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Ďraňýl Rásevek Ďraňyn-Nȳrlí Rase  
*Ďraňýl Rase, the language of Ďraňyn-Nȳr*

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Naňwtšek-sydasaŷ  
*A complete grammar*

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## 0.1 | Introduction

### 0.1.1 | Synopsis

Ďraħýl Rase is a highly agglutinative language featuring some fusional elements, with an ergative-secundative alignment. In particular, *coaspects* and *aspects* can be stacked on nouns and verbs, respectively. The language employs dependent-marking dominantly, although some head-marking is present.

Ďraħýl Rase lacks adjectives and adpositions, and has only a few adverbs; in addition, some concepts common in English, such as *to be* or *good* are absent in the language. It also uses relational nouns extensively.

This combination of features allows sentences in Ďraħýl Rase to be concise (unlike in English) while still being understandable (unlike in Ithkuil).

### 0.1.2 | External history

As a constructed language, Ďraħýl Rase is developed synchronically. It was first conceived in the December of 2016, although it wasn't until February 2017 that verbs were added.

Until 23 April 2017, Ďraħýl Rase left the ergative case unmarked and the absolutive case marked. Since marked-absolutive languages are nouns that start with <ĥ><sup>1</sup>, the alignment was changed to a prototypical ergative-absolutive system.

Starting in 19 June 2017, the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  version of the Ďraħýl Rase grammar was developed. This update added considerable changes to the language:

- /ĥ/ was written as <ḥ̂> before the standardisation. This was changed to <ĥ>.
- Well-defined rules for when to use zero-marked genitives were added.
- Formerly, only the human non-elite first and second pronouns were present. The standardisation added the other pronouns that we enjoy today.
- Aspects gained formal names, and some aspects, such as the evident or analogous aspects, were also added.
- The pre-standardisation grammar had sensory affixes for verbs. These were removed because they proved to be redundant.
- Comparatives and superlatives received well-defined rules, and the subject of comparison is no longer forced to be the absolutive argument of a sentence without an ergative argument.
- N-verbs were defined, breaking the complete regularity of the morphosyntactic alignment.
- Quotatives received more precise rules.
- There is a new chapter on semantics.
- Due to uncanny font magic, *Nesál Tēkel Piva*, the script of Ďraħýl Rase is also covered.

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<sup>1</sup><https://isoraqathedh.tumblr.com/image/156426855271>

# 1 | Phonology and orthography

## 1.1 | Consonants and vowels

Ďraǵýl Rase uses the following phonemes:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Ďraǵýl Rase.

	Bilabial / Labiodental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		ŋ /ŋ/		
Plosive	p b	t d	ɖ /ɖ/ ɗ /ɗ/	k g		
Fricative	f v	s z		ħ /x/ ʕ /ʕ/	ħ	h
Lateral Fricative		ɬ /ɬ/ ɮ /ɮ/				
Approximant		r /ɹ/				
Lateral Approximant		l				

Table 1.2: The vowels of Ďraǵýl Rase.

Short	Long	Semivowel
a	â /ä:/	
e	ê /ɛ:/	
i	î /i:/	j
o /ʌ ~ ɤ/	ô /o:/	
u /u ~ i/	û /u:/	w
y /i/	ÿ /y:/	ÿ /ɥ/

Voiceless plosives can also be geminated after a short vowel.

### 1.1.1 | Diphthongs

A diphthong consists of a vowel and a semivowel, in either order, excluding \*⟨ij⟩, \*⟨ji⟩, \*⟨uw⟩, \*⟨wu⟩, \*⟨yÿ⟩ and \*⟨ÿy⟩, which decay into their respective long vowels. The “dominant” vowel is pronounced as its long form; e. g. ⟨ej⟩ is pronounced [ej].

## 1.2 | Phonotactics

A syllable is allowed to consist of:

- an onset, from one of:
  - a single consonant
  - a plosive or fricative plus <r>, <l> or (depending on voicing) <š> or <ž>
  - a nasal plus <r>
  - at the beginning of a word, an empty onset is allowed.
- a rime, from one of:
  - a vowel with no coda
  - a short vowel plus a voiceless obstruent or a continuant
  - a long vowel plus a voiceless obstruent that does not geminate the onset of the following syllable
  - a long vowel plus any voiced obstruent
  - a long vowel plus a continuant
  - a diphthong (with no coda)

## 1.3 | Allophony

The following allophonic rules are listed:

Table 1.3: The allophonic rules of Ďraǵýl Rase. See table 1.4 for the legend.

Input	Output	Context
Ob1<+v>	Ob1<-v>	Ob2<-v> ♦
Ob1<-v>	Ob1<-v +a>	Ob2<-v> ♦
Ob1<-v>	Ob1<+v>	Ob2<+v> ♦
V1<+l> Ob1<-v> Ob1<+v>	V1<-l> Ob1<-v +gem>	
V1<+l> C1<+nas>	V1<+l +nas>	
Ob1<+v>	Ø	V1<+l> ♦
/t̪.l/	[t̪:]	
/t̪.s/	[t̪:]	
/s.t̪/	[t̪:]	
/t/	[t]	
/d̪ʒ/	[d̪ʒ]	
/d̪/	[n]	

Note that /n/ does *not* assimilate to [ŋ] before a velar consonant.

## 1.4 | Pitch accent

A word has one high syllable (and the rest are low). The natural location of the high syllable is determined by the following rules:



Table 1.4: Legend for table 1.3.

Symbol	Meaning
C	consonant
V	vowel
Ob	obstruent
v	voicing
l	long
nas	nasal consonant or vowel
gem	gemination
+	feature present
-	feature absent
∅	nothing
◆	location of input relative to other elements in context

- If there is a long vowel or a diphthong in the last three syllables, then the pitch accent falls on one of them, in the order 2nd-to-last → 3rd-to-last → last.
- Otherwise, the pitch accent falls on the second-to-last syllable.

Pitch accent will be indicated in this grammar. If it falls on its natural location, then it is not marked. Otherwise, long syllables that are forced unstressed will be written with macra, and short syllables that are forced stressed will be written with acutes.

If there is no other way to use diacritics to indicate that a diphthong is unstressed (i. e. the stressed syllable is a long vowel), then a dot can be placed above the dominant vowel of the diphthong to force it to be unstressed, giving the letters <â ê ĩ ô ù ŷ>.

Hyphens may separate parts of words. In that case, only the last part will be counted.

See table 1.5 for examples.

Table 1.5: Examples of stress locations.

Orthography	Location of stress (# from last)
resa	2
nâki	2
zanál	1
nâkil	1
panā	2
munuma	2
tôrenu	3
kejhátu	2
nekēkemew	1
panâ-kaj	1
renekjûkâl	1

Some affixes might cause a stress to shift. Such affixes are marked with one of the symbols on Table 1.6.

Table 1.6: Symbols used to show pitch accent shifting.

Symbol	Meaning
≥	Shift pitch accent one syllable forward
▷	Shift pitch accent to second-to-last syllable
►	Shift pitch accent to last syllable
±	Keep pitch accent on same syllable

## 1.5 | Vowel raising

Vowel raising is an important part of Ďrahyíl Rase’s grammar.

Vowels are split into two groups: *front* and *back*.

- Front vowels are ⟨a⟩, ⟨e⟩ and ⟨i⟩.
- Back vowels are ⟨o⟩, ⟨u⟩ and ⟨y⟩ (which, funnily enough, is actually front!).

These vowels redirect as such:

Table 1.7: Vowel raising rules.

Old	New
a	e
e	i
i	i
o	u
u	y
y	y

Long vowels are raised similarly. In diphthongs, only the dominant vowel is raised. This might cause the diphthong to decay to a long vowel.

## 1.6 | Notes about appending

Sometimes, appending two strings together will result in edge cases. Suppose we want to append X and Y (e. g. because either one of them is an affix or X-Y will be a zero-marked genitive construction).

- If Y has no initial consonant, then X-Y will result in a non-initial syllable without any onset. To resolve this, Y is given an onset of ⟨h⟩: ⟨vil⟩ + ⟨atu⟩ = ⟨vilhatu⟩.
- If X ends with a consonant and Y begins with the same consonant, then X-Y will have two of the same consonant in a row.
  - If this consonant is a voiceless plosive, then this sequence is treated as a geminate: ⟨atek⟩ + ⟨▷-kane⟩ = ⟨atekkane⟩.
  - If this consonant is ⟨s⟩, then the double consonant is changed to ⟨st⟩: ⟨itos⟩ + ⟨saj⟩ = ⟨itostaj⟩.
  - Otherwise, the sequence becomes a single consonant: ⟨bakar⟩ + ⟨≥-rul⟩ = ⟨bakarul⟩.
  - Note that ⟨t⟩ and ⟨t̥⟩ are considered distinct, as are ⟨d⟩ and ⟨n⟩: ⟨lakan⟩ + ⟨≥-do⟩ = ⟨lakando⟩ [la'kan:ʌ], not \*⟨lakano⟩ or \*⟨lakado⟩.

## 1.7 | Nesál Tēkel Piva

Ďraḥýl Rase is written in *Nesál Tēkel Piva* (lit. New Sun Glyphs), a native script that uses dedicated glyphs for consonants and long vowels, plus diacritics for short vowels. It does not mark pitch accent.

Table 1.8: Consonant and long vowels in NTP.

NTP	Rom	Name	NTP	Rom	Name
ε	p	mon-pama-vunu	ω	ñ	ǵenu-hjula
ᵝ	t	meša-pama-vunu	ɸ	d	medro
ɣ	k	kolo-pama-vunu	ɱ	b	heke
ϕ	s	lakan-pama-kêš	ɮ	z	vane-nâhe
ɛ̃	f	lakan-nimur-kêš	y	z	kêš-dunew
ɬ	n	sunuh-pama-kêš	ʎ	ǵ	hrênu
ɜ	m	sunuh-nimur-kêš	β	ð	kekên
c	ḥ	pelu-pulu	ð	t	kasu
ɜ	ḥ	genu-pulu			
o	h	runa	ɜ	â	â
6	r	matuk	ɜ	ê	ê
ɟ	ś	pelu-halde	ɜ	î	î
ᵝ	l	genu-halde	ɜ	ô	ô
ɬ	v	mako	ɜ	û	û
ɸ	g	pelu-hjula	ɜ	ÿ	ÿ

The short vowels <a e i> are expressed with their own diacritics. <o u y> use the same main diacritics as <a e i>, respectively, but add a *kisyltew* (backing mark). <ɛ̃ 6 ɸ ʎ β ð> receive the main diacritic below the consonant glyph (and the *kisyltew* above). Other consonants and all long vowels receive the main diacritic above (and the *kisyltew* below).

Table 1.9: Short vowels in NTP.

Ø	a	e	i	o	u	y
tᵝ	taᵝ	teᵝ	tiᵝ	toᵝ	tuᵝ	tyᵝ
gɸ	gaɸ	geɸ	giɸ	goɸ	guɸ	gyɸ

<ε̃ ɛ̃> have special forms of the *kisyltew*: <ɛ̃̃ = po>; <ɛ̃̃̃ = fo>.

Diphthongs with the semivowel occurring first are written with the vowel diacritic corresponding to the semivowel placed on the consonant before the diphthong, followed by the glyph for the long vowel corresponding to the dominant vowel; e. g. <ɜ̃̃̃ = kja>.

Diphthongs with the semivowel occurring second are written with the glyph for the long vowel corresponding to the dominant vowel, modified by the vowel diacritic corresponding to the semivowel; e. g. <ɜ̃̃̃̃ = kaj>.

As seen in the example below, names receive an overline. (The colours are solely for emphasis.)

Table 1.10: Miscellaneous symbols.

0 ‡	1 †	2 ↓	3 ↑	4 ‡	5 ↓						
6 ‡	7 †	8 ↓	9 ‡	10 †	11 ‡						
full stop		comma ,		question mark ?							
quotation marks “ ”		kêl (NEG) 𐌹𐌶									
interpunct ·											
(sometimes used to mark an “and”)											

Table 1.11: An example with names.

Malnelkajkáne hâle-mulama dano- 𐌰𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹  
mulama luneksi **Alis** ruselmara. Sel ka 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹  
mon šunama danos lumekâl sydasay 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹  
panetaki sydasaymá rihu ka tūrî kêl et- 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹  
era. “Rihu ka tūrî kêl etekâl sydasaymá 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹 𐌸𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌵𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌹  
kêl lumetsalu?” tes vanretara.

## 1.8 | Punctuation

Commas (both in the Latin script and NTP) are used to separate independent clauses (as with the semicolon in English). Slashes (interpuncts in NTP) are sometimes used to separate two nouns that are juxtaposed. Periods and question marks are used for obvious purposes.

## 2 | Syntax

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In this chapter, we look at the structure of the whole sentence.

### 2.1 | Basic word order

Đraħýl Rase requires the verb to come at the end of a sentence; hence, they are called <hrînu> (knots; sg. <hrênu>).

