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

uruwi

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Naňwtšek-sydasaŷ
A complete grammar

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| Contents

0.1	Introduction	6
0.1.1	Synopsis	6
0.1.2	External history	6
1	Phonology and orthography	7
1.1	Consonants and vowels	7
1.1.1	Diphthongs	7
1.2	Phonotactics	8
1.3	Allophony	8
1.4	Stress	8
1.5	Vowel raising	10
1.6	Notes about appending	10
1.7	Nasél Tēkel Piva	11
1.8	Hacm	12
1.9	Punctuation	12
2	Syntax	13
2.1	Basic word order	13
2.2	Descriptors	13
2.3	Adverbials	14
2.4	Locatives and directionals	14
2.5	Appositives	14
2.6	Interjections and vocatives	14
3	Nouns	15
3.1	Number	15
3.2	Case	15
3.2.1	Absolutive	15
3.2.2	Ergative	16
3.2.3	Accusative	16
3.2.4	Genitive	16
3.2.5	Adverbial	17
3.2.6	Locative	17
3.2.7	Directional	17
3.2.8	Causal	17
3.2.9	Benefactive	17
3.2.10	Comitative	17

3.2.11	Instrumental	17
3.3	Zero-marked genitive	18
3.4	Coaspects	18
3.5	Prefixes	19
3.6	Appositive	19
3.7	Relational nouns	19
3.8	Polarity	20
3.9	Pronouns	20
3.9.1	Genitive pronouns	20
4	Verbs	21
4.1	Verb structure	21
4.2	The infinitive form of a verb	22
4.3	Absolutive argument marking in finite forms	22
4.4	Ergative argument marking	23
4.5	Aspect	23
4.6	Tense	26
4.7	Causative	26
4.8	Evidentiality	26
4.9	Comparative	27
4.10	Direction	27
4.11	Relation	27
4.12	Stress	28
4.13	Notes about formality	28
4.14	Polarity	28
4.15	N-verbs	28
4.16	Ditransitive verbs	29
4.17	General comparatives and superlatives	29
4.18	Dependent clauses	30
4.18.1	Relative clauses	30
4.18.2	Content clauses	31
4.18.3	Quotatives	32
4.18.4	Sequence of tenses	32
5	Numerals	35
5.1	Cardinal numerals	35
5.2	Ordinal numerals	36
5.3	Fractions	37
5.4	Distributive numerals	37
5.5	Collective numerals	38
5.6	Multipliers	38
6	Conjunctions	39
6.1	Juxtaposition	39
6.2	<ka> and <gy>	39
6.3	The sequential conjunction <ruk>	40
6.4	The simultaneous conjunction <mik>	40
7	Adverbs	41

CONTENTS	5
8 Derivational rules	43
8.1 Verb-to-verb rules	43
8.1.1 Reversive	43
8.1.2 Repetitive	43
8.2 Verb-to-noun rules	43
8.2.1 Agent noun	43
8.2.2 Action noun	44
8.2.3 Location noun	44
8.2.4 Temporal noun	45
8.2.5 Pattern noun	45
8.2.6 Instrument noun	45
8.2.7 Derivative noun	45
8.2.8 Tendency noun	46
8.2.9 Craft noun	46
8.3 Noun-to-noun rules	46
8.4 Noun-to-verb rules	47
8.4.1 Becoming	47
8.4.2 Measure	47
9 Semantics	49
9.1 Predicative possession	49
9.2 “To be”	49
9.2.1 Identity	50
9.2.2 Membership	50
9.2.3 Location	51
9.2.4 Property	51
9.2.5 Definition	51
9.2.6 Existence	51
9.3 “Good” and “bad”	51
10 Miscellanea	53
10.1 Units of measure	53
10.1.1 Time	53
10.1.2 Length	55
10.1.3 Mass	55
10.2 Abbreviations	55
10.3 Personal names	55
10.4 Colour	55
11 Example Texts	57
11.1 Kive (original works)	57
11.1.1 Maḡama rŷna	57
11.2 Varwe (translations of foreign works)	59
11.2.1 Helakotanesa	59
A The Ďraḡŷl Rase lexicon	63

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 <h>¹, the alignment was changed to a prototypical ergative-absolutive system.

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

- /h/ was written as <ĥ> before the standardisation. This was changed to <h>.
- 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, *Nasél Tēkel Piva*, the script of Ďraħýl Rase is also covered.

¹<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	ʈ /ʈ/ ɖ /ɖ/	k g		
Fricative	f v	s z		ħ /x/ ʕ /ʕ/	ħ	h
Lateral Fricative		ʂ /ʂ/ ʐ /ʐ/				
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 /y/

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 | Stress

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 stress falls on one of them, in the order 2nd-to-last → 3rd-to-last → last.
- Otherwise, the stress falls on the second-to-last syllable.

Stress 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 <á ê ì ó ù ý>.

