

Hello you, and welcome to this total mess of a torch. Try to have at least a wee bit of fun, eh?
~Sincy

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## Torch

### Sloppy gloss of the Blimbi torch

*For I am not capable of glossing like normal people*

Tiryo (v. tīrya, “to say”, reflexive) pīpelrī (n. pīpelrī, wise man;thinker, nom.); “tsilēba (v. to stand) Bom (1p sg nom. pronoun) Ssonna (loc. pronoun) go (postp., loc., at;on;in;&c. previous context); gyīmnatsīff (adj, sg, dat., gyīmm, able;capable + n. dat. natsī, knowledge;knowing) fē (postp., dat., for;because of;as).”

Nyēnn (3p sg dat. pronoun) fē (postp., dat., for;because of;as); mippogli (adv. mippagli?, well) flinn (v. pfv. flinn, has seen) Tsaboram (n. nonsense, nom.) danoTam (n. acc. di, all + interfix nV + 2p sg acc. pronoun).

Tom (2p sg nom. pronoun) sinfimiṣṣī (adj., kind;pleasant); fomna (v. pfv. famno, has heard)  
Tom (2p sg nom. pronoun) Bomi (1p sg dat. pronoun) fē (postp., dat., for;because of;as).

Prīdryi (v. ipfv. to remember) Tom (2p sg pronoun, nom.) Nyen (3p sg acc. pronoun)!

Ninifnī (v.pres., is functioning) boga (v. pfv. bago, has ended;has stopped) batīryam (pref. neg. + n. nom. tīryam, store;shop); flom (v. ipfv. To come/go;to be to/from) Nyē (3p pl nom. pronoun) tīryamī (n. pl acc.(1p) tīryam, shop;store) ga (postp. acc. neg., from;outta) | Nyēnn (3p sg dat. pronoun) fē (postp., dat., for;because of;as); dem (v. pfv. dēm, has closed;has shut) batīryam (pref. neg. + n. nom. tīryam, store;shop).

Notsi (n. pl natsī, knowledge;knowing) Nyē (3p pl nom. pronoun) Nyen (3p sg acc. pronoun).

Dem (v. pfv. dēm, has closed;has shut) batīryam (pref. neg. + n. nom. tīryam, store;shop); ēga

(interj., “yes”)?

Nyonn (v. past., 3p sg pronoun(theming?)); Gyinogli (adv. pfv. gyïnagli, surely;certainly) ëddiblë (adv. pfv. eddï(ble), past - then;later) dem (v. pfv. dëm, has closed;has shut); blakï (v. pfv. bloki, has sung;has lectured/advocated) byëkiprïpyim (adj. byëkki, angry;aggressive + n. prïpyim, parasite;monster;enemy) yommerbloke (adj. yommer, horrible;evil + n. blok, song;poem;excerpt).

Nïfni (v. pfv. nifnï, to work;to function) batïryam (pref. neg. + n. nom. tïryam, store;shop); Dem (v. pfv. dëm, has closed;has shut) batïryam (pref. neg. + n. nom. tïryam, store;shop); Tomi (2p sg dat. pronoun) fë (postp. dat., for;because of;as), ëga (ëga, interj., “yes”)?

Ëddiglë (adv. pfv. eddï(ble), past - then;later) bloki (v. ipfv. to sing;to lecture/advocate) Bom (1p sg nom. pronoun) bloka (n. acc.(sg) blok, song;lecture;exc); natsï (v. to know;to recognize) Bom (1p sg nom. pronoun); nëddiblë (adv. pfv. neddï(ble), then;later;in the future) kyofye (v. pfv. kyofyë, has made way;has worked way;have been at work) tsrën (n. lies;evil) bbëbliprëtsinnë (n. pl. bba, this + n. loc. prëtsin, place).

## English translation

*Note that the making of this incorporates some undocumented smidgens of info I got from asking Nyar about technicalities*

A wise man said: “I stand here because of knowledge.”  
Thus, Nonsense has seen you well.  
You’re kind; you’ve listened to me.  
Remember it (what I said)!

(The) Shop has stopped not working, (as) they come out of the shop.  
Because of it (them leaving) the shop has not closed.  
They've tried to figure it out.  
The shop was not closed, yes?  
It was - it was certainly closed (later on); angry monsters sang an evil song (and made it close).  
The shop did not function - the shop has shut down because of you, yes?  
Later I will sing a song, for I know (that) evil will have made its way here (by then).

## Orajha torch

“te zéama jha aava áwúvyja ida nuruge” ta taara tira illava ira ille nuru.

“Knowledge has caused me standing here” said [to no object] person, owner of knowledge.

ta zéama ra: ta kúsúma hyriipo sja jatlúruğa.

This has caused: (that) nonsense has seen you well.

vosja kúllú hida: ta óótema jha aava sja.

You are (a) kind (something): you have listened to me.

siši urúmmúma ra sja.

You must remember that!

ta thara gevénge limútta, súi ta voma pitli néé illa kúllú rúttú illave limútta kalla.

The shop was stopped from not working once they went away from the shop.

te zéara ta torama néé limúttaga ra.