There is a subtle difference in which argument of the verb comes first. Both of the following sentences have the same meaning, but differ in which argument they emphasise:

Tôkus hânu ponelke.

cat-ERG dog bite-3ANM-PROG

*The cat is biting the dog.* (focuses on the cat, who is doing the biting)

Hânu tôkus ponelke.

dog cat-ERG bite-3ANM-PROG

*The dog is being bitten by the cat.* (focuses on the dog, to whom the biting is done)

In addition to syntactic emphasis, arguments of a verb may receive morphological emphasis, which is even stronger.

### 2.2 | Descriptors

Descriptors consist of genitives, numbers and relative clauses. They come *before* the noun they modify.

### 2.3 | Adverbials

Adverbs and adverbials of nouns can occur anywhere before the verb they modify.

### 2.4 | Locatives and directionals

Locatives and directionals that modify nouns occur before the nouns they modify. Those that modify verbs can occur anywhere before the verb they modify. However, they most often occur immediately before the verb and, if present, its negation particle.

## 2.5 | Appositives

The noun being clarified comes first, followed by the clarification.

## 2.6 | Interjections and vocatives

Interjections and vocatives occur at the very beginning of a sentence.

## 3 | Nouns

Nouns (<hivu>; sg. <hevu>; lit. *ropes*) are declined for case and number.

### 3.1 | Number

The main distinction lies between singular and plural. The singular form is unmarked. The plural form of a noun is created from the singular form by raising the high vowel.

In the absolutive case, a distinction is also made between dual and plural. The dual form of a noun is created by appending <-t> to the singular (decaying a final diphthong into a long vowel if necessary). If the singular form already ends with a consonant, <≥-te> is appended instead.

Table 3.1: Some nouns and their dual and plural forms.

Singular	Dual	Plural	Gloss
rase	raset	rese	language
plety	pletyt	plity	parent
itos	itoste	itos	riding animal
kolo	kolot	kulo	ground, place, floor
nupo	nupot	nypo	boat
tynda	tyndat	tynda	squirrel
tôrenu	tôrenut	tûrenu	palace
sydasaŷ	sydasât	sydaseŷ	book
ej	êt	î	I (non-elite)

### 3.2 | Case

There are eleven cases in Ďraħýl Rase:

#### 3.2.1 | Absolutive

The absolutive form of a noun is the unmarked form of a noun. Nouns with this case can function as the subject of an intransitive verb, the direct object of a transitive verb or the recipient of a ditransitive verb.

### 3.2.2 | Ergative

Nouns in the ergative form can function as the subject of a transitive or ditransitive verb. The ergative form is derived from the absolutive form by:

- appending <-s> after a short vowel
- appending <-z> after a long vowel
- appending <-z> after a diphthong and decaying it to a long vowel
- appending <-ti> after <-s>
- appending <-di> after <-z>
- appending <-si> after any other voiceless consonant
- appending <-zi> after any other voiced consonant

### 3.2.3 | Accusative

Nouns in the accusative form can function as the direct object of an antipassive transitive verb, or as direct objects in certain verbs. The accusative form is derived from the absolutive form by:

- appending <-n> after a vowel
- appending <-n> after a diphthong and decaying it to a long vowel
- appending <-en> after a consonant

### 3.2.4 | Genitive

Nouns in the genitive case can modify other nouns to indicate possession or description. It is formed from the absolutive by:

- replacing the rime of the final syllable with <►-êl> if it is any of <-ew>, <-ej>, <-ej̃> or <-ê>
- but the genitive of <ej> (I, non-elite) is <ejlí>
- otherwise:
  - appending <≥-l> after a vowel if the pitch accent is not on the final syllable
  - appending <≥-li> after a consonant, or if the pitch accent is on the final syllable

Sometimes, a genitive might syntactically modify a verb with a causative. In that case, it semantically modifies the dislocated patient of the causative:

Atúl fetatosorakamađutro!  
 person-GEN sing-1-2SG-story-CAUS-IMP  
 Make me sing the person's story!



### 3.2.5 | Adverbial

Nouns in the adverbial case can modify verbs to act as adverbs. It is formed like the genitive, but using <r> instead of <l>. In other words, it is formed by:

- replacing the rime of the final syllable with <►-êr> if it is any of <-ew>, <-ej>, <-eÿ> or <-ê>
- but the adverbial of <ej> (I, non-elite) is <ejrî>
- otherwise:
  - appending <≥-r> after a vowel if the pitch accent is not on the final syllable
  - appending <≥-ri> after a consonant, or if the pitch accent is on the final syllable

### 3.2.6 | Locative

Nouns in the locative signify the location or time of an object or action. The locative case, when used on the name of a language, means “in a language”. They are formed from the absolutive with the suffix <≥-ma>.

Some nouns can be in the locative implicitly (without any marking). These include <šuna> (time, occurrence), <sepu> (occurrence) and <kôlo> (here).

### 3.2.7 | Directional

Nouns in the directional case indicate that an (object moved / action happened) (toward a place / until some time), and they are formed with the suffix <≥-me>.

### 3.2.8 | Causal

Nouns in the causal case indicate that an action happened because of something, and they are formed with the suffix <▷-kane>.

Final causal case (e. g. *went for the book; broken into pieces*) can be disambiguated by the particle <ta> after the noun.

### 3.2.9 | Benefactive

This case indicates an action done on behalf of something. It is formed from the suffix <▷-sane>.

### 3.2.10 | Comitative

This case indicates an action done in company with something or someone. It is formed from the suffix <▷-nylu>.

### 3.2.11 | Instrumental

This case indicates an action done with something (as a tool). It can also indicate the theme of a ditransitive verb. It is formed from the suffix <≥-rul>.

### 3.3 | Zero-marked genitive

An alternative construction for the genitive exists. If X and Y are both nouns, then X-Y is equivalent to X-GEN Y. However, this zero-marking construction is more limited compared to the full genitive; outside of literary uses, it is limited to the cases when:

- X is a quantifier such as <heli> (all), <mej> (what, which?), <kolo> (ground, many, much, this) or <manu> (part, some)
- X is an ordinal – e. g. <troma-nehatu> (first boy)
- Y is a relational noun
- Y is <kay> (group, collection) – e. g. <nâki-kay> (tree + group = grove)
- Y is a time expression such as <mane> (day) – e. g. <lykoj-mane> (next + day = tomorrow)
- Y is <sepu> (occurrence) – e. g. <sel-sepu> (once)
- Y is the name of a mathematical function
- the expression is the name of a plant or animal – e. g. <mojru-nâki> (apple tree)
- the expression is the name of a colour – e. g. <hina-suhor> (sea blue)
- in noun-verb-er compounds – e. g. <tasavo-vuleplū> (drum-hitter = drummer)
- in some fixed expressions such as <manenure> (day + middle = noon) or <tomu-forme> (domesticated animal + field = pasture)

As always, consult section 1.6.

### 3.4 | Coaspects

Coaspects apply before case but after number, and they can be stacked:

- Additional (also A, even A): <≥-tu>
- Exclusive (only A): <≥-(k, g, ħ, ġ, ñ)a> depending on the place of articulation and voicing of the onset of the previous syllable
- Superlative (the most A): <≥-do>
- Completive (all of A): <≥-tšek>
- Emphatic: <►-hraw>

Technically, any verbal aspect can be applied on nouns, but those outside the list above are rare.

### 3.5 | Prefixes

- Diminutive: <ki->
- Augmentative: <to->
- Excessive: <dû->
- Feminine: <se->
- Masculine: <ne->
- False: <vil->
- Demonstrative prefixes:
  - <hana-> this
  - <rina-> that
  - <dana-> yonder
  - <hê-> other

### 3.6 | Appositive

In an appositive phrase, the base word (*not* the clarification) receives the suffix <±vek>, after all other affixes:

*Ďrahyĺ Rasémavek Ďrahyń-Nyrlí rase* ěada etu tȳrelke.

*Ďrahyń-GEN language-LOC-APPOSITIVE Ďrahyń-land-GEN language* 12<sup>6</sup> human\PL speak\PL-3ANM-PROG

*Ďrahyĺ Rase, the language of Ďrahyń-Nyř, is spoken by (about) 3,000,000 people.*

### 3.7 | Relational nouns

Ďrahyĺ Rase lacks adpositions or cases specialised for concepts such as “outside” or “through”, but it can still express such concepts through *relational* nouns, which describe spatial or temporal relations. Relational nouns often use the zero-marked genitive.

Table 3.2: Some examples of relational noun use.

Phrase	Components	Translation
<i>nāki-mojmé</i>	tree + away + directional	away from the tree
<i>ĥanamane-mojmé</i>	today + away + directional	from today on
<i>taga-nēmá</i>	box + inside + locative	inside the box
<i>forme-ĥajmé</i>	field + span + directional	through the field
<i>kelinka-nurema</i>	huts + middle + locative	amongst the huts
<i>ĥak-šluvisko-ĥeselár</i>	three + square root + latch + adverbial	in terms of $\sqrt{3}$
<i>pahnũnew-pasár</i>	killing + intent + adverbial	with the intent to kill
<i>suýnut-tsákér</i>	dusk + despite + adverbial	despite the dusk

### 3.8 | Polarity

The negative of a noun is expressed with a particle <kêl> before the noun. Hence, for instance, <înylu> means *with us*, and <kêl înylu> means *without us*.

### 3.9 | Pronouns

Pronouns are separated by person and class (see table 3.3). The pronouns are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.3: The pronoun classes of Ďraħýl Rase.

Class	Things that fall under this class
Divine	Deities
Human elite	Scholars, members of the military
Human non-elite	All other sentient beings
Non-human animate	Live animals and parts thereof
Inanimate	All other objects

Table 3.4: The pronouns of Ďraħýl Rase.

Class \ Person	1st	2nd	3rd
Divine	ervo	nime	
Elite	naba	revu	ħranu
Non-elite	ej	suý	ane
Animate			nej
Inanimate			vas

The dual and plural forms of pronouns are derived regularly.

The dual and plural forms of first-person pronouns are exclusive. To convey the inclusive first-person plural, a first-person and second-person pronoun are used together.

Note that the first-person plural pronouns are exclusive. Inclusive pronouns are expressed using the conjunction of two pronouns: <î suý> = *we and you*.

## 4 | Verbs

Verbs (<hrînu>; sg. <hrênu>; lit. *knots*) are conjugated for the person and number of both the ergative and the absolutive arguments, an optional causative, evidentiality, sense, zero or more aspects and tense. Only the person and number of the absolutive argument is obligatory.

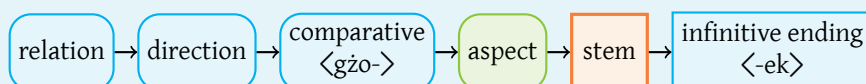
### 4.1 | Verb structure

Figure 4.1: The structure of a conjugated finite form of a verb.



Note that the only optional affix dependent on another optional affix is the dislocated patient of the causative, which depends on the causative marker.

Figure 4.2: The structure of an infinitive form of a verb.



## 4.2 | The infinitive form of a verb

The infinitive form of a verb ends in <-ek>. Additionally, the pitch accent does not fall on the last syllable.

## 4.3 | Absolutive argument marking in finite forms

Conjugating for the absolutive argument involves adding an ending for person and, for plural patients, changing the stem of the verb by raising the high syllable (e. g. <zane> to <zene>). Dual forms receive a special suffix.

For verb conjugation, the inanimate class in table 3.3 is placed into its own group, and all other classes are combined into an animate class. This distinction is made only in the third person.

Table 4.1: Conjugation of <zane> (to move).

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	zana	zanat	zena
2nd	zanu	zanut	zenu
3rd anim.	zanel	zaneš	zenel
3rd inanim.	zane	zanes	zene
0th	zano		
relative	zani		

The zeroeth-person marking is used for verbs that have no absolutive argument:

Table 4.2: Comparison between the presence of ABS and the absence.

Explicit ABS	Implicit ABS	No ABS
Ĥjamárzi <i>nerku</i> rine. bird-ERG seed\PL eat\PL-3 <i>The bird eats the seeds.</i>	Ĥjamárzi rine. bird-ERG eat\PL-3 <i>The bird eats them.</i>	Ĥjamárzi <i>reno</i> . bird-ERG eat-0 <i>The bird eats.</i>

## 4.4 | Ergative argument marking

This suffix is required only if the ergative argument is not explicitly mentioned elsewhere and it is not in the zeroeth person.

Table 4.3: Suffixes for the person and number of the ergative argument.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st	-to	-tot	-tu
2nd	-toso	-tosot	-tuso
3rd	-ta	-tat	-te
relative	-teba		
reflexive	-tame		

## 4.5 | Aspect

A verb in Ďrahýl Rase can also receive zero or more aspect affixes. These come after the evidentiality markers in finite verb forms and immediately before the stem in the infinitive.

Note that Ďrahýl Rase's *aspects* range beyond the traditional sense of “aspect”; it also covers mood, modality, degree, tellicity and volition.

Table 4.4: Aspect markers for Ďrahýl Rase verbs.