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
nākil	1
panā	2
munuma	2
tôrenu	3
kejhátu	2
nekēkemew	1
panâ-kay	1
renekjúkâl	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 stress shifting.

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

1.5 | Vowel raising

Vowel raising is an important part of Ďrahyľ 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 ⟨ť⟩ are considered distinct, as are ⟨d⟩ and ⟨n⟩: ⟨lakan⟩ + ⟨≥-do⟩ = ⟨lakando⟩ [la'kan:Λ], not *⟨lakano⟩ or *⟨lakađo⟩.

1.7 | Nasél Tēkel Piva

Ďrahýl Rase is written in *Nasél 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 stress.

Table 1.8: Consonant and long vowels in NTP.

NTP	Rom	Name	NTP	Rom	Name
ε	p	mon-pama-vunu	ω	ñ	ġenu-hjula
ɥ	t	meša-pama-vunu	ɸ	d	medro
ɣ	k	kolo-pama-vunu	ɱ	b	heke
ɸ	s	lakan-pama-kêš	ɮ	z	vane-nâhe
è	f	lakan-nimur-kêš	y	z	kêš-dunew
ɮ	n	sunuh-pama-kêš	ɤ	ġ	hrênu
ɜ	m	sunuh-nimur-kêš	β	ð	kekên
c	h	pelu-pulu	ð	t	kasu
ɜ	h	ġenu-pulu			
o	h	runa	ɜ	â	â
6	r	matuk	ɜ	ê	ê
ɮ	s	pelu-halde	ɜ	î	î
ɥ	l	ġenu-halde	ɜ	ô	ô
ɮ	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). <è 6 ɸ ɤ 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
tɥ	taɥ	teɥ	tiɥ	toɥ	tuɥ	tyɥ
gɸ	gaɸ	geɸ	giɸ	goɸ	guɸ	gyɸ

<ε è> have special forms of the *kisyltew*: <ê̂ = po>; <ễ = 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. <ɣ̂ɜ = 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. <ɣ̂ɜ̂ = 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) ⚡			
interpunct ·					
(sometimes used to mark an “and”)					

Table 1.11: An example with names.

Malnelkajkáne hâle-mulama dano- 3bE5pžpž cž5333 3E333 5Ejž 85q
mulama luneksi Alis ruselmara. Sel ka 6p536 6b p 3E 3E3 3Ej 53pžb žžpžž
mon šunama đanos lumekâl sydasaj 3E3j žžpžžž 6q p 3-76 3 856 3 6q
panetaki sydasajmá rihu ka türî kêl et- p 3-76 3 85pžb žžpžžž 3 53pž5 3 3p
era. “Rihu ka türî kêl etekâl sydasajmá 3E666
kêl lumetsalu?” tes vanretara.

1.8 | Hacm

Đraňýl Rase can also be written in hacm. The orthography does not mark stress.

Table 1.12: Consonant, semivowels and vowels in hacm. Long vowels are written with doubled letters.

Hacm	Rom	Hacm	Rom
d	p	ɳ	d
ɾ	t	b	b
ɭ	k	s	z
j	s	z	z
ɑ	f	ɸ ^s	g
n	n	ɳ ^l	d
ɒ	m	ɾ ^l	t
ɣ ^l	h	ɥ	j
h ^l	h	o	w
h	h	o ^c	y
ɹ	r	ɪ	a
ɭ	s	e	e
l	l	c	i
u	v	ɔ	o
ɸ	g	ə	u
n ^ɸ	ŋ	ə ^c	y

1.9 | 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

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

2.1 | Basic word order

Đrahýl 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, which modify nouns, consist of genitives, numerals, relative clauses, locatives and directionals, although instances of the latter two categories might be modifying a verb instead. They come *before* the noun they modify.

Let us define the following properties for descriptors:

- A *restrictive* descriptor narrows the set of objects that the antecedent refers to. A *nonrestrictive* descriptor merely provides supplementary information. This distinction is shown in relative clauses using <►-kâl> and <►-kâs>, respectively, but for genitives, it must be inferred via word order.
- An *objective* descriptor names a property that can be agreed on by any two observers. A *subjective* descriptor names a property that two observers might disagree on.

Ex: colour is objective, but beauty is subjective

- An *engineered* descriptor describes a property that the antecedent is engineered to bear. A *natural* descriptor is the opposite.
Ex: size of a cultivated crop is engineered, but size of a wild plant is natural

Note that some of the properties above are dependent on the antecedent of a descriptor as well as the descriptor itself.

The descriptors of a noun appear in the order described by table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Order of descriptors, with the earliest at the top.