It has caused the shop to not have shutdown.

te kihima zavu raha raha.

They have tried to figure it out.

úlú ta vora néé toruga limúttaga, hawó.

The shop was not closed(/dead), yes?

ta vora. ta taa lááúnggaga réétjuhhu ravviga džarridjé, júúsitlu ta vora jháá tira toruga ra.

It was. It was certainly closed, because angry monsters proclaimed an evil song.

ta vora néé kúllú rúttú tira limútta. úlú júúsitlu sja, te ngihatjama toruga limúttaga kalla, hawó?

The shop was not working. Because of you, the shop was shut down (by ???), yes?

taatta aava lááúngga jha, júúsitlu illava jha illa nuruge: votta gevúmale sijanga kúllú réétjuhhu.

I will proclaim a song, because I know: Evil is going to be by here (aka nearby).

## Vocab

Pronouns:

jha - 1p sg. pronoun  
sja - 2p sg. pronoun  
ra - 3p sg. pronoun  
jhahi - 1p pl. incl. pronoun  
jattei - 1p pl. excl. pronoun  
sjahi - 2p pl. pronoun  
raha - 3p pl. pronoun  
taele - coll. pronoun (added directly after a singular pronoun to turn it colloquial)

## Nouns:

iraga : person, individual  
jatlúruga : nonsense, gibberish, incomprehensible information  
lááúnggaga : song, melody, joik; something melodic conveying emotions, performed using a voice  
limúttúga : shop, store, kiosk, booth  
ravviga : monsters, demons, evil-doers  
sijangaga : here, the present location  
nuruge : wisdom; accumulated knowledge  
toruga : deceased, dead; (contextually) a corpse

## Verbs:

áwúvyma : to stand (upright)  
kihima : to figure out, to decipher, to understand  
kúsúma : to see, to observe  
ngihatjama : to make, to assemble; to put something in a certain state  
óótema : to hear, to listen, to register information  
taama : to speak, to communicate  
thama : to move, to walk  
torama : to die, to shut down  
ungirama : to cease, to stop  
urúmmúma : to remember, to study  
voma : to exist; to be (in a certain state)  
zéama : to cause, to make happen

## Adjectives:

džarridjé : angry, raging, infuriated; deeply upset  
hida : good, nice; viewed as positive  
réétjuhhu : evil, horrible; bad for the sake of being bad

rúttú : working, functioning, taking action

### Adverbs:

hyripo : properly executed, thorough

ida : here, at the current location

jháá : very, certainly, undoubtably, obviously

néé : not, none

pitli : stopped, ceased, stopped, ceased

zavú : tried, attempted

### Interjections:

hewó : yes, confirmed, affirmative

### Condition markers:

sií : imperative

úlú : questioning (“has X happened?”)

### Idunnowhats:

kúllú : dummy word for nounifying adjectives

tira : dummy word that replaces objects sometimes

śui : clause binding thing: “then, after that”

kalla : dummy word representing previous events or unknowns acting as subjects & agents

júúsitlu : clause binding thing: “because, due to”

## Language documentation

### Grammar and such

Orajha is very head-initial. Adjectives follow the nouns they affect, adverbs follow the verbs they affect, possessors follow their possessors, instruments follow their users, and in general, there's a tendency for OS word order with the V stuck in before whatever's performing the V. There are strong VOS order tendencies. Particles are usually sandwiched in between words. There is no agent/patient marking. In sentences with subjects acting upon themselves or without an object, the word “tira” takes the object's spot.

## Sounds n stuff

The stuff you'll be seeing here and the sounds the stuff represents without influence from other stuff's sounds:

a [a], á [æ], b [b], d [d], ð/dh [ð], dj [ɟ], dž [dʒ], e [ɛ], é [e], f [f], g [g], h [x]/[h], i [i], í/y [y]/[ɪ]/[ɨ], j [j], jh [ɟʰ], k [k], l [l], m [m], n [n], n [ɲ], ng [ŋ], o [o], ó [ɔ], p [p], r [r], s [s], ś [ʃ]/[ʂ], sj [ɕ], t [t], þ/th [θ], tj [tɕ], tl [tʰɭ], ts [tʰs], tś [tʰʃ], u [u], ú [u], v [v], w [w], z [z], ź [ʒ]/[ʐ]

Vowels can be elongated by duplication, like so:

á - /æ/

áá - /æː/

ááá - /æːː/

ó, that cheeky bastard, does something slightly different... If it's at the beginning of a word, it turns into a /ø/ that behaves just like all the other vowels. Otherwise, it takes the /ɔ/ it already has and adds on a /ø/ which it keeps elongating, like so:

ó - /ɔ/ (if word start: /ø/)

óó - /ɔ̃ø/ (if word start: /øː/)

óóó - /ɔ̃øː/

óóóó - /ɔ̃øːː/

...and so on. Yes, the tie bar is relevant, but you won't be dealing with that here so let's leave it at that.

<y> prefers being called <í> when at the start of a word.