Name	Affix	Meaning
Habitual	-mo	Indicates an action performed as a habit.
Progressive	-ke	Indicates an action in progress.
Gnomic	-he	Indicates a general truth or aphorism.
Iterative	-sit	Indicates a repeated action at one point in time.
Inclinative <sup>1</sup>	-ñas	Indicates a tendency toward an action. Unlike the gnomic aspect, this does not suggest a universal. e. g. Ĥana-renus linka vineteñas. this-fox\PL-ERG house\PL scratch\PL-3-3.PL-TENDENCY These foxes tend to scratch houses.
Continuative	-kju	Indicates an action that is continuing to happen.
Momentane	-śu	Indicates an action that happens once or is short-lived.
Occasional ♦	-vir	Indicates an action that sometimes happens.
Temporary	-žir	Indicates a temporary state.
Inceptive	-ma	Indicates an action that is starting.
Cessative	-de, -du	Indicates an action that is ending. The exact suffix must agree with the vowel group of the previous syllable.

Name	Affix	Meaning
Deontic Potential	-ġe	Indicates an action that is able to happen.
Deontic Necessitative	-ġan	Indicates an action that must or should happen.
Epistemic Potential	-fe	Indicates an action that is inferred to be able to happen.
Epistemic Probable	-he	Indicates an action that is inferred to be likely to happen.
Epistemic Necessitative	-van	Indicates an action that is inferred to necessarily happen.
Attempt	-da	Indicates an attempted action.
Defective	-kla	Indicates an action that almost happens.
Completive	-tšek	Indicates an action that is done to completion: <i>ħraletšekra</i> <i>burn-3-COMPLETIVE-PAST</i> <i>It burnt away completely.</i>
Telic	-vlo	Indicates a successful action (“managed to”).
Ineffective	-tšalu	Indicates that an action is ineffective in meeting some goal (“no use”).
Indifferent	-nelu	Indicates that an action is unnecessary in meeting some goal (“doesn’t matter”).
Diminutive	-ki	Indicates an action happening to a smaller degree. When combined with the imperative <-tro>, the verb is taken as a recommendation rather than a command.
Excessive	-dû	Indicates an action that happens to an excessive degree (“too much”).
Additional	-tu	Indicates an action happening in addition to another (“also”, “even”).
Exclusive	-(k, g, ħ, ġ, ñ)a	Indicates an action happening to the exclusion of others (“only”). The manner of articulation of initial consonant of the affix agrees with that of the onset of the previous syllable.
Superlative	-do	Indicates an action happening to the greatest extent (“the most”).
Discrete	-ni	Indicates one unit of action (e. g. “walk” → “step”).
Intentional	-pa	Indicates an action done on purpose.
Unintentional	-zy	Indicates an action done unintentionally.
Voluntary ♦	-sej	Indicates an action done willingly.
Involuntary ♦	-krej	Indicates an action done unwillingly.



Name	Affix	Meaning
Meritative ♦	-bûr	Indicates that an action is deserved.
Demeritative ♦	-kebûr	Indicates that an action is not deserved.
Improper	-zañ	Indicates that an action was done in an improper manner (“mis-”).
Actual ♦	-fsu	Indicates an actual state.
Imperative	-tro	Indicates a command to the second-person argument.
Hypothetical	-vluḡ	Acts as an if-clause. Mevu kêl sunuhevluḡ, mîny penetuṭa. rain NEG fall-3-HYPOT, flower\PL see\PL-3-1.PL-FUT If it doesn't rain, we will look at the flowers.
Conditional	-to	Indicates an action that depends on another condition (i. e. equivalent to our “would”).
Conflictive	-tsak	Acts as an although-clause.
Analogous	-mes	Indicates the antecedent of an analogy (i. e. equivalent to “for the same reason that”)
Emphatic	-hraw	Places emphasis on the verb.
Reciprocal	-ñe	Indicates that ABS and ERG (or in <i>n</i> -verbs, ACC and ABS) performed the action on each other.
Evident	-zu	Indicates an obvious action. Often condescending.
Antipassive ♦	-pah	Moves ERG to ABS, and ABS (if present) to ACC. May be used instead of the zeroeth-person ABS in order to avoid rhyming.
Exact	-kat	Indicates that the action is done or known exactly.
Approximate	-vis	Indicates that the action is done only approximately.
♦ indicates aspect limited to formal language		

Aspect affixes are ordered such that the leftmost affixes apply before those on the right. This order is honoured for both finite and non-finite forms of a verb.

Take the contrived example <tsagelteksavoduhanasitmanetufšutys>, starting before the first aspect affix:

<tsagelteksavoduhana> I hear that they are making him ring the bell.

<tsagelteksavoduhanasit> I hear that they are making him ring the bell repetitively.

<tsagelteksavoduhanasitma> I hear that they are making him start ringing the bell repetitively.

<tsagelteksavoduhanasitmane> I hear that they are making him start ringing the bell repetitively again.

<tsagelteksavoduhanasitmanetu> I hear that they are also making him start ringing the

<sup>1</sup>Thanks to marek for suggesting this name.

bell repetitively again.

<tšagelteksavođuhanasitmanetufsu> I hear that, actually they are also making him start ringing the bell repetitively again.

<tšagelteksavođuhanasitmanetuftsutys> I hear that, actually they are also about to make him start ringing the bell repetitively again.

If <-sit> and <-ma> were switched around, what is being repeated would be the act of *starting* to ring the bell.

## 4.6 | Tense

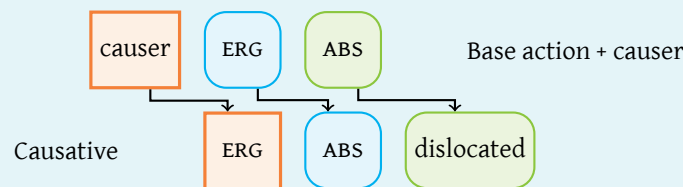
The tense marker, which comes at the end of a finite verb form, is one of the below:

- <-∅> present
- <-ra> past
- <-ta> future
- <-rus> immediate past
- <-tys> immediate future

## 4.7 | Causative

Verbs can be marked as a causative. As seen in figure 4.3, this moves one argument to another position: inside the verb.

Figure 4.3: The movement of arguments in a causative.



(If the base action has no ERG, then the causer assumes the ERG position and no further action is needed.)

The dislocated patient is incorporated in the verb, before the causative marker <-du>. It is not necessary to mark the dislocated patient.

## 4.8 | Evidentiality

Evidentiality is optionally marked after the causative marker.

- <-haka> by direct evidence
- <-hana> by hearsay
- <-hame> inferential
- <-hamehe> inferential (self-evident)

- <-hala> by hope
- <-hale> by imagination
- <-hapa> by allegation
- <-hase> by desire

## 4.9 | Comparative

The comparative marker <gzo->, if present on a verb with no ERG, will cause the verb to compare the degree of the action between ERG and ABS. In other words, “X-ERG Y COMP-Z” means “X Zs more than Y”, akin to the *out-* prefix in English.

Hênu kretenelñas.  
 dog\PL run\PL-3ANM-INCLINATIVE  
*Dogs tend to run.*

Hênus tûku gżokretenelñas.  
 dog\PL-ERG cat\PL COMP-run\PL-3ANM-INCLINATIVE  
*Dogs tend to run more than cats.*

## 4.10 | Direction

A verb may have a directional marker before the comparative marker.

- <sun-> to a lower place
- <lak-> to a higher place
- <ren-> inwards
- <sak-> outwards, away
- <len-> with oneself

## 4.11 | Relation

A verb may have a relational marker before the directional marker.

- <nê-> inside (an unspecified place)
- <kun-> outside (...)
- <mu-> to the side of (...)
- <kej-> around (...)
- <saj-> on top of (...)

Note that relational markers do not act as applicatives.

### 4.12 | Pitch accent

If the pitch accent of the infinitive falls on the natural location, then it will for any conjugated form.

If it falls one syllable before it, then it will fall one syllable before the natural location for any conjugated form, unless the natural location is on the third-to-last syllable, in which case it falls on the third-to-last syllable.

If it falls one syllable after it, then it will fall one syllable after the natural location for any conjugated form, unless the natural location is on the last syllable, in which case it falls on the last syllable.

### 4.13 | Notes about formality

Formal language tends to revere brevity. As a result, when there is an option to either express something morphologically as opposed to periphrastically, it will prefer the former option.

On the other hand, informal language tends to use more periphrastic constructions, and avoid marking direction and relation morphologically. Compare the following examples:

Nêlumotokrejra.

REL\_IN-read-0-1-INVOLUNTARY-PAST

Kolohevu vasa-nēmá lumotora.

unwillingly there-inside-LOC read-0-1-PAST

*I unwillingly read inside.*

Although the two sentences above express the same idea, the first sentence is more formal.

### 4.14 | Polarity

As with nouns, the negative of a verb is expressed with a particle <kêl> before the verb.

Similarly, tag questions are marked with the particle <têl>:

Munumár têl kotanurus.

slow-ADV TAG come-2-IMMEDIATE\_PAST

*You came late, right?*

### 4.15 | N-verbs

N-verbs are a special class of verbs that, instead of taking ERG and ABS arguments, take ABS and ACC arguments. In the example below, <sinek> is an *n*-verb.

Daj-manema ane ralan sinelra.

previous-day-LOC PR.3.NONELITE sorrow-ACC feel-3ANM-PAST

*Yesterday, she felt sorrow.*

Other *n*-verbs include <rumek> (depend, rely on).

Some verbs can be used either as a regular verb or an *n*-verb, but carry different meanings depending on usage:

Table 4.5: Some verbs whose meanings depend on *n*-usage.

Verb	<i>N</i>	Non- <i>n</i>
panek	see	look at
takek	hear	listen to
rakek	touch accidentally	touch intentionally
mumek	hate because of some intrinsic quality of what is hated	hate for the sake of hating
ramek	break something that is in the way	break something, seeking out things to be broken

## 4.16 | Ditransitive verbs

Draħýl Rase is a secundative language; in other words, in ditransitive verbs, the recipient is the absolutive argument of the verb. The theme is marked with the instrumental case.

Zanyś Ħarku zārerul ventelra.  
 Zany-ERG Ħarku spoon-INSTR give-3ANM-PAST  
 Zany gave Ħarku a spoon.<sup>2</sup>

Note that \*<Zanyś Ħarkume zāre vemtera> is grammatically incorrect.

However, other verbs may act in a monotransitive or ditransitive manner. Thus, <Zanyś Ħarku zārerul betlelra> and <Zanyś Ħarkume zāre betlera> are both correct and mean “Zany sent Ħarku a spoon”.

## 4.17 | General comparatives and superlatives

The comparative prefix <gzo-> (mentioned in section 4.9) works only if the base sentence has no ergative argument and the subject of comparison is the absolutive argument. Alternatively, if the ergative argument is present and it is the subject of comparison, and there is no accusative argument, the verb can receive the antipassive aspect, demoting the ergative to the absolutive, but this method tends to be unusually formal.

The general approach is used only when an ergative argument is present in the base sentence or the subject of comparison is not the absolutive argument. This approach uses the relationals <hāle> and <kā> on the dominant and recessive subjects, respectively. These relationals are in turn declined for the case of the subject of comparison:

Pylus mîny-hāle setla-kā rinehe.  
 fish\PL-ERG flower\PL-CMPDOM leaf\PL-CMPRESS eat\PL-3-GNOMIC  
 Fish eat more flowers than leaves.

<sup>2</sup>If you're curious, <Zany> means *robin* and <Ħarku> means *seed*.

Zany-*hâles* Narku-kâz gedu rene.  
 Zany-CMPDOM-ERG Narku-CMPRESS-ERG meat eat-3  
 Zany eats more meat than Narku does.

Further difficulties arise from cases where the subject of comparison is the verb, or even complete clauses. In this case, the dominant verb receives the comparative prefix <gzo-> and the completive aspect marker <-tšek>, while the recessive verb receives the comparative prefix and the diminutive aspect <-ki>:

Mako varu-mulama gžopuluheltšek sydasej gžolymetaki.  
 Mako lake-side-LOC COMP-catch\_fish-3ANM-COMPLETIVE book\PL COMP-read\PL-3-3SG-DIM  
 Mako fishes beside the lake more than he reads books.<sup>3</sup>

In any case, omitting either the dominant or the recessive subject of comparison is ungrammatical.

Superlatives follow a completely different strategy. In most cases, the subject of comparison receives the <-do> coaspect or aspect:

Zakıl tages hrasodo lene.  
 west-GEN wind-ERG vigour-SUPER have-3  
 The west wind is the strongest.

Nehetu-tûr Zany naneldora.  
 MASC-person-out\_of-ADV Zany work-3ANM-SUPER-PAST  
 Of the men, Zany worked the most.

As in the second example, the relational <tuy> (adverbial: <tûr>) plus the adverbial case marks the basis of comparison.

Occasionally, multiple subjects of comparison might be marked:

Kay-tûr sujdos gireltosodo.  
 group-out\_of-ADV 2SG.NE-SUPER-ERG attract-3ANM-2SG-SUPER  
 Out of the group, he is attracted to you the most.

This double marking suggests that there are two plausible subjects of comparison.

