. It is formed from the instrumental by changing the final <-n> to <-s>. By negating this construct with <ci>, the meaning changes to “without X”.

10.13 | The benefactive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <nas> *on behalf of*. It is formed from the prolative construct by replacing the final <-as> with:

1. <-en> for an animate noun (on behalf of a person, tree, star, etc.) – this is an h-forming inflection.
2. <-as> for an inanimate abstract noun (on behalf of a country, a religion, etc.)
3. <-an> for an inanimate concrete noun (on behalf of a rock, the book, etc.)

10.14 | The adessive construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <ro> *beside* in context of adjacency. It is formed from the inessive construct by:

1. Appending <-r> for vowel-final forms (and changing <-i> to <-y>)
2. Replacing a final <-s> with <-llo>
3. Replacing a final <-n> with <-ro>

10.15 | The topic construct

This construct replaces a phrase involving <eas> *about* in context of topic. It is formed from the genitive form by:

1. changing an <-a>- or <-o>-ending to use <-e>
2. changing an <-e>-ending to use <-i> on an open ending or <-y> on a closed ending
3. changing a <-y>-ending to use <-yr> (removing an existing coda)

10.16 | Prefixes

Table 10.4: Prefixes in Necarasso Cryssesa.

Prefix	Meaning	Behaviour
c(i)-	negative	n/a
ar-	augmentative	n/a
fe-	dubitative (“so-called”)	Conditionally erasing
fy-	pejorative	h-forming
go-	profanitative (“fucking”)	h-forming
dene-	aggregate (e. g. tree → forest)	Unconditionally erasing

11 | Constructs on other parts of speech

11.1 | Constructs on adjectives

As mentioned in section 5.1, adverbs are formed from adjectives by replacing the ending with <-amyn>.

11.2 | The quality noun

The quality noun is a noun referring to the quality of having a trait outside of any measure, such as happiness, or the depth of one's personality. It is formed by replacing the ending of an adjective with <-erss>.

11.3 | The measurement noun

The measurement noun is one referring to something that can be measured, such as the depth of a pool or the height of a tree. It is formed by replacing the ending with <en>.

11.4 | Negation

An adjective is negated by prefixing it with <ci-> (or if it is vowel-initial, <c->). Those starting with <c-> receive <cyr->. For example, <esel> (wide) can be negated into <cesel> (narrow).

11.5 | Noun conversion

Sometimes, it might be useful to convert an adjective to a noun that refers to an entity with the quality in question. The ending is replaced with <-ar>, with the consonant immediately before it becoming <n> if it was a nasal, <l> if it was an approximant and <s> otherwise. For instance, <merva> (large) to <mersar> (a large thing).