 Neteran 

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**1 Overview**

Néteran (IPA: 'ne.te.ɾən, “northern tongue”), is a language spoken by the Beneghári (the “fair-faced”), a culture of humans living predominantly in the northern parts of mainland Érdahal. It is the official language of the Empire of Elmanár and the Kingdom of Eldacár and their respective colonies, and is the most widely-spoken language in the world as of mid-14th century er (Emperor’s Reckoning), with more than 220 million speakers, which constitute more than a third of the world population at the time (596 million in 1337 er). Its major dialects include:

* *Imperial Neteran* – the official language of the Empire of Elmanár, spoken predominantly in the northeastern states and considered the “correct” form of the language.
* *Highlander Neteran* – spoken in most of Eldacár, Mendlazúr and the Highlands.
* *Southern Neteran* – spoken in the southern states of Elmanár, including (southern) Albredóna.
* *Midwestern Neteran* – spoken in the western states of Elmanár; a mixture of the three above.
* *Northwestern Neteran* – spoken primarily in northern Eldacár, Thalyéstar and Tyáunsvald; more profoundly influenced by Mágeran than the other dialects.

Genealogically, Neteran is part of the Erdahalión branch, which developed from Late Áltheran by the 14th century ber, the language which was spoken by all human tribes (except the Ságrians), who participated in the Great Migration to Érdahal. It is closely related to Téleran and Western Téleran — the languages of the Cerneghári, the other major human tribe to migrate to Érdahal at the same time; and more distantly related to Córderan and Kórdorras, languages of the Córdem populations in the southwest of the continent.

In terms of phonology, morphology and syntax, Neteran is the most conservative of the Erdahalión languages, having changed only a little during the 2000 years of its development, keeping the highly inflected morphology of its ancestor Áltheran mostly intact. This is in contrast with Teleran which greatly simplified the inflectional system, and Western Teleran which went even further on a way to become a fully analytic language, not unlike English. In terms of vocabulary, Neteran has quite extensively borrowed from Mágeran during its classical and early middle period, as well as from Altheran — mainly for scientific and liturgical purposes.

Scholars divide the chronological development of Neteran into four periods:  *Old Neteran*, starting at ca. 750 ber with the establishment of the first Benegharian city-states; *Classical Neteran,* starting at ca. 300 ber and spoken during the time of Cáldwin the Great’s empire and its descendant kingdoms, as well as the Old Empire of Elmanár; *Middle Neteran,* starting at ca. 300 er and spoken during the long interregnum and the golden age of Eldacár, during which its various dialects began to noticeably diverge; and *Modern Neteran* from the establishment of the New Empire in 841 er and until current times.

Aside from its vast number of native speakers, Neteran is also very popular as a second language, owing to the military and commercial prowess of both Elmanar and Eldacar. It is widely understood by the educated population in the entire northern hemisphere.

**2 Phonology**

The sound inventory of (standard Imperial) Neteran in the mid-14th century er consists of 29 consonants, seven vowels, four diphthongs and two triphthongs, and is modeled after that of a typical European language. Summarized below are its IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) values.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consonants | | | | | Vowels | | | |
|  | labial | coronal | palatal | dorsal |  |  | front | back |
| stop | p b | t d. |  | k ɡ |  | high | i y | u |
| affricate |  | ʦ . | ʧ ʤ |  |  | mid | e ø | o |
| fricative | f v | θ ð | ʃ ʒ | x . |  | low | a | |
|  | s z . | (ç) . | h (ɦ) |  |  |  | |
| nasal | m | n | ɲ |  |  | mid ris. | eɪ̯ | oʊ̯ |
| liquid |  | r ɾ l | ɾʲ ʎ |  |  | mid fal. | eja | ejɔ |
| glide |  |  | j | w |  | low ris. | aɪ̯ | aʊ̯ |

In parentheses are sounds which can only come as allophones. Additionally, all simple vowels have more centralized (“lax”) allophones in unstressed syllables.

**2.1 Orthography**

Neteran is written using an extended version of the Légi Férri (“Iron Letters”) alphabet — one of four main writing systems in the world of Rashpén (along with Halcánna, Sólnemm and the Kanádda runes), which was originally developed to write Common Erdahalión, but came to be used for writing all the human languages in Érdahal and Rhádibar, as well as Mágeran and lately also Pálmeras and Páramalts. Writing direction is left-to-right in rows from top to bottom.

The Neteran version of the alphabet, called *estepé* (literally “alphabet”, using the names of the first 3 letters), is comprised of 38 primary letters, divided into two equal groups of 19 “sun letters” (obstruents) and 19 “moon letters” (sonorants and vowels). There are 13 additional letters representing common consonant clusters, which are routinely used in writing but are not recognized by dictionaries etc. as separate letters, instead being collated with the first member of the cluster. Finally there are 10 positional numrals, as in English.

Below is a table of the Neteran alphabet, with the name of each letter and roman transcription.

Sun letters (*legi sélsi*):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| s | t | p | k | C | z | d | b | g | J |
| s | t | p | c, k, qu- | c, ci- | z | d | b | g, gh | g, gi- |
| *es* | *te* | *pe* | *ca* | *ce* | *ze* | *de* | *be* | *ga* | *ge* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| c | T | f | H | h | j | D | v | q |
| sh | th | f, ph | ch | h | j | dh | v | ts |
| *esh* | *eth* | *ef* | *ach* | *ha* | *je* | *edhé* | *ve* | *tse* |

Moon letters (*legi ‘léni*):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| m | n | r | l | w | a | e | o | i | u |
| m | n | r | l | w | a | e | o | i | u |
| *em* | *en* | *er* | *el* | *wa* | *a* | *e* | *o* | *i* | *u* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | E | O | I | Y | ] | } | U | y |
| ai, ay | ei, ey | oe | ea | y | au | eo | ou | y- |
| *ay* | *ey* | *oe* | *éa* | *y* | *au* | *éo* | *ou* | *ya* |

Extended alphabet and numerals:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| M | N | R | L | ` | < | > | S | [ | x | Q | { | X |
| mm | nn | rr | ll | ni- | ri- | li- | ss | ps | x | st | sp | sc, sk |
| *emmé* | *enné* | *erré* | *ellé* | *nia* | *ria* | *lia* | *ísse* | *ípse* | *íxe* | *esté* | *espé* | *escá* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| *mo* | *seth* | *tyr* | *cétu* | *quess* | *náigen* | *kemp* | *ast* | *dau* | *nem* |

Pronunciation guide:

* *t, p, z, d, b, sh, f, h, v, ts, m, n,w* and *x* are pronounced as in English (though without aspiration on word-initial *t* and *p*, and without tapping medial *t* and *d* as in Am. Eng. *be****tt****er* or *la****dd****er*).
* *s* is voiced as in *ro****s****e* between vowels or between *l/n* and a vowel, but voiceless as in ***s****ign* elsewhere.
* *c* is soft (IPA ʧ) as in ***ch****ur****ch***before front vowels *e, ea, ei, eo* or *i*, but hard as in *s****c****ar*elsewhere. *c+w* is transcribed *qu-*, as customary in English. *ci-* before a vowel is ʧ, with a silent *i.*
* *k* is always hard as in *s****k****ip*; used only before front vowels, in loanwords and a few native words.
* *g* is soft (IPA ʤ) as in ***g****em* before front vowels *e, ea, ei, eo* or *i*, but hard as in ***g****ap*elsewhere.  *g+w* is transcribed *gu-*. *gi-* before a vowel is ʤ, with a silent *i.*
* *gh* is always hard g as in ***gh****ost*; used mostly before front vowels, and rarely before *a*.
* *th* is always voiceless (IPA θ) as in *ba****th***, while *dh* is always voiced (IPA ð) as in ***th****is*.
* *ph* is pronounced the same as *f*; used in loanwords from Mageran, Corderan and Kordorras.
* *ch* is the back spirant in Scottish *lo****ch***or German *ba****ch***(IPA x). Before *i* or *y*-, or after *ai*, *ei*   
  or *oe*, it’s pronounced soft (IPA ç) as in German *I****ch****.*
* *j* is pronounced as the sound in *bei****g****e* or *trea****s****ure* (IPA ʒ).
* *r* is tapped as in Spanish *pe****r****o* (or as the *t* in Am. Eng. *be****tt****er*) before and between vowels, but trilled as in Spanish *pe****rr****o* elsewhere. Geminate *rr* is always trilled.
* *l* is always clear as in British Eng. ***l****ip* or *p****l****ease*; never dark as in *ba****ll***or *ce****ll****.*
* *ni-* is a palatal nasal (IPA ɲ) as is Spanish *ma****ñ****ana* or approximately as in *ca****ny****on*.
* *li-* is a palatal liquid (IPA ʎ) as is Italian *fo****gli****o* or approximately as in *mi****lli****on*.
* *ri-* is a palatalized tap (IPA ɾʲ) as in Russian ***ry****ad* or Irish *spé****ir***; approximately the Scouse or Geordie English pronunciation of *pe****ri****od*. Might be lightly trilled.
* *ss* is always voiceless (IPA sː) as in *dre****ss*** or *a****ss****ault.* Usually pronounced long before a stressed vowel and short elsewhere. The same goes for geminate *ssh* (IPA ʃː).
* Consonantal *y-* is pronounced as in ***y****et* (IPA j).

Vowels in Neteran mostly correspond to their continental values (as opposed to English):

* *a* is pronounced broad as in *f****a****ther* or Spanish *c****a****ro* (IPA a) when stressed, more centralized (ʌ) as   
  the *u* in Am. Eng. *c****u****t* in the syllable before the stress, and reduced to schwa (ə) is in ***a****jar*elsewhere.
* *e* is tense as in Spanish *p****e****ro* when stressed, but lax as in *m****e****t*or*l****e****ss* when unstressed.
* *o* is tense as in Spanish *n****o****che* when stressed, but lax as in *t****a****ll*or*f****o****r* when unstressed.
* *i* is tense as in *k****ee****p* (but shorter)when stressed, but lax as in *k****i****ss*when unstressed.
* *u* is tense as in *c****oo****l* (but shorter)when stressed, but lax as in *b****oo****k*when unstressed.
* *oe* is pronounced as *e* with rounded lips, as the *eu* in French *p****eu***, or as German *ö*, somewhat similar to English *f****i****rst* or *b****u****rn*. It is tense (IPA ø) when stressed and lax (IPA œ) when unstressed.
* Vocalic *y* is pronounced as *i* with rounded lips, as the *u* in French *l****u****ne*, or as German *ü*. It is tense (IPA y) when stressed and lax (IPA ʏ) when unstressed.
* *ai* is pronounced as the *i* in *h****i****ke* or the *uy* in *b****uy***. Spelled *ay* word-finally or before sonorants.
* *ei* is pronounced as the *a* in *m****a****ke* or the *ai* in *p****ai****nt*. Spelled *ey* word-finally or before sonorants.
* *au* is pronounced as the *ou* in Am. Eng. *ab****ou****t*.
* *ou* is pronounced as in Am. Eng. *g****o*** or *kn****ow***.
* *ea* and *eo* are pronounced as their two component vowels with a glide *-y-* in between when stressed, as in *gr****aha****m* and *p****ay-o****ff* (IPA eja and ejɔ), respectively. When unstressed, the glide wears off, leaving something akin *b****ea****r* and Australian Eng. *b****oa****t* (IPA eə and eʉ̞), respectively.

**2.2 Phonotactics**

Neteran has inherited Altheran’s complex syllable structure, which became even more cluster-friendly in Common Erdahalion as a result of the loss of schwa (IPA ə) in open unstressed syllables. In general, Neteran allows a great number of consonant clusters, but is more restrictive than, say, Teleran.

* A word can begin in (1) any single consonant; (2) a stop or fricative (except *dh*, *j, h*) + {*r*, *l*, *w* or *y*}, except \*{*t, d, ts* or *th*}+*l, \*thw* or *\*sr*; (3) the following obstruent clusters: *sp, st, sc/sk, sf, sv,* *sch, tf, tv, pt, ps, ct, x, shp, sht, shc/shk, shf, shv, shch, ft, fs* or *cht*; (4) *s +* {*p, t* or *c*} + {*r*, *l*, *w* or *y*}.
* A word can end in (1) any single consonant except the palatalized ones, *\*dh*, *\*j* or \**h*; (2) any of: *sp, st, sc, ts, tst, pt, pts, ps, pst, ct, cts, x, xt, sht, ft, fts, fs, cht*; (3) {*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of groups 1 or 2 except \**sp* or \*{*p, c, f*}*+ts.*

The above creates a maximal syllable structure CCCVCCCC, where V is the obligatory vowel or diphthong and Cs are optional consonants. Word-medially, a sequence of up to 5 consonants of the form -({*r, l, m, n*})(C)(*s*)C({*r, l, m, n*})- is allowed. Constraints on medial clusters include:

* No two voiced stops (*b*, *d*, *gi-* or *g*) in a row. This is an areal feature shared with Mageran. Such cases were resolved in Classical Neteran by eliding the first stop in the sequence (including word-initially); later occurrences from compounds and loanwords saw changes \**db* to *dv, \*bd* to *vd* and *\*bg* to *vg*. Clusters of stop+*z* also routinely devoiced to stop+*s*.
* Altheran *\*pch* and *\*chp* were simplified to *pp, \*tch* to *tt*, *\*chc/chk* to *cc/ck*, *\*chs* to *x* (IPA ks) — these changes are shared in all Erdahalion tongues. *\*sr* to *str* (also in Teleran); *\*tc/tk* and *\*tp* to *ct* and *pt* respectively; and *\*psm, \*psn* and *\*psk* to *sm, sn* and *sc/sk* respectively.
* *{r*, *l*}+voiceless stop+(*s*)+{*m*, *n*} dropped the stop, thus e.g. *\*rtm* changed to *rm*, and *\*lksn* to *lsn.*
* Likewise, {*m, n, r, l*}+stop+stop+(s)*tr* dropped their first stop. The only five-consonant sequences allowed are *mpstr, nkstr* and *lkstr*.
* Sequences {*mm, mn, nn, rm, rn, rr, rl, lm*, *ln, ll*} + any consonant cluster lost their first sonorant.
* Sequences *{m*, *n*}+stop+(*s*)+{*m*, *n*} or *{r*, *l*}+stop+(*s*)+{*r*, *l*}in which the first and last consonant were the same, generally changed the first consonant to the other one in the group, e.g. *\*ntn* to *m(p)tn*,or *\*rgr* to *lgr*. This ceased to be productive sometime during early Middle Neteran, with names like *Méirbre* as counterexamples.

**2.2.1 Zero-grade alteration**

Many word-medial clusters in Altheran became word-final in Common Erdahalion, as a result of dropping the *-as, -is* and *-us* endings. They had to comply with the same constraints governing inherited final clusters, and were broken by an epenthetic *-e-* before the final consonant otherwise. This has led to alterations such as *bálter* (“merchant”, nominative, from Altheran *\*báltras*) vs. *báltri* (same, genitive), in which the *e* sometimes disappears in the inflectional paradigm (*zero-grade*) and sometimes reappears (*e-grade*). In Teleran and the Corderan tongues there is also a *full grade* in the vicinity of sonorants in particular environments.

Added to the above are zero-grade alterations already extant in Altheran from schwa (*ә*) dropping in two-sided open unstressed syllables, such as *-cár* (“place”, nominal ending) vs. *-crión* (“pertaining to [a place]”, adjectival ending); and those added in Common Erdahalion, from schwa dropping in any open unstressed syllable. Some of these have stopped alternating and regularized differently in descendent languages, e.g. Neteran has *néter* (“north”, nominative, from Altheran *\*navén+tәr* “chilly way”) vs. *netéri* (same, genitive), not *\*nétri*; whereas Teleran has *nend* (“north”, nominative) vs. *néndri* (same, genitive).

A speaker of Neteran would thus have to remember in which stems the *e* (or rarely *a*), resulting from schwa or epenthesis, disappears in some inflected forms, and in which it doesn’t.

**2.3 Phonological development from Altheran to Common Erdahalión**

Classical Áltheran (23rd-19th centuries ber), the ancestral tongue of a full five-sixths of the world’s population, is a good starting point for a phonological overview. It had the following sound inventory:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consonants | | | | | Vowels | | | | |
|  | labial | coronal | palatal | dorsal |  |  | front | back | |
| stop | p b | t d. | (ʨ ʥ) | k ɡ |  | high | i i: | u u: | |
| fricative | f v | θ (ð) | (ç) ʝ | x ɣ |  | mid-hi | e ɛ́: | o ɔ́: | |
|  | s . |  | h . |  | mid | ǝ | | |
| nasal | m | n |  |  |  | low | a a: | | |
| liquid |  | r l |  |  |  |  |  | | |
| glide |  |  | j | w |  | dipht. | aj | | aw |

Out of the above: ʨ, ʥ and ç were phonetic realizations of *cy-* (IPA kj), *gy-* (ɡj) and *chy-* (xj)*,* respectively; while ð was an allophone of *d* between a vowel and (a sonorant followed by) an unstressed vowel.

The two most prominent sound changes from Altheran to Common Erdahalion were the loss of voiced fricatives *v*, *dh* (ð) and *gh* (ɣ) between and after vowels; and the loss of semivowels *y* and *w* in various weak positions. The first change has produced a new series of long vowels and diphthongs in Common Erdahalion, while the second manifested in several different ways:

* *cy-* and *gy-*, which were already pronounced ʨ and ʥ or even ʧ and ʤ (English *ch* and *j*) in Altheran, fronted further to ʦ and ʣ in Common Erdahalion. Similarly *chy-,* pronounced (ç) in Altheran, and its voiced counterpart *j* (ʝ), both fronted slightly to *sh* (ʃ) and ʒ, respectively.
* *qu-* (kw) and *gu-* (gw) lost the onglide completely before back vowels *a, ao, o* and *u,* becoming plain *k* and *g*, respectively. Before front vowels *ae, e* and *i*, results have varied, with eastern dialects simply dropping the glide, but western ones fronting the dorsal stops to produce  
   *tsw* and *dzw* instead. Eventually in the Córderan tongues the fronted versions prevailed, in Teleran the plain versions took hold, while Neteran has seen a partial spread of the dorsal fronting before *w,* having some words with one form (*ciándia* “woman” from \**quiv+ándia*) and some with the other (*tswéne* “rope” from *\*pwaéni*, C. Erd. \**kwaéni*).
* Labial consonants with onglides were the least stable: *pw* was backed to *kw,* merging with *qu-* and suffering the same fate; *bw*, already occurring only between vowels in Altheran, simplified to *b*; *mw* has simplified to *m* word-initially but backed to *-ngu-* between vowels; and the whole series *py, by, fy* and *my* became *pl, bl, fl* and *ml* respectively.
* *th* (θ) became *s* before either *y* or *w,* as well as before *p, k, n* or *l*.
* *chu-* (xw) had a tendency to weaken to *wh* (ʍ). In Neteran it survived intact only word-initially (*chuóle* “star”) but became *f* elsewhere (*gímfa* “broth” from *\*gínchua*, same as with other words for liquid foods in *-fa*).
* Medial consonant clusters with a *w/y* onglide deleted the glide while affecting the previous vowel in the process. This is one of the sources of I/U mutations in Néteran and the Córderan languages, and evidently occurred before *y* changing to *l* after labials, thus Alth. *úrpias* gives   
  Net. *yrp* (“imp”, “pest”) rather than *\*úrplas* or *\*úrpel*.

The other source of I/U mutations was the loss of final *-as, -is* and *-us* inflectional endings   
(though notably not *-es*) early on. They already eroded to (ə)s, ʲs and ʷs respectively by post-classical Altheran, so when the final *s* dropped, the remaining onglide ʲ or ʷ was ejected backwards, mutating the previous vowel. This resulted in so-called “broken” plurals in Neteran, Corderan and Kordorras 3rd and 4th declensions, but was largely reversed in Teleran as a result of morphological leveling.

Other changes in Common Erdahalion included the lengthening of stressed schwa *ə́* to *ē* (except before *r, l* and sporadically *m, n*)*,* clipping of unstressed *ai* and *au* to *ī* and *ū* respectively, shortening of the long vowels *ae* (ɛ:) and *ao* (ɔ:) — all three before the loss of voiced fricatives — and the elision of unstressed *ә* in open syllables, and unstressed short *i* and *u* before *y* or *w* towards the end of the period — creating new consonant+glide clusters in daughter languages. Also, some medial clusters were simplified (see phonotactics above). Finally, *m, n, r,* *l* and *s* geminated to *mm, nn, rr, ll* and *ss* after long vowels (but not in clusters).

Vowel blending as a result of lost voiced fricatives *v*, *dh* and *gh* included:

* Short *a, ae/e, i, ao/o* and *u* were lengthened to *ā, ē, ī, ō* and *ū*, respectively, before an elided fricative word-finally or before another consonant. Long vowels and diphthongs haven’t changed.
* *i* and *ī* became glide *y-* before any vowel or diphthong. Similarly *u* and *ū* became *w*.
* *ae+a/ā* and stressed *é*+*a/ā* or long *ē*+*a/ā* all developed into long falling diphthong *ea* (IPA æːɑ).
* {*ae, e* or *ē*} + {*ao, o* or word-final *ow*} developed into long falling diphthong *eo* (IPA eːo).
* {*ae, e, ē*, *i* or *ī*} + {*u* or *ū*} developed into long diphthong *iu* (IPA iːʊ).
* {*ao* or *o*} + {*e, ē, i*, *ī* or word-final *ey*} as well as stressed *aó/ó*+*ae* became diphthong *oi* (IPA øʏ).
* *a/ā* + *a/ā*, as well as stressed stressed *á + ae* became long *ā.*
* Unstressed {*a, ā*, *ae* or *e*} + *ae* clipped to short *ae* (ɛ)*.*
* Unstressed {*a, ā*, *ao* or *o*} + *ao* clipped to short *ao* (ɔ)*.*
* *ae*+*e/ē*, as well as stressed *aé*+*ae, é+ae* and unstressed *e+e/ē*, all became long *ē.*
* *ao*+{*a, ā* or *o*}; stressed *ó+a, ó+o, áo+ao*;and unstressed *o+o* or *ao+ae*, all became long *ō.*
* {*a* or *ā*} + {*e, ē, i*, *ī* or word-final *ey*} and also {*a, ā, ae* or *ao*}+*áy* all became diphthong *ai* (aj)*.*
* {*a* or *ā*} + {*o, u*, *ū* or word-final *ow*}; stressed *á/ā+ao*; as well as {*a, ā, ae* or *ao*}+*áw* all   
  became diphthong *au* (aw)*.*
* {*ae*, *e* or *ē*}*+i/ī*; *ae+ey*; and stressed *é/ē+*{*e* or *ey*}all became diphthong *ei* (ej)*.*
* {*ao* or *o*}*+u/ū*; *ao+ow*, and stressed *ó +*{*o* or *ow*}all became diphthong *ou* (ow)*.*
* Unstressed *e* became glide *y-* before *a/ā*, *ái* and *ow*, but unstressed *e+ey* became *ye*.
* Unstressed *o* became glide *w-* before *a/ā, ae*, *ái*, *au* and *ey*, but unstressed *o+ow* became *wo*.

Reflexes of vowel mutations in Common Erdahalion were:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| vowel | I-mut. | U-mut. |
| *a* | *ae* | *ao* |
| *ae* | *i* |
| *e* | *o* |
| *ao* | *ae* | *u* |
| *o* | *e* |
| *i* | *ie* (iə) | *y* (y) |
| *u* | *y* (y) | *ue* (uə) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| vowel | I-mut. | U-mut. |
| *ā* | *ē* | *ō* |
| *ē* | *ī* | *oi* |
| *ō* | *oi* | *ū* |
| *ī* | *ī* | *iu* |
| *ū* | *ui* (uːɪ) | *ū* |
| *ai* | *ei* | *oi* |
| *ei* | *ie* (iə) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| vowel | I-mut. | U-mut. |
| *au* | *eo* | *ou* |
| *ou* | *ue* (uə) |
| *ea* | *îe* (i.e) | *eo* |
| *eo* | *iu* |
| *oi* | *ei* |
| *iu* | *wi* | *ŷe* (yə) |

**2.4 Phonological development from Common Erdahalión to Neteran**

Systematic sound changes from Common Erdahalion to Neteran include:

* Long mid vowels *ē* and *ō* began breaking early on into falling diphthongs iə and uə respectively, mirroring a similar change in Classical Mágeran at the time. This shift affected both Old Neteran and Old Teleran, indicating that it was an areal feature. In Neteran these diphthongs merged with I-mutated *i/ei* and U-mutated *u/ou* respectively, and finally morphed into *ya* and *wa* respectively by the late classical period. The parallel process in Teleran resulted in *ye* and *wo* instead.
* Likewise, long diphthongs *ea* and *eo* broke into eja and ejɔ (spelling remains unchanged).
* Schwa (*ә*) before *r* or *l*, and sporadically also before *m* or *n*, metathesized with the sonorant when stressed to become *rá, lá, má* or *ná*, but became plain *e* (at times *a*) otherwise; e.g. *ráthan* (“mountain”) vs. *arthén* (“mountains”). Evidently happened before intervocalic *th* became *dh*. Teleran and the Corderan languages have additionally a “full” gradation where *ə́r* (etc.) becomes *ére, óro,* or Cor. *óre* when stressed before a word-final consonant; cf. Net. *fráde* (“brother”) vs. Tel. *férez* (“brother”) and *frázen* (“sister”), or Cor. *córed*—*córdem*—*cardái*.
* *c, g* and *sc* palatalized to ʧ, ʤ and ʃ (spelled *sh*), respectively, before *e*, *i* or *y+*vowel. This began happening early on and stayed productive well into the classical period, and evidently ceased to be productive during the time the diphthong iə stabilized to *ya*, resulting in doublets such as standard *cyant* (“hundred”, from C. Erd. *\*cēnt*) vs. dialectal *ciant* (IPA ʧant).
* *ny-, ry-* and *ly-* coalesced with the glide, becoming ɲ, ɾʲ and ʎ, (spelled *ni-, ri-* and *li-*) respectively. This change is also mirrored in Mageran (which went further and turned both ɾʲ and ʎ into ʝ).
* Common Erdahalion short *e* and *o* were raised to *i* and *u* respectively in open unstressed non-final position in Old Neteran. Otherwise *ae* and *e* merged into *e*, while *ao* and *o* merged into *o.*
* Common Erdahalion diphthong *oi* (IPA øʏ) clipped to *oe* (IPA ø*,* as in French *œuf*), and was raised to *y* (IPA y*,* as in French *lune*) in open unstressed non-final position.
* Word-final short *i* was lowered to *e*, after which long *ā, ī, ū* were shortened everywhere.
* Very early on, *t* became *d* between *r/l* and a vowel. This predated the elision of final ə in masculine *-as* endings, resulting in standard Neteran *bélgard* (“white orchard”) vs. Teleran *bélghart*.
* Nasals *m* and *n* were lost before voiceless stops *p, t, ts, c/k*, but only if another nasal, or a liquid *r/l*, was in the same stem. This results in Neteran *néter* (“north”) vs. Teleran *nend*.
* Voiceless fricatives *f, th* and *s* became voiced *v, dh* and z (still spelled *s*) between vowels, or between *l/n* and a vowel. Subsequent loss of word-initial vowels in some common words and names has phonemicized *dh*, as in *Dhógas* from Altheran *\*odhógas* (“scornful one”). Likewise, intervocalic *th* was restored in some words through learned forms and borrowings.
* *w* became *y-* between a back vowel *a, o, u* and another vowel.
* *gh* (ɣ) was lost word-initially, but fortified to *g* otherwise.
* *h* fortified to *g* after coronals *l, n, r, s, z, t* or *d*.
* *dw* simplified to *b* everywhere.
* New *mw* from the breaking if *ō* to *wa* shifted to *nw* (mainly word-initially) or *-ngu-*.
* *ml* and *mr* changed to *vl* and *vr* respectively. This also happened in Teleran.
* By the time of Classical Neteran, *dz* was simplified to *z*. This also happened in Teleran.
* Word-initial clusters of *s* + {*b, d, g*} were preceded by an epenthetic *i,* resulting in *iz +* {*b, d, g*}.
* Clusters of two voiced obstruents dropped the first one: e.g. C. Erd. *ágdra* vs. Net. *ádra* (“omen”).
* Many medial and final consonant clusters were simplified; see phonotactics above.