## 4.18 | Dependent clauses

### 4.18.1 | Relative clauses

A relative clause, or one that modifies a noun, is formed by appending <►-kâl> or <►-kaş> to the conjugated verb. Either the relative pronoun strategy (using verbal affixes or the pronoun <bâ>) or the gap strategy may be used to express the antecedent inside the clause. The relative pronoun strategy is the most common when the antecedent is the ABS of the clause or it would be otherwise unclear where it is. The gap strategy is the most common for non-ABS antecedents that are clear.

<sup>3</sup><Mako> means *star*. Oddly enough, it's a masculine name.

Table 4.6: Examples of relative clause usage.

Role of ante. in RC	Example
ABS	kunemikekâl sazuha dance-RELPRO-PROG-rel monkey the monkey that is dancing (⟨kunemekekâl sazuha⟩ is also acceptable)
ERG	daj-manema hwonarakâl nehatu previous-day-LOC befriend-1-PAST-REL MASC-human the man who befriended me yesterday (⟨... hwonatebarakâl nehatu⟩ is also acceptable)
LOC	mîny flenekâl kinâhe flower\PL grow\PL-3-REL hill the hill where the flowers grow (⟨mîny bāma flenekâl kinâhe⟩ is also acceptable)
GEN	hānu teneldūkâl kisehatu dog bark-3ANM-EXCESSIVE-REL DIM-FEM-HUMAN the girl whose dog barks too much (⟨bāli hānu teneldūkâl kisehatu⟩ is also acceptable)
BENEFACTIVE	bāsane nanakâs rûma REL-BENEFACTIVE work-1-REL.NONRESTRICTIVE CHILD my child, whom I work for (⟨nanakâs rûma⟩ is somewhat acceptable but confusing)

⟨►-kâl⟩ is used for restrictive clauses, and ⟨►-kâs⟩ is used for nonrestrictive clauses:

hānu teneldūkâl kisehatu  
dog bark-3ANM-EXCESSIVE-REL DIM-FEM-HUMAN  
the girl whose dog barks too much

hānu teneldūkâs kisehatu  
dog bark-3ANM-EXCESSIVE-REL.NONRESTRICTIVE DIM-FEM-HUMAN  
the girl, whose dog barks too much

Furthermore, despite allophony rules, ⟨►-kâs⟩ is not pronounced [kâ:], but rather [kâ:ʔ].

#### 4.18.2 | Content clauses

Content clauses are clauses that stand in place of nouns. They are formed by appending ⟨►-kaj⟩ to the conjugated form of a verb. The resulting clause can be declined as a noun, except that it is necessarily singular and its genitive form is ⟨►-kālī⟩.

Kejsa nînelmokâz klaśake.  
subject\PL belittle\PL-3ANM-HABITUAL-CONT-ERG worry-1-PROG  
That he belittles his subjects is worrying me.  
or: I'm worried that he has a habit of belittling his subordinates.

### 4.18.3 | Quotatives

Some verbs accept an argument other than ABS, ERG or ACC. The *quotative* (QUOT) argument is used to show direct or indirect speech. To create a quotative, the particle <tes> is used.

“Tak pejson panara” tes tûrelra.  
 “three butterfly\PL-ACC see-1-PAST” QUOT say-3ANM-PAST  
*He said, “I saw three butterflies.”*

Len tynda peneltara tes tûrelra.  
 four squirrel(\PL) see\PL-3ANM-3-PAST QUOT say-3ANM-PAST  
*She said that she looked at four squirrels.*

Sometimes, it may be useful to pass non-quotative arguments where a quotative is expected (e. g. *I didn’t say anything*). In that case, the quotative relational noun <tene> (lit. *word*) plus the adverbial case is used:

Selko-tenér kël tûrara.  
 anything-QUOT.RELATION-ADV NEG say-1-PAST  
*I didn’t say anything.*<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>But note that this could also be expressed as <Selşun kël tûrara>.



## 5 | Numbers

### 5.1 | Cardinal numbers

Đrahýl Rase uses a base-12 numbering system. The cardinal numbers from 0 – 12 are given below:

Table 5.1: The cardinal numbers from 0 – 12.

#	word
0	nâ
1	sel
2	mon
3	tak
4	len
5	bê
6	fû
7	zat
8	ko
9	rej
10	gym
11	hyk
12	vôn

Words for numbers in the form  $x \cdot 12$  for  $2 \leq x < 12$  are expressed as  $\langle x\text{-vôn} \rangle$  – e. g.  $\langle \text{monvôn} \rangle = 24$ ;  $\langle \text{rejvôn} \rangle = 108$ .

Words for numbers in the form  $x \cdot 12 + y$  for  $2 \leq x < 12$  and  $1 \leq y < 12$  are expressed as  $\langle x\text{-vôn-}y \rangle$ , but with a few exceptions:

- Long vowels in  $y$  are shortened; e. g.  $17 = 12 + 5$  is  $\langle \text{vônbe} \rangle$ , not  $*\langle \text{vônbê} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{mon} \rangle$  (2) and  $\langle \text{len} \rangle$  (4) swallow the  $\langle n \rangle$  of  $\langle \text{vôn} \rangle$ ; e. g.  $62 = 5 \cdot 12 + 2$  is  $\langle \text{bêvônmon} \rangle$ , not  $*\langle \text{bêvônmon} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{rej} \rangle$  (9) is shortened to  $\langle \text{re} \rangle$  and swallows the  $\langle n \rangle$  of  $\langle \text{vôn} \rangle$ ; e. g.  $33 = 2 \cdot 12 + 9$  is  $\langle \text{monvôre} \rangle$ , not  $*\langle \text{monvônrej} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{ko} \rangle$  (8) and  $\langle \text{gym} \rangle$  (10) change the  $\langle n \rangle$  or  $\langle \text{vôn} \rangle$  to  $\langle \dot{n} \rangle$  (though in the standard dialect, this is only an orthographic change); e. g.  $82 = 6 \cdot 12 + 10$  is  $\langle \text{fûvôn\dot{n}gym} \rangle$ , not  $*\langle \text{fûvôngym} \rangle$

Words for numbers less than  $12^6$  are expressed in the form

$$a \cdot 12^5 + b \cdot 12^4 + c \cdot 12^3 + d \cdot 12^2 + (x \cdot 12 + y)$$

where  $(x \cdot 12 + y)$  is expressed using the rules above, and the remaining terms are expressed with the words:

Table 5.2: The cardinal powers of 12 up to  $12^5$ .

#	word
$12^2$	sanu
$12^3$	pôre
$12^4$	rakir
$12^5$	fegi

Words for numbers that are  $12^6$  or greater are split into groups of six digits and use the following words for powers of  $12^6$ :

Table 5.3: The cardinal powers of  $12^6$

#	word
$12^6$	ħada
$12^{12}$	vaza
$12^{18}$	tehada
$12^{24}$	linħada
$12^{30}$	baħada
$12^{36}$	fuħada
$12^{42}$	zethada
$12^{48}$	kuħada
$12^{54}$	rîħada
$12^{60}$	ġymħada
$12^{66}$	hykhada
$12^{72}$	vûnħada

## 5.2 | Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers for *1st* and *2nd* are the suppletive forms <troma> and <iramu>, respectively. Most ordinals after *2nd* are expressed regularly with the suffix <-ru>.

Ordinals that end with the following roots are formed irregularly:

Table 5.4: Suppletive ordinals

final	ordinal form
sanu	sanru
pôre	pôru
rakir	rakiru

### 5.3 | Fractions

Most fractions of the form  $1/n$  are formed by suffixing <-kul>. The exceptions are listed in the following two tables:

Table 5.5: Suppletive fractional forms

#	word
1/2	šaga
1/12	bžarit or vônkul
1/144	kaslo
1/12 <sup>3</sup>	navam

Table 5.6: Suppletive fractional forms

ending root	fractional
rakir	rakirlo
fegi	fegilo
hada	hadalo
vaza	vazalo
tehada	tehadalo

Notes:

- Fractions of the form  $1/(n \cdot 12)$ ,  $1/(n \cdot 144)$  or  $1/(n \cdot 12^3)$  (with  $n \neq 1$ ) are formed regularly; e. g.  $1/(3 \cdot 12^3)$  is <takpôrekul>, not \*<taknavam>
- But this does not apply to table 5.6; e. g.  $1/(11 \cdot 12^4)$  is <hykrakirlo>, not \*<hykrakirkul>
- The fractional forms of higher powers of  $12^6$  are not suppletive; e. g.  $1/(12^{30})$  is <baḥadakul>, not \*<baḥadalo>
- The pitch accent is shifted to the second-to-last syllable.

Fractions of the form  $x/y$ , where  $x \neq 1$ , are written as  $x (1/y)$ s. For example, <tak kovōlinkul> means 3 (1/100)s, or 3/100 (note the pluralisation). Likewise, 2/99 would be written <mon kovōntakkulte>. In the ergative case, for instance, this would be written as <mon kovōntekkulzi>.

### 5.4 | Distributive numbers

These are formed by suffixing <-vin>, and carry a meaning similar to “each” or “at a time”.

Takvin tego linetat zanešra.

three-DISTRIBUTIVE box\PL hold\PL-3-3.DU move-3.DU-PAST

The two carried three boxes each.

Kasu-ḥajmé selvin nyvelra.

door-through-DIR one-DISTRIBUTIVE leave\PL-PAST  
*They left through the door one at a time.*

## 5.5 | Collective numbers

These are formed by suffixing <►-kô>, and are equivalent to the English expression “between them”.

Ṭakkô tego linetat zanešra.  
 three-COLLECTIVE box\PL hold\PL-3-3.DU move-3.DU-PAST  
*The two carried three boxes between them.*

## 5.6 | Multipliers

Multipliers tell how many times one amount is relative to another. They are similar to the expression “x times as much as” or “x-fold”, and they act as descriptors or adverbials. They are formed by appending <±-fšal>.

Kajnes vōlenfšal atúl kajne keme.  
 height-ERG twelve-four-MULTIPLIER human-GEN height equal-3  
*Its height is sixteen times the height of a human.*  
 or: *It is sixteen times as tall as a human.*

## 6 | Conjunctions

### 6.1 | Juxtaposition

Juxtaposition is used to join two elements with an “and”:

Nâkin / nâhen panara.  
tree-ACC mountain-ACC see-1-PAST  
*I saw a tree and a mountain.*

Kihatu klanel, unelra.  
DIM-person be\_lost-3ANM cry-3ANM-PAST  
*The child got lost and cried.*

When written, nouns are joined with a slash (an interpunct <·> in NTP), and clauses with a comma (a broken pipe <|> in NTP).

When two predicates are joined, which of ERG, ABS or ACC occurs first in the first clause becomes the ABS in the second clause:

Hatus hânu rakel, kunemelra.  
human-ERG dog touch-3ANM dance-3ANM-PAST  
*The person pet the dog and the person danced.*

Hânu hatu rakel, kunemelra.  
dog human-ERG touch-3ANM dance-3ANM-PAST  
*The person pet the dog and the dog danced.*

### 6.2 | <ka> and <gy>

<ka> (inclusive *or*) and <gy> (exclusive *or*) are explicit conjunctions that occur between what they join, and follow the same rules as juxtaposition.

When two or more of the three conjunctions occur in the same phrase, all three of these conjunctions have the same precedence level and are evaluated right to left. Explicit grouping is possible using <re ... zo>.

Table 6.1: Examples showing evaluation order of conjunctions.

DR	Translation
A B C	A and B and C
A ka B ka C	A or B or C
A B ka C	A and (B or C)
A ka B C	A or (B and C)
A B ka C D	A and (B or (C and D))
re A B zo ka C D	(A and B) or (C and D)

### 6.3 | The sequential conjunction ⟨ruk⟩

Unlike simple juxtaposition, ⟨ruk⟩ implies a sequence:

Kihatu klanel ruk unelra.  
 DIM-person be\_lost-3ANM and.SEQ cry-3ANM-PAST  
*The child got lost and then cried.*

### 6.4 | The simultaneous conjunction ⟨mik⟩

Similarly, ⟨mik⟩ implies that two actions happened in parallel:

Kihatu klanel mik unelra.  
 DIM-person be\_lost-3ANM and.SIMUL cry-3ANM-PAST  
*The child got lost while she cried.*

## 7 | Adverbs

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It is commonly said that there are no adverbs in Ďraħýl Rase. This is not entirely true, but true adverbs are a closed class. They do not receive any inflection.

Table 7.1: Some adverbs in Ďraħýl Rase.

Adverb	Meaning
huna	probably
mamane	forever
selsun	at all, ever, suddenly
rūnaħâr	in a few seconds
turusti	anymore
laksun	then, if that is the case
lañkašaňka	a long time ago
naý	but, however
kolohevu	unwillingly
anasana	often

It is more common to use the adverbial of a noun: <munuma> *slowness* → <munumár> *slowly*.





## 8 | Derivational rules

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Derivational rules (<rilak>; sg. <relak>; lit. *paths*) are rules that form a related word from a root.

### 8.1 | Verb-to-verb rules

These, as the name suggests, convert a verb into a related verb. These are called <helahreniw> (sg. <helahrenew>; lit. *re-tying*) in Ďrahyíl Rase. These are not particularly common, given the rich inflectional morphology of verbs.

