

Ďraħýl Rásevek Ďraħyn-Nýrlí Rase
Ďraħýl Rase, the language of Ďraħyn-Nýr

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Nahywtsek-sydasaŋ
A complete grammar

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0.1 | Introduction

0.1.1 | Synopsis

Ďrahýl 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.

Ďrahýl 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 Ďrahýl Rase to be concise (unlike in English) while still being understandable (unlike in Ithkuil).

0.1.2 | External history

As a constructed language, Ďrahýl 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, Ďrahýl 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 ÆX version of the Ďrahýl 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.

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

- *N*-verbs were defined, breaking the complete regularity of the morphosyntactic alignment.
- Quotatives received more precise rules.
- There is a new chapter on semantics.
- Due to uncanny font magic, *Nesál Těkel Piva*, the script of Ďraħýl Rase is also covered.

1 | Phonology and orthography

1.1 | Consonants and vowels

Ďraħýl Rase uses the following phonemes:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Ďraħýl Rase.

	Bilabial / Labiodental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		ɳ /ŋ/		
Plosive	p b	t d	ʈ /ɖ /ɟ/	k g		
Fricative	f v	s z		ħ /x/ ǧ /ɣ/	ħ	h
Lateral Fricative		ʂ /ʣ/ ʐ /ʑ/				
Approximant		r /ɻ/				
Lateral Approximant		l				

Table 1.2: The vowels of Ďraħýl 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 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 Ďrahyľ 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>	∅	V1<+l> ♦
/t̚.l/	[t̚:]	
/t̚.s/	[t̚:]	
/s.t̚/	[t̚:]	
/t̚/	[t̚]	
/d̚k̚/	[d̚k̚]	
/d̚/	[n]	

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

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

1.4 | Pitch accent

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

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

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

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

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

See table 1.5 for examples.

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

1.5 | Vowel raising

Vowel raising is an important part of Ďraħýl 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!).

Table 1.5: Examples of stress locations.

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

Table 1.6: Symbols used to show pitch accent shifting.

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

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 ⟨i⟩ are considered distinct, as are ⟨d⟩ and ⟨n⟩: ⟨lakan⟩ + ⟨≥-do⟩ = ⟨lakando⟩ [la'kan:ɬ], not *⟨lakano⟩ or *⟨lakado⟩.

1.7 | Nesál Tēkel Piva

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

Table 1.8: Consonant and long vowels in NTP.

NTP	Rom	Name	NTP	Rom	Name
ε	p	mon-pama-vunu	ω	ñ	genu-hjula
ɔ	t	meša-pama-vunu	ɸ	d	medro
ɹ	k	kolo-pama-vunu	ɱ	b	heke
ɸ	s	lakan-pama-kêš	ɬ	z	vane-nâhe
ɛ̃	f	lakan-nimur-kêš	y	z	kêš-dunew
ɬ	n	sunuh-pama-kêš	ɤ	ġ	hrênu
ɜ	m	sunuh-nimur-kêš	β	ð	kekên
c	h	pelu-pulu	ð	t	kasu
ɜ̃	h̃	genu-pulu			
o	h	runa	ɜ̃	â	â
6	r	matuk	ɜ̃	ê	ê
ɔ̃	š	pelu-halde	ɜ̃	î	î
ɔ̃	l	genu-halde	ɜ̃	ô	ô
ɬ	v	mako	ɜ̃	û	û
ɸ	g	pelu-hjula	ɜ̃	ÿ	ÿ

The short vowels ⟨a e i⟩ are expressed with their own diacritics. ⟨o u y⟩ use the same main diacritics as ⟨a e i⟩, respectively, but add a *kisyltew* (backing mark). ⟨ɛ̃ 6 ɹ 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).