#	Category
1	Relative clauses
2	Nonrestrictive genitives
3	Restrictive subjective genitives
4	Locatives and directionals
5	Numerals
6	Restrictive objective engineered genitives
7	Restrictive objective natural genitives
8	Genitives that act as determiners

2.3 | Adverbials

Adverbials include true adverbs, adverbial forms of nouns, locatives and directionals. They can occur anywhere before the verb they modify, although true adverbs are more likely than other adverbials to appear at the very beginning of a clause.

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>, <-eý> or <-ê>
- but the genitive of <ej> (I, non-elite) is <ejlí>
- otherwise:
 - appending <≥-l> after a vowel if the stress is not on the final syllable
 - appending <≥-li> after a consonant, or if the stress 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 stress is not on the final syllable
 - appending <≥-ri> after a consonant, or if the stress 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 ĥada etu tȳrelke.

Ďrahyń-GEN language-LOC-APPOSITIVE Ďrahyń-land-GEN language 12⁶ 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>nâki-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-heselár</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 Ďrahýl 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 Ďrahýl 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*.

3.9.1 | Genitive pronouns

There are suppletive forms of genitive pronouns (table 3.5), but they are somewhat archaic. It is more common to derive them regularly from their absolutive forms.

Table 3.5: Genitive pronouns.

Class \ Person	1st	2nd	3rd
Divine	erul	nîl	
Elite	nabál	rêl	ħranúl
Non-elite	êl	sûl	anél
Animate			nêl
Inanimate			val

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.

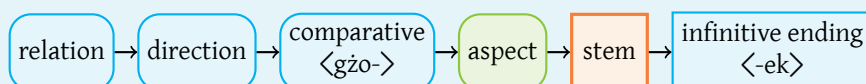
4.1 | Verb structure

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 stress 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 ¹	-ñas	Indicates a tendency toward an action. Unlike the gnomic aspect, this does not suggest a universal. e. g. <i>Ĥana-renus linka vineteñas.</i> <i>this-fox\PL-ERG house\PL scratch\PL-3-3.PL-TENDENCY</i> <i>These foxes tend to scratch houses.</i>
Continuative	-kju	Indicates an action that is continuing to happen.
Momentane	-šu	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
Repetitive	-ne	Indicates that an action happened in the past and is happening again.
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> burn-3-COMPLETIVE-PAST <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, n)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.

Name	Affix	Meaning
Voluntary ♦	-sej	Indicates an action done willingly.
Involuntary ♦	-krej	Indicates an action done unwillingly.
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	-vluj	Acts as an if-clause. Mevu kêl sunuhevluj, mîny penetûta. 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.*

¹Thanks to marek for suggesting this name.

⟨tšagelteksavoðuhanasitmane⟩ *I hear that they are making him start ringing the bell repetitively again.*

⟨tšagelteksavoðuhanasitmanetu⟩ *I hear that they are also making him start ringing the bell repetitively again.*

⟨tšagelteksavoðuhanasitmanetufsu⟩ *I hear that, actually they are also making him start ringing the bell repetitively again.*

⟨tšagelteksavoðuhanasitmanetufsutys⟩ *I hear that, actually they are also about to make him start ringing the bell repetitively again.*

If ⟨-jCf⟩ and ⟨-Df⟩ were switched around, what is being repeated would be the act of *starting* to ring the bell.

4.6 | Tense

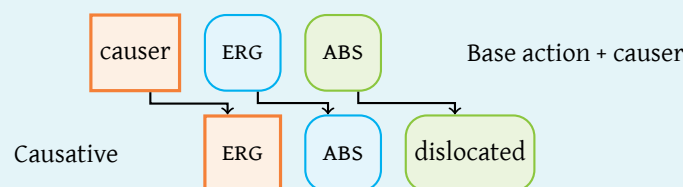
The tense marker, which comes at the end of a finite verb form, is one of the below:

- ⟨-Ø⟩ 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 | Stress

If the stress 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:

Nêlumotokreja.

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.²

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.

²If 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.³

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.

³<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 kêl tûrara.
 anything-QUOT.RELATION-ADV NEG say-1-PAST
I didn’t say anything.⁴

4.18.4 | Sequence of tenses

An independent clause may have its tense marker (and possibly aspect markers) omitted if a clause later down the chain holds such markers:

Śaga nevr-ĥajmá tanake, sevy paneto, vozas haldet syltesra.
 half two_hours-through-LOC walk-1-PROG, home see-3-1, mud-ERG leg-DU cover-3DU-PAST
I walked for an hour, looked at my house, mud covering my legs.

Note that <tanake> and <paneto> receive no tense marker because it is provided by <syltesra>.

Otherwise, tense is absolute among independent clauses:

Sepletys daj-manema sušara, nepletys lykoj-manema sušafa.
 FEM-parent-ERG previous-day-LOC visit-1-PAST, MASC-parent-ERG next-day-LOC visit-1-FUT
My mother visited me yesterday, and my father will visit me tomorrow.

If it wasn’t obvious from the other words, the word <sušafa> refers to the future in the absolute sense, rather than relative to when the event described by the first clause happened.