#### 8.1.1 | Reversive

Example: <mepek> *learn* → <šlumepek> *forget*

Example: <helek> *cure* → <šluhelek> *infect* (“un-cure”)

Prefixing <šlu-> will change the meaning of an intransitive or transitive verb to its reverse.

#### 8.1.2 | Repetitive

Example: <mepek> *learn* → <helamepek> *relearn*

Example: <hrenek> *tie* → <helahrenek> *retie*

Prefixing <hela-> will change the meaning of an intransitive or transitive verb X to mean “to X again”.

### 8.2 | Verb-to-noun rules

These convert a verb into a related noun. In Ďrahyíl Rase, they are called <šluhreniw> (sg. <šluhrenew>; lit. *untying*). A common method to learn these constructions is to use the dummy verb <bžebek> and its derivations to show its role.

#### 8.2.1 | Agent noun

These are nouns describing an entity who performs an action. They are distinguished by the role of the agent in the action in question and the animacy of the agent.

Table 8.1: Agent derivations. These can substitute either the <-ek> infinitive affix or the <-kaj> content clause affix. The former substitution is shown first, followed by the latter. All of the affixes shift the stress to the second-to-last syllable.

Role \ Animacy	Animate	Inanimate
ERG	-eplū / -kaplū panek <i>look at</i> paneplū <i>guard</i>	-etanu / -ketanu sunuhek <i>fall, drop</i> mevu-sunuhetanu <i>rain machine</i>
ABS	-oplū / -kuplū benek <i>reside</i> benoplū <i>resident</i>	-otanu / -kotanu ħralek <i>burn, cook</i> ħralotanu <i>fuel</i>

Agent nouns can be compounded. An ERG-agent noun can be prepended with an ABS-argument, and vice-versa (though, as usual in compounding, only the second noun is declined):

mevu-sunuhetanu  
rain-fall-AGENT.ERG.INANIMATE  
rain-dropp-er or rain machine

nŷr-rimoplū  
land-be\_a\_burden-AGENT.ABS.ANIMATE  
someone who is a burden to the country or societal waste

Hence, the mnemonics are <Bžebeplūz bžebo> *A foo-er foos* and <Bžeboplūz bžebel> *A foo-ee is fooed*.

### 8.2.2 | Action noun

As usual, these are distinguished by role. In other words, there is a distinction between the act of being the ERG of a verb and the act of being the ABS.

Table 8.2: Action derivations. These are formed by substituting <-ek> with another affix.

Role	New affix
ERG	►-ew tšalek <i>fight</i> → tšalew <i>battle</i>
ABS	▷-esa panek <i>see</i> → panesa <i>appearance</i>

Note that the ABS and ACC arguments of *n*-verbs are treated as ERG and ABS in action nouns.

Hence, the mnemonics are <Bžebew: bžeboto> *Foing<sup>erg</sup>: I foo* and <Bžebesa: bžeba> *Foing<sup>abs</sup>: I am fooed*.

### 8.2.3 | Location noun

These are distinguished between natural and manmade locations.

Table 8.3: Location derivations. These are formed by substituting <-ek> or <-kaj> with another affix. All of the affixes shift the stress to the second-to-last syllable.

Location type	Affix
Natural	-ekolo / -kekolo rumek <i>hunt</i> → rumekolo <i>hunting grounds</i>
Manmade	-elenka / -kalenka renek <i>eat</i> → renelenka <i>restaurant</i>

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžebelenkama binel bžibelpah> *In the foo-house, they reside and foo.*

#### 8.2.4 | Temporal noun

Example: <mepek> *learn* → <mepešu> *schooltime*

These describe the time when an action happens. <-ek> is replaced with <▷-ešu>, and <-kaj> with <▷-kašu>.

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžebešuma vledel bžibelpah> *At foo-time, they wait and foo.*

#### 8.2.5 | Pattern noun

Example: <ħralek> *cook* → <ħralélaj> *recipe*

These describe a pattern or blueprint for an action. <-ek> is replaced with <▷-élaj>, and <-kaj> with <▷-kélaj>.

Hence, the mnemonic is <Ėz bžebélaj lume bžebo><sup>1</sup> *I read the foo-book and foo.*

#### 8.2.6 | Instrument noun

Example: <tanek> *go, walk* → <tanive> *a tool for walking* → <tanivél vunū> *walking-stick*

These describe an instrument used for an action. <-ek> is replaced with <▷-ive>, and <-kaj> with <▷-kajve>.

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžebiverul bžebo> *They foo with the foo-tool.*

#### 8.2.7 | Derivative noun

The derivative noun is used to describe a product made from an action. Again, there is a distinction between natural and manmade derivatives:

Table 8.4: Derivative derivations. These are formed by substituting <-ek> or <-kaj> with another affix. All of the affixes shift the stress to the second-to-last syllable.

Derivative type	Affix
Natural	-eñej / -keñej ponek <i>bite</i> → poneñej <i>result of biting (e. g. bite marks)</i>
Manmade	-eklane / -keklane ħralek <i>cook</i> → ħraleklane <i>cooked food</i>

<sup>1</sup>using whatever first-person pronoun is appropriate

Hence, the mnemonic is  $\langle \text{Bžebo bžebeklane srane} \rangle$  *They foo and make foo-product.*

### 8.2.8 | Tendency noun

Example:  $\langle \text{horek} \rangle$  *laugh*  $\rightarrow \langle \text{horura} \rangle$  *tendency to laugh*  $\rightarrow \langle \text{horurál atu} \rangle$  *a person who tends to laugh*

These create a noun that means “tendency to do X”, which in turn is almost always used in the genitive or as the ABS of  $\langle \text{lenek} \rangle$  *to have*.

$\langle \text{-ek} \rangle$  is replaced with  $\langle \triangleright \text{-ura} \rangle$ , and  $\langle \text{-kaj} \rangle$  with  $\langle \triangleright \text{-kura} \rangle$ .

Hence, the mnemonic is  $\langle \text{Bžeburál atu bžeboñas} \rangle$  *A person with the tendency to foo tends to foo.*

### 8.2.9 | Craft noun

Example:  $\langle \text{gunek} \rangle$  *experiment, torture*  $\rightarrow \langle \text{gunyw} \rangle$  *science*

These create a noun that means “the art of doing X”.  $\langle \text{-ek} \rangle$  is replaced with  $\langle \blacktriangleright \text{-yw} \rangle$ , and  $\langle \text{-kaj} \rangle$  with  $\langle \blacktriangleright \text{-nyw} \rangle$ .

Hence, the mnemonic is  $\langle \text{Bžebyw varnekâl etu anasana bžebo} \rangle$  *Those who enjoy the art of fooing often foo.*

## 8.3 | Noun-to-noun rules

These convert a noun into a related noun. In *Ďraňýl Rase*, they are called  $\langle \text{lakan-ĥej} \rangle$  (sg.  $\langle \text{lakan-ĥaj} \rangle$ ; lit. *spanning over or crossing*).

Due to the number of such rules and their straightforwardness, we express them in a table.

Table 8.5: Noun-to-noun rules.

Name	Affix	Description
Collection	$\blacktriangleright \text{-kaý}$	A collection of the noun. Ex. $\langle \text{nâki} \rangle$ <i>tree</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{nâkikaý} \rangle$ <i>forest</i>
Bounty	$\triangleright \text{-tanu}$	Full of; supplied with; having much of. Ex. $\langle \text{vuýra} \rangle$ <i>mold</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{vuýratanu} \rangle$ <i>moldiness</i>
Negative	$\text{kê-}$	Obvious. Ex. $\langle \text{denutanu} \rangle$ <i>finite</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{kêdenutanu} \rangle$ <i>infinite</i>
Reversive	$\text{šlu-}$	The reverse action. Ex. $\langle \text{visko} \rangle$ <i>squaring</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{šluvisko} \rangle$ <i>square root</i>
Archetype	$\geq \text{-ko}$	An entity of the quality. Ex. $\langle \text{kensu} \rangle$ <i>redness</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{kensuko} \rangle$ <i>red thing</i>
Natural derivative	$\blacktriangleright \text{-nej}$	Obvious. Ex. $\langle \text{nâku} \rangle$ <i>seed</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{nâkunej} \rangle$ <i>young plant</i>
Manmade derivative	$\triangleright \text{-plane}$	Obvious. Ex. $\langle \text{nâki} \rangle$ <i>tree</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{nâkiplane} \rangle$ <i>wood</i>
Partial	$\blacktriangleright \text{-mân}$	A part of something. Ex. $\langle \text{nâki} \rangle$ <i>tree</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{nâkimân} \rangle$ <i>branch</i>
Friend	$\blacktriangleright \text{-tûn}$	A friend or proponent of something. Ex. $\langle \text{šluklanew} \rangle$ <i>correcting misleading information</i> $\rightarrow \langle \text{šluklanewtûn} \rangle$ <i>proponent of correcting misleading information</i>

Name	Affix	Description
Possessor	▷-kâdu	One who possesses something. Ex. <nȳma> <i>wisdom</i> → <nȳmakâdu> <i>wise person</i>
Container	≥-sew	A container for or a typical home of something. Ex. <kêš> <i>arrow</i> → <kêšsew> <i>quiver</i> Ex. <hawma> <i>spider</i> → <hawmasêw> <i>spider web</i>
Study	▷-relu	The study of something. Ex. <reka> <i>number</i> → <rekarelu> <i>mathematics</i>
Craft	►-nyw	The art or craft of something. Ex. <rakama> <i>story</i> → <rakamanyw> <i>literature (field of study)</i>
Change	≥-há	The act of gaining some quality. Ex. <revet> <i>pale, white</i> → <revetha> <i>lightening</i>
Reflexive	ñe-	A quality pertaining to oneself or each other. Ex. <kêkemew> <i>difference</i> → <ñekêkemew> <i>diversity</i>
Agent	≥-hat	One who does. Ex. <rekarelu> <i>mathematics</i> → <rekareluhat> <i>mathematician</i>

In general, <▷-relu> suggests a more objective field of study, and <►-nyw> a more subjective one. Interestingly, *science* is translated as <ğunyw>, which uses a derivation analogous to the latter.

## 8.4 | Noun-to-verb rules

These are called <hrenílj> (sg. <hrenélaj>; lit. *tying recipe*).

### 8.4.1 | Becoming

Example: <kensu> *red* → <kensunek> *reden*

This is a simple suffix <≥-nek> and produces an intransitive verb. If the pitch accent somehow falls on the last syllable with the shift, it instead falls on the second-to-last: <hajnek> instead of \*<hajnék>.

### 8.4.2 | Measure

Example: <kaku> *year* → <kakunvek> *be x years old*

Example: <ñetra> *unit of distance equivalent to shoulder-to-fingertip distance (~0.75 cm)* → <ñetranvek> *be x ñitra tall / long*

Example: <farep> *unit of mass (~1.5 kg)* → <faremvek> *weigh x ferep*

A longer example:

Vômon pavranveto.

twelve-two pavra-MEASURE-3-1

I am fourteen pevra tall. (1 pavra = 1/6 ñetra)

The measure rule takes a unit of measure and outputs a transitive verb meaning “ERG measures ABS units”. It is formed by:

- Changing the coda to the nasal at the same place of articulation (but <h> and <h> change to <n>, and <t> and <d> to <n>). If there is no coda, append an <n>.
- Appending <▷-vek>.

## 9 | Semantics

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This chapter is meant to be a guide on how to use certain words, and may help you translate text to or from Ďraǵýl Rase.

### 9.1 | Predicative possession

Uninterestingly, predicative (alienable) possession is expressed with the verb <lenek> *have, hold, possess*. (This verb is also used to assign a quality to the noun.)

Bûn êz *lene*.  
cup I.NONELITE-ERG *have-3*  
*I have a cup.*

Inalienable predicative possession uses the relational <dura> *glue* and the verb <atek> *exist*.

Mon takit-durár *ata*.  
two ear-DU-glue-ADV *exist-1*  
*I exist with two ears.*  
or: *I have two ears.*

Predicative association (e. g. *I have a dog*) uses an expression that is translated to *live with*:

Hânunylu *bena*.  
dog-COM *reside-1*  
*I live with a dog.*  
or: *I have a dog.*

### 9.2 | “To be”

The English verb “to be” has no direct translation in Ďraǵýl Rase because it has several uses:

- to express identity
- to express membership or subthood

- to express location
- to express a property
- to express definition
- to express existence

Each of these meanings is covered by a different verb in Ďraǰýl Rase.

### 9.2.1 | Identity

Identity is expressed with the verb <kemek> *equal*:

Vašâz Tasara keme.  
 Vašâý-ERG Tasara equal-3  
*[The city of] Vašâý is Tasara.*<sup>1</sup>

### 9.2.2 | Membership

Membership is expressed with the verb <asek> *include, contain*. Note that the ERG argument is always plural and refers to the superset:

Mâra etus asel.  
 Mâra human\PL-ERG contain-3ANM  
*[The set of] humans contain[s] Mâra.*  
 or: *Mâra is a human.*

Ĥrêne nêkis ese.  
 birch\PL tree\PL-ERG contain\PL-3  
*Birches are trees.*

Note that juxtaposition of two nouns declined in the ergative case produce unexpected results:

Hênus / tûkus asel.  
 dog\PL-ERG cat\PL-ERG contain-3ANM  
*It is a dog or a cat.* (literally *[The set of] dogs and cats contains it.*)

In order to produce the intended result, the clause must be repeated:

Hênus asel, tûkus asel.  
 dog\PL-ERG contain-3ANM cat\PL-ERG contain-3ANM  
*It is both a dog and a cat.*

Note that <asek> is also used for the conventional sense of *including* or *containing*:

Tagas laki ase.  
 box-ERG salt contain-3  
*The box contains salt.*

<sup>1</sup>Vašâý and Tasara are the Ďraǰýl Rase and Kavinan names for the same city, respectively.