2 | Syntax

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

2.1 | Basic word order

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

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

Tôkus hânu ponelke.

cat-ERG dog bite-3ANM-PROG

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

Hânu tôkus ponelke.

dog cat-ERG bite-3ANM-PROG

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

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

2.2 | Descriptors

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

2.3 | Adverbials

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

2.4 | Locatives and directionals

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

2.5 | Appositives

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

2.6 | Interjections and vocatives

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

3 | Nouns

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

3.1 | Number

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

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

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

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

3.2 | Case

There are eleven cases in Ďrahýl 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>, <-ey> or <-ê>
- but the genitive of <ej> (I, non-elite) is <ejlí>
- otherwise:
 - appending <≥-l> after a vowel if the pitch accent is not on the final syllable
 - appending <≥-li> after a consonant, or if the pitch accent is on the final syllable

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

Atúl fetatosorakamadutro!
 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>, <-eý> or <-ê>
- but the adverbial of <ej> (I, non-elite) is <ejrí>
- otherwise:
 - appending <≥-r> after a vowel if the pitch accent is not on the final syllable
 - appending <≥-ri> after a consonant, or if the pitch accent is on the final syllable

3.2.6 | Locative

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

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

3.2.7 | Directional

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

3.2.8 | Causal

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

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

3.2.9 | Benefactive

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

3.2.10 | Comitative

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

3.2.11 | Instrumental

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

3.3 | Zero-marked genitive

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

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

As always, consult section 1.6.

3.4 | Coaspects

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

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

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:
 - <ħana-> 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:

Ďrahýl Rasémavek *Ďrahyn-Nýrlí rase* ħada etu týrelke.

Ďrahyn-GEN language-LOC-APPOSITIVE *Ďrahyn-land-GEN language* 12⁶ human\PL speak\PL-3ANM-PROG

Ďrahýl Rase, the language of Ďrahyn-Nýr, is spoken by (about) 3,000,000 people.

3.7 | Relational nouns

Ďraħýl 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
nâki-mojmé	tree + away + directional	away from the tree
ĥanamane-mojmé	today + away + directional	from today on
taga-nēmá	box + inside + locative	inside the box
forme-ĥajmé	field + span + directional	through the field
kelinka-nurema	huts + middle + locative	amongst the huts
ĥak-šluvisko-heselár	three + square root + latch + adverbial	in terms of $\sqrt{3}$
pahnûnew-pasár	killing + intent + adverbial	with the intent to kill
suýnut-tšakér	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, <ínylu> means *with us*, and <kêl inýlu> means *without us*.

3.9 | Pronouns

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

Table 3.3: The pronoun classes of Ďraħýl Rase.

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

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: <ĥi suý> = *we and you*.

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

4 | Verbs

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

4.1 | Verb structure

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



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

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



4.2 | The infinitive form of a verb

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

4.3 | Absolutive argument marking in finite forms

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

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

Table 4.1: Conjugation of <zane^k> (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 ěnerku 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 reno. 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.

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.

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		

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. Ĥana-renus linka vineteñas. this-fox\PL-ERG house\PL scratch\PL-3-3.PL-TENDENCY These foxes tend to scratch houses.
Continuative	-kju	Indicates an action that is continuing to happen.
Momentane	-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.
Deontic Potential	-ge	Indicates an action that is able to happen.
Deontic Necessitative	-gan	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: ĥraletšekra burn-3-COMPLETIVE-PAST It burnt away completely.

Name	Affix	Meaning
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, h, ġ, ñ)a	Indicates an action happening to the exclusion of others (“only”). The manner of articulation of initial consonant of the affix agrees with that of the onset of the previous syllable.
Superlative	-do	Indicates an action happening to the greatest extent (“the most”).
Discrete	-ni	Indicates one unit of action (e. g. “walk” → “step”).
Intentional	-pa	Indicates an action done on purpose.
Unintentional	-zy	Indicates an action done unintentionally.
Voluntary ♦	-sej	Indicates an action done willingly.
Involuntary ♦	-krej	Indicates an action done unwillingly.
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 ♦	-fšu	Indicates an actual state.
Imperative	-tro	Indicates a command to the second-person argument.
Hypothetical	-vluý	Acts as an if-clause. Mevu kêl sunuhevluý, mîny penetuta. rain NEG fall-3-HYPOT, flower\PL see\PL-3-1.PL-FUT <i>If it doesn’t rain, we will look at the flowers.</i>

Name	Affix	Meaning
Conditional	-to	Indicates an action that depends on another condition (i. e. equivalent to our “would”).
Conflictive	-tšak	Acts as an although-clause.
Analogous	-mes	Indicates the antecedent of an analogy (i. e. equivalent to “for the same reason that”)
Emphatic	-ħraw	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		

4.6 | Tense

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

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

4.7 | Causative

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

(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.