**2.5 Dialectal phonological differences**

In **western** dialects, voiced obstruents *b, d, g* and *z* devoiced word-finally to *p, t, c/k* and *s* respectively. This might have happened as early as Old Neteran, as evidenced by name spellings such as *Vísgart* (late 7th c. ber) which should have been *\*vísgard* (*vis+hard*, “wild shepherd”)*.* This sound shift is regularized in spelling of many names ending in *-ric­,* especially in Cáldria and Astória, whereas the standard spelling would be *-rig* (“man”).

Westerners and mid-westerners also tend to trill all their *r*’s, as in Spanish *pe****rr****o.*

In the **highlander** dialect, *ci-* and *gi-* have merged with *sh* and *j*, respectively. Also *ch* tends to be pronounced as *h*, especially word-initially and beween vowels. In the highlands along the border with Monjardén, word-initial *w* and *y* are pronounced *v* and *j*, respectively, like in Western Teleran.

In the **northwestern** dialect, under the influence of Mageran, *ri-* and *li*- tend to be pronounced as *y-* or even *j* (IPA ʒ). This could carry even onto unstressed *ri* and *li*, e.g. pronouncing the name *Aridobás* (“noble axe”) as *Ajdobás*. Still under the same influence, *h* is normally silent, pronounced only between vowels as a glottal stop (IPA ʔ), and word-initial *chy-* and *chu-* simplify to *y* and *w*, respectively.

In the **southern** dialect, under the influence of Teleran, voiceless stops *p, t, ci-, c/k* and *qu-* are voiced *b, d, gi-, g* and *gu-* between vowels and word-finally. Similarly voiced stops *b* and *gu-* become *v* and *w*, respectively, between vowels, while *d* and *g* are lost completely between vowels. Additionally, before *r, l, m* or *n* and word-finally *-eg* becomes *–ey,* and *-ig, -aig, -eig* all lose their *g*. Changes concerning *g* date at least as early as the late Classical period, and have influenced a number of words in the standard language as well, e.g. *ánas* (“king”) from earlier *\*ánagas*, or   
*méyras* (“lion”) from earlier \**mégras*.

Other changes in the southern dialect include:

* Fortition of dental fricatives *th* and *dh* to *t* and *d,* respectively, in all environments (this has spread as far west as Cernevóra).
* Intervocalic *v* is sometimes omitted, especially in longer words, with vowel blending in its wake. This does not affect the new *v* from intervocalic *b*.
* Palatal sonorants *ni-*, *ri-* and *li-* de-palatalize to coronal sonorant + *y* glide (common everywhere save the Northeast).
* Intervocalic and post-vocalic *r* is pronounced as a uvular approximant (as in French, Danish or Hebrew) in Ámbria and Tánjia.
* post-vocalic *l* is pronounced as “dark” *l* (as in American English), or even as *w*, in Ámbria and Tánjia.
* In Ámbria and most of Tánjia, *j* is pronounced ʤ, as in Teleran (thus merged with *gi-*).
* Increasingly since the 10th c. er, *oe* diphthongized into *oi*, and vocalic *y* shifted to *i* or rarely *u.*

**2.6 Comparison of sound reflexes in the Erdahalión branch**

Consonants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Altheran | C. Erdahal. | Corderan | Neteran | South Net. | Teleran | West-Tel. |
| *t* | *t* | *t-, s* | *t, d* r,l\_V | *t, d* r,l\_V,  *-d-* | *t, d* 4,  *č i\_* | *t, -dh/rh-, -0#* |
| *tw* | *tw* | *t-, tt* | *tw* | *tw* | *tw, -dw* | *tu-, -du-* |
| *ty-* | *ty-* | *č*-*, sh* | *ty-* | *ty-* | *ty-, -dy-* | *ty-, -dy-* |
| *p* | *p* | *p-, ph* | *p* | *p, -b-* | *p, b* 4 | *p, v* 4*, -0#* |
| *py-* | *pl* | *#pl, phl* | *pl* | *pl* | *pl, -bl* | *pl, -vl* |
| *c/k* | *c/k* | *c/k-, ch* | *c* [ʧ\_e,i]*, qu-*w | *c, -g-*, *y* e\_r,l,m,n | *c/k, g* 4, (*č, j* 4) *\_y*  (*kh, rh* 4)\_w | *c, g* 4, (*ch, j* 4)\_e,i(*c/k, rh* 4)\_w |
| *pw, qu-* | *c/k*  (*tsw*\_e,i) | *c/k-, ch (ts-, tts*)\_e,i | *c,* {*tsw*\_e,i} | *c, -g-,* {*tsw*\_e,i} |
| *cy-* | *ts* | *ts* | *ts* | *ts* | *ts, zz* 4*, -ts* | *s, z* 4*, -s* |
| *d* | *d* | *d-, z* | *d* | *d, -0-* | *d, z* 4,  *j i\_* | *d-, —* |
| *dw* | *dw* | *d-, dd* | *b* | *b, -v-* | *dw* | *v, -du-* |
| *dy-* | *dy-* | *dj-, j* | *dy-* | *dy-, -y-* | *dy-, -(z)y-* | *j, -dy-* |
| *b, -bw-* | *b* | *b-, v* | *b* | *b, -v-* | *b, v* 4 | *b-, —* |
| *by-* | *bl* | *#bl, vl* | *bl* | *bl* | *bl, vl* | *bl, l* |
| *g* | *g* | *g-, gh* | *g* [ʤ\_e,i]*, gu-*w | *g, -0/w-*, *y*\_r,l,m,n | *g, gh* 4, (*j, y* 4) *\_y*  (*b, v* 4)\_w | *g, 0* 4,  *j*\_e,i  (*b-, 0*)\_w |
| *gu-* | *g* (*zw*\_e,i) | *g-, gh (dz-, ddz*)\_e,i | *g,* {*zw*\_e,i} | *g,* {*zw*\_e,i} |
| *gy-* | *z* [ʣ] | *dz* | *z* | *z* | *z, y-* 4*, 0 i\_* | *z,* (*j*, *y-C\_*) 4 |
| *dh* | *—* | *—* | *—* | *—* | *—* | *—* |
| *\*#w, v* | *v-, —* | *b-, v* | *v* | *v* | *v* | *v-, —* |
| *gh* 1 | *gh-, —* | *g-, gh* | *#0, g* | *#0, g, -0-*, *y*\_r,l,m,n | *rh, y -y* | *rh-, —* |
| *\*#y-, j* | *j* | *j* | *j* | *j* | *y* | *j*,  *y-C\_* |
| *s* | *s, ss* 2 | *s, 0* V\_C*, ss* | *s* [-z-]*, ss* | *s* [-z-]*, ss* | *s, sh i\_*, *ss* | *s* [-z-]*, ss, -0#* |
| *thw, sw* | *sw* | *s-, ss* | *sw* | *sw* | *sw* | *su-* |
| *thy-, sy-* | *sy-* | *sh* | *sy-* | *sy-* | *sh* | *sy-, -zy-* |
| *th* | *th, s*\_p,k,n,l | *t-, -ph-, ch* | *th, -dh-* | *t, -d-* | *#t, s, sh i\_* | *th, -dh-* |
| *f* | *f* | *p-, ph* | *f, -v-* | *f, -v/0-* | *f* | *f, -v-* |
| *fy-* | *fl* | *#pl, phl* | *fl* | *fl* | *fl* | *fl* |
| *ch* | *ch* | *c/k-, ch* | *ch* | *ch* | *ch, sh\_y* | *h* |
| *\*fw, chu-* | *chu-* [xw~ʍ] | *h* [ħ~ʔ] | *#chu-, f* | *#chu-, f* | *f* | *f, -v-* |
| *chy-* | *sh* | *sh* | *sh* | *sh* | *sh* | *ch* |
| *h* | *h* | *h* [ħ~ʔ] | *h, g* coronal\_ | *h, g* coronal\_ | *h* | *v*l,n\_*, —* |
| *\*#hy-, y-* | *y-, 0* \_CC | *y, 0* \_CC | *y-, 0* \_CC | *y-, 0* \_CC | *y-, 0* \_orig.CC | *j*,  *y-C\_* |
| *\*#(hw, bw), w* | *w, 0* \_CC | *-h-, —* | *w, y* a,o,u\_V*, 0* \_CC | *w, y* same*, 0* \_CC | *w-, 0* \_orig.CC | *v*,  *u-C\_* |
| *m* | *m, mm* 2 | *m, -0* Kor. | *m, mm, 0* 3 | *m, mm, 0* 3 | *m, mm* [m] | *m, -n* |
| *my-* | *ml* | *ml* | *vl* | *vl* | *#l, vl* | *l* |
| *mw* | *#m, -ngu-* | *#m, -nn-* | *#m, -ngu-* | *#m, -ngu-* | *#m, -ng-* [ŋ] | *#m, -n-* |
| *n* | *n, nn* 2 | *n, -0* Kor. | *n, nn, 0* 3 | *n, nn, 0* 3 | *n, nn* [n] | *n* |
| *r* | *r, rr* 2 | *r* [ʁ]*, rr* [ʕ~r] | *r, rr* | *r, rr* | *r* | *r, rh* \_h |
| *l* | *l, ll* 2 | *l, ll* [ɫ] | *l, ll* | *l, ll* | *l, ll* Vː\_ [ɫ] | *l* |

In blue: reconstructed Common Continental sounds; # signifies word boundary; - signifies a vowel.

1word-initially and after consonants from a lexical split of Common Continental *g* into ɡandɣ

2after a long vowel, shortening the vowel

3before voiceless stops *p, t, ts, c/k* if another nasal or a liquid is in the same stem

4between or after vowels; between *r, l, m, n* and a vowel

Vowels

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Altheran | C. Erdahal. | Corderan | Neteran | Teleran | West-Tel. |
| *ə́* str. | *ē, ә*\_r,l | *ē; ә*R *o*R*e* 4, *ó*R*, a*R | *ya; ә*RR*á, e*R | *ye; ә*R *e*R*e~o*R*o* 4, R*á, e*R | *je, -i; ә*RR*á, e*R |
| *ә* | *e, 0* op.*, a* 1 | *e, 0* op.*, a* | *e, 0* op.*, a* | *e, 0* op.*, a* | *è* [e] *, 0* op.*, a* |
| *a* | *a* | *a* [ɑ́, ə] | *a* | *a* | *a, e* [ә]3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *e* | *e* | *e* | *e, i*3 | *e* | *è, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *o* | *o* | *o* | *o, u*3 | *o* | *o, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *i* | *i, 0* 2 | *i* | *i, e#* | *i, e* op.*, 0*5 | *i, è op, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *u* | *u, 0* 2 | *u* | *u* | *u, o* op.*, 0*5 | *u*[y]*, o op, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *ā* | *ā* | *ā* | *a* | *a* | *a, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *ae* [ɛː] | *ae* [ɛ]*, -ey#* | *e* | *e* | *é, i* | *é, i, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *ao* [ɔː] | *ao* [ɔ]*, -ow#* | *o* | *o* | *ó, u* | *ó, u* [y]*, e*3*, 0* 5+6 |
| *ī* | *ī* | *ī* | *i* | *i* | *i* |
| *ū* | *ū* | *ū* | *u* | *u* | *u* [y] |
| *ai* | *ái, ī* | *ai, ī* | *ai, i* | *ae* [ɛː]*, i#, i* | *aa* [aː]*, e#, i* |
| *au* | *áu, ū* | *o, ū* | *au, u* | *ao* [ɔː]*, u#, u* | *ou*[uː]*, au* 7 [ɔː]*, u* [y] |
| *from vowel blending and mutations* | *ā*  *ē* | *ē* | *ya* | *ye* | *je, i, yé* |
| *ā*  *ō* | *ō* | *wa* | *wo* | *vo, ou* [uː]*, -uó* |
| *ea* [æːa] | *éi, ya* | *ea* [éja, eə] | *ya* | *ae* [ɛː]*, -yé* |
| *au/ou, ea*  *eo* [eːo] | *éi, yo* | *eo* [éjɔ, eʉ̞] | *yo* | *au* [ɔː]*, -yó* |
| *ai/oi*  *ei* | *ei* | *ei* [eɪ̯, eː \_r,l] | *ai* | *oi* [ɔɪ̯, wɑɪ̯ k,g,h\_] |
| *au*  *ou* | *ō, ū*lex. | *ou* [oʊ̯, oː \_r,l] | *ou* [uː] | *ou* [uː] |
| *ō, ē/ai/ei*  *oi* [øʏ] | *úi, oi* | *oe* [ø~oɪ̯]*, y*3 | *ei* | *ae* [ɛː] |
| *ī/eo/oi*  *iu* [iːʊ] | *ī*str.*, yu* | *y* [y~i/u] | *oi* [ɔɪ̯] | *oe* [œː] |
| *from mutaitions* | *i/ei*  *ie* [iə] | *ī* | *ya* | *ye* | *je, i, yé* |
| *u/ou*  *ue* [uə] | *ū* | *wa* | *wo* | *vo, ou* [uː]*, -uó* |
| *u, i*  *y* [y] | *ī*str.*, yu* | *y* [y~i/u] | *oi* [ɔɪ̯] | *oe* [œː] |
| *ū*  *ui* [uːɪ] | *úi, oi* | *wi* | *wi* | *vi, -uí, -u-* [y] |
| *ea/eo*  *îe* [i.e] | *ye* | *iwe* | *ye* | *je, i, yé* |
| *iu*  *ŷe* [yə] | *iha ~ ya* | *yu* | *ou* [uː] | *ou* [uː] |

1sporadic

2unstressed before *w* or *y*

3open unstressed non-word-final

4before a final consonant, where original *ә* was stressed. Occurrence of *e* vs. *o* is sporadic

5in two-sided open unstressed syllables (2SOS)

6 also word-finally. In Western Teleran, word-final *e* (schwa) is silent

7before *m, n, r* or *l*

**3 Morphology**

Neteran is an inflected language, similarly to Latin, Russian and Sanskrit. It means that nouns, pronouns and adjectives must be declined in order to serve grammatical function. A set of declined forms of the same word stem is called a declension. Neteran has inherited a complex inflectional system from Altheran, which has stayed mostly intact.

Among the more interesting features of Neteran are *mutated plurals*, a concept borrowed from Arabic, Scottish & Irish Gaelic and Old English (the I-umlaut weak declension); some level of agglutination with *pronominal suffixes*, as in the Semitic languages; and a perfective/imperfective aspect system for verbs, similar to some Slavic languages.

Major changes from Altheran in Common Erdahalion included the loss of *dual* number, which has become partitive plural and was ditched altogether by Neteran, Teleran and Western Teleran; the addition of *locative* and *instrumental* cases, which survived only in Neteran; the gradual phasing out of the *vocative* case; and the addition of third person pronouns, based on older demonstratives.

Just as Latin or Russian, Neteran does not use articles (such as English *a, the*) to mark the definiteness of a noun. An indefinite sense can be inferred by using the cardinal number *mo* (“one”) as a first declension adjective (see adjectives below), while a definite sense can be inferred by using the demonstrative pronouns *ílte* (“this”) and *délte* (“that”). The latter practice has evolved in southern Neteran into a true definite article *il-* (“the”, *ir-* before *r*, *in-* before *n*). Another common practice for emphasizing definiteness is to postposition the particle *te* (from which the neuter third-person pronoun evolved) to a noun, e.g. *ánas* (“[a] king”) vs. *ánas-te* (“the [aforementioned] king”).

**3.1 Noun declension**

Nouns in Neteran have two numbers (singular and plural) and three genders (masculine, feminine and neuter). Nouns and adjectives decline for six grammatical *cases*, according to their function in the sentence. Adjectives must agree with nouns in case and number, and for first declension adjectives, also in gender. The cases are:

* ***Nominative* —** the citation form of the noun, used for the *subject* of the phrase.
* ***Accusative* —** the form used for the *direct object* of the verb in the phrase (e.g. “I ate an *apple*”).
* ***Genitive* —** denotes origin or possession (e.g. “I ate *Shelly's* apple”, “Joseph *of Nazareth*”).
* ***Dative* —** denotes the recipient or beneficiary of an action (e.g. “I passed the ball *to Jack*”).
* ***Locative* —** denotes the location or time in which an action takes place (e.g. “*at the station*”).
* ***Instrumental* —** denotes some usage of the object. In English, the prepositions *with (the help of)*, *using* and *by* denote this case. Also has a translative sense (e.g. “John became *a zombie*”), as well as a comitative sense of *(together) with*, by combining it with the preposition *tsur* (“with”).
* ***Vocative* —** a vestigial case, used solely for exclamation (e.g. “Father!”, “Oh God!”. Survives only in singular masculine nouns of 2nd and 3rd declensions, otherwise identical to the Nominative.

Stress in Neteran is generally unpredictable and has to be remembered for each stem. However, plural forms of nouns and adjectives shift the stress to the syllable preceding the ending, unless marked otherwise.

There are five major declension patterns according to the ending of the noun stem, listed below.

First declension

Includes nouns ending in *-a* and *-ya*, mostly feminine. Inherited from feminine nouns of the Altheran *A* declension. A small amount of masculine nouns, mostly loans, are transcribed with an *-ah­* ending, e.g. *órcah* (“barbarian” or “slave”, derogatory) or *Giúdah* (a name).

**Paradigm I** — *lítta* (“girl”). Also includes nouns in original -*ia* in which the glide was dropped.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-a* | *lítta* | *-i* | *lítti* |
| Accusative | *-e* | *lítte* | *-ey* | *líttey* |
| Genitive | *­-ay* | *líttay* | *­-is* | *líttis* |
| Dative | *-e* | *lítte* | *-en* | *lítten* |
| Locative | *-en* | *lítten* | *-(y)an\** | *líttyan* |
| Instrumental | *-ay* | *líttay* | *-áme* | *littáme* |

\* from C. Erd. *-ēn*; not causing mutation, which has stopped being productive.

**Paradigm II** — *ánia* (“queen”). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

Includes all inherited nouns in -*ia* in which the glide wasn’t dropped. By convention the glide *-y-* is spelled *-i-* after sonorants. Note that e.g *ni-* [ɲ] and *ny-* [nj](from secondary, non-Altheran *y-*) are pronounced differently.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-ya* | *ánia* | *-ye* | *ánie* |
| Accusative | *-ye* | *ánie* | *-ye****s*** | *ánies* |
| Genitive | *­-ya****s*** | *ánias* |
| Dative | *-****i*** | *án****i*** | *-yen* | *ánien* |
| Locative | *-yen* | *ánien* | *-yan* | *ánian* |
| Instrumental | *-yay* | *ániay* | *-yáme* | *aniáme* |

Second declension

Includes masculine and feminine nouns ending in *-i*. Inherited from Altheran masculine *A* declension nouns in *-ias* (which dropped the *-as* ending), and from Altheran feminine *I* declension nouns in *-is* (which generally dropped the *-s*, except in learned forms). Some masculine nouns in *-is*, particularly southern names in *-ris* (from early *\*rigas*) decline as the second paradigm below.

**Paradigm I** — *córi* (“jungle cat”, “ocelot”, masculine).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-i* | *córi* | *-yes* | *córies* |
| Accusative | *-eo* | *córeo* |
| Genitive | *­-ya* | *cória* |
| Dative | *-yu* | *córiu* | *-yan* | *córian* |
| Locative | *-eon* | *córeon* | *-yen* | *córien* |
| Instrumental | *-yam* | *córiam* | *-yame* | *coriame* |
| Vocative | *-ye* | *córie* | n/a | |

**Paradigm II** — *sélsis* (“[the] sun”, feminine). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-i* or *-is* | *sélsis* | *-yes* | *sélsyes* |
| Accusative | *-****e*** | *sélse* |
| Genitive | *­-****i*** | *sélsi* | *­-****e****s* | *sélses* |
| Dative | *-y****e*** or *–yu\** | *sélsye* | *-yan* | *sélsyan* |
| Locative | *-****i****n* | *sélsin* | *-yen* | *sélsyen* |
| Instrumental | *-****ey*** or ***-i****m\** | *sélsey* | *-****é****me* | *selséme* |

\* for masculine nouns.

Third declension

Includes the largest amount of nouns, and is characterized by an I-mutation of the last vowel of the stem in plural forms, known to speakers as “broken” plurals. Consists of:

* Masculine nouns ending in a consonant, from Altheran *A* declension in *-as*, which generally dropped the *-as* ending except in learned forms.
* Masculine nouns ending in a consonant cluster, from I-mutated Altheran *A* declension in *–ias*.
* A small amount of feminine nouns ending in a consonant, chiefly from Altheran *-is* forms with an irregular short *i*, which underwent an I-mutation (e.g. *beth* “daughter”, from *\*báthis*).
* (Mostly) neuter nouns ending in *-e*, from Altheran *I* declension as well as most nouns originally ending in *-iu* from Altheran *U* declension (e.g. *zúre* “river”, from *\*gyúriu*).
* Masculine, feminine and neuter nouns ending in a sonorant *r, l, m, n* or semivowel *y, w*, from Altheran Consonant declension.
* A small group of mainly mono-syllabic nouns ending in stressed *-e* or *-o*; including *bre* (“friend”, from Alth. *\*brey*) and *clo* (“lock”, form Alth. *\*cloghu*).

Below is the pattern for the I-mutation:

*a*  *e, ya \**

*e*  *i*

*o*  *e, oe \**

*i, ei*  *ya*

*u*  *y, wi \**

*ai*  *ei*

*au, ou*  *eo*

*ea, eo*  *iwe*

*oe*  *ei*

*y, yu*  *wi*

*ye*  *ya*

*wi, wei*  *wi*

The value marked with (\*) is the appropriate mutation for C. Erd. long vowel, and is no longer productive in Neteran, being treated as irregular.

Peculiarities regarding the mutation of *i* and *ei* (and some *a*) into *ya*:

* If the consonant preceding the mutated vowel was a word-initial *r* or *l*, an epenthetic *a-* was inserted, e.g. *ríg* (“man”) vs. *aryág* (“men”). Word initial *w* turns to *au*.
* If a consonant cluster preceding the mutated vowel, the mutation carried on to the preceding vowel, unless being also an *i/ei*; e.g. *gordín* (“defender”) vs. *gherdyán*, but *sífil* (“anchor”) vs. *sifyál*. Note the non-lenited *gh* in the first example: by the time *ie* broke into *ya* to produce the chained mutation, lenition was no longer productive.

Peculiarities regarding the mutation of *y* and *yu* (and some *u*) into *wi*:

* If the consonant preceding the mutated vowel was a word-initial *p, b, f, v, m, n, r* or *l*, an epenthetic *a-* was inserted, e.g. *myr* (“fort”) vs. *amwír* (“forts”).

**Paradigm I** — *gordín* (“defender”, masculine). Most masculine and neuter nouns.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* or *-e* or *-as* | *gordín* | [mut] *—* | *gh****e****rd****yá****n* |
| Accusative | *-o* | *gordíno* | [mut]*-es* | *gh****e****rd****yá****nes* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *gordíni* | [mut]*-i* | *gh****e****rd****yá****ni* |
| Dative | *-u* | *gordínu* | *-en* | *gordínen* |
| Locative | *-on* | *gordínon* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *gordínam* | *-(a)me* | *gordínme* |
| Vocative | *-e* | *gordíne* | n/a | |

An example with stress shift: *ráthan* (“mountain”, masculine). Here stress pattern additionally alters the first syllable, due to historic schwa metathesis with sonorants when stressed.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* or *-e* or *-as* | *ráthan* | [mut] *—* | *arth****é****n* |
| Accusative | *-o* | *ráthano* | [mut]*-es* | *arth****é****nes* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *ráthani* | [mut]*-i* | *arth****é****ni* |
| Dative | *-u* | *ráthanu* | *-en* | *arthánen* |
| Locative | *-on* | *ráthanon* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *ráthanam* | *-(a)me* | *arthánme* |
| Vocative | *-e* | *ráthane* | n/a | |

An example with epenthetic *-e-* breaking a restricted cluster (note unlenited *c/k*): *úcras* (“eel”, m).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* or *-e* or *-as* | *úcras* | [mut] *—* | ***wí****ker* |
| Accusative | *-o* | *úcro* | [mut]*-es* | ***wí****cres* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *úcri* | [mut]*-i* | ***wí****cri* |
| Dative | *-u* | *úcru* | *-en* | *úcren* |
| Locative | *-on* | *úcron* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *úcram* | *-(a)me* | *úcrame* |
| Vocative | *-e* | *úcre* | n/a | |

**Paradigm II** — *yrp* (“pest”, masculine). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

This paradigm has no mutation in the plural.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* | *yrp* | *-****es*** | *ýrpes* |
| Accusative | *-o* | *ýrpo* |
| Genitive | *­-****a*** | *ýrpa* |
| Dative | *-u* | *ýrpu* | *-en* | *ýrpen* |
| Locative | *-on* | *ýrpon* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *ýrpam* | *-(a)me* | *ýrpame* |
| Vocative | *-e* |  | n/a | |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

**Paradigm III** — *beth* (“daughter”, feminine). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

This paradigm has no mutation in the plural.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* | *beth* | *-****es*** | *bédhes* |
| Accusative | *-****e*** | *bédhe* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *bédhi* |
| Dative | *-****e*** | *bédhe* | *-en* | *bédhen* |
| Locative | *-****i****n* | *bédhin* |
| Instrumental | *-ey* | *bédhey* | *-(e)me* | *bédhme* |

**Paradigm IV** — *bre* (“friend”, masculine). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-e* | *bre* | *-i* | *bri* |
| Accusative | *-éyo* | *bréyo* | *-****is*** | *bris* |
| Genitive | *­-ei* | *brei* | *-****ési*** | *brési* |
| Dative | *-éyu* | *bréyu* | *-en* | *bren* |
| Locative | *-éon* | *bréon* |
| Instrumental | *-****em*** | *brem* | *-éme* | *bréme* |

**Paradigm V** — *clo* (“lock”, neuter). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-o* | *clo* | ***-ei*** | *clei* |
| Accusative | *-****ou*** | *clou* | ***-eis*** | *cleis* |
| Genitive | *­-ówi* | *clówi* | *-****éisi*** | *cléisi* |
| Dative | *-ou* | *clou* | *-****ou****n* | *cloun* |
| Locative | *-on* | *clon* |
| Instrumental | *-****ou****m* | *cloum* | *-óme* | *clóme* |

Note: masculine nicknames in *-o* decline as regular 3rd declension nouns (paradigm I above), and not as, for example, 1st declension advectives. It the declension of such names, e.g. *Sháno* or *Gódo*, the nominative and accusative forms are identical, so the listener would have to rely on word order.