## 9.2.3 | Location

Location is expressed with the verb <benek> *be at, reside, stand, live*:

Suylí lenkama bena.  
 PR.2.NONELITE-GEN house-LOC be\_at-1  
*I am at your house.*

## 9.2.4 | Property

<lenek> *have, possess* is used for qualities:

Zekkus revet lene.  
 rabbit-ERG white have-3  
*The rabbit is white.*

## 9.2.5 | Definition

<hšenek> *ERG is defined as ABS* is used:

Pavras fūkul ŋetra hšene.  
 pavra-ERG six-FRACTION ŋetra defined\_as-3  
*A pavra is one-sixth of a ŋetra.*

## 9.2.6 | Existence

This uses <atek> *exist*.

Vanrakajkáne ata.  
 ponder-1-CONTENT-CAUS exist-1  
*I think; therefore, I am.*

## 9.3 | “Good” and “bad”

There are no direct translations of *good* or *bad* in Drahýl Rase. One must specify by which metric.



## 10 | Miscellanea

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This chapter covers often-neglected topics that are too small for their own chapters.

### 10.1 | Units of measure

#### 10.1.1 | Time

The following table shows the most common units of time:

Table 10.1: Units of time.

Name	Definition	Approximation
kaku (= <i>year</i> )	365.25 mene, 8 or 9 diku	1 year
deku	44 or 45 mene	
nusa	6 mene	
mane (= <i>day</i> )		1 day
nevur	1/12 mane	2 hours
tarnu	1/72 nevur	5/3 minutes (100 seconds)
pšule	1/108 tarnu	0.925 seconds

The *kaku* starts on the first day of the first *deku* on or after the 12th *mane* before the spring equinox.

## → Names of diku

Table 10.2: Names of the *diku*.

Name	Length	Origin
zandek	44	<zany> <i>robin</i>
kazdek	45	<kasla> <i>lily</i>
têdek	44	<têke> <i>sun</i>
mevdek	45	<mevu> <i>rain</i>
sundek	44	<sunuhek> <i>fall down</i>
šidek	45	<šiki> <i>dust, powder</i>
guldek	44	<guli> <i>ice</i>
mordek	45	<moru> <i>black</i>
hraldek	44	<hrale> <i>fire</i>

*Mordek* is an intercalary *deku* that appears only in *keku* with nine *diku*.

## → Names of the mene of the nusa

Starting from the first day of work, these are:

- pakuy-mane
- sanlu-mane
- kônre-mane
- grefu-mane
- zekku-mane
- Idisa-mane

*Idisa-mane* is commonly considered a day of rest. The first *mane* of the *kaku* is set such that the last *mane* of the *kaku* is *Idisa-mane*.

**10.1.2 | Length**

The following table shows the most common units of length:

Table 10.3: Units of length.

Name	Definition	Approximation
swana	2520 ñitra	1.89 km
ñetra	shoulder-to-fingertip distance	75.0 cm
pavra	1/6 ñetra	12.5 cm
nûko	1/6 pavra	2.08 cm
hjali	1/15 pavra	8.33 mm

**10.1.3 | Mass**

The following table shows the most common units of mass:

Table 10.4: Units of mass.

Name	Definition	Approximation
farep		1.56 kg
vune	1/24 farep	65 g



## 11 | Example Texts

### 11.1 | Varwe (translations of foreign works)

#### 11.1.1 | Helakotanesa

Translation of William Butler Yeats' "The Second Coming".

խնայօն օղակ քննարկօն  
Kolonekâl hjulâma funelkjûkâl  
large-BECOME-3-REL vortex-LOC rotate-3ANM-CONTINUATIVE-REL  
Turning and turning in the widening gyre  
(A point of subtlety: <kawsa> wide is not used since the vortex is inferred to be expanding in two dimensions.)

բաժնի օղակ քննարկօն  
Dâba talgeplûn kêl takelge,  
falcon take\_care\_of-AGENT-ACC NEG hear-3ANM-DEONTIC\_POTENTIAL  
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;  
(<dâba> can technically refer to any bird of prey.)

Երկ օղակ քննարկօն  
Nÿr hîse, nure kêl hrenetamege,  
world fall\_apart-3 centre NEG tie-3-REFLEXIVE-DEONTIC\_POTENTIAL  
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;

Բաժնի օղակ քննարկօն  
Kasra-hevesi nÿr-hajmé betlema,  
leader-hole world-through-DIR fly-3-INCHOATIVE  
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,

Օղակ քննարկօն 56-րդ Ժամանակ  
Uros nefinekâl lerûna sluhrene,  
blood-ERG dark-BECOME-3-REL tide REVERSIVE-tie-3  
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed ...

Երկ օղակ քննարկօն  
Heli-koloma palsûl rêku sunemetsek,  
all-place-LOC innocence-GEN ceremony drown-3-COMPLETIVE





A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,

ᐱᓄᓄᐱᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ ᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ  
Munumár helde zeneke, kejmá  
slow-ADV leg\PL move\PL-3-PROG around-LOC  
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it

ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ  
Fanúl havat-hjamerzíl nifi bitle.  
anger-GEN desert-bird\PL-GEN shadow\PL fly\PL-3  
Wind shadows of indignant desert birds.

ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ  
Nefi helasunuhe, nay hýo  
darkness AGAIN-descend-3 but now  
The darkness drops again but now [I know]

ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ  
Galúl rajnesál vòmónsanu mene  
stone-GEN sleep-ACT.P-GEN 12-2-144 year\PL  
[That] twenty centuries of stony sleep

ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ  
Funes koderifnekera tes tuha,  
cradle-ERG nightmare-BECOME\PL-3-PROG-PAST QUOT know-1  
Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,

ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂ  
Rû hýo surekâl mêl mogól gane  
time now know-3-REL what-GEN evil-GEN beast  
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,

ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ  
Nakkelkajsáne Bêtlehemé tanel?  
be\_born-3ANM-CONTENT-BENEFACTIVE Betlehem-DIR go-3ANM  
Slouches toward Bethlehem to be born?



## A | The Ďraħýl Rase lexicon

An entry looks like this:

marda *n* castle, fortress, stronghold, conviction, firm

From left to right:

1. The entry – the Ďraħýl Rase term listed.
2. The part of speech of the corresponding entry:
  - *n* – a noun or pronoun
  - *v* – a verb
    - *vn* – an *n*-verb
    - *vn?* – a verb that can be used as either an *n*-verb or a non-*n*-verb. In this case, both usages are clarified in the notes.
    - *v2* – a verb that can be used as either a monotransitive verb or a ditransitive verb
    - *v2x* – a verb that is always used as a ditransitive
  - *adv* – a true adverb
3. The definition – the gloss for the corresponding entry.
  - (a) (A) – the ergative argument of the verb.
  - (b) (P) – the absolutive argument of the verb.
  - (c) (QUOT) – the quotative argument of the verb.
4. If applicable, any special grammatical or semantic notes for this term.
5. Optionally, examples of usage.

ej *n* I

| p

pew *n* rest, remainder

pajso *n* butterfly

pasa *n* intention

pyse *n* south

pista *n* platform, pedestal

pasek *v* (P) answers (QUOT)

pusek *vn* (P) lies on, against (O)

panek *vn?* look at, see, turn to-  
ward, find, face *n* = see; non-*n* = find

ponek *v* bite

panā *n* feather

pama *n* snake

prakek *v* criticise, improve  
 prasa *n* thin, faint, sparse  
 persek *v* (A) defends, protects  
 against (P)  
 prunek *v* cut out, excise, delete  
 paruvo *n* society  
 paruvek *v* socialise, live in organ-  
 ised tribes  
 pešek *v* collapse, close (umbrella)  
 pšafri *n* appearance, looks  
 pšule *n* unit of time (~ 0.92 sec)  
 pšaldžek *v* (P) shakes, trembles  
 pšejda *n* letter  
 pela *n* table  
 pelu *n* left  
 pulu *n* fish  
 plety *n* parent  
 palsu *n* innocence  
 plasko *n* rubble  
 puluhek *v* catch fish  
 plû *n* hand, arm  
 plûn *n* sand  
 plûgejlek *v* tolerate (cf. gejlek)  
 peva *n* glyph, letter, character  
 pavra *n* unit of length = 1/6 ñetra  
 puña *n* knee  
 puñzek *v* crawl  
 puzanek *v* pull, be pulled, invite  
 (to A = A-kane)  
 pân *n* line of sight, what is being  
 seen, view

# t

atu *n* human  
 toý *n* deed, act  
 tuý *n* resemblance, like Ad-  
 verbial form is tuýrí.  
 tuý *n* out of (used in superlative  
 constructions: noun + tûr) Adverbial  
 form is tûr.  
 tape *n* dry  
 totu *n* largeness  
 atek *v* exist  
 tajka *n* branch, bough  
 taka *n* hole taka-něme *lit. into*  
*a hole to no end, relentlessly*  
 taki *n* ear

teku *n* not functioning, not work-  
 ing, broken  
 tewko *n* taste, preference  
 takatu *n* structure, building  
 takek *vn?* hear, listen to *n* =  
 hear; non-n = listen to  
 takika *n* happiness  
 tekka *n* shelf, grid  
 takru *n* pair of shoes  
 itase *adv* perhaps, maybe  
 itos *n* riding animal  
 tes *n* quotative  
 tusuý *n* cliff, promontory  
 tustera *n* chaos  
 tusru *n* servant  
 tasavo *n* drum  
 tene *n* word, quotative relational  
 tanek *v* go, walk with stop as-  
 pect, can mean “stop” or “arrive”; with  
 start aspect, can mean “start” or “depart”  
 tenek *v* make noise, bark  
 tuýnek *v* (A) resembles (P)  
 tenfo *n* maple tree  
 tynda *n* squirrel  
 tamu *n* skin, hide  
 tomu *n* domesticated animal  
 tomek *v* bind, control, drive  
 tiñnek *v* crush  
 tehu *n* fence, wall  
 tuhu *n* wisdom  
 tuhek *v* (P) knows, thinks (QUOT)  
 turek *v* light (a candle or light  
 switch), turn on, open (a door or win-  
 dow), start (a fire)  
 trakas *n* pompous, boastful  
 trasi *n* morning  
 turusti *adv* anymore  
 tarno *n* brick  
 turnek *v* expand, stretch  
 tšepe *n* cave  
 tšake *n* war, battle, despite  
 tašef *n* noodles  
 tšane *n* basket  
 tšalek *v* fight, struggle against  
 tšagek *v* shout, ring (bell)  
 tawla *n* skill  
 talan *n* goose  
 talmo *n* clarity, lightness  
 talgek *v* raise, take care of

telġek <i>v</i>	prepare for, be prepared for	kasna <i>n</i>	dense, frequent, often, crowded
tovo <i>n</i>	sheep	kesma <i>n</i>	window
tavra <i>n</i>	plate, one's share of	kasra <i>n</i>	military leader, splendour
tavlu <i>n</i>	egg	kasra-ħevesi <i>n</i>	anarchy
tevalek <i>v</i>	guess (QUOT P)	kaslu <i>n</i>	lily
taga <i>n</i>	box	kisel <i>n</i>	alder tree
tage <i>n</i>	wind	kajne <i>n</i>	high, tall, height, proud, pride
tegira <i>n</i>	attractive, beautiful, handsome (person)	kanu <i>n</i>	room
teŋge <i>n</i>	noise	konu <i>n</i>	moss
tażaru <i>n</i>	summer solstice	kune <i>n</i>	outside
têke <i>n</i>	sun	kento <i>n</i>	name
têk-sunuh <i>n</i>	midnight	kunek <i>v</i>	decay, wither, rot, perish
têlaka <i>n</i>	dawn, sunrise	kensu <i>n</i>	red
têg <i>n</i>	bone	konsu <i>n</i>	ladder
têgunure <i>n</i>	osteoporosis	kunemek <i>v</i>	(P) dances
tôku <i>n</i>	cat	kanre <i>n</i>	distance between
tône <i>n</i>	rainbow	konrek <i>v</i>	request, ask for, call
tôrenu <i>n</i>	palace	kinâħe <i>n</i>	hill
tûrek <i>v</i>	speak, say ≠ satek; speaker → P	kemew <i>n</i>	same, equal
tûle <i>n</i>	hard, difficult	kemek <i>v</i>	equal
tûlo <i>n</i>	heavy, stubborn	kemvek <i>v</i>	leave behind
tûd <i>n</i>	strength, strong	kaħan <i>adv</i>	already
<b>  k</b>		kaħek <i>v</i>	swim
kaġ <i>n</i>	collection, bundle, group, organisation	keħen <i>n</i>	bucket
ke <i>n</i>	temporary, fleeting	kejhátu <i>n</i>	neighbour
kej <i>n</i>	environs, surroundings, around, about Singular.	kohatu <i>n</i>	guest
kapa <i>n</i>	milk	ker <i>conj</i>	(maths) times
keppa <i>n</i>	hallway, corridor	kretanek <i>v</i>	run, be launched (rockets or fireworks)
kajto <i>n</i>	stove	karek <i>v</i>	call oneself, assign to one-self
katja <i>n</i>	trousers	kerek <i>n</i>	(maths) multiply
kotanek <i>v</i>	come, return, arrive	krenu <i>n</i>	earliness, speed, sudden, fast, early
kaku <i>n</i>	year	kremek <i>v</i>	tear, tatter
kajkek <i>v</i>	hide	ksoj <i>n</i>	dummy noun
kekoro <i>n</i>	most, majority	kşaki <i>n</i>	phrase, sentence
kekên <i>n</i>	frog	kşakimýu <i>n</i>	syntax
kajsa <i>n</i>	subject, inferior, person of lower rank, subordinate	kşusa <i>n</i>	lightning
kasu <i>n</i>	door, gate	kşumu <i>n</i>	chain
kawsa <i>n</i>	width, wide (1D)	kşavo <i>n</i>	bell
kasek <i>v</i>	serve, follow	kşuva <i>n</i>	lavendar
kasek <i>v</i>	penetrate, breach, invade	keli <i>n</i>	knife, blade
kasek <i>v</i>	wake up	kile <i>n</i>	smallness
		klu <i>n</i>	a few, several
		kolo <i>n</i>	ground, place, floor Also used as an adjective to mean “much”, “many”, “large”, “wide” (2D) or “this”.