¹Thanks to marek for suggesting this name.

Figure 4.3: The movement of arguments in a causative.



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 otherwords, “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 gžokretenelñas.
 dog\PL-ERG cat\PL COMP-run\PL-3ANM-INCLINATIVE
Dogs tend to run more than cats.

4.10 | Direction

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

- <sun-> to a lower place

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

4.11 | Relation

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

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

Note that relational markers do not act as applicatives.

4.12 | Pitch accent

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

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

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

4.13 | Notes about formality

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

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

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

Đraħýl 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.

Zanys Ħarku zārerul vemtelra.
 Zany-ERG Ħarku spoon-*INSTR* give-3ANM-PAST
 Zany gave Ħarku a spoon.²

Note that *⟨Zanys Ħarkume zāre vemtera⟩ is grammatically incorrect.

However, other verbs may act in a monotransitive or ditransitive manner. Thus, ⟨Zanys Ħarku zārerul betlelra⟩ and ⟨Zanys 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 ⟨kâ⟩ 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-kâ rinehe.
 fish\PL-ERG flower\PL-CMPDOM leaf\PL-CMPRESS eat\PL-3-GNOMIC
 Fish eat more flowers than leaves.

Zany-*hāles* Ħarku-kâz gedu rene.
 Zany-CMPDOM-ERG Ħarku-CMPRESS-ERG meat eat-3
 Zany eats more meat than Ħarku 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 gżopuluheltšek sydasej gżolymetaki.
 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

²If you're curious, ⟨Zany⟩ means *robin* and ⟨Ħarku⟩ means *seed*.

³⟨Mako⟩ means *star*. Oddly enough, it's a masculine name.

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:

Zakíl 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 <tuý> plus the adverbial case marks the basis of comparison.

Occasionally, multiple subjects of comparison might be marked:

Kay-tûr suydos 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 <►-kaš> 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.

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

Role of ante. in RC	Example
GEN	<p>flower\PL grow\PL-3-REL hill <i>the hill where the flowers grow</i> (<mîny bâma flenekâl kinâhe> is also acceptable)</p>
BENEFACTIVE	<p>hânu teneldūkâl kisehatu dog bark-3ANM-EXCESSIVE-REL DIM-FEM-HUMAN <i>the girl whose dog barks too much</i> (<bâli hânu teneldūkâl kisehatu> is also acceptable)</p> <p>bāsane nanakâs rûma REL-BENEFACTIVE work-1-REL.NONRESTRICTIVE CHILD <i>my child, whom I work for</i> (<nanakâs rûma> is somewhat acceptable but confusing)</p>

<►-kâl> is used for restrictive clauses, and <►-kâs> is used for nonrestrictive clauses:

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

hânu 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 <►-kâlî>.

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.

“Ĥak 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

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

5 | Numbers

5.1 | Cardinal numbers

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

Table 5.1: The cardinal numbers from 0 – 12.

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

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

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

- Long vowels in y are shortened; e. g. $17 = 12 + 5$ is $\langle \text{vônbe} \rangle$, not $^*\langle \text{vônbê} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{mon} \rangle$ (2) and $\langle \text{len} \rangle$ (4) swallow the $\langle n \rangle$ of $\langle \text{vôn} \rangle$; e. g. $62 = 5 \cdot 12 + 2$ is $\langle \text{bêvômon} \rangle$, 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 $^*\langle \text{monvônrej} \rangle$

- $\langle ko \rangle$ (8) and $\langle gym \rangle$ (10) change the $\langle n \rangle$ or $\langle v\hat{o}n \rangle$ to $\langle \hat{n} \rangle$ (though in the standard dialect, this is only an orthographic change); e. g. $82 = 6 \cdot 12 + 10$ is $\langle f\hat{u}v\hat{o}n\hat{n}gym \rangle$, not $^*\langle f\hat{u}v\hat{o}ngym \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.3: The cardinal powers of 12^6

#	word
12^6	hâda
12^{12}	vaza
12^{18}	tehâda
12^{24}	linhâda
12^{30}	bahâda
12^{36}	fuhâda
12^{42}	zethâda
12^{48}	kuhâda
12^{54}	rîhâda
12^{60}	gymhâda
12^{66}	hykhâda
12^{72}	vûnhâda

5.2 | Ordinal numbers

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

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
ħada	ħadalo
vaza	vazalo
teħada	teħadalo

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 <baħadaku>, not *<baħadalo>
- The pitch accent is shifted to the second-to-last syllable.