Fourth declension

Includes neuter nouns ending in *-u*. Inherited from Altheran *U* declension, including some nouns ending in a consonant cluster and *-iu*, which underwent I-mutation. Similarly to the third declension, it is characterized by a U-mutation of the last vowel of the stem in plural forms.

Below is the pattern for the U-mutation:

*a*  *o, wa \**

*e*  *o*

*o*  *u*

*i*  *y, yu \**

*u*  *wa, u \**

*ai, ei*  *oe*

*au*  *ou*

*ou*  *wa*

*ea*  *eo*

*oe, eo*  *y*

*y*  *iwa*

*ya*  *oe*

*yu*  *wa*

*you*  *yu*

*wi*  *yu*

*wo*  *wa*

The value marked with (\*) is the appropriate mutation for C. Erd. long vowel, and is no longer productive in Neteran, being treated as irregular.

Like with the I-mutation, the same special cases applied here. Thus we have *syú* (“lake”) vs. *swáme* (“with the lakes”), but *góuzu* (“radish”) vs. ***a****guázen* (“at the radishes”). Similarly the mutation might be chained when mutated *u, ou,* *wa* (or some *a*) followed a non-initial cluster.

**Paradigm I** — *délu* (“thing”, neuter).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-u* | *délu* | *-es* | *déles* |
| Accusative | *-wa* | *délwa* | *-ys* | *délys* |
| Genitive | *­-y* | *dély* | *-(é)si* | *délsi* |
| Dative | *-ou* | *délou* | *-on* | *délon* |
| Locative | *-wan* | *délwan* | [mut]*-en* | *d****ó****len* |
| Instrumental | *-um* | *délum* | [mut]*-(a)me* | *d****ó****lme* |

**Paradigm II** — *négru* (“war”, neuter). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

Here, a U-mutation has also affected singular forms, due to elision of *w* after a consonant cluster.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-u* | *négru* | *-es* | *négres* |
| Accusative | [mut]*-a* | *n****ó****gra* | *-ys* | *négrys* |
| Genitive | *­-y* | *négry* | *-(é)si* | *négri \** |
| Dative | *-ou* | *négrou* | *-on* | *négron* |
| Locative | [mut]*-an* | *n****ó****gran* | [mut]*-en* | *n****ó****gren* |
| Instrumental | *-um* | *délum* | [mut]*-(a)me* | *n****ó****grame* |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

Note: a general sound rule in all descendants of Altheran was *\*wu* and *\*yi* dissimilating to *wo* and *ye*, respectively (Neteran added *\*wy* and *\*yy* to *wi* and *yu* respectively). This means that some nouns ending in *-wo* belong to this declension, shown in the paradigm below.

**Paradigm III** — *cétwo* (“square”, neuter). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-w****o*** | *cétwo* | *-wes* | *cétwes* |
| Accusative | *-wa* | *cétwa* | *-w****i****s* | *cétwis* |
| Genitive | *­-w****i*** | *cétwi* | *-(é)si \** | *cétsi* |
| Dative | *-wou* | *cétwou* | *-won* | *cétwon* |
| Locative | *-wan* | *cétwan* | [mut]*-wen* | *ci****ó****twen\*\** |
| Instrumental | *-w****o****m* | *cétw****o****m* | [mut]*-wame* | *ci****ó****twame \*\** |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

\*\* here *ci-* remains soft as a result of paradigm leveling.

Fifth declension

Includes neuter nouns ending in *–s* or *-x*. Inherited from Altheran Consonant declension nouns in *-s*.

**Paradigm I** — *sólox* (“glass”, neuter; stem *sólog-*).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-s* | *sólox \** | *-es* | *sológes* |
| Accusative | *-a* | *sóloga* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *sólogi* | *-si* | *solóxi \** |
| Dative | *-u* | *sólogu* | *-en* | *sológen* |
| Locative | *-an* | *sólogan* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *sólogam* | *-(e)me* | *sológme \** |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

**Paradigm II** — *flágres* (“fire”, neuter; stem *flagr-*). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

Here, a final restricted cluster is broken by epenthetic *-e-.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-s* | *flágres* | *-es* | *flagéres* |
| Accusative | *-a* | *flágra* |
| Genitive | *­-i* | *flágri* | *-si* | *flagéri \** |
| Dative | *-u* | *flágru* | *-en* | *flagéren* |
| Locative | *-an* | *flágran* |
| Instrumental | *-am* | *flágram* | *-(e)me* | *flagérme* |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

**3.2 Adjective declension**

Like nouns, adjectives in Neteran decline for six cases, normally coming *after* the noun they describe, though the order might be altered for emphasis (see syntax below), and agreeing with it in case and number.

First declension

Includes adjectives with a three-way gender agreement, inherited from Altheran *A* declension. Most adjectives, including common ones describing size, color etc., belong here.

**Paradigm** — *béln-* (“white”).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular feminine | | | Singular masculine | | | |
| Nominative | *-a* | | *bélna* | *-o* | | *bélno* | |
| Accusative | *-e* | | *bélne* | *-a* | | *bélna* | |
| Genitive | *­-as* | | *bélnas* | *­-es* | | *bélnes* | |
| Dative | *-e* | | *bélne* | *-u* | | *bélnu* | |
| Locative | *-en* | | *bélnen* | *-an* | | *bélnan* | |
| Instrumental | *-ay* | | *bélnay* | *-om* | | *bélnom* | |
|  | Singular neuter | | | Plural | | | |
| Nominative | *-e* | *bélne* | | *-i* | *bélni* | |
| Accusative | *-o* | *bélno* | | *-ey* | *bélney* | |
| Genitive | *­-is* | *bélnis* | | *­-(é)si* | *beln****é****si* | |
| Dative | *-u* | *bélnu* | | *-en* | *bélnen* | |
| Locative | *-on* | *bélnon* | | *-(y)an\** | *bélnan* | |
| Instrumental | *-em* | *bélnem* | | *-(e)me* | *belneme* | |

\* from C. Erd. *-ēn*; not causing mutation, which has stopped being productive.

Second declension

Includes adjectives with no gender agreement, inherited from Altheran *I* declension. Adjectives of origin in *–si*, *-(nd)i* and possessive adjectives in *-ci*, among others, belong here.

**Paradigm** — *týcci* (“of/from the oak”). See consonant assimilations below for the *-ci* ending.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-i* | *týcci* | *-i* | *týcci* |
| Accusative | *-eo* | *týcceo* | *-(y)es \** | *t****wí****cces* |
| Genitive | *­-is* | *týccis* | *­-es* | *týcces* |
| Dative | *-y* | *týccy* | *-en* | *týccen* |
| Locative | *-eon* | *týcceon* | *-(y)en \** | *t****wí****ccen* |
| Instrumental | ***-****im* | *týccim* | *-ime* | *týccime* |

\* I-mutation from *y-*dropping after a consonant cluster.

Third declension

Includes adjectives with no gender agreement, inherited from Altheran Consonant declension. Adjectives of composition in *–an* or *-en*, adjectives of origin in *-ion* and *-(t)eran*, adjectives of likeness in *-(l)ix,* deictic adjectives in -*(t)ér*, and elative (superlative) forms in *-és*,among others, belong here.

**Paradigm I** — *dúvix* (“weird”, “scary”; stem *dúvic-*, from *dúve* “fear” + (*l*)*ic-* “like”).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *—* or *-s* | *dúvix \** | *-es* | *duvíces* |
| Accusative | *-a* | *dúvica* |
| Genitive | *­-(e)s* | *dúvices* | *­-si* | *duvíxi \** |
| Dative | *-u* | *dúvicu* | *-en* | *duvícen* |
| Locative | *-an* | *dúvican* |
| Instrumental | ***-****am* | *dúvicam* | *-(e)me* | *duvígme \** |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

**Paradigm II** — adjectives in *-n­:* *ánthren* (“golden”). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-n* | *ánthren* | *-nes* | *anthrénes* |
| Accusative | *-na* | *ánthrena* |
| Genitive | *­-n(e)s* | *ánthrens* | *­-****r****i\** | *anthréri* |
| Dative | *-nu* | *ánthrenu* | *-n****i****n* | *anthrénin* |
| Locative | *-****n*** | *ánthren* |
| Instrumental | ***-****nam* | *ánthrenam* | *-énme* | *anthrénme* |

\* see consonant assimilations below.

**Paradigm III** — adjectives of origin in *-ion­:*  *Eldacrión* (“a citizen of Eldacár”).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-ión* | *Eldacrión* | *-iónes* | *Eldacriónes* |
| Accusative | *-ióna* | *Eldacrióna* |
| Genitive | *­-ió****s*** | *Eldacriós* | *­-ió****r****i* | *Eldacrióri* |
| Dative | *-i****óu*** | *Eldacrióu* | *-ión****i****n* | *Eldacriónin* |
| Locative | *-ió****n*** | *Eldacrión* |
| Instrumental | ***-****ió****m*** | *Eldacrióm* | *-iónme* | *Eldacriónme* |

**Paradigm IV** — elatives in *-és:*  *majés* (“the great[est]”). Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *-és* | *majés* | *-é****r****es* | *majéres* |
| Accusative | *-ésa* | *majésa* |
| Genitive | *­-é****r****es* | *majéres* | *­-éssi* | *majéssi* |
| Dative | *-ésu* | *majésu* | *-ésen* | *majésen* |
| Locative | *-ésan* | *majésan* |
| Instrumental | *-ésam* | *majésam* | *-é****z****me* | *majézme* |

**3.3 Pronouns**

Personal pronouns in Neteran decline for five cases (all but the genitive), where dative and locative forms are identical in the singular. There are two ways to express possession or origin with pronouns in Neteran:

* The *possessive* form, coming before the noun and itself declining as a 2nd declension adjective.
* Clitic suffixes, combined with nouns to express origin or possession, or with verbs to express the (direct or indirect) object of the sentence. Two consecutive clitics can be suffixed to a   
  di-transitive verb such as “give” for a recipient/benefactor and a direct object, similar to Spanish *dámelo* (“give it to me”). In the modern language, clitic pronouns have fallen out of favor for long stems (three syllables or more).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | First person | | | | Second person | | | |
| Case | Singular | | Plural | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Nominative | *ni* | | *men* | | *coe* | | *quen* | |
| Accusative | *nwa* | | *meis* | | *qua* | | *ques* | |
| Dative | *neo* | | *myen* | | *ceo* | | *con* | |
| Locative | ***w****ein* | | *quons* | |
| Instrumental | *n****i****em* | | ***w****éme* | | *coem* | | *cyáme* | |
| Possessive | *náni* | | *méni* | | *cóeni* | | *quéni* | |
| Clitic | *-(e)n* \* | | *-(i)we \*\** | | *-(e)c \** | | *-(i)cu \** | |
|  | Third person | | | | | | | Reflexive |
| Case | Sing.masc. | Sing. fem. | | Sing. neuter | | Plural | | — |
| Nominative | *toe* | *ta* | | *te* | | *ten* | | *se* |
| Accusative | *twa* | *tye* | | *to* | | *teis* | | *swa* |
| Dative / Locative | *teo* | *ti* | | *tu* | | *tyen* | | *seo* |
| Instrumental | *toem* | *tay* | | *tem* | | *téme* | | *sem* |
| Possessive | *tóeni* | *táni* | | *téni* | | *tyáni* | | *séni* |
| Clitic | *-(e)t \** | *-(i)ta \*\** | | *-(i)te \*\** | | *-(i)tu \** | | *-(e)s \** |

\* forms with -*e*- after a consonant; the reflexive clitic assimilates with vowel endings.

\*\* see consonant assimilations below.

Other pronouns used in Neteran are relative pronouns (“who”, “which” etc.) which can be used both in a relative and an interrogative sense, just as in English, demonstrative pronouns and quantifiers or determiners (“some”, “many” etc.). They have the same declension as adjectives:

* *ce* (“who”, stem *c-*); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective.
* *she* (“what”, “that …”, stem *sh-*); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective.
* *co, ca,* ***k****e, ci* (“which”); declines like a singular 1st declension adjective.
* *go, ga,* ***gh****e, gi* (“such”); declines like a singular 1st declension adjective
* *ílto, -a, -e, -i* (“this”); declines like a 1st declension adjective. In the south became an article *il-.*
* *délto, -a, -e, -i* (“that”); declines like a 1st declension adjective.
* *mo, ma, me, mi* (“one”); declines like a 1st declension adjective.
* *ay* (“some”); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective. Combined with other pronouns or interrogative adverbs to form indefinite pronouns, such as *áymo* “someone”,   
  *áiten* “sometimes”, *áigle* “somewhere”, *aíter* “somehow” and *áishe* “somewhat”.
* *bay* (“both”); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective.
* *cay* (“many”, “much”); declines like a plural2nd declension adjective.
* *nay* (“most”); declines like a plural2nd declension adjective.
* *swem* (“any”, “either”); has an irregular declension, originating from that of a dual3rd declension adjective: acc *swor*, gen *swen,* dat/inst *swáme,* loc *swon*.
* *doe* (“none”, “neither”); declines like an irregular singular 3rd declension adjective: acc *dúya*, gen *bes* (notice regular *\*dw*  *b*)*,* dat *dúye,* loc *dúyan,* loc *doem*.
* *pel* (“all”, stem *pl-*); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective for uncountable nouns, or like a 1st declension adjective for countable nouns.
* *mal* (“few”, “little”); declines like a singular 3rd declension adjective for uncountable nouns, or like a 1st declension adjective for countable nouns.

**3.4 Assimilation of stem-final consonants with inflectional endings**

Some of the following assimilations, particularly those with *+s*, *+t* and +*m* as the first consonant of the ending, have their origin as far back as the regular medial cluster blending in Com. Continental.

Ending in ***-s***: occurring as 5th declension nominative singular, 3rd declension adjectives possible nominative singular, or a reflexive clitic (see in verbs below).

*p, b, pt*  *ps*

*t, d*  *s, ts \**

*c, g, ct*  *x*

*f, th*  *s, fs \**

*s, z, sh*  *ss*

*ch*  *x*

*m*  *mps*

*n*  *ns*

*r*  *rs*

*l*  *ls*

*w*  *-us*

*y-*  *-is*

\* with the reflexive clitic

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same, except simplifying *ss* to *s*. Any other final cluster will suffix *-es* instead, with the cluster broken in the plural (this was already in Altheran).

Ending in ***-si***: occurring as 4th and 5th declension genitive plural, as well as the 1st and 3rd declension adjectives genitive plural.

*p, b, pt*  *psi*

*t, d, ts*  *tsi*

*c, g, ct*  *xi*

*f, th*  *ssi*

*s, z, sh*  *ssi*

*ch*  *xi*

*m*  *mpsi*

*n*, *r*  ***r****i*

*l*  *lsi*

*w, v*  *-usi*

*y*-  -*isi*

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same, except simplifying *ss* to *s*. Any other final cluster will suffix *-ési.*

Ending in ***-me***: occurring as 3rd, 4th and 5th declension instrumental plural, as well as the 1st and 3rd declension adjectives instrumental plural, and the 1st person plural imperative for athematic verbs.

*p, b, f*  *mme*

*t, d*  *dme*

*ts*  *tsme*

*c, g*  *gme*

*th*  *dhme*

*s, z*  *zme*

*sh*  *shme*

*ch*  *chme*

*m*  *mme*

*n*  *nme*

*r*  *rme*

*l*  *lme*

*w, v*  *me*

*y*-  *-ime*

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same, except simplifying *mm* to *m*. Any other final cluster will suffix *–a/eme.*

Ending in ***-we***: occurring as the 1st person plural clitic; the same assimilation also happens for the borrowed Teleran-style genitive ending in ***-wa***. Stems ending in vowels or most single consonants simply add the suffix; stems in most consonant clusters insert an epenthetic *-i-*. Special cases are:

*p, b, f*  *we*

*pt*  *ptwe*

*ps*  *pswe*

*ct*  *ctwe*

*x*  *xwe*

*pt*  *ptwe*

*m, n*  *ngwe*

*mm, nn*  *ngwe*

*r, rr*  *we*

*l, ll*  *lwe*

*w, v*  *we*

Ending in ***-t*** or *-t+*vowel: occurring in 3rd person clitics and the past tense of athematic verbs.

*p, b*  *pt*

*pt, ps*  *pst*

*t, d*  *st*

*ts*  *tst*

*c, g*  *ct*

*ct, x*  *xt*

*f*  *ft*

*th, s, z*  *st*

*sh*  *sht*

*ch*  *cht*

*m*  *mpt*

*n*  *nt*

*r*  *rt*

*l*  *lt*

*w*  *t*

*y*-  -*it*

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same. Any other final cluster will suffix *-et* (*it* with clitics)instead of a plain *-t* suffix*.*

Ending in ***-ci***: possessive suffix for nouns.

*p, b*  *pci*

*pt, ps*  *pshi*

*t, d, ts*  *cci*

*c, g, ct*  *cci*

*x*  *cshi*

*f, th*  *ci*

*s, z, sh*  *sshi*

*ch*  *cci*

*m*  *mpci*

*n*  *nci*

*r*  *rci*

*l*  *lci*

*w*  *-uci*

*y*-  -*ici*

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same, except simplifying geminates *cc* and *ssh* to single *c* and *sh* respectively. Any other final cluster will suffix *-eci*.

Ending in ***–i/ndi***: origin or affiliation suffix for nouns. A simple *-i* is added to most consonantal stems; *-ndi* is added to vocalic stems. Special cases are:

*f, v*  *vi*

*th*  *dhi*

*ch*  *shi*

*m, n*  *ndi*

*mm, nn*  *ndi*

*rr-*  *rdi*

*ll-*  *ldi*

*w*  *-udi*

*y*-  -*idi*

**3.5 Adverbs**

Adverbs modify verbs and adjectives to describe the manner, place, time, frequency etc. in which an action is carried, and are usually placed in Neteran *after* the word or clause they modify, though the order might be altered for emphasis (see syntax below). Adverbs are indeclinable.

Most adverbs in Neteran are formed using one of a few suffixes:

* Adverbs of manner from adjectives, using *–****um*** (the most common type). When preceding an object noun in the accusative case, forms a *comparative* (“-er than …”).
* Adverbs of manner from nouns, using *-****tre***(from the dative of *tra* “way”).
* Adverbs of state from nouns, using *-****stu***(from the dative of C. Cont. *set* “state”, “place”).
* Adverbs of state from stative verbal nouns in *–ru*,using *-****rum***.
* Adverbs of action (“while …ing”) from verbs,using *-****(á)nze*** (from the dative of the gerund).
* Adverbs of likeness (“-ly”, “-fully”) from nouns or adjectives,using *-****áne***.

A special group of adverbs which serve a specific syntactic function are the demonstrative and interrogative adverbs (which also double as relative conjunctions):

* *in* (“here”).
* *den* (“there”, “yonder”). Combined with interrogative adverbs it forms relative pronouns, such as *glé den* “where…” and *tén den* “when…”.
* *ye* (“so”, “thus”).
* *yu* (“yet”, “more”).
* *gle* (“where[?]”); from the Common Continental root *\*dl-,* whence also *den* and *délto*.
* *ten* (“when[?]”).
* *úpeth* (“now”, “already”, “anymore”); from *peth* (“time”, “hour”).
* *ter* (“how[?]”); from *tra* (“way”).
* *fóshu* (“why[?]”); from preposition *fou* (“by”) + *shu* (dative of *she* “what”).
* *báshu* (“what … for?”); from preposition *ba* (“for”) + *shu* (dative of *she* “what”).
* *báte* (“for that”; “that’s why”); from preposition *ba* (“for”) + *te* (dative of *-to* “that”).
* *íste* (“because”); from Altheran preposition *is* (“from”, “out of”) + *te* (dative of *-to* “that”).
* *cay* (“how many[?]”).

**3.6 Prepositions, conjunctions and interjections**

Prepositions are a class of words expressing spatial or temporal relations (“in”, “under”, “towards”, “before” etc.) or mark various syntactic and semantic roles (“of”, “for”). Prepositions in Neteran govern noun phrases (e.g. “at the house”), and require the noun, and any adjectives attached to it, to decline in a specific case. Some prepositions can also be prefixed to verbs to convey an extended meaning (usually in the perfective aspect, see verbs below). Like adverbs, prepositions are indeclinable.

A non-exhaustive list of prepositions used in Neteran:

* ***ba*** (“for”). Used with the accusative case to mark a benefactor of an action (direct recipients always use plain dative). Has a prefix form ***be-*** to convey a continuous action of a verb.
* ***na*** (“on”, “onto”). Used with the locative case for a static meaning (“sit on the chair”) or with the accusative case for a dynamic meaning (“hop on the train”). With verbs, a prefix ***na-*** denotes an action carried onto something, with a perfective aspect, similar to the English *on*- in *onslaught*.
* ***nel***(“in”, “into”). As with *na*, used with the locative and accusative cases. With verbs, has a   
  prefix ***ni(l)-*** denoting an action carried into something (as the *in-* in English *insert* or *impact*), or an inchoative meaning, i.e. beginning an action or state, as the *en-* in English *engage* or *enforce*; both with a perfective aspect.
* ***sol***(“out [of]”, “outside”). Used with the nominative case. With verbs, has a prefix ***su(l)-*** denoting an action carried out of something, or a cessative meaning, i.e. ending an action or state, as the *ex*- in English *extract* or *expire*; both with a perfective aspect.
* ***en***(“of”, “from”; also “about”). Used with the nominative case, including in names of origin such as “Joseph *of* Nazareth” (but never used for inalienable possession, which uses plain genitive). With verbs, has a prefix ***en-*** with roughly the same meaning as *su(l)-* above. In some dialects, particularly but not exclusively before vowels, shortened to ***n’***.
* ***go***(“to”, “until”), in both spatial and temporal senses. Used with the accusative case. With verbs, has a prefix ***gu-*** conveying a perfective aspect.
* ***fel*** (“under”, “below”). Related to *vélu* “bottom” and *viléno/a/e/i* “lower”. Used with the instrumental case. With verbs, has a prefix ***fi(l)-*** denoting an action carried lightly, or in a suboptimal fashion, or rising towards a goal from below. Doesn’t change the base verb’s aspect.
* ***tou*** (“over”, “above”). Related to *tóre* “top” and *turágo/a/e/i* “upper”. Used with the instrumental case. With verbs, has a prefix ***tu-*** denoting an action carried in a thorough or over-the-top fashion, or descending towards a goal from above. Can also denote a repeated action, similar to the *re-* in English *redo* or *revert*. Doesn’t change the base verb’s aspect.   
  In nominal compounds, can be used as a prefix ***tur-***to denote a stage/rank etc. above another, similar to *super-* or *over-* in English.
* ***tsur*** (“[together] with”). Used with the instrumental case. With verbs, has a prefix ***tsu(s)-*** sometimesdenoting a reciprocal action, but often with no regular change in meaning, similar to the English *a-* in *arise*, *with-* in *withdraw* or *con-* in *confirm*. Doesn’t change the base verb’s aspect.
* ***fou*** (“by”). Used with the dative case. With verbs, has a prefix ***fu-*** conveying a perfective aspect.
* ***u*** (“at”, “near”). Used with the dative case.With verbs, has a prefix ***u-*** for a perfective aspect.
* ***al*** (“facing”, “opposite of”). Used with the accusative case. Related to *alyé* (“yes”, “also”).
* ***rith*** (“before”, “in front of”; also “instead”), in both spatial and temporal senses. Used with the instrumental case. With verbs, has a prefix ***ri-*** denoting an action carried in advance of something, similar to *pre-* in English. In nominal compounds, can be used as a prefix ***ridh-***to denote a stage/rank etc. below another, similar to *sub-* or *vice-* in English, or (in the modern language) an opponent or alternative to something, similar to *anti-* in English.
* ***dacha*** (“after”, “since”), in both spatial and temporal senses. Used with the instrumental case. In nominal compounds, can be used as a prefix ***dach-***to denote a stage/rank etc. after another, similar to *post-* in English.
* ***ménel*** (“between”), in both spatial and temporal senses.In nominal compounds, can be used as a prefix ***mendla-***to denote something in the middle, similar to *inter-* or *mid-* in English.
* ***súndre*** (“through”). Related to *súndo/a/e/i/um* “straight”. Used with the nominative case.
* ***maim*** (“around”, “avoiding”). Used with the accusative case.With verbs, has a prefix ***mim-*** (or*min****-*)** denoting an action carried improperly, similar to *mis-* in English.
* ***nech*** (“without”, “lacking”, “except”). Related to *nécho/a/e/i* “poor”. Used with the accusative case.In nominal compounds, can be used as a suffix ***-nich***to denote one lacking something, similar to ­*-less* in English, e.g. *Vórnich* (“lackland”, surname) from *vóra* “land”.
* ***vídnich en*** (“despite”, “regardless of”). Used with the nominative case. In colloquial speech, realized as *vínchen* or *vínshen*.
* ***yac*** (“like”, “as”). Used with the nominative case. Related to Altheran \**lic-~\*lyac-* “shape”, “form”, and the suffix *-lix* for turning nouns into adjectives (similar the English *-ly* or *-like*, see word formation below).