kula *n* scale (for weighing)  
 kaltanu *n* clock  
 kalek *v* (P) feels pain in (A)  
 kelek *v* need  
 klanew *n* state of being lost, mis-  
 leading, false logic  
 kelenka *n* hut  
 klanek *v* be lost, abandon, wander  
 mašew klanek (A) falls short of breath  
 kolman *n* today  
 kolo-malke *n* ground floor of a  
 building  
 kluha *n* backside, behind  
 kolohevu *adv* unwillingly  
 klašek *v* (P) is worried / concerned  
 / disturbed about (A)  
 klîka *n* itch  
 klûd *n* flat object, pane  
 kavrek *v* spill, pour (a liquid)  
 kagi *n* foolish, stupid, low-quality,  
 makeshift  
 kegejlew *n* damnation  
 kuňa *n* axe  
 kiňko *n* shrub, bush  
 koderef *n* nightmare  
 kebenek *v* camp, reside temporar-  
 ily  
 kâren *n* space, volume  
 kâvek *v* trip, stumble  
 kêš *n* arrow, apex, peak  
 kêva *n* blind  
 kêdek *v* (A) surrounds (P) (P)  
 suffers from (A) (disease)  
 kômo *n* (source of) hope  
 kôlo *n* here For brevity, it is not  
 necessary to add the locative suffix.  
 kût *n* resource, wealth  
 kûla *n* piece, shard, rag  
 kÿru *n* nest

## S

saj *n* surface, top  
 suŷ *n* you  
 sepu *n* ~ times For brevity, it is  
 not necessary to add the temporal suffix.  
 supane *n* care, careful  
 siplu *n* complex, ornate

satek *v* tell, speak to ≠ tûrek;  
 speaker → A; audience → P  
 astan *n* how many?  
 satanek *v* travel to In this case,  
 A travels to B = A-s B satane  
 satla *n* leaf  
 asaka *n* danger  
 aseku *v* contain, include This  
 verb can also be used to mean “is” in the  
 appropriate case. e. g. Etus Mâra ase.  
 – Mâra is a human. Note that A is always  
 plural in this case.  
 sako *n* village  
 seki *n* gender  
 suŷku *n* sugar  
 sikla *n* phial  
 sjasek *v* (A) catches, arrests, grabs  
 (P), (P) is stuck in (A), (A) stuns (P)  
 sane *n* wheat  
 sune *n* water, wet  
 swana *n* unit of distance ~ 1.89 km  
 suŷnut *n* dusk, sunset  
 sejnek *v* want (to)  
 senka *n* compassion, empathy  
 sinek *vn* (emotionally) feel, sense  
 suneka *n* well (in good condition)  
 sunemek *v* drown  
 sunuh *n* below, ledge (of a window)  
 sunuhek *v* fall, descend, drop, pass  
 up (an opportunity) mevu (sunuhek)  
 rain  
 senrak *v* believe  
 sunugalu *n* meteor  
 samo *n* face  
 simek *v* (A) apologises to (P)  
 simâž *n* sleeping clothes  
 suhe *n* deer  
 saňnek *v* play  
 saňe *n* line (geometric form)  
 sihe *n* back (part of body), neck  
 sehatu *n* girl  
 suhor *n* blue  
 sâjhâ *n* cloak, cape  
 surek *v* (A) knows about (P)  
 sranek *v* build, make, construct,  
 create, produce  
 sravek *v* intend  
 –saši *n* title for ordinary people,  
 used w/ surname  
 sešek *v* whisper (used like tûrek)

sušek *v* (A) visits (P)  
 esela *n* latch, rearrangement, in  
 terms of  
 silu *n* younger sibling  
 syltek *v* hide, cover X hides in Y  
 = Y-s X syltel = Y hides X  
 syltesa *n* secrecy, secret  
 syltelensaj *n* hanging roof  
 salka *n* stem  
 selko *n* any, at all, anything, some-  
 thing  
 salra *n* glass  
 selšun *adv* at all, ever, suddenly  
 seva *n* winter  
 sevy *n* home, one's own house  
 suvek *v* (P) hangs  
 sevrek *v* increase  
 sigut *n* campaign, event, march  
 syda *n* (piece of) paper  
 sydasay *n* book  
 sydamanu *n* chapter (of a book)  
 sazuha *n* monkey  
 sagek *v* earn  
 segek *v* emit  
 san *n* twig, thing  
 sanko *n* thing

## f

fuý *n* reason  
 jufa *n* flavour, taste, delicious  
 fetek *v* sing (tr), be sung (intr)  
 fukek *v* blow on  
 fykka *n* fern  
 fes *conj* minus  
 fjaspo *n* tunic, shirt  
 fisnek *v* attend, participate in (an  
 event)  
 fanu *n* anger, wrath  
 fenu *n* chant, song, poem  
 funa *n* eye  
 fune *n* cradle, wheel  
 fyno *n* friendly, warm (temperat-  
 ure)  
 fonek *v* (A) harms (P)  
 funek *v* rotate  
 ifnek *v* scatter  
 finso *n* region of country  
 fjumek *v* (A) pushes (P)

fahta *n* normal, usual, ordinary  
 farep *n* unit of mass equivalent to  
 ~1.5kg  
 forme *n* countryside, plains, field  
 fšane *n* face  
 fšelkek *v* gather, collect, precipit-  
 ate (out of a solution)  
 fšube *n* border  
 flanek *v* grow  
 fŷ *n* per, each

## n

naý *adv* but, however  
 nyw *n* art, craft, technique  
 unu *n* gentle  
 nupo *n* boat  
 nappek *v* (A) bounces, reflects  
 from (P)  
 nupotanek *v* sail  
 napek *v* say, write, express, record  
 natû *n* bow  
 nako *n* mushroom  
 nawko *n* mouth, beak  
 unek *v* cry  
 nekek *v* dislike  
 nakkek *n* be born, give birth to  
 nekas *n* dislike  
 nakma *n* military service  
 neklo *n* root  
 nase *n* new  
 naska *n* slope (quantity), derivat-  
 ive  
 anasana *adv* often  
 nafe *n* fate, destiny  
 nefi *n* dark, shadow  
 nefdžerek *v* (magic) (A) changes  
 form into (P)  
 nanek *v* (P) works (labour)  
 nwenek *v* flatter, compliment  
 nema *n* sweetness  
 numa *n* emptiness, void, blank  
 numahatu *n* slave  
 nimur *n* lizard  
 naħa *n* award, gift, present (for  
 POSSESSOR)  
 naħyw *n* grammar  
 naħek *v* raise a pillar, build, con-  
 struct

nahān *n* unit of currency  
 nuhe *n* past, before, near  
 nehātu *n* boy  
 nuheḥli *n* almost all  
 nuhurek *v* mourn, grieve  
 anur *n* daytime  
 nure *n* middle, between, among,  
 centre  
 unure *n* weak  
 narek *v* argue  
 narmu *n* loud  
 niruvu *n* challenge, assignment  
 nurûko *n* devil, demon  
 neške *n* dirt, soil, earth  
 neškekenek *v* bury  
 nula *n* approximately  
 neltek *v* store, stash, save  
 nalîfa *n* trickster, cheater  
 nalî *n* trick, stunt  
 najva *n* people, race, tribe  
 nuvo *n* hair, fur  
 nuvata *n* spouse  
 navek *v* take away, steal  
 nevek *v* (A) agrees to (P)  
 nuvek *v* banish, exile, leave, exit,  
 remove  
 nagat *n* hard, rough (in texture)  
 unade *n* solitude, loneliness  
 nebek *v* melt  
 nebewgalu *n* lava  
 nabžek *v* poke, stab  
 nežek *v* (A) wears (P)  
 nezek *v* (P) fails, (A) prevents (P)  
 nuže *n* ink  
 nâ *n* zero, nothing  
 nât *adv* but still  
 nâki *n* tree  
 nâhe *n* mountain, safe, secure  
 nâhhalde *n* nomad  
 nê *n* inside  
 nênek *v* ridicule, belittle  
 nêdek *v* show  
 nêbe *n* dignity  
 nûtek *n* shoot from a bow  
 nûko *n* finger  
 nûnek *v* die, kill  
 nûnehehu *n* corpse  
 nûnew *n* death, obviousness  
 nÿma *n* wisdom  
 nÿr *n* land, country, world

| m  
 ama *n* north  
 mej *n* what?  
 moj *n* distance, opposite side, after,  
 beyond X-mojmé = away from X; moj-  
 mane(ma) = some day  
 mÿu *n* order, sequence  
 mapek *v* (A) translates, interprets  
 (P) as (QUOT)  
 mepek *v* learn, teach (about)  
 learn <A> → <A>-kej má mepek  
 mojpánek *v* (A) regrets (P)  
 mōÿplû *n* fist mōÿplûrul vulek  
 punch  
 matek *v* roll  
 matek *v* insult  
 matuk *n* fruit  
 metek *v* (A) can converse in lan-  
 guage (P)  
 matanew *n* beginning, start  
 matanek *n* begin, start  
 matora *n* ball, sphere  
 matuñ *n* nonsense  
 maka *n* (spool of) thread  
 mako *n* star  
 muka *n* love  
 mukek *v* droop, bend  
 meklo *n* tooth  
 majsî *n* heart (organ)  
 mas *n* front  
 mejsa *n* train  
 misi *adv* still, yet  
 misek *v* (P) thanks (A)  
 mefpek *vn* (P) is written in the lan-  
 guage (O)  
 mane *n* day  
 manu *n* part, some, segment  
 mjeny *n* flower  
 mona *n* small piece of food, crumb  
 monu *n* tool  
 menek *v* (A) prays to (P)  
 munuma *n* slowness, lateness  
 monšun *adv* ever again (negat-  
 ive statement) ~  
 momatšek *v* exhale  
 mumek *vn?* loathe, hate *n* = be  
 forced to hate; non-*n* = hate intentionally  
 mamane *adv* forever



maħal *interj* thank goodness!, exclamation of relief

majru *n* wolf

mjure *n* straw (material)

mojru *n* apple

moru *n* black

marek *v* be a past event, (euphemism) die

merək *v* fill, (P) is filled with / has much (A)

merhen *n* crow, raven

mraša *n* correct, right, virtuous

marda *n* castle, fortress, stronghold, conviction, firm

meša *n* air, wind, sky, heaven, boundary, limit

mašek *v* breathe

mušek *v* curse

mula *n* side

melpo *n* afternoon

malata *n* togetherness

malek *n* take out (something from a container)

malka *n* quiet, calm, sound

malke *n* layer, story or floor of a building

melfe *n* adversary, opponent, foe

malnek *v* be idle, have nothing to do

mevu *n* rain

mevuhâ *n* umbrella

mogo *n* evil, heinous, wicked

magla *n* rungs of a ladder

madanek *v* (A) enters (P)

medanek *v* flee

mağa *n* down, under, below

medro *n* barricade, X-shape

mêtes *adv* (QUOT) what?, how?

mîne *n* everyday clothes

môg *n* east

môdu *n* head

môdu-mas *n* forehead

## | ħ

eħu *n* body, object

ħeska *n* nerves

ħisek *v* grind, fall apart

ħasnek *v* boil

ħanek *v* do this

ħaname *n* this one, generic pronoun

ħjamar *n* bird

ħrakki *n* flame

ħhrin *n* autumn

ħrašo *n* vigour, raging

ħrašek *v* rage, rave, rush

ħrale *n* fire

ħralek *v* burn, cook, heat kaj-tos (ħralek) be turned on (stove)

ħrale-mjeny *n* fireworks

ħralhâle *n* volcano

ħrâne *n* birch

ħeši *n* valley

ħsenek *v* (A) is defined as (P)

ħalek *v* guide, direct

ħelek *v* slide (especially one's feet)

ħalde *n* gold, money

ħevesi *n* small hole, bore

hâle *n* river, way, method, direction

hên *n* others Declined only for case, not number.