In a single independent clause with one or more dependent clauses, the clause that occurs first is absolute, and all other clauses are relative to their predecessors:

Daj-manema penarakâl rekko hÿo kotanelta.
 previous-day-LOC see\PL-1-PAST-REL young_person now arrive-3ANM-FUT

⁴But note that this could also be expressed as <Selšun kêl tûrara>.

The young man whom we saw yesterday has arrived now.

Here, <kotanelta> indicates that the arrival of the young man happened after the speakers saw him (<penarakâl>).

5 | Numerals

5.1 | Cardinal numerals

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

Table 5.1: The cardinal numerals 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 integers in the form $x \cdot 12$ for $2 \leq x < 12$ are expressed as $\langle x\text{-vôn} \rangle$ – e. g. $\langle \text{monvôn} \rangle = 24$; $\langle \text{rejevôn} \rangle = 108$.

Words for integers 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 integers 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 integers 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}	teħada
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 numerals

The ordinal numerals 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 ³	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 stress 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 numerals

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 numerals

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 first empty argument of (ABS, ERG, ACC) 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.

Ñarku lavatu neke, ej luśuhatakjusit.
Ñarku bread-ADDITIONAL dislike-3, PR.1 annoy-1-3-CONTINUATIVE-HABITUAL
Ñarku dislikes even bread, and she keeps annoying me.
(Here, ABS is occupied, so <Ñarku> takes ERG in the second clause.)

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

It is commonly said that there are no adverbs in Ďraĥýl 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 Ďraĥýl Rase.

Adverb	Meaning
huna	probably
mamane	forever
selsun	at all, ever, suddenly
rūnaĥâr	in a few seconds
turusti	anymore
laksun	then, if that is the case
laŋkašaŋka	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

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-sunu**hetanu**
rain-fall-**AGENT.ERG.INANIMATE**
rain-dropp-**er** or rain machine

nŷr-rim**oplū**
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^{erg}: I foo* and <Bžebesa: bžeba> *Foing^{abs}: 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>¹ *I read the foo-book and foo.*

8.2.6 | Instrument noun

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

¹using whatever first-person pronoun is appropriate

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžebo bžebeklane srane> *They foo and make foo-product.*

8.2.8 | Tendency noun

Example: <horek> *laugh* → <horura> *tendency to laugh* → <horurál atu> *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 <lenek> *to have*.

<-ek> is replaced with <▷-ura>, and <-kaj> with <▷-kura>.

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžeburál atu bžeboñas> *A person with the tendency to foo tends to foo.*

8.2.9 | Craft noun

Example: <gunek> *experiment, torture* → <gunyw> *science*

These create a noun that means “the art of doing X”. <-ek> is replaced with <▷-yw>, and <-kaj> with <▷-nyw>.

Hence, the mnemonic is <Bžebyw varnekâl etu anasana bžebo> *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 <lakan-ěj> (sg. <lakan-ĥaj>; 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	►-kaý	A collection of the noun. Ex. <nâki> <i>tree</i> → <nâkikaý> <i>forest</i>
Bounty	▷-tanu	Full of; supplied with; having much of. Ex. <vuýra> <i>mold</i> → <vuýratanu> <i>moldiness</i>
Negative	kê-	Obvious. Ex. <denutanu> <i>finite</i> → <kêdenutanu> <i>infinite</i>
Reversive	šlu-	The reverse action. Ex. <visko> <i>squaring</i> → <šluvisko> <i>square root</i>
Archetype	≥-ko	An entity of the quality. Ex. <kensu> <i>redness</i> → <kensuko> <i>red thing</i>
Natural derivative	►-nej	Obvious. Ex. <ñarku> <i>seed</i> → <ñarkunej> <i>young plant</i>
Manmade derivative	▷-plane	Obvious. Ex. <nâki> <i>tree</i> → <nâkiplane> <i>wood</i>
Partial	►-mân	A part of something. Ex. <nâki> <i>tree</i> → <nâkimân> <i>branch</i>
Friend	►-tûn	A friend or proponent of something. Ex. <šluklanew> <i>correcting misleading information</i> → <šluklanewtûn> <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> *red*

This is a simple suffix <≥-nek> and produces an intransitive verb. If the stress 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

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 subsethood

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

Each of these meanings is covered by a different verb in Ďrahýl 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.*¹

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.

¹Vašâý and Tasara are the Ďrahýl 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 ñetra hšene.
 pavra-ERG six-FRACTION ñetra defined_as-3
A pavra is one-sixth of a ñetra.

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 Draḥýl Rase. One must specify by which metric.

10 | Miscellanea

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

10.2 | Abbreviations

Abbreviations of phrases with multiple words take the body of the initial syllable of each word, shortening long vowels and removing the glides from diphthongs: <Nasél Tèkel Piva> shortens to <Natepi>, for instance.