Single letter consonants geminate like this:

r - /r/

rr - /rː/

etc

Dual letter consonants geminate like this:

th - /θ/

thh - /θː/

etc

<g> and <d> only act "normal" at the start of words. Otherwise, they start mixing their voicing, like so:

g - /g̃k/

gg - /kːː/

d - /dː/

dd - /tː/

*Basically, /k/ and /t/ have three lengths, the longest one being written as though it were an elongated version of the consonants' voiced counterparts.*

In documentation, for example in this document, <V> stands for any vowel (aka whatever vowel vowel symphony dictates in a spot where there is no other vowel to begin with). It is not to be confused with <v>, which simply stands for /v/.

In words more than three syllables long, the second-last syllable is stressed. Otherwise, there is no stress.

## Vowel harmony:

Vowel harmony is pretty simple. A lot of affixes, for example, tend to take on a V vowel - which is a or e, depending on what the first vowel of the word in question is. Particles take on the V of the word they're bound to, regardless if they're placed before or after it.

| V = a | V = e |
|-------|-------|
| á     | é     |
| o     | ó     |
| ú     | u     |
|       | i     |
|       | í/y   |

## Punctuation..?!

Because Orajh has a wonderfully inconvenient and kinda large set of punctuation thingies English doesn't, my very smart solution for the romanization is to use <q> followed by something resembling the punctuation mark in question to note ... punctuation. Punctuation involving q's is to have spaces on either side for clarity.

Long list:

<qd> (optionally <,>) - Thing that allows you to breathe for a sec. Acts basically the same way as <,> in English.

<qo> (optionally <.>) - Full stop that also marks the end of a sentence.

<qf> - Name marker. These go in front of names, like so: qf Name qf Namesson. One per word/name.

<q/> (optionally </>) - “or”, basically. It lets you write indefinitely long lists of things/stuff/alternatives/options where the reader may choose their favourite(s), or where only one option is relevant (but the reader doesn’t get to know which one).

<qy> - “and/or”; it's like q/ but includes the possibility of more than one option being relevant.

<q%> (optionally <%>) - Word compounding thing. Compounds are head-initial, see: grammar.

<:> - Works just like in English.

## Verbs

Orajha verbs have some features to indicate time with, but are not very informative. Agreements with cases surrounding them are handled with pre- and especially postpositions.

Present: Dictionary “-ma” is removed. The affixes added are:

| hi | Singular | Dual              | Plural  | Colloquial            |
|----|----------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1p | -ja      | -ja (prefix: ka)  | -jannú  | tée (apply a pronoun) |
| 2p | -sja     | -sja (prefix: ka) | -sjajha | tée (apply a pronoun) |
| 3p | -ra      | -ra (prefix: ka)  | -rañni  | tée (apply a pronoun) |

Per default, verbs in the present time are bound to the subject.

Past: Dictionary “-ma” is removed. Prefix particle “tV” is added. Case stuff should bind the verb to a pronoun which indicates number and person.

Perfect past: Dictionary “-ma” stays. Prefix particle “tV” is added. Case stuff should bind the verb to a pronoun which indicates number and person.



Future: Dictionary “-ma” is replaced by “-ttV”. Case stuff should bind the verb to a pronoun which indicates number and person.

Perfect future: Dictionary affix “-ma” is replaced by “-ttV”, prefix particle “tV” is added. Case stuff should bind the verb to a pronoun which indicates number and person.

## Nouns

The affix -i forms plurals. Non-nominative cases and whatnot are handled by post- and, especially, prepositions. The dictionary affix of nouns, -gV, is removed when a particle is added to it. \*

## Cases

*Hoo boy...* Orajha has X cases, which can be divided into two categories: Those that have their own particles (amount), and those that are applied as declensions to the particles the cases with their own particles create.

Case particles:

| hi               | ø           | Nominative* | Accusative | Dative     | Possessing (genitive) | Possessed (genitive?) | Instrument user | Instrument |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Sg.              | wajV        | gevV        | aavV       | uññV       | illavV                | illV                  | íttV            | itlV       |
| Dual, pl., coll. | warejV      | gelevV      | aaviñV     | uññulV     | illééavV              | ijullV                | ímattV          | ijetlV     |
| Location         | Before noun | Before noun | After noun | After noun | Before noun           | After noun            | Before noun     | After noun |

Locationey declensions you can put on these poor things:

| Onto | Off/Away | On     | Under   | Aside | In   | By    | With    |
|------|----------|--------|---------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| -yrú | -éngV    | -yrósV | -aritjV | -ingú | -upV | -úmaV | -inidjV |

Note that all particle declension affixes replace the last vowel of the particle they're attached to,

and that particles are always directly next to the words they alter.

\*If a noun has no particles bound to it and is in the nominative case, the -gV affix is to be left untouched.

Genitive: We mark both the possessor and the possessee. Here's an example of how this may be used:

illava Carl illa Bag - Carl (who happens to own a bag)

illa Bag illava Carl - Bag (that happens to be owned by Carl)

## Nounification?

If you want an adjective to turn into a noun, you slap it onto "kúllú", which is just a noun substitute indicating that the following adjective is nounified.

## Condition markers

These are placed at the very beginning of a sentence and "set the mood" for what is stated in said sentence. They can turn sentences into commands, questions, &c.

## Other things

a