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

5.4 | Distributive numbers

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

Ṭakvin tego linetat zanešra.
 three-DISTRIBUTIVE box\PL hold\PL-3-3.DU move-3.DU-PAST
The two carried three boxes each.

Kasu-ḥajmé selvin nyvelra.
 door-through-DIR one-DISTRIBUTIVE leave\PL-PAST
They left through the door one at a time.

5.5 | Collective numbers

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

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

5.6 | Multipliers

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

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

6 | Conjunctions

6.1 | Juxtaposition

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

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

Kihatu klanel, unelra.
DIM-person be_lost-3ANM cry-3ANM-PAST
The child got lost and cried.

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

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

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

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

6.2 | <ka> and <gy>

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

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

Table 6.1: Examples showing evaluation order of conjunctions.

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

6.3 | The sequential conjunction ⟨ruk⟩

Unlike simple juxtaposition, ⟨ruk⟩ implies a sequence:

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

6.4 | The simultaneous conjunction ⟨mik⟩

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

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

7 | Adverbs

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

Table 7.1: Some adverbs in Ďraħýl Rase.

Adverb	Meaning
huna	probably
mamane	forever
selšun	at all, ever, suddenly
rūnaħâr	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 Ďraħýl 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 Ďraħýl 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 <Bzebeplūz bzebo> A foo-er foos and <Bzeboplūz bzebel> A foo-ee is foed.

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> *Fooing^{erg}: I foo* and <Bžebesa: bžeba> *Fooing^{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: <mepək> *learn* → <mepesu> *schooltime*

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

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

8.2.5 | Pattern noun

Example: <hralek> *cook* → <hralélaj> *recipe*

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

Hence, the mnemonic is <Êz 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*.

¹using whatever first-person pronoun is appropriate

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	-eņej / -keņej ponek <i>bite</i> → poneņej <i>result of biting (e. g. bite marks)</i>
Manmade	-eklane / -keklane hralek <i>cook</i> → hraleklane <i>cooked food</i>

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 bžeboņas> *A person with the tendency to foo tends to foo.*

8.2.9 | Craft noun

Example: <ğunek> *experiment, torture* → <ğunyw> *science*

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

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 Ďraħýl Rase, they are called <lakan-ħej> (sg. <lakan-ħaj>; 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> → <nākikaý> <i>forest</i>
Bounty	▷-tanu	Full of; supplied with; having much of.

Name	Affix	Description
Negative	kê-	Ex. <vuýra> <i>mold</i> → <vuýratanu> <i>moldiness</i> Obvious.
Reversive	ślu-	Ex. <denutanu> <i>finite</i> → <kêdenutanu> <i>infinite</i> The reverse action.
Archetype	≥-ko	Ex. <visko> <i>squaring</i> → <śluvisko> <i>square root</i> An entity of the quality.
Natural derivative	►-nej	Ex. <kensu> <i>redness</i> → <kensuko> <i>red thing</i> Obvious.
Manmade derivative	▷-plane	Ex. <ñarku> <i>seed</i> → <ñarkunej> <i>young plant</i> Obvious.
Partial	►-mân	Ex. <nâki> <i>tree</i> → <nâkiplane> <i>wood</i> A part of something.
Friend	►-tûn	Ex. <nâki> <i>tree</i> → <nâkimân> <i>branch</i> A friend or proponent of something.
Possessor	▷-kâdu	Ex. <śluklanew> <i>correcting misleading information</i> → <śluklanewtûn> <i>proponent of correcting misleading information</i> One who possesses something.
Container	≥-sew	Ex. <nýma> <i>wisdom</i> → <nýmakâdu> <i>wise person</i> A container for or a typical home of something.
Study	▷-relu	Ex. <kês> <i>arrow</i> → <kêssew> <i>quiver</i> The study of something.
Craft	►-nyw	Ex. <hawma> <i>spider</i> → <hawmaséw> <i>spider web</i> The art or craft of something.
Change	≥-ĥa	Ex. <rakama> <i>story</i> → <rakamanyw> <i>literature (field of study)</i> The act of gaining some quality.
Reflexive	ñe-	Ex. <revet> <i>pale, white</i> → <revetha> <i>lightening</i> A quality pertaining to oneself or each other.
Agent	≥-hat	Ex. <kêkemew> <i>difference</i> → <ñekêkemew> <i>diversity</i> 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 <ġunyw>, which uses a derivation analogous to the latter.