Conjunctions are words whose role is to connect words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Like adverbs and prepositions, conjunctions are indeclinable. Conjunctions in Neteran include:

* *yn* (“and”). Realized *ym* before *p* or *b*, and *y* before *n*, *r* or *l*.
* *vel* (“or”).
* *doe* (“not”). With verbs and de-verbal adjectives, has a prefix ***di-*** (irregularly from Alth. *\*dwī*) denoting a reversal of an action or a negation of a state, similar to *un-* in English.
* *hébe* (“if”).
* *démo* (“but”).
* *she* (“that …”).

Interjections are words or expressions which form an utterance on their own. In Neteran, they include but are not limited to:

* *alyé* (“yes”).
* *do* (“no”).
* *alyéwe?* (“that’s so?” or “don’t [you/they etc.]”?). Used as a tag question.
* *dóye?* (“isn’t it so?” or “do [you/they etc.]”?). Used as a tag question.
* *cióde* (“please”).
* *áre?* (“huh?”), expression of mishearing, misunderstanding, surprise or confusion.
* *wach!* or *riach!* (“alas!” or “dammit!”), expression of displeasure.
* *castré!* (“dammit!”), clipping of *cáse toré!* “demon, take [it]!*”* from *tor·i-* “take”.

**3.7 Verb conjugation**

Verbs in Neteran conjugate for *tense, aspect,* *mood, voice, person* and *number*. As in many languages like Russian, Arabic or Old English, there are only two tenses: past and non-past (henceforth “present”).

**3.7.1 Aspect**

The two principal aspects are the *imperfective* and *perfective*.

The imperfective aspect is the basic sense of most verb roots, denoting actions which are incomplete, i.e. are/were ongoing, or are habitual. Tenses in the imperfective aspect are roughly parallel to English past simple (for past actions) and present simple or progressive (for present actions).

The perfective aspect denotes actions which are viewed as a single whole, not as a process, i.e. which were completed in the past, or are to be completed in the future. Tenses in the perfective aspect are roughly parallel to English past/present perfect (for past actions) and future simple or perfect (for present actions). A small group of common verbs, such as “come”, “become”, “stay” or “return” have their basic root carry a perfective sense, while most perfective verbs are formed by prefixing *prepositions* to a verb (see above), similar to English phrasal verbs such as “sit down” or “stand up”.

A small group of verbs known as verbs of motion, e.g. “go”, “fly”, “swim”, “carry” or “travel” also distinguish *telic* and *atelic* aspects. The telic aspect denotes a motion towards some goal, e.g. “I fly to London”, and conjugates as a bare-root athematic stem (see below); while the atelic aspect denotes a motion which is not goal-oriented, e.g. “she drives about”, and conjugates as a thematic  *A*- or *U-*stem. Note that the root vowel may alter as a result of stress shifting to the thematic vowel, representing a vowel alteration which was productive way back in Common Continental (see pattern below), e.g. *télo* (“I carry … to …”) vs. *tiláu* (“I carry … around”).

Other aspects in Neteran are derivational, including:

* *Semelfactive*, denoting a punctillar action. Formed by infixing *-n-* before the final stem consonant in athematic verbs or suffixing *­-n* to the stem in thematic ones. Behaves like the perfective aspect with regard to tense (i.e. the present has a future meaning).
* *Frequentative* or *intensive*, denoting a repeated, habitual or intense action, such as English “to muck around”, “to go rambling”, “batter” “chatter” (from “chat”) or “sparkle”. Formed by either:
  + 1. infixing *-s-* in athematic verbs, and/or conjugating them as thematic *A-*stems; or
    2. various suffixes: *-s(i)t-, -il-, -r(á)-, -l(á)-, -miná-, -si-* (last two with inchoative meaning). These are also used for creating verbs from nouns (see word formation below).
* *Causative* or *extensive*, denoting one causing, enabling or forcing an action to be carried, or otherwise rendering something passive. Formed either by root vowel alternation with a *-y* suffix (see table below), e.g. *vído* “I see” vs. *vádyo* “I show”; or by suffixing *-dá-* or-*zá*-to the stem.
* *Inchoative* denoting becoming or turning into something, e.g. “redden”. Formed from nouns or adjectives by conjugating them as thematic *I*-stems.

Causative suffix ***-dá-***:

*p, b, c, g*  *dá*

*t, d, ts*  *zdá*

*f, th, ch*  *(v)dá \**

*s, z*  *zdá*

*sh*  *jdá*

*m, n*  *ndá*

*r*  *rdá*

*l*  *ldá*

*w*  *-udá*

*y*-  -*idá*

\* with root vowel changes *e*  *ya* and *o*  *wa*.

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same. Any other final cluster will suffix *–idá-.*

Causative suffix ***-zá-***:

*p, b, c, g*  *zá*

*t, d, ts*  *zá*

*f, th, ch*  *zá \**

*s, z*  *zá*

*sh*  *já*

*m, n*  *nzá*

*r*  *rzá*

*l*  *lzá*

*w*  *-uzá*

*y*-  -*izá*

\* with root vowel changes *e*  *ya* and *o*  *wa*.

{*m/n, r* or *l*} + any of the above obstruents blend the same. Any other final cluster will suffix *–izá-.*

Causative root vowel alteration:

*a, au*  *o, y \**

*a*  *u, we \**

*e*  *a*

*o*  *e*

*i*  *e \**

*i*  *a*

*u*  *ya \**

*u*  *i*

*ai*  *e. ya \**

*ya, yau*  *yo, yu \**

*ya*  *e*

*ye*  *ya \**

*wa*  *wo, wi \**

*wa*  *o*

*wo*  *ya \**

In red: from an original (Altheran or C. Erd.) long vowel.

The value marked with (\*) is in roots which end in a consonant cluster, which has caused the *-y* suffix to drop with an I-mutation. Here the mutation is further complicated by a C. Cont. vowel alteration in open vs. closed syllables.

**3.7.2 Mood**

Neteran has four moods:

* + - * *Indicative,* used in statements and questions, e.g. “I went”, “he goes”, or “will you go?”.
      * *Imperative*, used for giving orders, e.g. “stand up!”. Logically, has no 1st person singular form.
      * *Optative,* expresses wishes, hopes and calls for action, e.g. “they shall succeed!”, “may we meet again!” or “the devil take you!”; and *Subjunctive,* which is used in conditional statements, especially those presenting a lost cause, e.g. “if he came, I would have come too”, and in wishes, e.g*.* “I wish you were here”. Both are formed by suffixing *-wi-* to the verb stem (which, as usual, disappears after a consonant cluster with a U-mutation), and conjugating in the *I*-stem thematic paradigm, in which the present tense is used for the optative and the past for the subjunctive, e.g. *spácti* “you spoke” vs. *spáquiti* “you would speak”.

**3.7.3 Voice**

Neteran has two voices: *active* which is the default, in which the subject is the one carrying out the action; and *medio-passive* or *reflexive*, in which the subject is either on both sides of a (self-inflicted or reciprocal) action such as “he got dressed” or “they played ball”, or has an action carried onto them by an implied agent, e.g. “the glass broke”.

The reflexive voice is formed by suffixing the reflexive clitic *-(e)s* to the conjugated verb form, e.g. *púrgent* “they broke [a glass]” vs. *púrgent****s***“they broke [under the pressure]”. A small group of verbs such as “fall”, “burn” etc., called *unaccusative* verbs, already have a passive meaning in the active voice, and thus don’t require a suffix.

**3.7.4 Non-finite forms**

Like in many languages, Neteran verbs have several non-finite forms, i.e. verbal forms without tense, aspect or mood. These are:

* + - * *Infinitive,* used in dependent clauses which have no tense of their own, e.g. “I have *to* work”.
      * *Gerund*, used for describing the action as a concept, e.g. “work*ing* is hard”.
      * *Gerundives*, 1st declension adjectives describing one which is capable or worthy of the action, e.g. “a book *to be* read”. Similar to English adjectives ending in *-able.*
      * *Active participles*, 1st declension adjectives describing an active participant of the action (whether the agent or not), e.g. “a car*ing* parent” or “a work*ing* solution”.
      * *Passive participles*, 1st declension adjectives describing the patient of the action, e.g. “mash*ed* potatoes”.
      * Verbal nouns, including:
        + *Result noun*, describing the result of an action as a new gestalt entity, e.g. *ráshma* “letter” from *rásho* “I write”;formed by suffixing *-****ma***to the verb stem, with parallel forms to the 1st person plural imperative (see below) in *-me.*
        + *State* *noun*, describing the state of an action as a new gestalt entity, e.g. *négru* “war” from *négo* “I fight”.
        + *Process noun*, describing the process of an action, somewhat alike English *-ment* in *shipment* or *treatment*.
        + *Agent* nouns, somewhat parallel to English nouns in *-er/or*, describing one who currently or habitually carries out he action. Usally formed by prefixing *-l* or *-r* to the verb stem, see word formation below.

**3.7.5 Conjugation paradigms**

There are four basic conjugations: an *athematic* one for verb stems ending in a consonant (including semivowels *y* and *w*), and three *thematic* ones for verb stems ending in a vowel. In the tables below, cells marked by (\*) display an I/U-mutation and/or a suffix consonant assimilation, following the rules described earlier.

All conjugations have *strong* verbs, in which the stem is stressed, and *weak* verbs, in which the thematic vowel or the suffix is stressed.

Athematic conjugation, strong verbs

**Paradigm I** — *vers-* (“make”, transitive imperfective).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-o* | *vérso* | *-im* | *vérsim* |
| 2nd | *-es* | *verses* | *-ites* | *vérsites* |
| 3rd | *­-et* | *vérset* | *­-ent* | *vérsent* |
| Past | 1st | *-to* | *vérsto* | *-tam* | *vérstam* |
| 2nd | *-ti* | *vérsti* | *-tas* | *vérstas* |
| 3rd | *­-t* | *verst* | *­-tan* | *vérstan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-(i)me \** | *vér****z****me!* |
| 2nd | *—* | *vers!* | *-te* | *vérste!* |
| 3rd | *­-te* | *vérste!* | *­-en* | *vérsen!* |
| Infinitive | | *-(y)a \** | *v****í****rsa* | | |
| Gerund | | *-(y)ánza \** | *v****i****rsánza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-imo, -a, -e* | m*. vérsimo,* f*. vérsima,* n*. vérsime* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-éndo, -a, -e* | m*. verséndo,* f*. versénda,* n*. versénde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-do, -a, -e* | m*. vérzdo,* f*. vérzda,* n*. vérzde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-el, -ila, -(i)lu* | m*. vérsel,* f*. vérsila,* n*. vérsilu* | | |
| State / process | | *-(i)ru* | *vérs****t****ru* | *-(y)a \** | *v****í****rsa* |

**Paradigm II** — stems ending in *-t, -d* or *-s*: *vid-* (“see”, transitive imperfective).

Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-o* | *vído* | *-im* | *vídim* |
| 2nd | *-es* | *vídes* | [Ø]*-****t****es* | *vítes* |
| 3rd | *­*[Ø]*-****t*** | *vít* | *­*[Ø]***-n****t* | *vínt* |
| Past | 1st | *-to \** | *ví****s****to* | *-tam \** | *ví****s****tam* |
| 2nd | *-ti \** | *ví****s****ti* | *-tas \** | *ví****s****tas* |
| 3rd | *­-t \** | *ví****s****t* | *­-tan \** | *ví****s****tan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-(i)me \** | *ví****z****me!* |
| 2nd | *—* | *vid!* | *-te \** | *ví****s****te!* |
| 3rd | *­-te \** | *ví****s****te!* | *­-en* | *víden!* |
| Infinitive | | *-(y)a* | *vídya* | | |
| Gerund | | *-(y)ánza* | *vidyánza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-imo, -a, -e* | m*. vídimo,* f*. vídima,* n*. vídime* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­*[Ø]*-****yá****ndo,-a,-e* | m*. vyándo,* f*. vyánda,* n*. vyánde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-zdo, -a, -e* | m*. vízdo,* f*. vízda,* n*. vízde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-el, -ila, -(i)lu* | m*. vídel,* f*. vídila,* n*. vídilu* | | |
| State / process | | *-(i)ru* | *vídru* | *-(y)a \** | *vídya* |

**Paradigm III** — stems ending in *-w*: *dew-* (“give”, di-transitive imperfective).

Differences from main paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-o* | *déwo* | *-im* | *déwim* |
| 2nd | [Ø]*-****s*** | *des* | [Ø]*-tes* | *détes* |
| 3rd | *­*[Ø]*-****f****t* | *deft* | *­*[Ø]*-ent* | *dent* |
| Past | 1st | *-to \** | *déto* | *-tam \** | *détam* |
| 2nd | *-ti \** | *déti* | *-tas \** | *détas* |
| 3rd | *­-t \** | *det* | *­-tan \** | *détan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-(i)me* | *déwime!* |
| 2nd | *-****y*** | *dey!* | *­-****i****te* | *déite!* |
| 3rd | *­-****i****te* | *déite!* | *­-en* | *déwen!* |
| Infinitive | | [Ø]*-ya* | *dea* | | |
| Gerund | | [Ø]*-yánza* | *deyánza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-imo, -a, -e* | m*. déwimo,* f*. déwima,* n*. déwime* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­*[Ø]***-yá****ndo,-a,-e* | m*. dyándo,* f*. dyánda,* n*. dyánde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-do, -a, -e \** | m*. d****éo****do,* f*. d****éo****da,* n*. d****éo****de* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-el, -ila, -(i)lu* | m*. déwel,* f*. déwila,* n*. déwilu* | | |
| State / process | | *-(i)ru* | *d****éo****ru* | *-(y)a \** | *dea* |

Note: in the past tense and imperative suffixes in *-t*, verb stems with an *-s-* infix (mostly frequentatives) undergo metathesis or simplification: thus *sp, st, sc* and *sf* become *pst, st, xt* and *fst* respectively, while *sm, sn, str* and *sl* become *mpst, nst, rst* and *lst* respectively; e.g. *rúspo* “I plow”   
vs. *rúpsto* “I plowed”.

Athematic conjugation, weak verbs

These are mostly monosyllabic verb roots, which either have an unstressed vowel/glide, or have no vowel at all. Some of the language’s most common verbs are in this category. The paradigms of this conjugation differ considerably from those of strong athematic verbs, and from each other.

Such verbs can also form as a result of eliding voiced fricative in Common Erdahalion, e.g. *byó*   
“I beat [someone]” from earlier \**bédho*  \**bēo*  *\*byáu*.

**Paradigm I** — stems ending in a consonant: *ig-* (“come”, intransitive imperfective).

These are rare, but include very common verbs such as *irou* “I go”, *igou* “I come” and *stou* “I stay”.

Differences from main strong verb paradigm in ***bold***.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-****óu*** | *igou* | *-****é****m* | *igém* |
| 2nd | *-és* | *igés* | *-****é****tes* | *igétes* |
| 3rd | *­-ét* | *igét* | *­-ént* | *igént* |
| Past | 1st | *-tó \** | *ictó* | *-tám \** | *ictám* |
| 2nd | *-tó \** | *ictí* | *-tás \** | *ictás* |
| 3rd | *­-(é)t \** | *íct* | *­-tán \** | *ictán* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-****é****me* | *igéme!* |
| 2nd | *-****éy*** | *igéy!* | *­-****é****te* | *igéte!* |
| 3rd | *­-****é****te* | *igéte!* | *­-én* | *igén!* |
| Infinitive | | *-(y)á* | *igyá \*\** | | |
| Gerund | | *-(y)ánza* | *igyánza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-****é****mo, -a, -e* | m*. igémo,* f*. igéma,* n*. igéme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-éndo, -a, -e* | m*. igéndo,* f*. igénda,* n*. igénde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-édo, -a, -e* | m*. igédo,* f*. igéda,* n*. igéde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-él, -****é****la, -****é****lu* | m*. igél,* f*. igéla,* n*. igélu* | | |
| State / process | | *-(á)ru* | *ígru* | *-(y)á \** | *i****z****á* |

\*\* not *\*íza* or *\*ígia*, because the suffix *-ya­* here is from C. Erd. *-ē.*

**Paradigm II** — stems ending in *-y*: *py-* (“say”, intransitive imperfective).

This paradigm displays a three-way vowel alteration *ya—i—e* carried over from C. Cont.

Note: this root reversed the regular change to *\*py-* to *pl* by lexical dissimilation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-yó* | *pyo* | *-yám* | *pyam* |
| 2nd | *-yás* | *pyas* | *-yátes* | *pyátes* |
| 3rd | *­-yát* | *pyat* | *­-yánt* | *pyánt* |
| Past | 1st | *-íto* | *píto* | *-ítem* | *pítem* |
| 2nd | *-íti* | *píti* | *-ítyas* | *pítyas* |
| 3rd | *­-ít* | *­pit* | *­-ítyan* | *­pítyan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-éme* | *péme!* |
| 2nd | *-yá* | *pya!* | *-yáte* | *pyáte!* |
| 3rd | *­-éte* | *péte!* | *­-yán* | *pyan!* |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive | *-ey* | *pey* | | |
| Gerund | *-ínza* | *pínza* | | |
| Gerundive | *-yámo, -a, -e* | m*. pyámo,* f*. pyáma,* n*. pyáme* | | |
| Active partic. | *­-índo, -a, -e* | m*. píndo,* f*. pínda,* n*. pínde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | *-édo, -a, -e* | m*. pédo,* f*. péda,* n*. péde* | | |
| Agent noun | *-íl, -il****á****, -****é****lu* | m*. pil,* f*. pilá,* n*. pélu* | | |
| State / process | *-éru* | *péru* | *-éa* | *pea* |

**Paradigm III** — stems ending in *-w*: *sw-* (“sew”, intransitive imperfective).

This paradigm displays a three-way vowel alteration *wi—u—o* carried over from C. Cont.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-wó* | *swo* | *-wím* | *swim* |
| 2nd | *-wís* | *swis* | *-wítes* | *swítes* |
| 3rd | *­-wít* | *swit* | *­-wínt* | *swínt* |
| Past | 1st | *-úto* | *súto* | *-útem* | *sútem* |
| 2nd | *-úti* | *súti* | *-útyas* | *sútyas* |
| 3rd | *­-út* | *­sut* | *­-útyan* | *­sútyan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-óme* | *sóme!* |
| 2nd | *-wí* | *swi!* | *-wíte* | *swíte!* |
| 3rd | *­-óte* | *sóte!* | *­-wín* | *swin!* |
| Infinitive | | *-oe* | *soe* | | |
| Gerund | | *-únza* | *súnza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-wímo, -a, -e* | m*. swímo,* f*. swíma,* n*. swíme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-úndo, -a, -e* | m*. súndo,* f*. súnda,* n*. súnde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-ódo, -a, -e* | m*. sódo,* f*. sóda,* n*. sóde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-úl, -ul****á****, -****ó****lu* | m*. sul,* f*. sulá,* n*. sólu* | | |
| State / process | | *-óru* | *sóru* | *-wá* | *swa* |

A-conjugation

This conjugation contains the lion’s share of secondary verb stems, both from nouns and from other verbs (such as frequentatives). In this conjugation, the only difference between strong and weak stems is in past tense, imperative and infinitive forms.

**Paradigm I** — strong verbs: *dobr·a-* (“chop”, “cleave”, transitive imperfective, from *dóbas* “axe”).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-áu* | *dobráu* | *-áim* | *dobráim* |
| 2nd | *-áis* | *dobráis* | *-áites* | *dobráites* |
| 3rd | *­-áit* | *dobráit* | *­-áint* | *dobráint* |
| Past | 1st | *-ato* | *dóbrato* | *-atam* | *dóbratam* |
| 2nd | *-ati* | *dóbrati* | *-atas* | *dóbratas* |
| 3rd | *­-at* | *dóbrat* | *­-atan* | *dóbratan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-ame* | *dóbrame!* |
| 2nd | *-ay* | *dóbray!* | *-aite* | *dóbraite!* |
| 3rd | *­-ate* | *dóbrate!* | *­-an* | *dóbran!* |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive | *-a* | *dóbra* | | |
| Gerund | *-ánza* | *dobránza* | | |
| Gerundive | *-áymo, -a, -e* | m*. dobráymo,* f*. dobráyma,* n*. dobráyme* | | |
| Active partic. | *­-ándo, -a, -e* | m*. dobrándo,* f*. dobránda,* n*. dobránde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | *-ádo, -a, -e* | m*. dobrádo,* f*. dobráda,* n*. dobráde* | | |
| Agent noun | *-al, -ala, -alu* | m*. dóbral,* f*. dóbrala,* n*. dóbralu* | | |
| State / process | *-aru* | *dóbraru* | *-a* | *dóbra* |

**Paradigm II** — weak verbs: *log·a-* (“put”, transitive imperfective).

Only forms different from main strong verb paradigm are shown.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Past | 1st | *-áto* | *logáto* | *-átam* | *logátam* |
| 2nd | *-áti* | *logáti* | *-átas* | *logátas* |
| 3rd | *­-át* | *logát* | *­-átan* | *logátan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-áme* | *logáme!* |
| 2nd | *-áy* | *logáy!* | *-áite* | *logáite!* |
| 3rd | *­-áte* | *logáte!* | *­-án* | *logán!* |
| Infinitive | | *-a* | *logá* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-ál, -ála, -álu* | m*. logál,* f*. logála,* n*. logálu* | | |
| State / process | | *-áru* | *logáru* | | |

Note: weak verbs which have an athematic counterpart may display a root vowel alteration, reflective of C. Cont. stress patterns, e.g. *télo* vs. *tiláu* (“I carry”):

* Before a single consonant, stressed *é*/*ái* and *ó/áu* become unstressed *i* and *u*, respectively.
* Before a consonant cluster, stressed *í*, *ú, ái* and *áu* become unstressed *e, o, i* and *u*, respectively.

I-conjugation

**Paradigm I** — strong verbs: *pac·s·i-* (“speak up”, intransitive perfective, from *pac-* “speak”).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-y* | *páxy* | *-im* | *páxim* |
| 2nd | *-is* | *páxis* | *-ites* | *páxites* |
| 3rd | *­-it* | *páxit* | *­-ent* | *páxent* |
| Past | 1st | *-ito* | *páxito* | *-itam* | *páxitam* |
| 2nd | *-iti* | *páxiti* | *-itas* | *páxitas* |
| 3rd | *­-et* | *páxet* | *­-itan* | *páxitan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-ime* | *páxime!* |
| 2nd | *-e* | *páxe!* | *-ite* | *páxite!* |
| 3rd | *­-ite* | *páxite!* | *­-en* | *páxen!* |
| Infinitive | | *-i* | *páxi* | | |
| Gerund | | *-énza* | *paxénza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-éymo, -a, -e* | m*. paxéymo,* f*. paxéyma,* n*. paxéyme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-éndo, -a, -e* | m*. paxéndo,* f*. paxénda,* n*. paxénde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-ido, -a, -e* | m*. páxido,* f*. páxida,* n*. páxide* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-el, -ila, -ilu* | m*. páxel,* f*. páxila,* n*. páxilu* | | |
| State / process | | *-iru* | *páxiru* | *-(y)a \** | *p****é****xa* |

**Paradigm II** — weak verbs: *suld·i-* (“settle”, intransitive imperfective).

This paradigm displays a vowel alteration *i—e* between past tense and other forms, resulting from the raising of (originally) short *e* to *i* in open unstressed non-final syllables in Old Neteran.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-éo* | *suldéo* | *-éim* | *suldéim* |
| 2nd | *-éis* | *suldéis* | *-éites* | *suldéites* |
| 3rd | *­-éit* | *­ suldéit* | *­-ént* | *suldént* |
| Past | 1st | *-íto* | *suldíto* | *-ítam* | *suldítam* |
| 2nd | *-íti* | *suldíti* | *-ítas* | *suldítas* |
| 3rd | *­-ít* | *suldít* | *­-ítan* | *suldítan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-éme* | *suldéme!* |
| 2nd | *-é* | *suldé!* | *-éite* | *suldéite!* |
| 3rd | *­-éte* | *suldéte!* | *­-én* | *suldén!* |
| Infinitive | | *-éy* | *suldéy* | | |
| Gerund | | *-énza* | *suldénza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-éymo, -a, -e* | m*. suldéymo,* f*. suldéyma,* n*. suldéyme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-éndo, -a, -e* | m*. suldéndo,* f*. suldénda,* n*. suldénde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-ído, -a, -e* | m*. suldído,* f*. suldída,* n*. suldíde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-él, -éla, -élu* | m*. suldél,* f*. suldéla,* n*. suldélu* | | |
| State / process | | *-éru* | *suldéru* | *-éa* | *suldéa* |

U-conjugation

**Paradigm I** — strong verbs: *ftar·u-* (“travel”, intransitive imperfective).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-ou* | *ftárou* | *-um* | *ftárum* |
| 2nd | *-ys* | *ftárys* | *-utes* | *ftárutes* |
| 3rd | *­-yt* | *­ftáryt* | *­-ont* | *­ftáront* |
| Past | 1st | *-uto* | *ftáruto* | *-utam* | *ftárutam* |
| 2nd | *-uti* | *ftáruti* | *-utas* | *ftárutas* |
| 3rd | *­-ot* | *ftárot* | *­-utan* | *ftárutan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-ume* | *ftárume!* |
| 2nd | *-o* | *ftáro!* | *-yte* | *ftáryte!* |
| 3rd | *­-ute* | *ftárute!* | *­-on* | *ftáron!* |
| Infinitive | | *-y* | *ftáry* | | |
| Gerund | | *-ónza* | *ftarónza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-óemo, -a, -e* | m*. ftaróemo,* f*. ftaróema,* n*. ftaróeme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-óndo, -a, -e* | m*. ftaróndo,* f*. ftarónda,* n*. ftarónde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-udo, -a, -e* | m*. ftárudo,* f*. ftáruda,* n*. ftárude* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-ol, -ula, -ulu* | m*. ftárol,* f*. ftárula,* n*. ftárulu* | | |
| State / process | | *-uru* | *ftá****rr****u \*\** | *-(w)a* | *ftárwa* |

\*\* sporadic simplification.