10.3 | Personal names

Most citizens of Ìraħyn-Nÿr have a familiar given-surname combination, in that order.

- The given name is usually a noun standing for a concrete object, usually of a natural object or phenomenon.
- The surname is usually a place name or an adjectival noun. Inherited from the mother if born during the day, and from the father if born at night.

All parts of a name are inflected for case individually.

10.4 | Colour

The traditional colour terms are listed in table 10.5.

Over time, the words for “red” and “green” were reanalysed as the compounds “magenta-yellow” and “cyan-yellow”, yielding <uksu> *magenta* and <reh> *cyan*. This also yielded one of the words for colour: <dan>. These terms, along with the bound

Table 10.5: Traditional colour terms in Ďraǵýl Rase.

Term	Translation
revet	white
moru	black
kensu	red
danen	yellow
rehen	green
suhor	blue
ďalfo	grey

Table 10.6: Some terms derived from <uksu> and <reh>.

Term	Translation	Derivation
uksu	magenta	basickish
reh	cyan	basickish
leksubên	scarlet	len uksu + bê en
enuksun	orange	en + uksu + en
enbênreh	chartreuse	en + bê en + reh
enmorehen	green-yellow	en + mon rehen
morehselen	aquamarine	mon reh + sel en
resuhor	sky blue	reh + suhor
rehuksureh	purple	reh + uksu + reh
ťaksumoreh	violet	ťak uksu + mon reh
uksurehuksu	cerise	uksu + reh + uksu

root <en>, are combined to create terms for high-chroma colours such as those from table 10.6.

Quite unsurprisingly, terms for tints are formed with the prefix <revet-> and those for shades are formed with the prefix <moru->. Before a vowel or with the colour terms in table 10.5, <mor-> is used for shades instead. Terms for tones are prefixed with <ďalfo-> or <rem->.

There are also a few colour terms that do not fall in the above categories (table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Miscellaneous colour terms.

Term	Translation	Derivation
endalfo	warm grey	en + ďalfo
neškemoru	brown	neške (<i>dirt</i>) + moru

11 | Example Texts

11.1 | Kive (original works)

11.1.1 | Mağama rŷna

A creation myth.

ᖃᖃᖅ ᑲᖃᖅ ᑭᖅ ᑲᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖃᖅᑲᖅ
Mağama rŷna kêl etekekâl sune,
below-LOC wave\PL NEG exist\PL-3-PROG-REL water
Below, water without waves,

ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᑭᖅ ᖃᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᑲᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ
lakanma kêl zanekekâl meša, nurema klūdli fšube.
above-LOC NEG move-3-PROG-REL sky middle-LOC pane-GEN border
above, an unmoving sky, and a flat border between them.

ᑲᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ
Idisa / nēmá bê ryma heli-koloma huvrelke.
Idisa inside-LOC five child\PL all-place-LOC stand\PL-3ANM-PROG
Idisa and her five children inside are standing everywhere.

ᑲᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ
Kêdenutanúl hina panetake.
NEGATIVE-end-BOUNTY-GEN sea see-3-3-PROG
She looks at the endless sea.

ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ
Nefido lenekâl kolo-mojmé, vaneđo lenekâl kolome,
dark-SUP have-3-REL land-away-DIR light-SUP have-3-REL land-DIR
From the darkest places, to the brightest places,

ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ
môg / zaki / ama / pysémevek kemêl hāleme.
east west north south-DIR-APPOS equal-V>N-GEN direction-DIR
to the east, west, north and south, all the same direction.

ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ ᖅᑲᖅᑲᖅ

Mešadól duzurul Idisas tine fetera.
 sky-SUP-GEN voice-INSTR Idisa-ERG word\PL sing-3-PAST
 With the most blessed voice, Idisa sang the words.

᾿cḡ5b ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ
 “Hralél matora, salrál matora, pelúl plūme, ġenúl plūme!
 fire-GEN ball glass-GEN ball left-GEN hand-DIR right-GEN hand-DIR
 “Ball of fire, ball of glass, to my left hand, to my right hand,

ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ
 Kentos tēke keme, kentos dukka keme!
 name-ERG sun equal-3 name-ERG moon equal-3
 This is called the sun, and this is called the moon!

ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Tēke hinama kahevluḡ dukka mešama betletro!
 sun sea-LOC swim-3-HYPOT moon sky-LOC fly-3-IMP
 When the sun swims in the sea, the moon shall fly in the sky!

ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Dukka hinama kahevluḡ tēke mešama betletro!
 moon sea-LOC swim-3-HYPOT sun sky-LOC fly-3-IMP
 When the moon swims in the sea, the sun shall fly in the sky!”

ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Nefido lenekâl kolo-mojmé tēke-mojmé ruha puzanetara.
 dark-SUP have-3-REL land-away-DIR sun-away-DIR magical_energy pull-3-3-PAST
 She pulled magical energy from the darkest places and from the sun.

ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Ruha galunera, kolonera.
 magical_energy stone-BECOME-3-PAST eartg-BECOME-3-PAST
 The magical energy turned into stone and earth.

ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Sel luña monera, mon luñat lenesra, len lyña kunera.
 one speck two-BECOME-3-PAST two speck-DU four-BECOME-3DU-PAST four speck\PL
 eight-BECOME\PL-3-PAST
 One speck became two; two specks became four; four specks became eight.

ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Flanedekâl šunama kolos fšube kasekera.
 grow-3-CESSATIVE-REL time-LOC land-ERG border breach-3-PROG-PAST
 When it stopped growing, the ground had pierced the border.

ḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ
 Ruk Pakuý nakkelra.
 then Pakuý be_born-3ANM-PAST
 Then Pakuý was born.

11.2 | Varwe (translations of foreign works)

11.2.1 | Helakotanesa

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

ብኔደጋጌ ሶገኔ፤ ጀኔኦጋጋጌ

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.)

ዎጌሰ ከኮፎኔገሮ ታ ከኮኔ፤

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.)

ኒሣፍ ሮባ፣ ኔፍ ታ ዐፎክ፤፤

Nÿr hîse, nure kêl hrenetamege,

world fall_apart-3 centre NEG tie-3-REFLEXIVE-DEONTIC_POTENTIAL

Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;

ብዋፎርቲቕ ኒሣፍ፤፤ ከካ፤፤

Kasra-êvesi nÿr-êajimé betlema,

leader-hole world-through-DIR fly-3-INCHOATIVE

Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,

ዐረፍ ኔደደጋጌ 56ገሮ ሮኤፍ፤

Uros nefinekâl lerûna sluhrene,

blood-ERG dark-BECOME-3-REL tide REVERSIVE-tie-3

The blood-dimmed tide is loosed ...

፩ኛብኔ፤፤ ፩ኛብ፤፤ ሪፍ፣ ዋኔ፤፤

Heli-koloma palsûl rêku sunemetsek,

all-place-LOC innocence-GEN ceremony drown-3-COMPLETIVE

and everywhere / The ceremony of innocence is drowned

፩ፍፍ፤፤ ዐካዋ ቅኔሮ፤፤ ፩ፍ ታ 5ኛብ፤

Mraşadól etus selşun marda kêl leneke,

virtue-SUPER-GEN human\PL-ERG at_all conviction NEG have-3-PROG

The best lack all conviction, ...

፩ፍፍ፤፤ ሪፍ ፩ፍ፤፤

Mogodokêdu ruhas mirel.

evil-SUPER-PERSON_WITH\PL passion-ERG fill-3

while the worst / Are full of passionate intensity.

ኒገሮፍ ሮፎፍ፤፤ ፩ፍ፤፤

Nefi helasunuhe, *naŷ hŷo*
 darkness AGAIN-descend-3 but now
 The darkness drops again but now [I know]

ጸኝነ ልጄዎች ሲገደቡኝ ጸኝ
Galúl rajnesál vòmónsanu mene
 stone-GEN sleep-ACT.P-GEN 12-2-144 year\PL
 [That] twenty centuries of stony sleep

ጃኖ ቶፖሪኬራ ስዋ ስዕል
Funes koderifnekera tes tuha,
 cradle-ERG nightmare-BECOME\PL-3-PROG-PAST QUOT know-1
 Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,

ፊ ስጋ ሞገድ ጓጌ ጸኝ
Rû hŷo surekâl mêl mogól gane
 time now know-3-REL what-GEN evil-GEN beast
 And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,

ክፍሎች ለጌታዎች ገብተዋል
Nakkelkajsáne Bêtlehemé tanel?
 be_born-3ANM-CONTENT-BENEFACTIVE Bethlehem-DIR go-3ANM
 Slouches toward Bethlehem to be born?

A | The Ďraǵýl Rase lexicon

An entry looks like this:

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

From left to right:

1. The entry – the Ďraǵýl 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-nême *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
 k		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
 keve *n* a work written originally in
 ĐR
 kavrek *v* spill, pour (a liquid)
 kagi *n* foolish, stupid, low-quality,
 makeshift
 kegejlew *n* damnation
 kuña *n* axe
 kiñko *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
 suÿ *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
 suÿku *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
 suÿnut *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
 sunir *n* winter solstice
 senrak *v* believe
 sunugalu *n* meteor
 samo *n* face
 simek *v* (A) apologises to (P)
 simâž *n* sleeping clothes
 suhe *n* deer
 sahnæk *v* play
 sahe *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, something
 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
 sân *n* twig, thing
 sânko *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 (temperature)
 fonek *v* (A) harms (P)
 funek *v* rotate