8.4 | Noun-to-verb rules

These are called <hrenílaj> (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 pitch accent somehow falls on the last syllable with the shift, it instead falls on the second-to-last: <hajnek> instead of *<hajnék>.

8.4.2 | Measure

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

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

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

A longer example:

Vômon pavranveto.

twelve-two pavra-MEASURE-3-1

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

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

- Changing the coda to the nasal at the same place of articulation (but <h> and <h> change to <ñ>, 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 Ďrahýl Rase because it has several uses:

- to express identity
- to express membership or subthood
- to express location
- to express a property
- to express definition
- to express existence

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

9.2.1 | Identity

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

Vašâz Tasara keme.
 Vašây-ERG Tasara equal-3
 [The city of] Vašây 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.

Hrêne 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.)

¹ Vašây and Tasara are the Ďrahýl Rase and Kavinan names for the same city, respectively.

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.

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 fûkul 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 Ďrahýl 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
nevr	1/12 mane	2 hours
tarnu	1/72 nevr	5/3 minutes (100 seconds)
pšule	1/108 tarnu	0.925 seconds

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

→ Names of diku

Table 10.2: Names of the *diku*.

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

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

→ Names of the mene of the nusa

Starting from the first day of work, these are:

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

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

10.1.2 | Length

The following table shows the most common units of length:

Table 10.3: Units of length.

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

10.1.3 | Mass

The following table shows the most common units of mass:

Table 10.4: Units of mass.

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

11 | Example Texts

11.1 | Varwe (translations of foreign works)

11.1.1 | Helakotanesa

Translation of William Butler Yeats’ “The Second Coming”.

խնէրձն օղնն չենթըրձն

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.)

բձահ ընթեւեղե թ Բննն

Dâba talgeplün 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.)

Երբ չփլ Եր թ օղննննն

Nýr hîse, nure kêl hrenetamege,

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

Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;

խփրտտ Երբննն ղննն

Kasra-hevesi nýr-hajmé betlema,

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

Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,

օղն Երբննն Երբնն ըննն

Uros nefinekâl lerûna sluhrene,

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

The blood-dimmed tide is loosed ...

ᐃᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ, ᐅᐅᐅ 3ᐅᐅ.

Girúl ehu atúl môdu /
 lion-GEN body human-GEN head
 A shape with lion body and head of a man,
 (No slash is used between <girúl ehu> and <atúl môdu> in order to avoid confusion.)

ካፍኮካገፍ ሥኔ ነፍሥ ንፍስ ይኖር
 Têke-tûr kêl lurakâl numâl panew
 sun-like-ADV NEG have_mercy-1-REL empty-GEN see-ACT.A
 A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Munumár helde zeneke, kejmá
 slow-ADV leg\PL move\PL-3-PROG around-LOC
 Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Fanúl havat-hjamerzîl nifi bitle.
 anger-GEN desert-bird\PL-GEN shadow\PL fly\PL-3
 Wind shadows of indignant desert birds.