## | ħ

ħaj *n* through, along, during, span, across, long (time)

ħara *n* edge

ħawri *n* storm relation word for "as much as possible"

ħeli *n* everything, all If modifying another noun, that noun is always singular.

ħelek *v* cure

ħeze *n* spirit, immaterial, abstract, soul

## | h

hÿo *adv, n* now

hajpa *n* tower

heke *n* stomach

hakko *n* tail

hise *n* dot, patch, point, drop, place in the sky

hisla *n* steady, gradual

hifene *n* elder tree

- hina *n* sea  
 hjane *n* shape  
 huna *adv* probably  
 huno *n* friend  
 hanak *n* spruce  
 hwonek *v* befriend  
 hawma *n* spider  
 haĥ *interj* exclamation of surprise  
 hiĥe *n* mist  
 hawhale *n* swirl, spiral  
 hehlek *v* (P) echoes  
 hara *n* shallow  
 hera *n* deep, subtle  
 horek *v* laugh  
 hurek *v* oppose  
 hrenek *v* tie, connect  
 hervo *n* smooth, fine, refined  
 hravu *n* crab or other crustacean  
 hreza *n* old age, oldness  
 hrĕnu *n* knot, verb  
 hela- *prefix* back, again, re-  
 hele *n* god, deity  
 hjula *n* vortex, gyre  
 helanežek *v* (A) changes clothes to  
 (P)  
 hliva *n* lantern  
 halde *n* leg, foot, ankle  
 haldakan *n* lap  
 hlibek *v* accept (an apology)  
 hevu *n* rope, noun  
 havat *n* desert  
 hevuko *n* snow  
 hivek *v* smile  
 hovrek *v* stand  
 hevlek *v* suffocate, strangle  
 haga *n* iron  
 hagazaneplū *n* machine  
 hiŋgalu *n* limestone  
 heŋgu *n* cloud, ceiling  
 hazi *n* trait, disposition, quality  
 hoza *n* origin +INS: from (nothing, dust, etc)  
 hâ *n* cloth, marker  
 hâtaga *n* closet, dressing room  
 hâkla *n* clothing  
 hânu *n* dog  
 hânek *v* cut, carve  
 hârtek *v* suspect  
 hêk *n* corner  
 hêlde *n* curve  
 hîz *interj* well, maybe  
 | r  
 uro *n* blood  
 rettu *n* self  
 retvane *n* automation  
 raka *n* (good) taste  
 rake *n* spring  
 reka *n* number  
 ruko *n* night  
 rakek *v* touch *n* = accidental;  
 non-n = intentional  
 rekko *n* young person  
 rikek *v* function, work  
 rakama *n* story  
 rase *n* language  
 resa *n* grass  
 restu *n* concise, packed  
 rustanek *v* wander (without necessarily being lost)  
 rusek *v* (A) bores (P)  
 raskek *v* help  
 resnu *n* smart, intelligent  
 reftu *n* horn  
 ranu *n* fox  
 renu *n* meal  
 runa *n* ring, circle  
 runpir *n* willow tree  
 rajnek *v* sleep  
 renek *v* eat  
 rinek *v* count  
 rânasa *n* bay  
 riname *n* that one  
 renhâle *n* recipe  
 rajnelenka *n* bed  
 renlenek *v* bring  
 runa-dukka *n* full moon  
 rima *n* topic, head, title  
 rime *n* baggage, burden  
 ruma *n* child (progeny)  
 iremek *v2x* sell, buy  
 ramek *vn?* break, shatter, tear,  
 destroy *n* = what was broken was in  
 the way; non-n = what did the breaking  
 sought out things to break  
 rimek *v* P is a burden to A  
 rumek *v* hunt  
 rumek *vn* depend, rely on

iremelenka *n* store  
remvek *v* disappear, vanish, cause to disappear

raĥe *n* measure relation of metric (with ~ as a metric)  
Tšalyw-raĥél tawla lenekâl atúl fetatosorakamađutro. Make me sing the song of the person skilled at fighting.

rúĥlape *n* wasteland

rahi *n* good intention

rehi *adv* but rather Nŷr ĥrales kél nŷne, rehi nuvosĥraw nŷne. The world does not end in fire, but rather in hair.

rehu *n* image, picture

ruha *n* magical energy, passion

reĥen *n* green

ruhât *n* magician, wizard

rala *n* sadness, sorrow

relu *n* study of

relak *n* path, road, street

rjulek *v* entertain

relkek *v* to change, to be changed

relvek *v* be left, remain

revi *n* colour

ruve *n* trunk, outline, main idea

revet *n* white, pale

revekkensu *n* pink

reĥek *v* bless (tr), succeed (intr)

redék *v* (A) belongs on (P)

râk *n* future

rêku *n* ritual, ceremony

rêzkut *n* picnic, gathering for food

rû *n* time, clock

rûsa *n* wound

rûna *n* wave

rûlu *adv* occasionally

rûnaĥâr *adv* in a few seconds lit. across a wave

## | Š

aštanu *n* bag, backpack

šiki *n* dust, powder

šikus *n* poppy

šuna *n* time, occurrence For brevity, it is not necessary to add the temporal suffix. lykoj-šuna = soon (within a short period)

šinek *v* scream

šinvže *n* lily

šruhif *n* silver

šluhrenek *v* set free, loosen, take off

šalrek *v* slay, slice

šlarek *vn* (P) flows into (O)

šluvisko *n* square root

šaĥa *n* queue

šuŷĥek *n* drink, suck, drain It is possible to “drink” [from] a container.

šâg *n* orange (fruit)

## | l

luŷ *n* detail

lepu *n* forest

leppa *n* feather, pen

lapane *n* beauty

lepšek *v* push out of the way

lite *n* superfluous, frivolous, unnecessary

lotek *v* marry (intr)

lutos *n* web

laki *n* salt

lykoj *n* next

laksun *adv* then, if that is the case, therefore

lakan *n* above

lakanek *v* jump, rise, ascend, bloom (flower), lift

laskû *n* fountain, spring

lefja *n* summer

lifra *n* source of the river

lenek *v* have, possess, hold, carry, belong

lenka *n* house, family

lunek *v* sit

lenkasaj *n* roof

lenkani *n* family member

lonos *n* tea

luma *n* mouse, rat, rodent

lumek *v* read

lurek *v* give mercy

lerûna *n* tide

lašna *n* ripple

lušuhek *v* annoy, bother, irritate

lava *n* bread

luĥa *n* speck

laňka *n* age, old  
laňkašaňka *adv* a long time ago

## | v

vepu *n* staircase  
vepek *v* follow (physically)  
vipse *n* obscure, not well-known  
vupanek *v* guard, protect  
vata *n* sequence, line (of things),  
row  
vitšek *v* (A) objects to (P)  
vjuko *n* straightness, neatness  
vajsa *n* meaning  
vasa *n* some place, there  
vystek *v* consider (tr)  
vesek *v* plan  
visko *n* square, to the second  
power  
vane *n* light, bright, certain  
vunu *n* stick, rod, frame  
vante *n* ivy pl. vantej  
venek *v* write, scratch, draw  
transitive  
vanrek *vn* think, consider, ponder  
[about ACC]  
venrek *v* permit, allow  
vinraf *n* records, history  
vaneňra *n* divine wisdom, erudi-  
tion, profound knowledge  
venêh *n* handwriting type  
vemtek *v2x* give, receive  
vimek *v* blink  
vemrek *v* (A) answers to (P)  
vaňek *v* wash, clean  
varu *n* lake  
varwa *n* translation of a work from  
another language to ĐR  
veru *n* map, table of contents (in a  
book)  
viru *n* cloth, soft  
vuýra *n* mold (fungus)  
virte *n* special, unique, unusual  
variko *n* perception, consciousness  
vjarek *v* slip  
varnek *v* enjoy, like  
viranek *v* (A) competes, contends  
for (P)

varhek *v* (A) pretends, imagines  
(P)  
vil- *prefix* fake, pseudo-  
vilpanek *vn?* falsely see (see  
panek for *n* vs. non-*n* usage)  
vulek *v* hit, strike, beat, happen  
vladek *v* wait  
vlajdes *n* patience  
vegala *n* bucket, pot  
veňek *v* (A) advances / attacks (P)  
vžama *n* column, pillar  
vžohir *n* fact, truth  
voza *n* mud  
vazek *v* act as a parasite, take ad-  
vantage of, plunder  
vydek *v* sever, cut away, execute,  
detach vanél kelirul majsi vydek be  
disappointed  
vađasi *n* carriage, chariot

## | g

gane *n* beast, wild animal  
genzu *n* crack  
ganda *n* vice, sin, offence, trans-  
gression, transgressor  
giru *n* lion  
goru *n* pouch, small sack or bag  
girek *v* tempt, attract  
gires *n* whisker  
galu *n* stone, rock  
guli *n* ice  
galpaneplū *n* statue  
glata *n* coat, jacket  
gejlek *v* catch, receive, under-  
stand, accept, take, pickup  
gulidirhe *n* icicle  
gedu *n* meat  
gîk *n* experience

## | ñ

jaňa *n* duck  
ňatek *vn* feel (physical sense)  
ňetra *n* unit of length equival-  
ent to shoulder-to-fingertip distance  
(~0.75m)  
ňakla *n* nose  
ňekēkemew *n* diversity

ñarku *n* seed  
 ñarba *n* chair, stool  
 ñevlek *v* have a cold

## d

daj *n* previous  
 dotek *vn* (P) asks (O) to (QUOT)  
 dukka *n* moon  
 dakna *n* chest  
 denu *n* end, mouth of a river, last  
 dune *n* iron  
 danek *v* attempt, try  
 dunek *v* see, meet, intersect, col-  
 lide  
 danen *n* yellow  
 duname *n* that one yonder  
 dura *n* glue (as relation) with (a  
 body part, other attached)  
 drekke *n* cold  
 deref *n* dream  
 drîko *n* sweat  
 davił *n* hatchling (magic) initi-  
 ate, novice, beginner  
 duzu *n* voice  
 dâba *n* bird of prey (e. g. falcon)

## b

bja *interj* onomatopoeia for  
 splashes or explosions  
 buý *n* sufficient, enough  
 betanek *v* (P) escapes from (A), (P)  
 breaks off from (A), (P) violates (A) na-  
 kmas (betanek) come home from milit-  
 ary service  
 batla *n* free  
 betlek *v2* fly, send, rush, throw,  
 toss, vote (for)  
 betlive *n* wing  
 bjuke *n* cover  
 bakar *n* note, message  
 basek *v* join, fuse, merge, coalesce  
 with  
 benek *n* be at, reside, stand, live  
 bemek *v* turn off (a light), close (a  
 door or window, or eyes)  
 berek *v* (A) scares (P), (P) fears (A)  
 berevenew *n* terrorism

berevenepłū *n* terrorist  
 berevenek *v* (A) commits an act of  
 terrorism against (P)  
 bulu *n* length, long (space)  
 balge *n* raw material, ingredient  
 (in a recipe)  
 bžamek *v* stir, mix  
 budek *v* tire, exhaust  
 bâ *n* relative pronoun Usually  
 not necessary.  
 bûn *n* cup

## ž

žuna *n* juice  
 žadek *v* (A) signs a promise with  
 (P)  
 žudek *v* live (vs die)  
 žŷr *n* life, liveliness  
 žŷrdalfo *n* embers

## z

zaki *n* west  
 zekku *n* rabbit  
 zana *n* oak  
 zany *n* robin  
 zanev *v* move  
 ziwra *n* current  
 zarnek *v* move while lying down  
 zarza *n* important, significant  
 zelev *v* complete  
 zâre *n* spoon

## ğ

ğenu *n* right  
 ğenupulu *adv* back and forth, left  
 and right, up and down  
 ğunek *v* torture, experiment, dis-  
 tress  
 ğonrek *v* (P) converges into (A)  
 ğinaba *n* cherry tree  
 ğževek *v* speak quickly, blabber  
 ğedek *v* do what?

## | ě

ďasurew *n* notice, announcement

ďano *n* older sibling

ďraj *n* heat, hot

ďrenek *v* place, lay, insert

ďruvek *v* evaluate, judge, inspect

ďalfo *n* ash, grey

ďevék *v* (P) suffices for (A)

ďôd *n* trend, fashion

## | ě

ťakla *n* coarse, gravel

ťarek *v* strand, leave, bequeath, re-  
main

ťorek *v* think (as a reaction)

ťovura *n* feeling, sentiment

ťaba *n* candle

ťânek *v* owe, have to

## | â

âgna *n* each other