ifnek *v* scatter
 finso *n* region of country
 fejmek *v* walk (specifically)
 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, precipitate (out of a solution)
 fšube *n* border
 flanev *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)
 nupotanev *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), derivative
 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

nâha <i>n</i>	award, gift, present (for POSSESSOR)	nûnek <i>v</i>	die, kill
nañyw <i>n</i>	grammar	nûnehehu <i>n</i>	corpse
nahek <i>v</i>	raise a pillar, build, construct	nûnew <i>n</i>	death, obviousness
naħan <i>n</i>	unit of currency	nÿma <i>n</i>	wisdom
nuhe <i>n</i>	past, before, near	nÿr <i>n</i>	land, country, world
nehatu <i>n</i>	boy		
nuheħli <i>n</i>	almost all	m	
nuhurek <i>v</i>	mourn, grieve	ama <i>n</i>	north
anur <i>n</i>	daytime	mej <i>n</i>	what?
nure <i>n</i>	middle, between, among, centre	moj <i>n</i>	distance, opposite side, after, beyond X-mojmé = away from X; moj-mané(ma) = some day
unure <i>n</i>	weak	mÿu <i>n</i>	order, sequence
narek <i>v</i>	argue	mapek <i>v</i>	(A) translates, interprets (P) as (QUOT)
narmu <i>n</i>	loud	mepek <i>v</i>	learn, teach (about)
niruvu <i>n</i>	challenge, assignment	learn <A> → <A>-kejmä mepek	
nurûko <i>n</i>	devil, demon	mepekkanu <i>n</i>	schoolroom, classroom
neške <i>n</i>	dirt, soil, earth	mojpánek <i>v</i>	(A) regrets (P)
neškenek <i>v</i>	bury	möyplû <i>n</i>	fist möyplûrul vulek punch
nula <i>n</i>	approximately	matek <i>v</i>	roll
neltek <i>v</i>	store, stash, save	matek <i>v</i>	insult
nalîfa <i>n</i>	trickster, cheater	matuk <i>n</i>	fruit
nalî <i>n</i>	trick, stunt	metek <i>v</i>	(A) can converse in language (P)
najva <i>n</i>	people, race, tribe	matanew <i>n</i>	beginning, start
nuvo <i>n</i>	hair, fur	matanek <i>n</i>	begin, start
nuvata <i>n</i>	spouse	matora <i>n</i>	ball, sphere
navek <i>v</i>	take away, steal	matuħ <i>n</i>	nonsense
nevek <i>v</i>	(A) agrees to (P)	maka <i>n</i>	(spool of) thread
nuvek <i>v</i>	banish, exile, leave, exit, remove	mako <i>n</i>	star
nagat <i>n</i>	hard, rough (in texture)	muka <i>n</i>	love
unade <i>n</i>	solitude, loneliness	mukek <i>v</i>	droop, bend
nebek <i>v</i>	melt	meklo <i>n</i>	tooth
nebewgalu <i>n</i>	lava	majsi <i>n</i>	heart (organ)
nabžek <i>v</i>	poke, stab	mas <i>n</i>	front
nežek <i>v</i>	(A) wears (P)	mejsa <i>n</i>	train
nezek <i>v</i>	(P) fails, (A) prevents (P)	misi <i>adv</i>	still, yet
nuğe <i>n</i>	ink	misek <i>v</i>	(P) thanks (A)
nâ <i>n</i>	zero, nothing	mefpek vn	(P) is written in the language (O)
nât <i>adv</i>	but still	mane <i>n</i>	day
nâki <i>n</i>	tree	manu <i>n</i>	part, some, segment
nâhe <i>n</i>	mountain, safe, secure	mjeny <i>n</i>	flower
nâħhalde <i>n</i>	nomad	mona <i>n</i>	small piece of food, crumb
nê <i>n</i>	inside	monu <i>n</i>	tool
nênek <i>v</i>	ridicule, belittle		
nêdek <i>v</i>	show		
nêbe <i>n</i>	dignity		
nûtek <i>n</i>	shoot from a bow		
nûko <i>n</i>	finger		

menek *v* (A) prays to (P)
 munuma *n* slowness, lateness
 monšun *adv* ever again (negative statement) ~
 momatšek *v* exhale
 mumek *vn?* loathe, hate *n* = be forced to hate; non-*n* = hate intentionally
 mamane *adv* for ever
 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
 merek *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
 mevrek *v* respect, honour, keep (a promise)
 mogo *n* evil, heinous, wicked
 magla *n* rungs of a ladder
 madanek *v* (A) enters (P)
 medanek *v* flee
 maġa *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
 iħrin *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
 ħšenek *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
 ħâle *n* river, way, method, direction
 ħên *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