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Nefi helaunuhe, naý hýo
 darkness AGAIN-descend-3 but now
 The darkness drops again but now [I know]

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Galúl rajnesál vòmonsanu mene
 stone-GEN sleep-ACT.P-GEN 12-2-144 year\PL
 [That] twenty centuries of stony sleep

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Funes koderifnekera tes tuha,
 cradle-ERG nightmare-BECOME\PL-3-PROG-PAST QUOT know-1
 Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Rû hýo surekâl mêl mogól gane
 time now know-3-REL what-GEN evil-GEN beast
 And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,

፳፻፳፭ ዓ.ም. ሃይማኖት ሥራ
 Nakkelkajsáne Bêtlehemé tanel?
 be_born-3ANM-CONTENT-BENEFACTIVE Bethlehem-DIR go-3ANM
 Slouches toward Bethlehem to be born?

A | The Ďraňýl Rase lexicon

An entry looks like this:

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

From left to right:

1. The entry – the Ďraňýl 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 *n* = see; non-*n* = find
 ponek *v* bite
 panā *n* feather
 pama *n* snake
 prakek *v* criticise, improve
 prasa *n* thin, faint
 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
 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
 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

tuý *n* out of (used in superlative
 constructions) *n* + tuý + adv
 tape *n* dry
 totu *n* largeness
 atek *v* exist
 tajka *n* branch, bough
 taka *n* hole taka-nēme *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
 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)
 tynda *n* squirrel
 tamu *n* skin, hide
 tomu *n* domesticated animal
 tomek *v* bind, control, drive
 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 window)
 trakas *n* pompous, boastful
 trasi *n* morning
 turusti *adv* anymore
 tarno *n* brick
 tšake *n* war, battle, despite
 tašef *n* noodles
 tšane *n* basket

tšalek <i>v</i>	fight, struggle against	kajsa <i>n</i>	subject, inferior, person of lower rank, subordinate
tšagek <i>v</i>	shout, ring (bell)	kasu <i>n</i>	door, gate
tawla <i>n</i>	skill	kawsa <i>n</i>	width, wide (1D)
talán <i>n</i>	goose	kasek <i>v</i>	serve, follow
talmo <i>n</i>	clarity, lightness	kasek <i>v</i>	penetrate, breach, invade
talgek <i>v</i>	raise, take care of	kasek <i>v</i>	wake up
telgek <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-hevesi <i>n</i>	anarchy
tevalek <i>v</i>	guess (QUOT P)	kaslu <i>n</i>	lily
taga <i>n</i>	box	kajne <i>n</i>	high, tall, height, proud, pride
tage <i>n</i>	wind	kanu <i>n</i>	room
tegira <i>n</i>	attractive, beautiful, handsome (person)	konu <i>n</i>	moss
tažaru <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
tôku <i>n</i>	cat	kunemek <i>v</i>	(P) dances
tône <i>n</i>	rainbow	kanre <i>n</i>	distance between
tôrenu <i>n</i>	palace	konrek <i>v</i>	request, ask for, call
tûrek <i>v</i>	speak, say ≠ satek; speaker → P	kinâhe <i>n</i>	hill
tûle <i>n</i>	hard, difficult	kemew <i>n</i>	same, equal
tûlo <i>n</i>	heavy, stubborn	kemek <i>v</i>	equal
tûd <i>n</i>	strength, strong	kemvek <i>v</i>	leave behind
 k		kaĥan <i>adv</i>	already
kaĥ <i>n</i>	collection, bundle, group, organisation	kaĥek <i>v</i>	swim
ke <i>n</i>	temporary, fleeting	keĥen <i>n</i>	bucket
kej <i>n</i>	environs, surroundings, around, about Singular.	kejhátu <i>n</i>	neighbour
kapa <i>n</i>	milk	kohatu <i>n</i>	guest
keppa <i>n</i>	hallway, corridor	kretanek <i>v</i>	run
kajto <i>n</i>	stove	karek <i>v</i>	call oneself, assign to oneself
kotanek <i>v</i>	come, return, arrive	krenu <i>n</i>	earliness, speed, sudden, fast, early
kaku <i>n</i>	year	kšoj <i>n</i>	dummy noun
kajkek <i>v</i>	hide	kšaki <i>n</i>	phrase, sentence
kekoro <i>n</i>	most, majority	kšakimÿu <i>n</i>	syntax
kekên <i>n</i>	frog	kšusa <i>n</i>	lightning
		kšumu <i>n</i>	chain
		kšavo <i>n</i>	bell
		keli <i>n</i>	knife, blade