**Paradigm II** — weak verbs: *sad·u-* (“plant”, intransitive imperfective).

This paradigm displays a three-way vowel alteration *u—o—oe* between past tense and two types of other forms, resulting from the raising of (originally) short *e* to *i* in open unstressed non-final syllables in Old Neteran, and the clipping of *-owe-* in suffixes to *-oe*-.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-óu* | *sadóu* | *-óum* | *sadóum* |
| 2nd | *-óes* | *sadóes* | *-óutes* | *sadóutes* |
| 3rd | *­-óet* | *­ sadóet* | *­-ónt* | *­ sadónt* |
| Past | 1st | *-úto* | *sadúto* | *-útam* | *sadúam* |
| 2nd | *-úti* | *sadúti* | *-útas* | *sadútas* |
| 3rd | *­-út* | *sadút* | *­-útan* | *sadútan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-óme* | *sadóme!* |
| 2nd | *-ó* | *sadó!* | *-óete* | *sadóete!* |
| 3rd | *­-óte* | *sadóte!* | *­-ón* | *sadón!* |
| Infinitive | | *-óe* | *sadóe* | | |
| Gerund | | *-ónza* | *sadónza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-óemo, -a, -e* | m*. sadóemo,* f*. sadóema,* n*. sadóeme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­-óndo, -a, -e* | m*. sadóndo,* f*. sadónda,* n*. sadónde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-udo, -a, -e* | m*. sadúdo,* f*. sadúda,* n*. sadúde* | | |
| Agent noun | | *-ól, -óla, -ólu* | m*. sadól,* f*. sadóla,* n*. sadólu* | | |
| State / process | | *-óru* | *sadóru* | *-(w)a* | *sádwa* |

Note: as in the A-conjugation, weak verbs which have an athematic counterpart may display a root vowel alteration, reflective of C. Cont. stress patterns, e.g. *cáudo* vs. *cudóu* (“I roll”, transitive).

Suppletive verbs

The verbs *irou* “go”, *yo* “be” and *eréwo* “live” use different stems for the past and present tenses. While *irou* simply conjugates the past tense (and passive participle) using the stem *pa-*, e.g. *páto* “I went”, the other two are highly irregular strong athematic verbs. Their conjugations are shown below:

***yas-*** (“be”, intransitive imperfective). In red: stem *wa-* is used.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | [Ø]*-o* | *yo* | [Ø]*-****m*** | *yam* |
| 2nd | [Ø]*-s* | *yas* | *-tes* | *yástes* |
| 3rd | *­-t* | *yast* | *­*[Ø]*-nt* | *yant* |
| Past | 1st | *-to* | *wáto* | *-tam* | *wátam* |
| 2nd | *-ti* | *wáti* | *-tas* | *wátas* |
| 3rd | *­-t* | *wat* | *­-tan* | *wátan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | [Ø]*-me* | *yáme!* |
| 2nd | [Ø]*-****e*** | *ye!* | [Ø]*-te* | *yáte!* |
| 3rd | *­-te* | *yáste!* | *­*[Ø]*-****n*** | *yan!* |
| Infinitive | | [Ø]*-(y)a* | *ya* | | |
| Gerund | | [Ø]*-(y)ánza* | *yánza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-imo, -a, -e* | m*. yásimo,* f*. yásima,* n*. yásime* | | |
| State / process | | *-(i)ru* | *wáru* | *-(y)a \** | *yásya* |

***eréw-*** (“live”, intransitive imperfective). In red: stem *ras-* is used; in green: stem *r-* is used.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Singular | | Plural | |
| Present | 1st | *-o* | *eréwo* | [Ø]*-****m*** | *erém* |
| 2nd | [Ø]*-s* | *erés* | [Ø]*-tes* | *erétes* |
| 3rd | *­-****t*** | *erét* | *­*[Ø]*-ent* | *erént* |
| Past | 1st | *-to* | *rásto* | *-tam* | *rástam* |
| 2nd | *-ti* | *rásti* | *-tas* | *rástas* |
| 3rd | *­-t* | *rast* | *­-tan* | *rástan* |
| Imperative | 1st | n/a | | *-****o****me* | *róme!* |
| 2nd | *-ey* | *­rey* | *-****e****te* | *réte!* |
| 3rd | *­-****o****te* | *­róte* | *­-en* | *rén!* |
| Infinitive | | *-****o*** | *ro* | | |
| Gerund | | -***é****nza* | *rénza* | | |
| Gerundive | | *-****é****mo, -a, -e* | m*. rémo,* f*. réma,* n*. réme* | | |
| Active partic. | | *­*[Ø]***-****ndo,-a,-e* | m*. eréndo,* f*. erénda,* n*. erénde* | | |
| Passive. Partic. | | *-do, -a, -e \** | m*. rázdo,* f*. rázda,* n*. rázde* | | |
| Agent noun | | [Ø]*-el,* [Ø]*-ila* | m*. erél,* f*. eréila* | | |
| State / process | | n/a | | *—* | *rass* |

Another auxiliary but completely regular verb is ***ma-*** (“have”, transitive imperfective), which conjugates as a strong A-stem (root *m*-).

**3.7.6 The periphrastic future**

To use the future tense with the imperfective aspect, a speaker of Neteran must employ the present tense forms of the auxiliary verb *irou* (“go”) or *yo* (“be”) + the infinitive of the desired verb. This is similar to formations in English such as “I’m gonna …” or “I’ma …”. For a more specific sense, e.g. the ability, desire, refusal etc. to do something, any modal verb can be used instead.

**4 Numerals**

As in most languages, Neteran has cardinal and ordinal numbers. Cardinal numbers are used for counting objects, e.g. *one, two, three*; whereas ordinals are used to denote the order of a particular object within a group, e.g. *first, second, third*.

Grammatically, cardinal numbers (other than one) are indeclinable, while ordinal numbers are 3rd declension adjectives, formed mostly by suffixing the deictic *-ér* to the cardinal form, with some irregular root alterations. The counting system is decimal. Some vestiges of the old base-60 system can be seen in the special formation of numerals for 11, 12 and 60. Additionally, a trace of the old dual number can be seen in the words for 20, 200 and 2000.

Compound numbers are formed by simply juxtaposing the numeral words with the most significant first, e.g. 531 is *quésshant týrji mo*.

Below is a list of the cardinal and ordinal numerals.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Cardinal | Ordinal |
| *0* | *nem* | *némi* |
| *1* | *mo, ma, me* | *mynár* |
| *2* | *seth* | *sedhór* |
| *3* | *tyr* | *tenér* |
| *4* | *cétu* | *cetwér* |
| *5* | *quess* | *quessér* |
| *6* | *náigen* | *naigenier* |
| *7* | *kemp* | *kembár* |
| *8* | *ast* | *astór* |
| *9* | *dau* | *dawér* |
| *10* | *ren*  (older: *\*jen*) | *reniér* |
| *11* | *éscro* | *escrár* |
| *12* | *digálo* | *diglór* |
| *13* | *rentýr* | *rentenér* |
| *14* | *rencétu* | *rencetwér* |
| *15* | *renquéss* | *renquessér* |
| *20* | *rénam* | *renmár* |
| *21* | *rénam mo* | *rénam mynár* |
| *30* | *týrji* | *tyrdyér* |
| *40* | *cetwénji* | *cetwendyér* |
| Number | Cardinal | Ordinal |
| *50* | *quésshi* | *questyér* |
| *60* | *tond \** | *tondyér* |
| *70* | *kénji* | *kendyér* |
| *80* | *ásshi* | *astyér* |
| *90* | *dáuji* | *dudyér* |
| *100* | *cyant* (dial. *ciant*) | *cyantér* |
| *200* | *cyántem* | *cyan(te)mér* |
| *300* | *týrcyant* | *tyrcyantèr* |
| *400* | *cécyant* | *cécyantèr* |
| *500* | *quésshant* | *quésshantèr* |
| *600* | *náigennyant* | *náigennyantèr* |
| *700* | *kénciant* | *kénciantèr* |
| *800* | *áscyant* | *áscyantèr* |
| *900* | *dáucyant* | *dúcyantèr* |
| *1000* | *héslu* | *heslér* |
| *2000* | *sedhéslem* | *sedheslér* |
| *3000* | *tyr hésles* | *tyr heslér* |
| *100 000* | *cyant hésles* | *cyant heslér* |
| *1 000 000* | *helláche* | *hellachér* |
| *2 000 000* | *seth helláche* | *seth hellachér* |

\* from an old Altheran word for “round” or “circle”.

**4.1 Numeral-based derivatives**

Numerals for counting *fractions* are mostly 3rd declension nouns. They are formed by suffixing ***-yal*** (from C. Erd. *-ēl*) to the numeral, except for the word for “half”. Some relics of the old base-60 counting system are found here by using *stívu*, a poetic word for “tiny thing”, for 1/60.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *1/2* | *meps* (root *meb-*) |
| *1/3* | *týryal* |
| *2/3* | *sétyryal* |
| *1/4* | *cétyal* |
| *3/4* | *týrcetyal* |
| *1/5* | *quéstyal* |
| *1/6* | *naigényal* or *rénstiv* |
| *1/7* | *kém****b****yal* |
| *1/8* | *ástyal* |
| *1/9* | *dá****yw****al* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *1/10* | *ren(d)yál* |
| *1/11* | *éscrial* |
| *1/12* | *digálya****r*** or *quésstiv* |
| *1/15* | *céstiv* |
| *1/20* | *rénemla****r*** or *týrstiv* |
| *1/30* | *séstivom \** |
| *1/60* | *stívu* |
| *1/100* | *ciantyál* |
| *1/1000* | *héslia****r*** |
| *1/3600* | *stinétu \** |

\* from the older dual, and a diminutive of the same.

Other fractions are formed periphrastically, by using the ordinal + the noun *dol* (“part”, “division”).

Numerals denoting *repetition* are the adverbs *néme* or *domýne* (“never”), *mýne* (“once”),  *sédhme* (“twice”), *týrme* (“thrice”) and *cétweme* or *cétme* (“four times”). Larger repetitions are expressed by the cardinal number + ***peth***.

Numerals denoting *multiples* (such as “double”, “triple” etc.) are 2nd declension adjectives, formed by suffixing *-****clas*** (from *clas,* pl. *cládes*, “fold”). It’s unusual for these to be used past 20.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *x1* | *móclas* |
| *x2* | *séclas* |
| *x3* | *týrclas* |
| *x4* | *céclas* |
| *x5* | *quéss****l****as* |
| *x6* | *naigénclas* |
| *x7* | *kémp****l****as* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *x8* | *ás****l****as* |
| *x9* | *dáuclas* |
| *x10* | *rénclas* |
| *x11* | *éscroclas* |
| *x12* | *digáloclas* |
| *x20* | *rénan****g****las* |

Genitive numerals, expressing “pertaining to *N*” or “consisting of *N* parts”, as in English *binary* or *decimal*, are formed by suffixing -***ci*** to the cardinal number, creating a 2nd declension adjective.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *base-1* | *mánci* |
| *base-2* | *séci* |
| *base-3* | *týrci* |
| *base-4* | *cécci* |
| *base-5* | *quésshi* |
| *base-6* | *naigénci* |
| *base-7* | *kémpci* |
| *base-8* | *ásshi* |
| *base-9* | *dáuci* |
| *base-10* | *rénci* |
| *base-20* | *renámpci* |
| *base-30* | *týrjici* or *meptónci* |
| *base-60* | *tónci* |
| *base-100* | *cyánci* |

Distributive numerals, expressing “a group of *N*”, as in English *triplet* or *decade*, are formed by suffixing -***ga*** (except for a group of two) to the cardinal number, creating a 1st declension feminine noun. Such a formation is used only with non-compound numbers; *rendáuga* is the exception, being a colloquial term for “month” (since the Beneghárian month consists of 19 days).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *2* | *péne* (“pair”, neuter) |
| *3* | *týrga* |
| *4* | *cetóga* |
| *5* | *quézga* |
| *6* | *naigénga* |
| *7* | *kénga* |
| *8* | *ázga* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *9* | *dáuga* |
| *10* | *rénga* |
| *12* | *digálga* |
| *19* | *rendáuga* |
| *60* | *tónga* (rarely used) |
| *100* | *cyánga* |
| *1000* | *hesélga* |

Numerical prefixes for nominal compounds include ***meb(i)-*** (“half-”);***mo(n)-*** (“mono-”, “uni-”) and ***myn-*** (“first-”); ***se-*** (“bi-”, “di-”) and ***sedh(i)-*** (“second-”), ***tyr-*** (“tri-”, “third-”), ***cai-*** (“multi-”) and rarely ***ceto-*** (“quad[ri]-”).

**5 Word formation**

New words in Neteran are primarily formed by adding various suffixes to the stem, or by combining two stems into a compounds. Some of the most common suffixes are listed below.

**5.1 Noun formation**

* ***-a*** (1). Forms feminine instance nouns from verbs, e.g. *páca* “word” from *(s)páco* “speak”
* ***-a*** (2). Forms feminine nouns from nouns and adjectives.
* ***-ág-***. Forms augmentative nouns from nouns and adjectives, i.e. with a sense of “greatness” (real or sarcastic), e.g. *chinságas* “great heart”, “philanthropist” from *chínsu* “heart”.
* ***-ag***. Forms masculine nouns from feminine nouns; related to the above.
* ***-an*** or ***-án***. Forms masculine 3rd declension nouns from adjectives in *-en*. The stressed *-án* variant is particularly popular as a name ending; e.g. *Rassán* from *rássen “*full of life”, “lively”. Feminine counterpart ***–ánna***.
* ***-(i)as***. Forms masculine nouns from feminine or neuter nouns, and from 1st decl. adjectives.
* ***-ba*** or ***–da***. Forms feminine abstract nouns from adjectives, like ­*–ship* or *–ness* in English; e.g. *móurba* “hardship” from *móuro* “hard”.
* ***-(c)ár***. Forms 3rd declension masculine place names from nouns, adjectives and verbs; e.g. *Eldacár* from *élda* “beard” and *Elmanár* from *(h)élman* “bald one” from *helm* “clearing”. From Altheran *car* “place”. Becomes *-cr-* or *-ker-* when unstressed by additional suffixes.
* ***-ci, -si*, *-ri*** and ***-(nd)i***. Forms 2nd declension surnames from adjectives of origin, themselves from genitive dual and plural noun forms.
* ***-e*** (less commonly ***-u***). Forms neuter nouns from masculine and feminine nouns.
* ***-er***. Forms masculine occupation nouns, e.g “welder”, from verbal state nouns, same as *-ras* below.
* ***-el, al*** etc. Forms occupation nouns from verbs (see verb conjugation above). Usually with a more formal or permanent meaning than *–er,-ras* or *-ris* below.
* ***-eran***. Forms neuter 3rd declension names for languages (and their speakers), originally from deictic adjectives in *-ér*, but extended by coincidence with the Gér’deran ending *-eran* (noun class IV attributive) to its current usage; e.g. *Téleran* from *telér* “southern”.
* ***-écha(s)****.* Forms augmentative nouns and adjectives, sometimes with a pejorative sense. For other nouns it’s a regular derivation, e.g. *roelécha* “great woods” from *róela* “woods”, vs. *meyrécha* “lioness” from *méyras* “lion”*.*
* ***-ga*** (rare). Forms feminine collective or nouns from other nouns, e.g. *bréiga* “gang” from  *bre* “friend” or *furélga* “neighborhood” from *furél* “neighbor” (*fou “*by*” + erél* “onewho lives*”*).
* *-****ia*** (1) Forms feminine nouns from masculine nouns; e.g. *shánia* “bitch” from *sháne* “dog”.
* ***-ia*** (2) Forms feminine collective nouns from other nouns; e.g. *méyria* “land of lions” from *méyras* “lion”.
* ***-ia*** (3) Forms feminine abstract state/process nouns from verbs (see conjugation above).
* ***-ian***Forms masculine 3rd declension nouns from adjectives in *–ion* or *-yn*. Feminine counterpart ***–iánna*** (names still traditionally use *-ion* in the masculine).
* ***-ín***(masc.) *–****í(n)ta*** (fem.)*.*Forms occupation nouns from verb stems; e.g. *gordín* “defender” from *górdo* “I defend”.
* ***-ióri***. Forms 2nd declension surnames from the genitive plural form of *-ión* adjectives
* ***-is***. Forms feminine nouns from masculine nouns, predominantly those ending in *r* or *l*;  
  e.g. *xáris* “empress” from *xar* “emperor”.
* ***-ít-*** (stressed). Forms diminutive nouns, i.e. with a sense of smallness and cuteness (real or sarcastic), e.g. *meyrítas* “lion cub”, from *méyras* “lion”.
* ***-ita(s)*** (unstressed). Forms nouns of affiliation, i.e. one who pertains to, in charge of, known for (etc.) the base noun, e.g. *néditas* “standard-bearer” from *nes* (pl. *nédes*)“banner”, or *yánmitas* “sailor”, “seaman” from *yanmár* “sea”.
* ***-ma***. Forms feminine abstract result nouns from verbs, e.g. *ráshma* “letter” from *rásho*   
  “I write”, as well as abstract state nouns from nouns and adjectives, i.e. “the state of being …”, like *-ship,* *-ness* or *-th* in English; e.g. *chúrma* “freedom” from *chúro* “free”.
* ***-(m)ens*** (1). Forms neuter abstract state or collective nouns from other nouns, like *-ship* or *-dom* in English; e.g *xárens* “empire” from *xar* “emperor”. Can also form pseudo-participles   
  ***–(m)endo, -a, -e*** to denote “one who’s [currently/temporarily] in the role of …”.
* ***-ens*** (2) as well as ***-ans*** and ***-ons*** when appropriate. Forms neuter abstract state nouns from active participles, with the meaning “the state of engaging in …”. Can also directly be derived from nouns, e.g. *níldens* “theft” from *níldas* “thief”.
* ***-(e)ndas, -a***. Forms occupation nouns from active participles; e.g. *gúendas* “commander” from *guéndo*, irregular participle of *guo* “I lead” (regular participle would be *\*gúndo*).
* ***-(e)ndel, -ila, -ilu*** (rare). Forms occupation nouns from active participles, with a formal or permanent meaning; e.g. *gúendel* “duke” from *guéndo*, irregular act. par. of *guo* “I lead”.
* ***-nét-***. Forms diminutive nouns from nouns and adjectives, often with a sense of endearing or condescension attached (depending on context), e.g. *bagnéte* “little head”, from *báge* “head”.
* ***-ód-***. Forms augmentative nouns from nouns and adjectives, often with a pejorative sense attached, e.g. *pulóda* “ugly beast” from *púla* “beast [of burden]”.
* ***-oc****.* Forms singulative nouns from (usually collective) nouns, i.e. “a piece of X”.
* ***-ra****.* Forms feminine occupation nouns from verbal state nouns, same as *-ris* below.
* ***-ras***(masc.) and ***-ris*** (fem.). Forms occupation nouns from verbal state nouns.
* ***-ru***. Forms neuter abstract state nouns from verbs.
* ***-(i)ste***. Forms neuter abstract nouns from adjectives. e.g. *náiste* “(piece of) news” from *nay-* “new”.
* ***-(i)ta*** (1). Forms feminine nouns from masculine nouns. e.g. *lítta* “girl” (earlier *\*linta*) from  *lin* “boy”. Has a minor variant ***-tya***.
* ***-(i)ta*** (2). Forms feminine instance nouns from verbs or collective nouns.
* ***-wa*** (1) Forms feminine abstract state/process nouns from U-stem verbs (see conjugation above).
* ***-wa*** (2) Forms 1st declension surnames from nouns, denoting origin; borrowed from Teleran.

**5.2 Adjective formation**

* ***-ág-***. Forms 1st declension adjectives from nouns and adjectives, sometimes with an “enlarging” sense, e.g. *turágo* “upper” from *tóre* “top”*.*
* ***-ci***. Forms 2nd adjectives of origin or possession from nouns; e.g. *rícci* “of [the] man/men” from *rig* “man”. Popular in surnames.
* ***-en***. Forms 3rd declension adjectives of composition, i.e. of something as being composedof, or fullof, a certain quality, or just general relational adjectives, similar to *-en, -full, -ous* in English; e.g *dránen* “wooden” from *dern* “tree” (with zero-grade alteration).
* ***-(t)ér***. Forms 3rd declension deictic adjectives, i.e. denoting a direction or a tendency, similar to *-ern* and *–(er)ly* in English; e.g. *netér* “northern” from *néter* “north”, or *bilgitér* “cowardly” from *bílgitas* “coward” from freq. *bilgitáu* “I cower” from *bílge* “bend” . From *tra* (“way”).
* ***-és***. Forms 3rd declension elatives from adjectives (and rarely nouns), e.g. *majés* “great[est]” .
* ***-ión*** (1). Forms 3rd declension adjectives of origin from nouns, usually denoting progeny, i.e. clan or country of origin; e.g *Albrión* “[progeny] of Álbre”.
* ***-ion*** (2) or ***-yn***. Forms 3rd declension adjectives of composition from 1st or 2nd declension  *i/y*-stem nouns, e.g. *félion* “beloved”, from *félis* “love”.
* *-****(l)ix***. Forms 3rd declension adjectives from nouns, with the meaning of “like”, like English *-ly*. From Altheran \**lic~\*lyac* “shape”, “form”; e.g. *ghétlix* “goat-like” from *ghéta* “goat”.
* ***-n-***. Forms 1st declension adjectives of composition, similar to *-en* above, e.g *pláno* “full” from *pel* “all” (with zero-grade alteration). This suffix is also present in color adjectives.
* ***nai-…-es***. Forms 3rd declension absolute superlatives from adjectives (and rarely nouns), e.g. *naymájes* “the most great[est]” (in the world etc.). From pronoun *nay* “most”.
* ***-(nd)i***. Forms 2nd declension adjectives of origin from nouns, usually denoting progeny, i.e. clan or country of origin; This derivation is fairly new, borrowed from Teleran, from older genitive dual noun forms; e.g. *Zurbaghándi* “a citizen of Zurbaghán”.
* ***-r-***. Forms 1st declension adjectives from verbal state nouns, especially from modal verbs, e.g. *gúdro* “ready” from *gúdo* “I can”. This suffix is also often present in color adjectives.
* ***-si***. Forms 2nd adjectives of origin from nouns, from genitive plurals in *-si*. Popular in surnames.
* ***-t-*** or ***-c-***. Common root extensions for adjectives, with no discernable meaning. Stopped being productive already in Altheran, but sometimes drop and reappear in various derivatives.

**5.3 Verb formation**

* ***-á*-***,* ***-ó/u-***, ***-é/i-***. Form thematic verbs from nouns.
* ***-c-****.* Forms verbs from onomatopoeic interjections; e.g. *myóco* “meow as a cat” or *riáchco*   
  “rant” (from *riach*!, “dammit”).
* ***e-*** prefix (rare). Forms translative verbs from nouns, e.g. *esnágo* “enslave” from *snágas “*slave*”*. Originates from Common Continental *reduplicative* prefix in which the first consonant was reduplicated with a schwa, e.g *\*sә·snag·u* for the above example. No longer productive; new formations use prefixes ***ni(l)-*** or ***tu-*** for the same.
* ***-é*-**. Forms inchoative weak I-stem verbs from nouns and adjectives, with the sense of turning/becoming something, e.g. *rubéo* “redden” from *róubo* “red”, or *butéo* “bloat”, “fatten” from *búte* “pig”.
* ***-i-***(or ***-l-*** after labials)*.* Forms athematic verbs from nouns; e.g. *rútsio* “hand [over]” from *rótso* “hand”, or *nóeflo* “smell” (intransitive) from *noef*, “smell”.
* ***-má*-***.* Form weak A-stem unaccusative verbs from verbs; e.g. *irmáu* “undergo”, “suffer”   
  from *irou* “go”.
* ***-r(a)-*, *-l(a)*-***.* Form transitive verbs, usually with an instrumental sense, from nouns, i.e. “use … on someone”; e.g. *séyro* “throw stones at …” from *sei* “stone”.
* ***-s(i)t***-. Forms intransitive verbs, usually thematic, from nouns, with the meaning “being in the state of”, “acting like”. e.g. *waxtáu* “act restless/combative” from *wac* “bull”.
* ***-ó/u*-**. Forms (usually weak) U-stem intransitive and transitive verbs from nouns, with the sense of “being a …” or “doing a …-ery (to …)”; e.g. *nildóu* “steal” from *níldas* “thief”.
* ***-u-****.* Forms athematic verbs from nouns; e.g. *báiquo* “I house” from *baice*, “house”).

**5.4 Compounds**

Compound nouns and adjectives in Neteran are formed by either using various modifying prefixes, or by *prefixing* nouns or adjectives to the main one they describe. The following final sound changes occur in the prefix: (1) *ya, yo, ye*   *i*; (2) *wa, wo, we*  *u*; *u*  *o*; (3) *as, e,* masc. *i*  zero. Fifth declension nouns and 3rd declension adjectives in *-s* revert to stem form.

If the compound produces a restricted cluster, it is broken by an epenthetic *-e-.* Moreover, resulting clusters of voiceless+voiced obstruents (except *s*) undergo a *progressive* voicing assimilation, while clusters of voiced+voiceless obstruents undergo a *regressive* one; e.g.  *-sh+b-*  *-shp-* but *-b+t-*  -*pt*-. Modifiers ending in a liquid *r* or *l* can sometimes lose their final consonant, based on established practice with each such word.

Examples:

*trózya + hir = trozihír*;  *car + tember = cartémber*; *yanmár + hir = yanmahír*;  *méyras+bre = méirbre*;  *cháni + blyt = chánblyt; yac + jéllia + -s* = *Yacshéllias*;  *plax + négras = plact****e****nágras*

Some compounds use the reversed order, in which the modifier is *suffixed* to the modified, using its *genitive* case. The same blending rules apply; e.g. *pan + shóra = panshóri*.

**6 Syntax**

**6.1 Word order**

The canonical word order in Neteran is Subject–Verb–Object (SVO), typical of modern European languages. Adjectives and adverbs generally come *after* the noun or verb they describe, but determiners, quantifiers, prepositions and compound modifiers come *before* it. Dependent clauses also follow the noun or verb they describe.

Neteran is a pro-drop language, meaning that 1st and 2nd person pronouns are routinely dropped from a verbal sentence (since they are inferred from the conjugational ending of the verb) and are only present when needed for emphasis, e.g. *páto go Laynóre* “I went to Laynóra” vs. *ni páto go Laynóre*, approximately “It is I who went to Laynora”.

**6.2 Copula**

The copula is used for linking the subject of the sentence with a complement, e.g. “Jack *is* a rabbit”. In Neteran, the regular copula is ***je*** (indeclinable) with both the subject and the complement in the nominative case. Most dialects also employ a “temporary state” copula ***ste***, from the verb *stou* “stay”; e.g. *Yuswin je bílgitas* “Yuswin is (generally) a coward” vs. *Yuswin ste bílgitas* “Yuswin is (currently) being a coward”.