hýo *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
 hañ *interj* exclamation of surprise
 hihe *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
 hrênu *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
 hiňgalu *n* limestone
 heňgu *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
 rispela *n* altar
 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
 ránasa *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 *v*2x 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
 rañe *n* measure relation
 of metric (with ~ as a metric)
 Tšalyw-rañél tawla lenekâl atúl
 fetatosorakamadutro. Make me sing
 the song of the person skilled at fighting.
 rúhlape *n* wasteland
 rahi *n* good intention
 rehi *adv* but rather Nŷr hñales
 kêl nûne, rehi nuvosñraw nûne. The
 world does not end in fire, but rather in
 hair.
 rehu *n* image, picture
 ruha *n* magical energy, passion
 rehen *n* green
 ruhât *n* magician, wizard
 ririn *n* hibiscus
 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
 reñek *v* bless (tr), succeed (intr)
 redek *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

rûnañâr *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
 šaňa *n* queue
 šuŷñek *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, unne-
 cessary
 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
 luňa *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
 vajsja *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
 vunū *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
 venêň *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 DR
 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
 vadasi *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 <i>n</i> meat	batla <i>n</i> free
gîk <i>n</i> experience	betlek <i>v2</i> fly, send, rush, throw, toss, vote (for)
ñ	betlive <i>n</i> wing
jaña <i>n</i> duck	bjuke <i>n</i> cover
ñatek <i>vn</i> feel (physical sense)	bakar <i>n</i> note, message
ñetra <i>n</i> unit of length equivalent to shoulder-to-fingertip distance (~0.75m)	basek <i>v</i> join, fuse, merge, coalesce with
ñakla <i>n</i> nose	benek <i>n</i> be at, reside, stand, live
ñekēkemew <i>n</i> diversity	bemek <i>v</i> turn off (a light), close (a door or window, or eyes)
ñarku <i>n</i> seed	berek <i>v</i> (A) scares (P), (P) fears (A)
ñarba <i>n</i> chair, stool	berevenew <i>n</i> terrorism
nevlek <i>v</i> have a cold	berevenep̄lū <i>n</i> terrorist
d	berevenek <i>v</i> (A) commits an act of terrorism against (P)
daj <i>n</i> previous	bulu <i>n</i> length, long (space)
dotek <i>vn</i> (P) asks (O) to (QUOTE)	balge <i>n</i> raw material, ingredient (in a recipe)
dukka <i>n</i> moon	bžamek <i>v</i> stir, mix
dakna <i>n</i> chest	budek <i>v</i> tire, exhaust
dan <i>n</i> colour	bâ <i>n</i> relative pronoun Usually not necessary.
denu <i>n</i> end, mouth of a river, last	bûn <i>n</i> cup
dune <i>n</i> iron	ž
danek <i>v</i> attempt, try	žuna <i>n</i> juice
dunek <i>v</i> see, meet, intersect, collide	žadek <i>v</i> (A) signs a promise with (P)
danen <i>n</i> yellow	žudek <i>v</i> live (vs die)
duname <i>n</i> that one yonder	žŷr <i>n</i> life, liveliness
dura <i>n</i> glue (as relation) with (a body part, other attached)	žŷrdalfo <i>n</i> embers
drekke <i>n</i> cold	z
deref <i>n</i> dream	zaki <i>n</i> west
drîko <i>n</i> sweat	zekku <i>n</i> rabbit
davil <i>n</i> hatchling (magic) initiate, novice, beginner	zana <i>n</i> oak
duzu <i>n</i> voice	zany <i>n</i> robin
dâba <i>n</i> bird of prey (e. g. falcon)	zanek <i>v</i> move
b	zanarehu <i>n</i> movie
bja <i>interj</i> onomatopoeia for splashes or explosions	ziwra <i>n</i> current
buŷ <i>n</i> sufficient, enough	zarnek <i>v</i> move while lying down
betanek <i>v</i> (P) escapes from (A), (P) breaks off from (A), (P) violates (A) nakmas (betanek) come home from military service	zarza <i>n</i> important, significant
	zelek <i>v</i> complete
	zâre <i>n</i> spoon

| ě

ěenu *n* right
 ěenupulu *adv* back and forth, left
 and right, up and down
 ěunek *v* torture, experiment, dis-
 tress
 ěonrek *v* (P) converges into (A)
 ěinaba *n* cherry tree
 ěerisa *n* possibility, probability
 ěževek *v* speak quickly, blabber
 ěedek *v* do what?

| ě

ěisurew *n* notice, announcement
 ěano *n* older sibling
 ěraj *n* heat, hot
 ěrenek *v* place, lay, insert

ěruvek *v* evaluate, judge, inspect
 ěalfo *n* ash, grey
 ěevek *v* (P) suffices for (A)
 ěôd *n* trend, fashion

| ě

ěakla *n* coarse, gravel
 ěarek *v* strand, leave, bequeath, re-
 main
 ěorek *v* think (as a reaction)
 ěovura *n* feeling, sentiment
 ěaba *n* candle
 ěânek *v* owe, have to

| â

âgna *n* each other