kile *n* smallness
 klu *n* a few, several
 kolo *n* 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, misleading, false logic
 kelenka *n* hut
 klanek *v* be lost, abandon
 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)
 klûd *n* flat object, pane
 kavrek *v* spill
 kagi *n* foolish, stupid
 kegejlew *n* damnation
 kuňa *n* axe
 koderef *n* nightmare
 kebenek *v* camp, reside temporarily
 kâren *n* space, volume
 kâvek *v* trip, stumble
 kêš *n* arrow
 kêva *n* blind
 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 ≠ tûrek; speaker → A; audience → P
 satanek *v* travel to In this case, A travels to B = A-S B satane
 satla *n* leaf
 asaka *n* danger
 asek *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
 sjasek *v* (A) catches, arrests (P), (P) is stuck in (A)
 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
 sunemek *v* drown
 sunuh *n* below, ledge (of a window)
 sunuhek *v* fall, descend, drop
 mevu (sunuhek) rain
 senrak *v* believe
 sunugalu *n* meteor
 samo *n* face
 simek *v* (A) apologises to (P)
 simâž *n* sleeping clothes
 suhe *n* deer
 saĥnek *v* play
 saĥe *n* line (geometric form)
 sihe *n* back (part of body), neck
 sehatu *n* girl
 suhor *n* blue
 surek *v* (A) knows about (P)
 sranek *v* build, make, construct, create, produce

naħan *n* unit of currency
 nuhe *n* past, before, near
 nehatu *n* boy
 nuhurek *v* mourn, grieve
 anur *n* daytime
 nure *n* middle, between, among,
 centre
 unure *n* weak
 narek *v* argue
 narmu *n* loud
 nurûko *n* devil, demon
 nula *n* approximately
 neltek *v* store, stash, save
 nalī *n* trick, stunt
 najva *n* people, race, tribe
 nuvo *n* hair, fur
 nuvata *n* spouse
 navek *v* take away, steal
 nevek *v* (A) agrees to (P)
 nuvek *v* banish, exile, leave, exit,
 remove
 unade *n* solitude, loneliness
 nebek *v* melt
 nebewgalu *n* lava
 nežek *v* (A) wears (P)
 nezek *v* (P) fails, (A) prevents (P)
 nuĝe *n* ink
 nâ *n* zero, nothing
 nât *adv* but still
 nâki *n* tree
 nâhe *n* mountain, safe, secure
 nâhhalde *n* nomad
 nê *n* inside
 nênek *v* ridicule, belittle
 nêdek *v* show
 nêbe *n* dignity
 nûtek *n* shoot from a bow
 nûko *n* finger
 nûnek *v* die, kill
 nûnew *n* death, obviousness
 nÿma *n* wisdom
 nÿr *n* land, country, world

| m

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

eh̥u *n* body, object
 heska *n* nerves
 hisek *v* grind, fall apart
 hanek *v* do this
 haname *n* this one, generic pro-
 noun

ħ

h

hʏo *adv, n* now
hajpa *n* tower
heke *n* stomach
hakko *n* tail
hise *n* dot, patch, point, drop, place
in the sky
hifene *n* elder tree
hina *n* sea
hjane *n* shape
huna *adv* probably

r

uro *n* blood
rettu *n* self
retvane *n* automation
raka *n* (good) taste
rake *n* spring
reka *n* number
ruko *n* night
rakek *v* touch n = accidental;
non-n = intentional
rekko *n* young person
rikek *v* function, work
rakama *n* story
rase *n* language
resa *n* grass
restu *n* concise, packed
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
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
rima *n* topic, head, title
rime *n* baggage, burden
ruma *n* child (progeny)
iremek *v2x* sell, buy
ramek *vn?* break, shatter, tear,
destroy n = what was broken was in
the way; non-n = what did the breaking
sought out things to break
rimek *v* P is a burden to A
rumek *v* hunt
rumek *vn* depend, rely on
iremelenka *n* store
remvek *v* disappear, vanish, cause
to disappear