In sentences with a 1st or 2nd person subject, the appropriate forms of present tense verbs *yo* and *stou* are used instead, with pro-dropping; e.g. *yo yánmitas* “I’m a sailor”.

For a past copulative relation, the past tense of the verb *yo* is used, with the complement in the instrumental case instead of the nominative; e.g. *wáto yánmitam* “I was a sailor”.

For a past or future translative relation, i.e. with the sense “become”, as in “and then John *was* a zombie”, the verb *syánto*, which is the perfective from of *stou*, is used, also with the complement in the instrumental case; e.g. *Gian syanst waxtádom* “Gian was/became restless”.

**6.3 Focus**

Focus is a method for emphasizing the part of the sentence which contributes new or contrastive information. The ways to mark focus in Neteran are:

1. Bringing the focused word all the way to the beginning of the sentence as is, while the rest stays in order; e.g. *Gian byat Álbro* “Gian beats Álbre” vs. *Álbro Gian byat* “It is Álbre whom Gian beats”. Similarly with the verb as a focus: *ta oérnet qua* (or *ta oérnetec*) “she hears you” vs. *oérnet ta qua* “indeed she hears you”.

The same way an entire clause may be focused, e.g. *guftáro tsur coem hébe gubéo* “I will travel with you if I can” (notice *gubéo* in the optative here, from *gúdo* “I can” with regular *dw*  *b*) vs. *hébe gubéo guftáro tsur coem* “If I can I’ll travel with you”.

1. To focus on the *subject*, which is already at the head of the sentence, the subject and object phrases (i.e. with all their respective descriptors) switch places around the verb for an OVS order; e.g. *Álbro byat Gian* “It is Gian who beats Álbre”.
2. To focus on an adjective or adverb, it is brought to the beginning of its noun/verb phrase, which usually means simply switching places with the noun or verb; e.g. *eréwo gláttum*   
   “I live happily” vs. *gláttum eréwo* “happily I live”.
3. An outdated or poetic way to focus on a verb is to *copy* the verb to the beginning of the sentence in its infinitive form; e.g. *conóchty doe conóchtou* “I don’t understand at all”, (which would literally translate “to understand, I do not understand”).

**6.3.1 Highlander Neteran**

The above re-ordering techniques are possible thanks to the inflected nature of Neteran. However, in Highlander Neteran the declension of nouns and adjectives was simplified by merging the nominative and accusative cases (as well as the dative and instrumental), leading to a strict SVO word order to be established. Focus is thus marked periphrastically, similar to English.

**6.4 Questions**

Forming questions in Neteran is a bit similar to focusing. For a yes-no question with a verbal sentence, the verb is focused and the sentence ends in a rising intonation, as in French; e.g. *toe vit órselo réjeo* “he sees a mighty bear” vs. *vit toe órselo réjeo?* “does he see the mighty bear?”.

In colloquial speech, just changing the tone without focusing the verb will suffice.

Tag questions are regular statements which are followed by a yes-no word *alyéwe* (from *alyé*, “yes”) or *dóye* (from *do* “no”), to get the listener’s confirmation of the statement. As opposed to English, the question word used corresponds to the affirmative or negative polarity of the statement, rather than inverting it; e.g. *mais blýte, alyéwe* “you have a sword, don’t you?”

Forming topicquestions (“*wh-*questions”), i.e. questions which use interrogative pronouns or adverbs, is also similar to focus: the word or phrase which is the topic of the question is moved to the beginning of the sentence and substituted by the interrogative (with pronouns, declined in the original case), with a rising intonation in the end; e.g. *cia coe vísti?* “what did you see?”. This type of questions can additionally be focused by moving the question word to the end, e.g. *coe vísti cia?* “you saw what?”, for a sense of surprise or confusion. Prepositions normally move (a process called *pied piping*) when an indirect object is the topic of the question.

**6.5 Negation**

To negate a verbal sentence, Neteran simply puts *doe* “not” before the verb. Similarly for copulative sentences, putting *doe* before the copula *je* — which sometimes clips to *doej* or *dej* in fast speech.

In Highlander Neteran, a verbal sentence is negated by putting *nem* “nothing” after the verb.

**6.6 Requests and politeness**

Customs regarding politeness in speech are by nature highly regional, so the following is mainly relevant to official Imperial Neteran:

To request someone politely to do something, the speaker would use the optative imperative form of the verb, e.g. *irwé cióde tsur niem* “please come with me” (the verb used here is actually “go” rather than come; as in Japanese, in Neteran one only comes to the place the speaker is right now). In western dialects, the 1st person plural imperative (“let’s go”) is known to be used in polite speech, even when the speaker does not intend to participate in the action. Imperials find this manner of speech condescending though.

Informal requests are made using the plain imperative; that would be considered rude in formal settings. The brashest way to make a request is to use the 2nd person perfective past tense, e.g. *upáti tsur niem!* “come with me, right now!”. Such usage is prevalent in a military setting.

Indirect speech is customary when addressing superiors. Instead of *coe* “you”, the addressee’s title or rank would be used, with the clitic *-(e)n* (“my …”) suffixed. Verbs pertaining to the addressee are then conjugated in the 3rd person.

**7 Glossary**

Below is a basic Neteran glossary, composed of all the terms in a standard Swadesh list, words which were used in examples throughout this primer, and some more. Where applicable, the Altheran origin of the word is listed, and derivative terms are shown after the “”. If the derivative is itself in this glossary, it is shown by “◊”.

**7.1 Nouns**

Nouns are cited in the singular nominative, with their declension number and gender (*m, f* or *n*). For 3rd and 5th declensions, the plural, which can be unpredictable, is also cited.

***ádra*** *1f.* omen; Alth. *ag·dәr·a*, C. Erd. *ágdra*

***ágler*** *3m.* pl. *aglír.* ice; Alth. *agl·er*

***amél*** *3n.* pl. *amíl.* staff (both literally and in the sense of “council”); Alth. *ghám·el*

***amír*** *3m.* pl. *emyár.* prince (Elmanár); from older *arn* “noble” + ◊ *hir*. Originally a top military position; southern dialectal *mir*

***ámpel*** *3n.* (rare) pl. *ampíl.* light; Alth. *amp·l·i*

***ánas*** *3m.* irregular pl. *anég.* king; Alth. *ān·ag·as* “noble”, “chief”. Old Net. *\*ánagas* (hence the plural), from Alth. *ānis*

***ánde*** *3m.* pl. *end.* man, human; Alth. *and·as*. In Neteran, without a specifically male connotation

***andór*** *3m.* pl. *andér.* strongman, conqueror; from ◊ n. *ánde +* ◊ adj. *dóro*

***ánia*** *1f.* queen; from ◊ *ánas* + -*ia*

***anór*** *3f.* pl. *anér.* flame; Alth. *(a)nor*

***ánqua*** *1f.* soup; Alth. ◊ *ā(n)g + chua*

***ánthres*** *5n.* (rare pl. *anthéres*)gold; Alth. *anthәr·s*, perhaps from *ang- + tәr* “gentle way”

***áris*** *2f.* nobility; Alth. *ān·is* w/ irregular *n*  *r*

***árjens*** *5n.* pl. *arjéndes.* courteousness; from   
◊n. *áris* + the copula *je + -ens* “-ness/-ship”

***assád*** *3m.* pl. *asséd* port, haven; Alth. *a·cyat·s* “haven”, “sanctuary”, from *cait·s* “journey”, C. Erd. *átsas*, Cl. Net. *átsad*

***áthas*** *3m.* pl. *áthes.* father; Alth. *chāth·as*,   
Mag. *áthos,* replaced native *\*chadh*

***átwa*** *1f.* grass; Alth. *at·w·i*

***báge*** *3f.* pl. *báges.* head; Alth. *ba(n)g·i*  
 n. *bágin* “captain”, “chief*”*

***báice*** *3m.* pl. *beic.* house, home; Alth. *baic·i*

***bálter*** *3m.* gen. *báltri*, pl. *baltír.* trader, merchant; Alth. *balt·r·as*; cf. ◊ v. *baltóu*

***berg*** *3m.* pl. *birg.* coast, beach; Alth. *bәrg·s.*Learned word, dialectally *brag* n. *bórga* “port city” (Alth. *bәrg·wa*)

***beth*** *3f.* pl. *bédhes.* daughter; Alth. *bath·is*

***bílge*** *3n.* pl. *byalg.* knee, bend; Alth. *bilg·yu*  
 v. *bilgitáu* “cower”; n. *bílgitas* “coward”

***bisárion*** *3m.* pl. *bisarién.* Messenger, from   
v. *bisáro “*connect*”,* from ◊ v. *bisáu* “tie”. Dialectal *bissarión*

***bláices*** *5n.* *pl-tt\*.* guts; Alth. *blái·k·s*;  
rare sg. *bláix* or *bláicita*

***blyt*** *3f.* pl. *blýtes.* sword, blade; Alth. *blūt·is*

***bóris*** *5n.* pl. *borídes.* snow; Alth. *baor·id·s*

***bóron*** *3n.* pl. *borén.* fruit (uncountable, plural means “different kinds of fruit”);   
from Teleran, via Alth. *bәr·nu*, Old Tel. *bәrn*

***bórsu*** *4n.* leather; Alth. *baors·u* “skin”

***brans*** *5n.* pl. *brántes.* silver; Alth. *brant·s*.   
In the plural, a collective term for “money”

***brádhu*** *4n.* belly; Alth. *bәrth·u*

***bre*** *3m.* pl. *bri.* (male) friend; Alth. *bre(d)·y·as*n. *brea* “(female) friend”

***brúda*** *1f.* birch; from Alth *brudh·i* “bark” + Net. *-da* passive participle (fem)

***búmfa*** *1f.* stew; Alth. ◊ *bū(n)ch + chua*

***búte*** *3m.* pl. *byt.* pig; Alth. *būt·i*, C. Erd. *búti* w/ irreg. short *u*  v. *butéo* “bloat”, *“*fatten*”;* n. *bútcapic* “pig-monkey”, an ethnic slur for Gér’deir, in reference to theit pig-like snouts

***búzde*** *3n.* pl. *byzd.* louse; Alth. *bu(s)d·i*

***cagór*** *3m.* pl. *caghér.* foe, enemy; Alth. *cag·ur·as* from *cag-* “curse”, cf. ◊ n. *cóba.* Irregular hard *gh* in plural influenced by Teleran

***canélu*** *4n.* channel, trench; Alth. *can·il·u*

***capíc*** *3m.* pl. *kepyác.* monkey; origin unknown

***car*** *3n.* pl. *ker.* place; Alth. *cәr*, C. Erd. *car*.   
In compounds before a vowel, reduced to *-cr-* ◊ v. *cárro* “find”

***cáse*** *3m.* pl. *ces.* demon; Alth. *cas·as* “spirit”

***cascór*** *3n.* pl. *casshér.* ridge, mountain range; Alth. *cath·caor*

***cáyat*** *3m.* pl. *cayét* wanderer, hermit; from Alth. *cait·s* “journey”

***cel*** *3n.* pl. *cil.* sky; Alth. *cael*;   
dialectal *wal* (pl. *wel*)from Alth. *haol*, C. Erd. irregular *ōl ,* also “sky”, “heaven”

***cérme*** *3n.* pl. *cirm.* worm; Alth. *cerm·i* “snake”

***cétwo*** *4n.* square; from ◊ num. *cétu “*four*”*

***cháma*** *1f.* tent; Alth. *cham·i*

***chínsu*** *4n.* heart; Alth. *chi(n)s·u*  
 n. *chinságas* “philanthropist”

***chuáje*** *3n.* pl. *chuéj.* eye; Alth. *honj·i*,   
C. Erd. *hōji*, Old Net. *hwáje*

***chuóle*** *3m.* pl. *chuél.* star; Alth. *(s)chuol·i*

***ciándia*** *1f.* woman; Alth. *quiv(a)+and·ia*

***citá*** *1f.* town, city; Alth. *quai·t·a*  
 n. *2f.* *citális* “(small) town”

***clas*** *5n.* pl. *clades*. fold; Alth. *clad·s*

***clo*** *3n.* pl. *clei.* lock; Alth. *cloghu*, C. Erd. *clou*

***cóba*** *1f.* witch, hag; Seracal *cóba*, from   
Alth. *cág·ba*, Old Ser. *\*cáuba*

***cóhu*** *4n.* fog; Alth. *cohu*; dialectal *cou*

***Córed*** *3m.* irreg. pl. *Córdem.* member of the Córderan people (one of the human races)

***córi*** *2m.* jungle cat, ocelot; Alth. *caor·ias*

***córri*** *2m.* sheaf of wheat/grain;   
back formation from:

***corrísta*** *1f* (collective)*.* wheat; Alth. *cau·rist·a*

***cósmu*** *4n.* bone; Alth. *cosm·u*

***cóstas*** *3n.* gen. *cósti.* east; origin uncertain

***cucíc*** *3m.* pl. *quiciác.* cat; origin unknown

***cúnia*** *1f.* name; Alth. *cūn·i*

***cúrlu*** *4n.* claw, nail; Alth. *(s)cur·l·u*, from *(s)caur-* “scrap”

***cúzar*** *3m.* pl. *cuzér.* smith; Alth. *cūg·y·әr*,   
from *cūg-* “beat by hammer”, onomatopoeic

***dáre*** *3n.* pl. *der.* gift; Alth. *dew·ar·i*,   
C. Erd. *dwári*, Cl. Net. irregular *dw*  *d*

***dein*** *3m.* pl. *dyan.* chieftain, lord; Alth. *daeg·an* “the one who reads (the law)”

***deríg***  *3m.* pl. *deryág.* leader; from ◊*den+*◊*rig* “that man”. Dialectal *deric* (wes.) and *derí (*sou.); in names clipped to *-drig, -dric, -dri*.

***dern*** *3n.* pl. *dirn.* tree; Alth. *dәrn·u*

***délu*** *4n.* thing, deed; from ◊ v. *dyo “*do*”*

***dóbas*** *3m.* pl. *doeb.* axe; Alth. *daob·as*  
 v. *dobráu* “chop”, *“*cleave*”*

***dol*** *3f.* pl. *doles.* part; Alth. *daol·is*

***dómu*** *4n.* smoke; Alth. *daum·u*

***dóna*** *1f.* land (for people to live); Alth. *daon·a*

***dúve*** *3m.* (rare) pl. *dyv.* fear; Alth. *dūf·i* “doubt” ◊ adj. *dúvix* “scary”, “eerie”, “weird”

***égal*** *3n*. pl. *égel.* circle; Alth. *ghaeg·l·u* “egg”

***éithen*** *3m*. pl. *eithín* eagle; Mag. *ecthénos*

***élas*** *3m*. pl. *íles* (irreg.) ram; Alth. *ael·as*

***élda*** *1f*. beard; Alth. *ael·d·a*

***élis*** *2f*. pl. *élies.* sheep; Alth. *ael·is*

***Érdahal*** *3m* (no plural). “the Wilderland”, name of the continent which contains Eldacár and Elmanár; from Fysk *Érdahal*, attributive of *Erdahánna* “people’s home”

***erdín*** *3m.* pl. *irdyán.* servant; from ◊ v. *érdo*

***estepé*** *3n* (no pl.)*.* alphabet; from letter names

***fáilu*** *4n.* tail; Alth. *chuay·l·u*

***fálas*** *3m.* pl. *fáles* (par. II). hawk; Alth. *fāl·as*

***férres*** *5n.* pl. *feréres.* iron; Alth. *hraer·s*, C. Erd. *fraers,* Old Net. *ferrs* with metathesis. In the plural also means collectively “tools”

***flágres*** *5n.* pl. *flagéres.* fire; Alth. *flak·r·u* from *flak-* “burn”, 4 dec. pl. reanalyzed as 5 dec. sg.  *flágma* “pyre”; related to v. *fláco* “burn”  
dialectal *flágher 3n.* pl. *flégher* (same).

***fráde*** *3m.* pl. *fred.* brother; Alth. *fәrd·as*  
 *frága* “brotherhood”, “cult”

***frástya*** *1f.* sister; Alth. *fәr~~d~~s·tya*

***furél*** *3m.* pl. *furíl* neighbor; from *fou* “by” *+ erél* “living”, from ◊ v. *eréwo* “live”  
n. *furélga* “neighborhood”

***fus*** *5n.* pl. *fúses.* fart; onomatopoeic.   
v. *fúso* “I fart”, *vuz* umm… the loud one

***gálna*** *1f.* bowl; Alth. *gal·әn·a*; dialectal *galéna*

***gar*** *3m.* pl. *ger.* arrow; Alth. *gār*

***gard*** *3n.* pl. *gerd.* orchard; Alth. *gard·s*

***gath*** *3m.* pl. *geth.* cove, bight; Alth. *gath·i*

***geróssa*** *1f.* wonder, marvel; Mag. *gerósë,* from Alth. *gәr·agy-* “confuse”, from *gaer-* “spin”

***ghára*** *1n.* face, (informally) person; Alth. *ghal,* C. Erd. *f. ghálra~gharra.* Learned word

***ghebísh*** *3m.* pl. *ghebyásh.* flint; from Gér’deran

***Ghérda*** *1m/f.* irreg. pl. *Ghérdeir.* member of the Gér’deir people (a humanoid race)

***ghéta*** *1f.* goat; Alth. *gaet·a*

***giármu*** *4n.* meat; Alth. *gérm·u*

***gíllis*** *2f.* faith; Alth. *gīl·i*. Prefix *gi-* in names

***gímfa*** *1f.* broth; Alth. *gin + chua*

***gond*** *3m.* pl. *gend.* fist; Alth. *gund·as*

***gordín*** *3m.* pl. *gherdyán.* defender, guardsman; from ◊ v. *gordáu* “defend”, “protect”

***góuzu*** *4n.* radish; Alth. *guod·iu*

***gyás*** *5n.* pl. *gyádes.* end, limit; Alth. *gevәd·s*

***gyn*** *3n.* pl. *gwin.* farm; Alth. *gūn·iu*n. *gýnlon* (pl. *gýnlen*)“farmer”, “peasant”, might be considered derogatory

***hard*** *3n.* pl. *herd.* shepherd; Alth. *hard·as*, from ◊ v. *hárdo* “watch over …”

***haix*** *5n.* pl. *háices.* bay, gulf; Alth. *haic·s*

***helm*** *3n.* pl. *hilm.* clearing; Alth. *hәlm·i*  
 ◊ adj. *(h)élman* “bald*”*

***hétses*** *4n, pl-tt\*.* breasts; Alth. *haec·wes*

***hir*** *3m.* pl. *hyar.* sir, respected man; from   
◊ v. *hiráu* “respect”. In compounds *-hír* for various leadership positions

***holt*** *3n.* pl. *hylt.* shield; Alth. *hult·s*

***hóvu*** *4n.* nose; Alth. *húfu*, C. Erd. *hófu*

***ilén(e)*** *3n/m.* pl. *ilín.* moon; Alth. *ilaen*

***joúne*** *3m.* pl. *jeon.* people, folk; Alth. *jaun·i*, with sporadic. *au*  *ou*

***jéllia*** *1f.* pine (tree); Alth. *jēl·ia*

***kénga***  *1f.* shoe, boot  *kéngel* “cobbler”

***lábe*** *3n.* pl. *leb.* tongue; Alth. *lab·i*

***láivas*** *3m.* pl. *leiv.* ship; Alth. *laiv·as*

***lájde*** *3n.* pl. *lejd.* ore; Alth. *lar·ids*, Cl. Net. *láride*

***léga*** *1f.* letter, mark; Alth. *daega*, w/ irreg. *d*  *l*

***lérza*** *1f.* leg; Alth. *lәrgya*

***léya*** *1f.* wave; Alth. *ley·a*

***lin*** *3m.* pl. *alyán.* boy, guy; Alth. *līn* “child”  
n. *lon* “guy”, “bloke”, considered rude

***líptu*** *4n.* leaf; Alth. *let·ep·s*

***lítta*** *1f.* girl; Alth. *līn·ta* ***~*** *-tya*

***lox*** *5n.* pl. *lóges.* success, fortune; Alth. *laog·s*; cf. ◊ v. *logáu* “put”, i.e. “what’s put for you”. Dialectal *lux* adj. *lócto~lúcto* “fortunate”

***lúcis*** *2f.* lizard; Alth. *lūk·is*

***lur*** *3n.* pl. *lyr.* blood; Alth. *dugr·u*,   
Old Net. *lú(g)ru* with irregular *d* *l*

***lyam*** *3m.* pl. *alyém.* scholar; from ◊ *v. lyámo*

***mádhi*** *2f.* mother; Alth. *māth·is*

***mátsu*** *4n.* rain; Alth. *mast·u*, irreg. metathesis

***maul*** *3m.* pl. *meol.* hammer; Alth. *maul·as*

***médox*** *5n.* pl. *medóges.* hill; Alth. *maed·og·s*

***mégni*** *2f.* pl. *m****í****gnes.* morning; Alth. *maed·n·īs*   
 *eyemégne!* “good morning” (as a greeting, in the accusative), colloquial *eménne!*

***méyras*** *3m.* (irregular) pl. *myer.* lion; from Mag. *mégros,* fromAlth. *magh·әr·as*, related to ◊ *májo* “great”. Largely displaced the native *lais* (Alth. *lay·as*), which still survives in compounds as *lay-*

***mis*** *5n.* pl. *mítes.* force, power. Alth. *mīt·s*

***móche*** *3n.* dust (uncountable); Alth. *maoch·i*

***mónes*** *5n.* pl. *monétes.* bronze; Alth. *maon·et·s*, from older *maon* “kettle”, “furnace”. In the plural, a collective term for “money”

***myr*** *3n.* pl. *amwír.* fort, castle; Alth. *mur·iu*

***náiste*** *3n.* pl. *neist*. (a piece of) news;   
from the prefix *nay-,* ◊adj. *nóvo* “new”

***nále*** *3n.* pl. *nyal*. cloud; Alth. *nav·l·i*

***námma*** *1f.* piece, bite; from ◊ v. *nábo* “bite”

***Náyte*** *3m.* irreg. pl. *Naytír.* member of a humanoid race of this name

***négru*** *4n.* war; from v. *négo* “fight”   
n. *négras* “warrior”, “soldier”; v. *negráu* “wage war”;n. *plactenégras* “toy soldier” (from ◊ n. *plax* “copper”)

***nemír*** *3n.* pl. *nimyár*. tiger; Alth. *naem·i·ras*

***ner*** *3m.* pl. *nir*. person; Alth. *naes* (pl. *naeres*), consonant declension *r*-stem

***nes*** *5n.* pl. *nédes*. Flag, banner; Alth. *naed·s*  
n. *néditas* “standard bearer”

***néter*** *3n.* gen. *netéri*. north; Alth. *nav·әn+tәr*   
“chilly way”, C. Erd. *\*néntәr*  
adj. *3.* *netér* “northern”

***níldas*** *3m.* pl. *nyáld*. thief; Alth. *nild·as*   
n. *5n.* *níldens* “theft”; v. *nildóu* “steal”

***niúf*** *3n.* pl. *anwíf*. smell, stench; Alth. *nyuf·s*

***nóra*** *1f.* cave, den, lair; Alth. *naor·a*

***oe*** *3n.* pl. *ei.* isle, island; Alth. *aogh·i*n. *fénnoe* “peninsula”, from ◊ adv. *fenn*

***ógin***  *3m.* pl. *egián.* pigeon; Alth. *aog·īn*

***ómne*** *3n.* pl. *émen.* root; Alth. *ov·ni*

***órcah*** *1m.* barbarian, slave (derogatory); loanword from Gér’deran *aórkaa* “peasant”

***órs*** *5n.* pl. *órtes.* Art, creation; Alth. *haor(t)·s***** ◊ n. *3m.* *órtan, 2f*. *ortánis* “artist”

***órsel*** *3m.* pl. *orsíl.* bear; Alth. *aor·s·las*

***óslas*** *3m.* pl. *ésel.* caretaker; Alth. *husl·as*

***óssin*** *3m.* pl. *essyán.* cliff; from ◊ adj. *ósso*

***páinu*** *4n.* back; Alth. *pain·u*

***palch*** *3f.* pl. *pelch.* foot; Alth. *palch·ya*   
v. *palcháu* “thwart/trip [someone]”

***pan*** *3m.* pl. *pyan.* master; Alth. *pān·as*

***pelýre*** *3n.* pl. *pelwír.* struggle; Alth. *pәl·hūr·iu* “all-encompassing”, “epic play”, “tragedy”

***pélthis*** *2f.* abundance, blossom; Alth. ◊pron. *pәl* “all” *+* ◊ v. *thev-* “grow”

***péria*** *1f.* flower; Alth. *paer·i*

***pitár*** *3m.* pl. *pitér.* rooster; from v. ◊ *péto* “sing”

***plax*** *5n.* pl. *pláctes.* copper; Alth. *plact·s*

***pold*** *3n.* pl. *peld.* field; Alth. *paol*, C. Erd. *paols*

***pótse*** *3n.* pl. *pets.* feather; Alth. *paoc·yu*

***púla*** *1f.* beast, animal; Alth. *pwol·a*,   
C. Erd. *cola ~ pola*  *pulóda* “brute”(derog.)

***pyánte*** *3n.* pl. *pyent.* wing; Alth. *pent·i*

***quáre*** *3n.* pl. *quer.* bridge; Alth. *caov·r·i*

***quéza*** *1f.* bond, connection; from ◊ v. *quéto*

***rági*** *2m.* sail; Alth. *ragh·ias*

***rashpén*** *3n.* (no plural). the world;   
Alth. adj. *rahp·әn* “ordered”, Ser. *ráxpen*   
“the universe”; related to ◊ v. *rapáu* “I arrange”

***rass*** *5n.* pl. *ráses.* life; processual of ◊ v. *eréwo*

***ráthan*** *3m.* pl. *arthén.* Mountain; Alth. *әrth·an*

***ray*** *3m.* pl. *rey.* Ságrian king; from Mágeran, cognate with ◊ n. *rig*  *mádjrai* “high king”

***rendáuga*** *1f*. month; rarely: group of nineteen; from ◊ num. *rendáu* “nineteen”, the number of days a Beneghárian month has.

***rénga*** *1f*. literally: a group of ten; generally: group, squad, band; from ◊ num. *ren* “ten” *rengahír* “junior cavalry officer”, cf. decurion

***rex*** *5n.* pl. *réches.* grease, fat; Alth. *ghraéch·s*

***rey*** *5n.* (rare pl. *reis*) power, might; Alth *raég·i*

***ricárra*** *1f.* desert, waste; from *di- +* ◊*cárro*   
“not to find”, “get lost”, w/ irregular *d*  *r*

***rig***  *3m.* pl. *aryág.* man (specifically male); Alth. *rig·as*  “hero”; from *raeg·i* “power”, “might”. Dialectal *ric* (wes.) and *ri* (sou.), esp. in names.

***ríste***  *3n.* (rare) pl. *aryást.* glory, splendor; from from Alth. *raeg·i* “power” + *-ste*adj. *ristáno* “glorious”, “splendid”

***rócu*** *4n.* year; Alth. *ruc·u*, C. Erd. *rócu*

***róela*** *1f.* woods, forest; Alth. *rov·ila* “roamer”, an epithet of Maiándra, goddess of the wild.

***rótsu*** *4n.* hand; Alth. *raoc·yu*

***sakír*** *3f.* pl. *secyár.* knife, dagger; Alth. *sә·kir·i,*   
fromv. *(s)caer-* “cut”. Dialectal pl. *ascyár*

***sámbe*** *3n.* pl. *semb*. fish; Alth. *samb·w·i*

***sánge*** *3n.* pl. *seng*. sand; Alth. *ps·ag·i*,   
C. Erd. *psángi,* with sporadic *-n-* infix.

***sauns*** *5n.* pl. *sáundes*. plain; Alth. *saund·s*, related to ◊ adj. *súndo* “straigt”, “flat”

***sca*** *1f.* village; origin unknown

***sélsis*** *2f.* (the) sun; Alth. *saels·i*

***sérphs*** *5n.* pl. *sérphes.* steel; from Mágeran

***sey*** *3n.* pl. *say* (irregular). stone; Alth. *segh·i*v. *séyro* “throw stones (at …)”

***sháne*** *3m.* pl. *shyán.* dog; Alth. *(s)cyagh·n·as*  
 *shánia* *1f.* “bitch”

***shápas*** *3n.* gen. *sháp****s****i.* west; origin uncertain

***shéfte*** *3n.* pl. *shift.* neck; Alth. *hyeh·t·i*

***shíngramón*** *3m.* (rare) pl. *shingrámen.* Hell, the underworld; early loan from Ser. *xinnwermón* “purgatory for dead spirits”, Alth. ◊v. *chi(n)g-* “die” + ◊n. *wadh·er*“wind”, “spirit” + ◊ n. *maon* “kettle”, “furnace”

***shínwaíl*** *3m.* pl. *shinwéil.* forest, wilds;   
Alth. *hyen·wáil* “off-limit (of village etc.)”

***shóra*** *1f.* row, rank; unknown origin (Fysk ?)

***shrátu*** *4n.* fur; Alth. *(s)kәrt·u*. In the plural has the meaning “fancy clothes”

***sífil*** *3n.* pl. *sifyál.* anchor; Alth. *sīf·ilu* *sifílga* *1f.* “anchorage”, “harbor”

***sil*** *3n.* pl. *syal.* time, age; Alth. *sīl*

***sínqua*** *1f.* bird; Alth. *sinkә·wa,* from older *sink-* “sing”.

***snágas*** *3m.* pl. *sneg*. slave; Alth. adj. *(s)nāg-* “barefoot”, “filthy”  v. *esnágo* “enslave”

***sólox*** *5n.* pl. *sológes.* glass; Alth. *saól·og·s*

***sóume*** *3n.* (rare) pl. *séom.* hay; Alth. *saów·im·i*

***star*** *3n.* (rare) pl. *ster.* will, desire; (?) ◊ v. *stou*

***stoc*** *3m.* pl. *stec.* creek; Alth. *(s)tūc·as,* irreg. *u* *o*

***svald*** *3n.* pl. *sveld.* valley, dale; Alth. *(s)fәld·i*

***syáglu*** *4n.* snake; from *syágo* “hiss”, Alth. *saeg-*

***syu*** *4n.* lake; Alth. *thyuv·i*,C. Erd. *syuy*

***táge*** *3n.* pl. *tyag.* day; Alth. *tāg·s*

***tágnas*** *3m.* pl. *téghen.* crown; Alth. *tāg·n·as*

***tálep*** *3n.* pl. *talíp.* student, cadet; Alth. *talp·as*

***téler*** *3n.* gen. *teléri*. south; Alth. *tael+tәr*  
“caravans’ way”, related to ◊ v. *télo* “carry”  
adj. *3.* *telér* “southern”

***terén*** *3m.* pl. *terín.* lord; unknown origin,   
western dialectal *tran*, especially in names

***thar*** *3m.* pl. *thyar.* child, son; Alth. *thav·ras* “one who’s being grown”*.* In the south, often shortened to just ***t’*** in compounds.

***thémma*** *1f.* nature; Alth. *thev·ma*

***theldánen*** *3m.* pl. *-nin.* farmer, peasant; from ◊ v. *theldáu* “farm”, from *théo* “grow”; dialectal *seldánen*, especially in the south.

***thúbu*** *4n.* tooth; Alth. *thod·b·u*

***thíse*** *3n.* pl. *thyas.* horn; Alth. *this·yu*

***tilénwa*** *1f.* storm; from ◊ *tiláu* “carry around”

***tingár*** *3m.* pl. *tingér.* spear; Alth. *tingār*, from *taem- + gār*, literally “holding arrow”

***tóre*** *3n.* pl. *ter.* top, up; Alth. *taor·i* ◊ adj. *turágo “*upper*”;* adv. *gutóre* “up”, *tórum* “on top”; ◊ v. *toréo* “take”, “lift”,  
prefix *tur-* “top”

***tra*** *1n.* way; Alth. *t(ә)ra*

***trózya*** *1f.* brigade, band, banner;   
Alth. *traog·wa*, C. Erd. *tróg(w)a ~ trózwa*

***tsámen*** *3m.* pl. *tsamín.* furrow; Alth. *cyam·әn*

***tséve*** *3m.* pl. *tsiv.* horse; Alth. *cyaef·i*  
n. *tsevál* “rider”, “knight”

***tsúde*** *3n.* pl. *tsyd.* mouth; Alth. *cyud·i*

***tsuzbés*** *5n.* pl. *tsuzbétes.* army, host;   
from *tsu(s)* “with”, “together” + Alth. *baet-* “fight” (whence Net. ◊ v. *byo*)

***tswéne*** *3n.* pl. *tswin.* rope; Alth. *pwaen·i*,   
C. Erd. *k(w)aéni*

***twáse*** *3n.* pl. *twes.* salt; Alth. *tugh·s·i*,   
C. Erd. *tūsi,* Old Net. irreg. *túәse*

***twime*** *3n.* pl. *twim.* animal; from ◊ v. *two* “breathe”, i.e. “one capable of breathing”

***tyc*** *3n.* pl. *twic.* oak; Alth. *tәv·ūc·i*

***tyógne*** *3n.* pl. *tyéghen.* liver; Alth. *tyog·n·i*,from v. *tyauc-* “stick”

***úcras*** *3m.* pl. *wíker.* eel; Alth. *uc·r·as*

***únga***  *1f.* fox; Alth. *ung·a*

***véga*** *1f.* truth; Alth. *vaeg·a*

***vélu*** *3n.* pl. *vil.* bottom, down; Alth. *vael·u*  
adj. *1* *viléno “*lower*”;* adv. *guvéle* “down”

***vénta*** *1f.* boat; Alth. *vaen·i(s)*

***vers*** *5n.* pl. *vértes.* hope; Alth. *vәrt·s*; dial. *vras*

***vlátses*** *4n, pl-tt \*.* hair; from Alth. *mәlc·yu* through C. Erd. *\*mәltsu*  old Net. *\*mlátsu*

***vóra*** *1f.* earth, soil; Alth. *vor·a*   
(Net. \**vwára*, using learned form instead)

***vuc*** *3n.* pl. *vyc.* ford, crossing; from ◊ v. *váuco*

***vyándri*** *2f.* evening; Alth. *vend·r·īs*   
 *eyevyándre!* “good evening” (as a greeting, in the accusative), colloquial *eyándre!*

***wac*** *3m.* pl. *wec.* bull, ox; Alth. *wac·as*  
n. *wáca “*cow*”;* v. *waxtáu* “be restless”

***wádes*** *4n, pl-tt \*.* ashes; Alth. *ūd·es*

***wain*** *3n.* pl. *wein.* meadow; Alth. *wain*

***war*** *3m.* pl. *auyár.* wind; Alth. *wadh·er*

***wárne*** *3n.* pl. *wérn.* ear; Alth. *aur·n·i*,   
C. Erd. *ōrni*  ◊ v. *óerno “*hear*”*

***wig*** *3m.* pl. *auyág.* victory; Alth. *wīg·s*

***wíses*** *4n, pl-tt \*.* water; Alth. *wis·u*

***xar***  *3m.* pl. *xer.* emperor; from Mag. *ixánrai* “leading king”, from Mag. *ixár* “to lead”, causative of Mag. *igér* “to come*”*, Alth. ◊ *ig-*  
n. *xáris “*empress*”;* n. *xárens* “empire”

***xítya*** *1f.* coin; from Alth. *(s)kīt·ia*, also a name for a small copper/bronze coin

***yanmár*** *3n.* pl. *yanmér.* sea; Alth. *hyan·m·u*   
w/ irreg. *hy*  *y* (\**sh*), Old Net. *yanmu+-(c)ár*  
n. *yánmitas* “sailor”, “seaman”

***yáppa*** *1n.* shit; informal, from Alth. *huep·a* “heap”, C. Erd. *hēppa* w/ irreg. gemination

***yásu*** *4n.* night; Alth. *yās·u*

***ýgne*** *3n.* pl. *ýgnes* depth, abyss; Alth. *ug·n·iu*

***yrp***  *3m.* pl. *ýrpes.* imp, pest; Alth. *urp·ias*

***yul*** *3n.* pl. *wal.* road, path; Alth. *yul*

***yus*** *5n.* pl. *yúdes.* law, justice; Alth. *yud·s*

***zeth*** *3m.* pl. *zith.* wolf; Alth. *gyeth·as*

***zemu*** *4n.* seed; Alth. *gyem·u*

***zúre*** *3n.* pl. *zúres~zwir.* river; Alth. *gyur·iu*

\* *plurale tantum*, i.e. always in the plural but with a singular or uncountable meaning.

**7.2 Adjectives**

Advectives are cited in the singular nominative (masculine in 1st declension), along with their declension number.

***ályn*** *3.* divine; from Old Net. *wal* “sky” (from Alth. *haol*) + *-yn.* Also as a noun (pl. *alwín*) “divine being”, “(a) god”. Prefix *al-* in names

***ámbro*** *1.* yellow; Alth. *amb·r-*

***ángo*** *1.* gentle, kind; Alth. *a(n)g-* “smooth”

***árbo*** *1.* wide; Alth. *harb-*, influenced by Mag.

***auréo*** *1.* loud; Alth *aur·i-*, cf. ◊ n. *wárne “*ear*”*

***báldo*** *1.* brave; Alth. *bald-*

***bélno*** *1.* white, bright; Alth. *bael·n-*

***béno*** *1.* fair, good-looking; C. Erd. *ben-*, perhaps related to *beln-* above.

***bóci*** *2.* dirty; Alth. *umb·ok·i*

***búncho*** *1.* fat, thick; Alth. *bū(n)ch-*

***cálo*** *1.* blessed, sacred; Alth. *cal-* ◊ v. *cleo*

***cánto*** *1.* small; Alth. *canc·t-*

***cérno*** *1.* brown; Alth. *caen(d)·r-* w/ metathesis

***cháni*** *2.* sharp; Alth. *chan*   
adv. *cháne “*right(into …)*”*

***chúro*** *1.* free; Alth. *chūr*- n. *chúrma “*freedom”

***cílben*** *3.* close (to), near; Alth. *kilb·әn*   
adv. *céleb “*near*”, cilbáne “*nearly*”*

***cúro*** *1.* short (i.e. not long); Alth. *cudh·r-*, from *cudh·i* “palm (hand)”

***dóro*** *1.* strong; Alth. *daor-*   
n. *2f.* *dóris “strength”*; ◊ n. *andór*

***dúlgo*** *1.* long; Alth. *dulh-*

***dúvix*** *3.* scary, eerie, weird, from ◊ n. *dúve*

***dyásen*** *3.* right (direction); Alth. *des·әn;* colloquially *giásen* in many dialectsn. sg. *dyas* *“*(the) right”

***eo*** *1.* good; Alth. *(y)egh-*  adv. *eom “*well*”,* “better than…”, elative *eis* “[the] best”

***félio*** *1.* beloved, lovely (not romantically); from ◊ v. *félio* “love”. In compounds: *fel(i)-*

***fíno*** *1.* cool, temperate; Alth. *fen*-, irreg. *ē* *i*

***fríllo*** *1.* purple; Alth. *frī·l*-

***fúto***  *1.* (an)other, the second; Alth. *fūt-*  
adv. *futáne “*otherwise*”*

***gácto*** *1.* rotten; Alth. *gact****-***

***gédo*** *1.* young, junior; Alth. *gaed-*  
 *gidáno “*youthful*”*

***géo*** *1.* wet; Alth. *gi(w)-*

***glátto*** *1.* happy; Alth. *glab·t-*

***gócho*** *1.* bad; Alth. *gaoch-*

***góro*** *1.* safe, secure; Alth. *gaor-*

***gúdro*** *1.* ready, able; from ◊v. *gúdo* “I can”

***hédro*** *1.* fast, swift; Alth. *haed·r-*

***hélgo*** *1.* light (i.e. not heavy); Alth. *haelg-*

***hélman*** *3.* bald; from ◊ n. *helm* “clearing”. Eastern dialectal *élman*

***hóyen*** *3.* left (direction); Alth. *how·әn;*  
n. sg. *hou* *“*(the) left”

***írdo*** *1.* narrow; Alth. *hird-*, influenced by Mag.

***ládho*** *1.* old; Alth. *әlth-*, Cl. Net. literary *áltho*, whence *Áltheran* “elder tongue”

***liáno*** *1.* shining, bright; Alth. *len-*, C. Erd. *lēn-*

***májo*** *1.* great (usually abstract); Alth. *maj-*

***málo*** *1.* small (usually abstract); Alth. *mal-*, from ◊ pron. *mal* “few”, “little”

***mélo*** *1.* sweet, mild; Alth. *mael-*

***méyli*** *2.* cold; Alth. *meghl·i*, irregular *ē*  *ei*

***móuro*** *1.* hard, solid, steady; Alth. *mow·r*-  
n. *móurba “*hardship”

***nécho*** *1.* poor; from ◊ prep. *nech* “without”

***néfro*** *1.* green; Alth. *naef·r****-***

***níquo*** *1.* fierce; C. Erd. ~ Old Net. *(s)nīc·w-*, from dialectal *snic-* “cut”, onomatopoeic

***nóvo*** *1.* new; borrowed from Mageran. Alth. *nәw-,* Mag. *nóve*, C. Erd. *nēwo,* Old Net. *n(y)áyo,* Tel. *\*nyéu*  *nyaó.* Native variant is still used in compounds: *nay-*

***nwáro*** *1.* black; Alth. *modh·r-*, C. Erd. *mōr-* Clas. Net. *mwar-*

***ósso*** *1.* strong, solid; Alth. *aoh·s-*◊ n. *óssin “*cliff*”*

***púgo*** *1.* ugly, nasty; Alth. *pūg-*

***pláno*** *1.* full; Alth. *pәl·n-*, from *pәl* “all”

***prámo*** *1.* correct; Alth. *pәrm-* adv. *prám(e)*

***réji***  *2.* mighty; Alth. *raegh·i-*  ~ *raej·i-*; related to Alth. *raeg·i* “power”, “might” and ◊ *rig* “man”

***róubo*** *1.* red; Alth. *raob(r)****-***, with irreg. *o*  *ou*v. *rubéo* “redden”

***sáryn*** *3.* mad, crazy; from Ampel. *sária* “moon”, i.e. “moon-struck”

***sáufo*** *1.* dry; Alth. *sauf-*

***séndo*** *1.* dark (hue), swarthy; Alth. *saen·d-*

***shíllo*** *1.* calm; Alth. *skīl-*

***súndo*** *1.* straight, flat; Alth. *sund-*adv. *súndum “*straight*”,* “flat”

***swáro*** *1.* grey; Alth. *sogh·r-*, C. Erd. *sōr-*

***táifo*** *1.* thin; Alth. *(s)tīf-*, Cl. Mag. *taif-*

***tálo*** *2.* warm; Alth. *tal-*

***tánjo*** *1.* blue; Alth. *tә(n)g·r-*, influenced by Mag. *ténrj-,* dialectal *tyángro*

***téchi*** *2.* hot; Alth. *taech·i* ~ *taoch·i*

***thenáro*** *1.* famous, from ◊ v. *thenáu* “spread”

***tóemo*** *1.* loyal; Alth. *tuv·im-* “trustworthy”, from *taov·i* “trust”

***tópni*** *2.* dull; Alth. *taop·әn* ~ *tump·әn*

***túndi*** *2.* round; Alth. *tund·i*

***túlmen*** *3.* far; Alth. *tulm·әn*   
adv. *tólem “*far*”, tolmáne “*by far*”*

***turágo*** *1.* *“*upper*”*; Alth. *tur·ag-* ; dialectal *túrwo*

***tyáno*** *1.* lush, vivid; Alth. *tedh·n-*, C. Erd. *tēn-*; dialectal *tyáuno*

***úgno*** *1.* deep; Alth. *ug·n-* ◊ n. *ýgne* “depth”

***vágo*** *1.* heavy; Alth. *vāg-*   
n. *vágma* “burden”

***véisen***  *1.* eternal, true, reliable; Alth. *vaeg·s·әn*, from *vaeg·a* “truth” with irregular *eg*  *ei*

***vícto***  *1.* big, large; Alth. *vig·t-*

***viléno*** *1.* lower; Alth. *vil·әn-*

***vísso***  *1.* wild, feral; Alth. *vīs-*

**7.3 Verbs**

Verbs are cited in the 1st person singular indicative present, with their conjugation (*str*[*ong athem.*]*, w*[*ea*]*k* [*athem.*]*, A, I, U*) and transitivity (*i*[*ntransitive*]*, t*[*ransitive*]*, dit*[*ransitive*], *un*[*accusative*]).

***árdo*** *str, i.* turn; Alth. *wart-* with irreg. *w* Ø

***bácco*** *str, t.* split, divide; Alth. *bact-*n. *báccia “*division*”*

***baltóu*** *U, i/t.* trade; Alth. *balt-*; cf. ◊ n. *bálter*

***báylo*** *str, t.* push; Alth. *dwai·l-*

***bisáu*** *A, i.* tie; Alth. *baes-* adj. *bésto “*tight*”* freq. v. *bisáro “*connect*”*  
◊ n. *bisárion “*messenger*”*

***bou*** *str, i* (*bow-*)*.* blow; Alth. *bow-*  
v. *tubóus “*swell*”* (lit. “blow …self over”)

***byo*** *wk, t.* hit, beat; Alth. *bedh-*

***chigáu*** *A, un. A.* die; Alth. *chaeg- ~ chi(n)g-*

***chópo*** *str, i.* sleep; onomatopoeic

***cárro*** *str, t.* find; from ◊ n. *car*

***cáudo*** *str, un.* roll; Alth. *caud-*v. *U, t.* *cudóu “*roll (something)*”;*freq. *A, i/t. cudráu “*curl*”*

***cégo*** *str, t.* stab; Alth. *caeg-*

***cládo*** *str, t.* fold; Alth. *clad-*  ◊ n. *clas “*fold*”*

***cleo*** *I, t.* bless, praise; Alth. *cal·i-*, from ◊ adj. *cal-*. **** n. *3m* *cleas* (pl. *clíwes*) “blessed”, “saint”

***cróso*** *str, t.* kill; Alth. *cros-*

***conóchtou*** *U, t.* understand; origin uncertain

***déwo*** *str, dit.* give; Alth. *dәw-*  ◊n. *dare* “gift” name element *-(d)wín* “one who is  
given (by)”, from older n. *\*dewín* “given”

***dígo*** *str, t.* mark, tally; Alth. *dig·a-* ;   
doublet of ◊ *légo* “count”  n. *dígma* “mark”*.*

***dyo*** *wk, t.* do; Alth. *di-*  ◊n. *délu* “thing”

***érdo*** *str, t.* bring, serve (e.g. a dish); Alth. *aerd-*  
 n. *érdas* “bringer”; ◊ n. *erdín* “servant*”*

***eréwo*** *str, i.* live (past *rásto*); Alth. *rew-*

***fáu*** *A, i.* fall; Alth. *fadh-*  v. *fóyo* “drop”

***fécho*** *str, t.* fear, be afraid of…; Alth. *faech-*  
 n. *fechtán* “coward” (from frequ. *fechtáu*);  
causative *fyadáu* “scare” (Alth. *faech*·*da*-,   
C. Erd. *fēda-*)  adj. *fyáden* “scary”

***félio*** *str, t.* love (friendly); Alth. *fael·y****-***   
 ◊ adj. *félio* “beloved”, “lovely”  
 n. *2f*  *félis* “love (friendly)”

***fenéo*** *I, t.* lead, guide; Alth. *faen·i****-***   
 n. *fenéndas* “leader”; *fénens* “leadership”

***flúdo*** *str, t.* throw, fling; Alth. *hlūd-*

***ftárou*** *U, i.* travel; Alth. *fut·ar·u*-   
“go back and forth” from ◊ adj. *fūt- +* ◊ v. *ir-*

***fudáu*** *A, i.* descend, go down; Alth. *ful·ta-*

***giváu*** *A, i.* swim; Alth. *gwif·a-*

***glábo*** *str, i/t.* play, frolic; Alth. *gәlb-* ◊adj. *glátto* “happy”, from *gláb·t-*

***gordáu*** *A, t.* defend, protect; Alth. *gaor·da-*, causative from ◊ adj. *góro* “safe” ◊ n. *gordín* “defender”, “guardsman”

***grázo*** *str, t.* confuse; Alth. *gәr·agy-* “confuse”, from *gaer-* “spin”

***gúdo*** *str, i (aux).* can, could; Alth. *gaod-*   
 ◊adj. *gúdro* “ready”

***gúmo*** *str, i/t.* eat; Alth. *gūm-*

***guo*** *wk, t.* lead, command; Alth. *gәw-*   
 n. *guéndas* “commander”; *guéndel* “duke”

***gúpo*** *A, i.* dig; Alth. *gaop- ~ gupa-*

***háclo*** *str, t.* wash; Alth. *hatl-*, from *hátu* “soap”

***hardo*** *str, t.* watch (over …); Alth. *hard-*

***hiráu*** *A, t.* respect; from Alth. n. *haer* “honor”  ◊n. *hir* “sir”, from C. Erd. *híras*

***icéo*** *wk, i.* start, begin, initiate; Alth. *ik·i-* gerund *icénza* “beginning”, “initiation”

***igóu*** *wk, i.* come; Alth. *ig-*

***iróu*** *wk, i.* go (past *páto*); Alth. *ir-* v. *A, un*. *irmáu* “undergo”, “suffer”

***légo*** *str, t.* count, read; Alth. *daeg-*,   
Old Net. *leg-* with irregular *d*  *l*;   
 ◊n. *léga* “letter”,v. *léxy* “I counsel”  
 n. *léxias* “counselor”

***logáu*** *A, t.* put; Alth. *laog·a-*

***lyámo*** *str, i.* learn; Alth *lem-* “know”.   
 ◊ n. *lyam* “scholar”

***meltsáu*** *A, i.* freeze; Alth. *milcy-*

***midóu*** *U, i.* think; Alth. *mīd-*

***mízo*** *str, t.* pull; Alth. *misg-*

***mau*** *A, t.* have; Alth. *m·a-*

***músto*** *str, i/t.* suck, suckle; Alth. *mus·ta-*

***nábo*** *str, t.* bite, taste; Alth. *na(s)b-* ◊ n. *námma* “bite”; n. *nabír* “taster”

***négo*** *str, un.* fight; Alth *naeg-* n. *néza* “fight”; ◊ n. *négru* “war”

***nóefo*** *str, t.* smell (something); Alth. *nyaof-* v, i. *nóeflo* “smell (of something)”  
 ◊ n. *niuf* “smell*”, “*stench*”*

***ódho*** *str, t.* despise, hold in contempt (poetic); Alth. *aodh-* “hate”. Learned word

***óerno*** *str, t.* hear; Alth *aur·ni-*

***óro*** *str, t.* create; Alth *haor-***** ◊ n. *ors* “art”

***ósto*** *str, t.* carve; Alth *haost-*

***péto*** *str, i.* sing; Alth. *paet- “*tell [a story]*”*, freq. of ◊ v. *pyo*  inch. *pitáu* “burst into song”  
 ◊ n. *pitár* “rooster”

***pléco*** *str, i. telic.* fly; Alth. *plec-*    
 atelic *plicáu* “fly around”

***púrgo*** *str, t.* break (something); Alth. *pur·g****-***

***pyo*** *wk, i.* say; Alth. *pey-*   
 freq. *péyro* “tell [a story]”

***quáu*** *A, i. atelic.* walk; from telic *\*páwo*, whence *páto* “went”; from Alth. *paw·a-* thru   
C. Erd *\*pw-*  *\*kw-*  
 freq. *páulo* “wander”, from Alth. *\*paw·il*

perf. *quáno* “walk up”, “arrive”

***quéto*** *str, t.* bind, connect; Alth. *kaw·et-*

***rapáu*** *A, t.* place, order; Alth. *rah·pa****-***

***rásho*** *str, i/t.* write; Alth. *rasc·i-* n. *ráshma* “letter”; v. *rashmáu* “invite”

***róemo*** *str, t.* love, adore; Alth. *raomy****-***   
In modern language, mostly in a romantic sense  
 adj. *róemen* “beloved”(in comp. *róemin*-)

***rúspo*** *str, t.* plow; Alth. *raop****- ~*** *rusp-*

***sadóu*** *U, i.* plant; Alth. *sad·u-*

***saldáu*** *A, i.* ascend, go up; Alth. *sal·ta-*

***scáu*** *A, i.* lie [down]; Alth. *(s)cav-*

***scáuro*** *str, i.* scrap, scratch; Alth. *(s)caur-*

***shádho*** *str, i.* flow; Alth. *(s)keth-*, C. Erd. *skēth-,* Old Net. *sciәdh-*  n. *shádhen* “stream”

***shéro*** *str, i.* cut; Alth. *(s)caer-*

***shóbo*** *str, i/t.* drink; Alth. *(s)cyob-*

***shágo*** *str, t.* knock, thump, bang; informally also “fuck”; probably onomatopoeic

***sibóu*** *wk, i.* sit down (perfective); Alth. *sib-*   
 imperfective *sébo*, causative *sáblo*

***spáco*** *str, i.* speak, talk; Alth. *(s)pac-*  
 causative *spótso* “make [one] talk”,  *páxy* “speak up”, v. *pácro* “talk”, “chat”,   
v. *pagmináu* “jabber”, n. *páca* “word”

***stóu*** *wk, i.* stay; Alth. *st-*    
 *stáu* “stand”, *stáno* “stand up”, *syánto* “become”, causative *stedáu* “set up”

***suldéo*** *I, i.*expand, colonize, settle; Alth. *sul·di-,* from *sul-* “out” + Alth. *di*- “do”

***swo*** *wk, i.* sew; Alth. *sәw-*  n. *sóma* “seam”

***tálgo*** *str, un.* melt; Alth. *tal·g-*, from ◊ adj. *tal-* causative *toléo* “melt (something)”  
 freq. caus. *stoléro* “forge (a weapon etc.)”