rañe *n* measure relation
of metric (with ~ as a metric)
Tšalyw-rahél tawla lenekâl atúl
fetatosorakamadutro. Make me sing
the song of the person skilled at fighting.
rúñlape *n* wasteland
rahi *n* good intention
rehi *adv* but rather Nÿr hñrales
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
rehe *n* green
ruhât *n* magician, wizard
rala *n* sadness, sorrow
relu *n* study of
relak *n* path, road, street
rjulek *v* entertain
relkek *v* to change, to be changed
relvek *v* be left, remain
revi *n* colour
ruve *n* trunk, outline, main idea
revet *n* white, pale
revekkensu *n* pink
reñek *v* bless (tr), succeed (intr)
redék *v* (A) belongs on (P)
râk *n* future
rêku *n* ritual, ceremony
rêzkut *n* picnic, gathering for food
rû *n* time, clock
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)

šinvže *n* lily
šluhrenek *v* set free, loosen, take
off
šalrek *v* slay, slice
šluvisko *n* square root
šaňa *n* queue
šuyñek *n* drink, suck
šâg *n* orange (fruit)

| I

luÿ *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)
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
 vasa *n* some place, there
 vystek *v* consider (tr)
 vesek *v* plan
 visko *n* square, to the second
 power
 vane *n* light, bright, certain
 vunú *n* stick, rod
 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
 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 ĎR
 veru *n* map, table of contents (in a
 book)
 viru *n* cloth, soft
 vuýra *n* mold (fungus)
 virte *n* special, unique, unusual
 vjarek *v* slip
 varnek *v* enjoy, like
 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
 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
 vadasi *n* carriage, chariot

| g

gane *n* beast, wild animal
 genzu *n* crack
 ganda *n* vice, sin
 giru *n* lion
 goru *n* pouch, small sack or bag
 girek *v* tempt, attract
 gires *n* whisker
 galu *n* stone, rock
 guli *n* ice
 gejlek *v* catch, receive, under-
 stand, accept, take
 gedu *n* meat

| ň

jaňa *n* duck
 ňatek *vn* feel (physical sense)
 ňetra *n* unit of length equival-
 ent to shoulder-to-fingertip distance
 (~0.75m)
 ňekēkemew *n* diversity
 ňarku *n* seed
 ňarba *n* chair, stool
 ňevlek *v* have a cold

| d

daj *n* previous
 dotek *vn* (P) asks (O) to (QUOT)
 dukka *n* moon
 denu *n* end, mouth of a river, last
 dune *n* iron

danek *v* attempt, try
dunek *v* see, meet, intersect, collide
danen *n* yellow
duname *n* that one yonder
dura *n* glue (as relation) with (a body part, other attached)
drekke *n* cold
deref *n* dream
davil *n* hatchling (magic) initiate, novice
duzu *n* voice
dâba *n* bird of prey (e. g. falcon)

| b

bja *interj* onomatopoeia for
 splashes or explosions
 buŷ *n* sufficient, enough
 betanek *v* (P) escapes from (A),
 (P) breaks off from (A) nakmas
 (betanek) come home from military ser-
 vice
 batla *n* free
 betlek *v*2 fly, send, rush, throw,
 toss, vote (for)
 betlive *n* wing
 bjuke *n* cover
 bakar *n* note, message
 benek *n* be at, reside, stand, live
 bemek *v* turn off (a light), close (a
 door or window)
 berek *v* (A) scares (P), (P) fears (A)
 berevenew *n* terrorism
 berevenepłū *n* terrorist
 berevenek *v* (A) commits an act of
 terrorism against (P)
 bulu *n* length, long (space)
 bżamek *v* stir, mix
 budek *v* tire, exhaust
 bâ *n* relative pronoun Usually
 not necessary.
 bûn *n* cup

ě		ěaba <i>n</i>	candle
		ěānek <i>v</i>	owe, have to
	ěakla <i>n</i>		coarse, gravel
	ěarek <i>v</i>		strand, leave, bequeath, re-
main			
	ěorek <i>v</i>		think (as a reaction)
	ěovura <i>n</i>		feeling, sentiment
		â	
		âgna <i>n</i>	each other