***télo*** *str, t. telic.* bear, carry; Alth. *tael-*    
 atelic *tiláu* “carry around”

***témo*** *str, t.* hold; Alth. *(s)taem-*v. *str, t* (perfective) *útimo* “buy”;  
n. *témber* “holder”, early C. Erd. \**taem·ras*  
n. *cartémber* “lieutenant”, “steadholder”

***tespéo*** *I, i.* float; Alth. *tespi-*

***téxo*** *str, t.* rub; Alth. *taeg-, taeg·sa-*v. *sultéxo* “wipe”

***théo*** *I, i.* grow; Alth. *thev-.*   
 *thálo* “grow” (transitive), *sulthéo* “grow up”, ◊ n. *themma* “nature”, ◊ n. *thar* “child”;  
freq. *theldáu* “farm”; *thenáu* “spread” (intran.)

***tíro*** *str*, *i/un.* rise; un-causative from ◊ v. *tóreo*

***tméo*** *I, i.* spit; onomatopoeic, cf. Alth. *\*ptey-* perhaps *dméo* “throw up”

***tsécho*** *str, i.* laugh; onomatopoeic

***tsóyo*** *A, i.* need; Alth. *cyow-*

***toréo*** *I*, *t.* take, lift; from ◊ n. *tóre* “top”, “up”

***two*** *wk, i.* breathe; Alth. *t(ә)w-*  
 n. *twa* “breath”, ◊ n. *twíme* “animal”

***úchto*** *str, t.* hunt; Alth. *uht-*; dialectal *úfto*   
 *úchtar* “hunter”

***váuco*** *str, t.* cross (an obstacle); Alth. *vauc****-***

***vérso*** *str, t.* make; Alth. *vaer·s-*

***vído*** *str, t.* see; Alth. *vīd-*  *vádyo* “show”

***waldáu*** *str, i/t.* rule, govern; Alth. *wәld·a-* ;   
variant *welidáu*  n. *welidál* “governor”

***wélo*** *str, i/t.* wish; Alth. *wael-*

***wígo*** *str, i/t.* win; from ◊ n. *wig*

***yo*** *wk, i.* be (past *wáto*); Alth. *dәs-*, C. Erd. *ēs-*

***záso*** *str, t.* squeeze; Alth. *gyas-*

**7.4 Pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions etc.**

Pronouns, which decline like adjectives, are cited in the nominative (masculine in 1st declension), along with their declension number if applicable.

***al*** *prep,* facing, opposite of; Alth. *ghal* “face”

***ay*** *pron, 3.* some; Alth. *hay*

***ast*** *num.* eight; Alth. *ácyet·u*, C. Erd. *áts(e)tu*

***ba*** *prep.* for; Alth. *ba, b-*

***cay*** *pron, 2 pl.* many, much; Alth. *cay*

***ce*** *pron, 3.* who, whom; Alth. *ki*

***cétu*** *num.* four; Alth. *quít·u*, with irreg. *i*  *e* ◊ n. *cétwo “*square*”*

***coe*** *pron.* you (sg.); Alth. *quī*  irregular   
C. Erd. *coy*

***cyant*** *num.* hundred; Alth. *cәnt·s*, C. Erd. *cēnt*

***dau*** *num.* nine; Alth. *dágh·u*

***délto*** *1.* that; Alth. *del·әn* “there” + *to* “this”/“that”

***den*** *adv.* that; Alth. *del·әn* “there”

***doe*** *conj.* not; Alth. *dwī*  irregular C. Erd. *doy*

***dacha*** *prep.* after, since; Alth. *dāch*

***démo*** *conj.* but; Alth. *daemu* “but”, “except”

***digálo*** *num.* twelve, dozen; Alth. *diga·lu* “that which marks” from v. *dig·a-* “mark”, “tally”, referring to a mark for dozen on a tally stick

***en*** *prep.* of, off, about; Alth. *yen, in-*

***éscro*** *num.* eleven; Alth. *hésc·u*  C. Erd. *ésc****r****u*

***fel*** *prep.* under, below; Alth. *vael, vil-***,** with irregular *f*  *v* in early Mid. Net.

***fenn*** *adv.* almost; Alth. *faégn·e,* from adj. *faegәn* “fake”, “pseudo-” “quasi-”

***fou*** *prep.* by; Alth. *fow, fu-*

***gle*** *adv.* where(?); Alth. *dәl·ey*

***go*** *prep.* to, until; Alth. *gow, gu-*

***hébe*** *conj.* if; Alth. *haebi* “if”, “whether”

***ílto*** *1.* this; Alth. *il·әn* “here” + *to* “this”/“that”

***in*** *adv.* here; Alth. *il·әn* “here”

***kemp*** *num.* seven; Alth. *kaémb·u*

***maim*** *prep.* around, avoiding; Alth. *maim*

***mal*** *pron, 3.* few, little; Alth. *mal*

***men*** *pron.* we, us; Alth. *maen*

***ménel*** *prep.* between; Alth. *mә·nael*

***meps*** *n/num. 5n.* pl. *mébes.* half; Alth. *maeb·s* n. *mévra “*middle*”* (Alth. *maeb·ra*)

***mo*** *num, 1.* one; Alth. *mon~mún-*adv. *mýne* “once”; adv. *domýne* “never”

***na*** *prep.* on; Alth. *na, n-*

***náigen*** *num.* six; Alth. *náig·u*

***nay*** *pron, 2 pl.* most, much; Alth. *nay*

***nech*** *prep.* without, except; Alth. *naech* suffix *-nich*; ◊ adj. *nécho* “poor”

***nem*** *postpos.* nothing; *num.* zero;   
Alth. *nem ~ nәm* “thing”, through C. Erd. *doy… nem* “not… a thing” (same as French *ne… pas*), re-interpreting *nem* as “nothing” or “zero”

***nel*** *prep.* in, into; Alth. *nael, nil-*

***ni*** *pron.* I, me; Alth. *nī*

***pel*** *pron, 3.* all; Alth. *pel ~ pәl-*

***quen*** *pron.* you (pl.); Alth. *quen*

***quess*** *num.* five; Alth. *cudh·es·u*,   
from *cudh·i* “palm (hand)”

***ren*** *num.* ten; Alth. / C. Erd. *jaen·u*, with irregular *j*  *r* in Cl. Net.  suffix *–ji*◊ n. *rénga* “a group of ten”

***rith*** *prep.* before, in front of, instead; Alth. *rīth*

***seth*** *num.* two; Alth. *saéth·әm* (*3 du*.)

***sol*** *prep.* out (of), outside; Alth. *saol, sul-*

***she*** *pron, 3.* what; Alth. *chi*  irregular C. Erd. *shi*

***súndre*** *prep.* through; from ◊ *súndo “*straight*”*

***ten*** *adv.* when(?); Alth. *ten ~ tәn*

***tond*** *num.* sixty; from Alth. *tond* “circle”

***tou*** *prep.* over, above; Alth. *tow, tu-*

***ter*** *adv.* how(?); Alth. *tәr*, from *tra* “way”

***tsur*** *prep.* with; Alth. *cyus*, with irreg. *s*  *r*

***tyr*** *num.* three; Alth. *tūr·i* (*2 pl*.)

***u*** *prep.* at, near; Alth. *how, hu-*

***yac***  *prep.* like, as; form Alth. *lyac·s* “shape”

***ye*** *adv.* so, thus; Alth. *yey*

***yu*** *adv.* yet, more; Alth. *yu* “yet”, “again”, “re-”

**7.5 List of common first names**

Names here are mostly based on lists of rulers and and orders of battle, and thus are mostly masculine, though many have feminine counterparts. When applicable, common nicknames and etymologies are given

***Albissarión*** m. *Al(bo),* “divine messenger”

***Álbre*** m. *Al,* “friend of the gods”

***Alcastór*** m. *Cas,* (?) from *al-* “divine”

***Alcáyat*** m. *Cay,* “divine hermit”

***Alchéspos***m.(?) from *al-* “divine”

***Áldern*** m. *Ál(do),* “divine tree”

***Alerdín***m. *Al,* “divine servant”

***Alghebísh***m. *Al(go),* “divine flint”

***Algíllis*** f/m. *Álgi,* “divine faith”

***Aliálm*** m. *Al,* (?) from *al-* “divine”

***Alléxias*** m. *Al,* “divine counselor”

***Alméyras***m. *Al(mo),* “divine lion”

***Almiterás*** m. *Al(mo),* “gods’ living force”

***Alnégras*** m. *Al,* “divine warrior”

***Alrejistár***m. *Al,* “gods’ mighty will”

***Altingár***m. “divine spear”

***Alventsár*** m. *Al(vo),* (?) perhaps *al+(d)win+xar* “god-given emperor”

***Alvértis*** f. *Álva, Ális,* “divine hope”

***Álwin*** m. *Al,* “given by god”; variant *Áldwin*

***Ánassar*** m. (nickname) “king-emperor”

***Ángris*** m. “gentle man”; variants *-ric, -ri*

***Anoralthár***m. *Tháro,* “son of the divine flame”

***Anthérion*** m. *Théro,* “golden”

***Ardigalén*** m. *Árdi,* “turn-bowl”, i.e. “lucky”

***Ariánna*** f. *Ária,* “noble”

***Aribéth*** f. *Ária, Bess,* “noble daughter”

***Aridobás*** m. *Ári,* “noble axe”

***Arjéndas*** m. *Árjo,* “courteous”

***Aurebéth*** f. *Bess,* “loud/famous daughter”

***Áxhall***m. (?) most likely of Ságrian origin

***Baldamír*** m. *Báldo,* “brave prince”

***Báldwig***m. *Báldo* “brave victory”

***Belén*** m. *Bel(o),* “white”

***Belénrig*** m. *Léno,* “white man”; variant *-ri(c)*

***Bélias*** m. *Bel(o),* “white”

***Bellítta*** f. *Béla,* “white/bright girl”

***Belsakír*** m. *Bélso,* “white/bright dagger”

***Belthár*** m. *Bel(o),* “white/bright son”

***Beltrán*** m. *Bel(o),* “white/bright lord” ;   
variant *Belterén*

***Blýtric*** m.“swordsman”; variants *-rig, -ri*

***Bógdas*** m. *Bógo,* (?) likely from Téleran

***Bórias*** m. *Bóri,* “snowy”

***Brántgar*** m. *Bran, Gáro,* “silver arrow”

***Brántholt*** m. *Bran,* “silver shield”

***Brántsey*** m. *Bran,* “silver stone”

***Brantmír*** m. *Míro,* “silver prince”

***Búdhgart*** m. *Búgo,* “swineherd”

***Cáldrig*** m. *Cal,* “blessed leader”; variants *-ri(c)*

***Cáldwin*** m. *Cal,* “given by blessing”

***Cálistor***m. *Cali,* (?) from *cálo* “blessed”

***Cállahan***m. *Cal,* (?) from *cálo* “blessed”

***Calnemír***m. *Míro,* “blessed tiger”

***Calterén***m. *Cal,* “blessed lord”

***Calthár***m. *Cal,* “blessed son”

***Caltwár***m. *Cal,* “blessed wind/spirit”

***Cálvin***m. *Cal,* variant of ◊ *Cáldwin*

***Ceanfór***  m.

***Célion***m. “heavenly”

***Celandór***m. “heavenly conqueror”

***Céltingar***m. “heavenly spear”

***Chéspos***m.(?) probably from Mágeran

***Chúrias***m. *Chúro* “free man”

***Clódgar***m.*Clódo,* “flung arrow”, from *clódo,* a western variant of ◊ v. *flúdo*

***Cólman***  m.*Col, Cólmo*

***Córwin***  m. *Córo, Córi,* (?) from *-dwin* “given”

***Costandór***  m. *Cós(t)o, Córo, Córi,* “conqueror of the east”

***Cyára***f.

***Dényer***m.

***Dílma***f.

***Dírrell***  m.

***Dolóran***m. *Dólo*

***Donverlín*** m. *Dóno,* “child of land’s hope”

***Dhómbar*** m.

***Éithen*** m. “eagle”

***Eochéan*** m. (?) from *eo* “good”

***Eocléas*** m. *Cléo,* “good blessing”

***Eoclebéth*** f. *Bess,* “well-blessed daughter”

***Eonách*** m. (?) from *eo* “good”

***Eonabír*** m. “good taster”

***Eonemír***m. “good tiger”

***Eoterén*** m. *Téro,* “good lord”

***Érenwald***m. *Wáldo,* “living reign”

***Eshóetelon***m. *Shóto,* (?)

***Fálas***m. *Fálo,* “hawk”

***Félbrant***m. *Fel,* “beloved silver”

***Félion***m. *Fel(i),* “beloved”

***Felgordín***m. *Félgo,* “beloved defender”

***Féralas***m. *Féro,* “welder”, from ◊ n. *férres*

***Finwár***m. *Fíno,* “cool wind”

***Forlán***m.

***Fóundris***m.

***Gerósë***f.“wonder”, of Ságrian origin

***Ghéleb***m. “playful”, full-grade of ◊ v. *glábo*

***Gian***m. “faithful”

***Giánna***f. “faithful”

***Giánholt***m. *Gian,* “faithful shield”

***Gíhammos***m.(?) from *gíllis* “faith”

***Gíldas***m. *Gíldo,* (?) from *gíllis* “faith”

***Gilyám***m. “scholar of faith”

***Gióssin***m. *Gíosso,* “cliff/rock of faith”

***Giscárd***m.(?) from *gíllis* “faith”

***Gistár***m.“will of faith”

***Giúdah***m.

***Gláttric***m. “happy man”; variants *-rig, -ri*

***Gódowan***m. *Gódo,* from Séracal “ready”

***Góeswin***m.

***Guídon***m. *Guído*

***Gudáir***m.*Gúdo* from ◊ adj. *gúdro* “ready” (?)

***Gúrion***m. *Gúro* from ◊ adj. *góro* “secure”(?)

***Gýnthar***m. “farm-born”

***Hédwar***m. *Hédo,* “swift wind”

***Hélga***f. “light, jolly”

***Hélgwar***m. *Hélgo,* “light wind”

***Hollítta***f. *Hólia,* “shield maiden”

***Hóltric***m. *Hol,* “shield man” ; variants:  
*Hóltrig, Hóltris, Hóltri, Hóldri*

***Ileyánna***f. *Léna,* “of the moons”

***Iléneor***m. *Léno,* “of the moons”

***Isshílda***f.*Shíla*

***Jéidhen***m.

***Jíldour***m.*Jíldo*

***Jóevin***m.

***Lántris*** m. (?) from *–ris/rig/ric* “man”

***Léidor***m. *Ley,* “strong wave”

***Léigas***m. *Ley,* “wave”

***Lévenjros***m. (?) of Ságrian origin

***Liána***f. “bright”, “shiny”

***Liannór***m. *Liáno, Yáno,* “bright flame”

***Lítheon***m.

***Lócteren***m. *Lóco,* “successful lord”

***Lócthar***m. *Lóco,* “successful son”

***Lyam***m. “scholar”

***Mánsel***m.

***Méirbre***m. *Méyro,* “friend of lions”

***Mélion***m. *Mel,* “sweet”

***Mélchos***m. *Mel,* (?) from *mélo* “sweet”

***Mélphis***f. *Mel,* (?) from *mélo* “sweet”

***Melthár***m. *Mel,* “sweet son”

***Mílteren***m. *Mílo,* “kind lord”, chimeric with Téleran element *mil-* “kind”

***Míroslas***m. *Míro,* “prince’s caretaker”

***Móulgar*** m. *Gáro,* “hard/steady arrow”

***Nárias***m.

***Néyras***m. *Néyro,* “warrior” in Séracal

***Nérwald***m. *Wáldo,* “ruler of men”

***Nicanór***m. *Níco,* “fierce flame”

***Niquefér***m. *Níco,* “fierce iron”

***Noxór***m.

***Ógin*** m. *Ógio,* “pigeon”

***Ósbrant***m. *Ósso,* “strong silver”

***Ósdern***m. *Ósso,* “strong tree”

***Óstein*** m. *Ósso,* “strong chief” ; variant *Ósdein*

***Óswin*** m. *Ósso,* “given strength”

***Példor***m. *Pélo,* “all-strong”

***Pelandór***m. (nickname) *Pélo,* “all-conquerer”

***Pelýrion***m. *Pélo,* “struggler”

***Penláyas***m. *Péno,* “twin lion”, from   
◊ *péni* “pair” + Alth. *láyas* “lion”, in honor of the two lions on King Álbre’s shield

***Pertwán***m. *Pert,* from Séracal “firstborn”

***Póldrig***m. *Pol,* “field man”; variants *-ric, -ri*

***Rassán***m. “lively”

***Réjiblyt***m. *Réji,* “mighty sword”

***Ristanfér***m. *Ris(to), Féro,* “glorious iron”

***Ristannór***m. *Ris(to),* “glorious flame”

***Róeminig***m. *Róem,* “beloved victory”; var. *-ic*

***Sáigath***m.*Sáigo,* “stony cove”

***Sédhric***m. (?) maybe a variant of ◊ *Séndrig*

***Seléna***f.*Léna*

***Selsyár***m. *Sel,* “of the Sun”

***Séndrig***m. *Séndo,* “dark man”; variant *-ric, -ri*

***Serphán***m. *Séro,* “steel-born”

***Sérphrig***m. *Séro,* “man of steel”; variant *-ric, -ri*

***Servgónd***m *Séro,* “steel fist”

***Séymour***m. *Sey(mo),* “rock-solid”

***Shényar***m.*Shéno*

***Shéylis***f.*Shey*

***Shílldein*** m. *Shílo,* “calm chief”

***Shinwáil*** m. *Shíno,* “forest”

***Shíro***m.from Kíban Séracal *xírou*   
“the western wind”

***Sibránd***m. (?) from *brans* “silver”

***Sílgar***m. “time’s arrow” (?)

***Stepóld***m. *Pol*, “stays in the field”

***Sváldric***m. “valley man”; variants *-rig, -ri*

***Tálion***m.*Tálo*, “warm”

***Téryas***m.*Téri*

***Tírion***m.*Tíro*, “one who rises”

***Thénarwig***m. *Théno,* “famous victory”

***Tóemric***m.*Tom*, “loyal man”; variants *-rig, -ri*

***Tsámen***m.*Tsámo*, “furrow”

***Túrion***m.*Túro*, “tall”

***Tyándor***m. *Tyáno*, “vividly strong”

***Tyá(u)nas***m.*Tyáno*, “vivid”

***Vertán***m. *Véro* “hopeful”; variant *Vratán*

***Víctas***m. *Víco* “big”, “large”

***Vióna***f.

***Vísgart***m. “wild shepherd”; variant *–gard*

***Wáynric***m.“man of the meadow”

***Wílmar***m. *Wil*

***Yacshéllias***m. *Yáco* “(tall) like a pine”

***Yánvir***m. *Yan,* (?) perhaps “naval seer”

***Yanmahír***m. *Yan,* “sea master”; variant *-híl*

***Yúgo***m. “deep”, of Córderan origin

***Yústyan***m. *Yússo,* “vivid justice”

***Yúswin***m. *Yússo,* “justly given”

***Zúrion***m. *Zūro* “of the river”

**Appendix A. Calendar**

The Beneghárian calendar, which is used throughout Elmanár, Eldacár and their provinces, is based on the cycles of the Sun and the *blue* moon Altaïr, the smaller of the two moons which circle the planet of Rashpén. The world circles the Sun in about 364.78 days (as viewed from earth), while Altaïr circles the world in what is very close to 19 days.

The calendar consists of 19 months of 19 days each, divided into 3 weeks of 6, 6 and 7 days. Every five years a leap month is added, except in years divisible by 950. This brings the average year length to 19×19 + = 364.78 days. The year begins on or around the winter solstice.

The months of the calendar, using their Imperial names, are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № | name | translation |
| — winter — | | |
| *1\** | *Crámea mynár* | first of Crámeas |
| *2\** | *Crámea sedhór* | second of Crámeas |
| *3* | *Boridéor* | of snows |
| *4* | *Pelthyér* | of blossom |
| — spring — | | |
| *5* | *Quessér* | fifth |
| *6* | *Naigeniér* | sixth |
| *7* | *Cipholten* | of sowing |
| *8* | *Sóumyen* | of hay gathering |
| *9* | *Clástyen* | of brightness (Ser.) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № | name | translation |
| — summer — | | |
| *10* | *Sélsyen* | of sun |
| *11* | *Gáyrien* | of heat |
| *12* | *Sil Bóron Néfro* | green fruit harvest |
| *13* | *Sil Bóron Ámbro* | yellow fruit harvest |
| *14* | *Sil Bóron Róubo* | red fruit harvest |
| — autumn — | | |
| *15* | *Morángen* | of grape harvest |
| *16* | *Sínquen* | of birds |
| *17* | *Tilénwen* | of storms |
| *18* | *Mátsen* | of rains |
| *19\** | *Álbreir (mynár)* | (first) of Álbre |
| *leap\** | *Álbreir (sedhór)* | second of Álbre |

Months with (\*) have different names outside the Empire due to differing traditions. In Eldacár, the 1st and 2nd months are named *Serribári mynár* and *sedhór*, respectively, after the national patron god Sérribar, as opposed to Elmanár’s Crámeas. In the same vein, the last month is named *Céltingren* (*mynár* and *sedhór* in leap years), after Eldacár’s national hero and founder Céltingar, rather than Elmanár’s Álbre.

Year count also differs slightly between Elmanár and Eldacár: while the Imperial calendar starts at 1 er, the year in which Emperor Rassán I founded the Old Empire, the calendar of Eldacár starts at 59 ber, which is the traditional founding year of the Kingdom of Eldacár, thus there is a 60-year difference between the calendars (which is fortunately divisible by 5).

In speech, dates are pronounced as {cardinal number} *en* {month name}. In writing, dates are usually given in the format {stylized day number}:{month name abbreviation}. In Légi Férri:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | B | V | 2; | 3; | 4; | 5: | 6: | 7: | 8; | 9; |
| Month | k1 | k2 | bo | pl | k^ | nA | Cf | sU | kl | se | gA | sn; | sa: | sr: | mo | sk; | tl | mq | al |

**Appendix B. The peoples of Rashpén**

Estimate as of 1337 er.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Race / culture | | | Nation | | Population | Language |
| **HUMANIODS** | HUMANS | GHARI | **Béneghari** | Elmanár  *and its colonies* | | 154 M | } *Néteran* |
| Eldacár  *and its colonies* | | 62 M |
| **Cérneghari** | Zurbaghán | | 90 M | *Téleran* |
| Córdas Nóva | | 5 M | *Téleran, Néteran* |
| Caéltasar (principality) | | 3 M | *Téleran* |
| Free States of Céltasar | | 9 M | *Néteran, Téleran* |
| Monjardén *incl. the Plains* | | 18 M | *Western Téleran* |
| The Highlands | | 3 M | *Néteran*, *Western Téleran* |
| **Kérfaghari** | Yúdjin | | 1 M | *Páramalts* |
| } The Five Nubaráth | | 3.5 M | *Pálmeras* |
| **Séndaghari** | 1.5 M | *Páramalts* |
| Sénddagar | | 37 M | *Fálhamz* |
| **Ságrians** | | Ságrian Empire | | } 25 M | *Mágeran* |
| *Ságria Tramónte* | *16 M* |
| *Jierd Vólta* | *3.5 M* |
| *Quep Mégros* | *2.5 M* |
| *Ságria Pegúnte* | *1 M* |
| *Cimé Ljánte* | *2 M* |
| Ságeroth | | 4 M | *Ságeron* |
| **Córdem** | | Córdas | | 6 M | *Córderan* |
| Rhadibár *and its colonies* | | 19 M | *Kórdorras* |
| NAYTIR | **Bendír** | | Serandón | *18 M* | } 22 M | } *Séracal* |
| **Clastír** | | *4 M* |
| Kíba | | 5 M |
| **Ganfír**  **Tyanmír** | | Ganfedón | | 3.5 M |
| Nimolyonnír | | 11.5 M |
| Alteryán | | 14 M |
| **Saltír †** | | ( *Ragandón* † ) | | — | ( *Ámpelarcal* † ) |

*Continued on the next page* 

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Race / culture | | Nation | | Population | Language |
| **HUMANIODS** | GHERDEI | **Léch Gherdei** | Acháronid | | 2 M | } *Ghérderon* |
| Ómbduan | | 5 M |
| Drúkazal *and its colonies* | | 14 M |
| **Schwách Gherdei** | Láaktep | | 6 M | *Gér’deran* |
| Gér’davoer | | 35 M | *Gér’deran, Sédheran* |
| Sháargabad | | 4 M | *Gér’deran* |
| **Calthári** | | Kartvélian Empire | | 17 M | *Ánderan* |
| **Tibrándi** | | Khanate of the Tibrándi | | < 2 M | *Gréetyan* |
| **Kanádda** | | *Shapálli and Rhadibári cl.* | | 3 M | *Draiál Fysk* |
| *Erdaháli clans* | | 8 M | *Erdahal Fysk* |
| *Tryáli clans* | | 4 M | *Tryál Fysk* |
| **Uróci** (snake people) | | |  | | < 350 k | *Uróci tongue* |
| **Desert Kings** (giant carnivorous giraffes) | | | | | < 40 k | *Ricarráni tongue* |
| TOTAL  POPULATION | | | **Humans** | | } 441 M | } **596 million** |
| Béneghari | 216 M |
| Cérneghari | 128 M |
| Other Ghári | 43 M |
| Ságrians | 29 M |
| Córdem | 25 M |
| **Naytír** |  | 56 M |
| **Ghérdei** |  | 66 M |
| **Others** |  | 33 M |