A Reference Grammar of the Iridian Language

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ABBREVIATIONS

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
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ABL	abilitative mood
AGT	agent
ANIM	animate
ATT	attributive
BEN	benefactive focus
COND	conditional
CTPV	contemplative aspect
CV	converb
EXCL	exclusive
EXPL	expletive
G	generic number
GEN	genitive
GER	gerund
HORT	hortative mood
INAN	inanimate
INCL	inclusive
INCP	inceptive
INF	infinitive
INST	instrumental case

IPF	imperfective aspect
IV	instrumental focus
LOC	locative
LV	locative focus
NEG	negative
NZ	nominalizer
OPT	optative mood
PAT	patient
PERM	permissive mood
PF	perfective aspect
PL	plural
PROSP	prospective aspect
PV	patientive focus
QUOT	quotative mood
RET	retrospective aspect
RF	reflexive focus
RZ	relativizer
S	singular
SBJ	subjunctive mood
STR	strong form
SUP	supine
WK	weak form

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AN OVERVIEW OF IRIDIAN

1.1 Word Classes

Traditional Iridian grammar classifies words into three types: **lóihnelý** (verbs), **zesztelý** (nouns), and **múisztelý** (function words)

Part I

Phonology

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PHONOLOGY

2.1 Vowels

2.1.1 Oral Vowels

Iridian has eight pairs of corresponding short and long vowels. The long close and mid vowels except /ø/ are tenser than their short counterparts, so that, for example, /ɛ/ becomes /eː/ instead of /ɛː/ when lengthened.

Table 2.1: Vowel inventory of standard Iridian.

	FRONT		BACK
	Unrounded	Rounded	
Close	ɪ iː	ʏ yː	ʊ uː
Mid	ɛ eː	ø øː	ɔ oː
Open	æ æː		ɐ ɐː

Vowels are traditionally grouped into three: (1) *strong* vowels, consisting of the back vowels /u o a/; (2) *weak* vowels consisting of the front vowels /y ø æ/; and (3) the *neutral* vowels /e i/. This distinction forms the basis of the language's vowel harmony system.

Phonetic realization is generally consistent with the orthography, which is consistent with the rules shown in Table 2.2. The following differences, however, must be noted:

1. There is an increasing tendency, especially among young urban speakers to realize /ɐː/ as [ɔː], e.g., **piasztá** 'to eat.'

piasztá	[ˈpʲɐʃtɔː]	'to eat'
dálá	[ˈdɔːlɔː]	'to say'

Table 2.2: Orthographic representation of vowels

	STRONG			WEAK			NEUTRAL	
	/u/	/o/	/a/	/y/	/ø/	/æ/	/i/	/e/
Short	u	o	a	ui	oi	ai	i, y	e
Long	ú	ó	á	úi	ói	ái	í, ý	é

2. Both **i** and **y** are used to represent the high front vowel /i/, with **i** used when the vowel palatalizes the preceding consonant and **y** otherwise. The vowel **y** may also be used as a dummy grapheme to represent the palatalization of a consonant in a word-final position, that is, for example, **maty** is pronounced [mɐc] and not *[ˈmɐtɪ]. This is further discussed in the section on palatalization.

kyta	[ˈk͡xɪtɐ]	'wind'
kita	[ˈcɪtɐ]	'breath'
nyk	[nɪx]	'vegetables'
niho	[ɲɪxɔ]	'nothing'

3. Word-final short **ui** is often diphthongized to [øy̯].

mui	[møy̯]	'two'
múi	[my̯ː]	'shoes'
ávui	[ɔːˈvøy̯]	'puppy'
ávúi	[ˈɔːvyː]	'grandmother'

2.1.2 Nasal Vowels

Iridian has four main nasal vowels: /ɐ̃ ɛ̃ ɔ̃ ũ/. In normal speech, however, only [ɔ̃] is a realized as a true vowel, with the rest pronounced as the nasal diphthongs: [ɐ̃w̃ ɛ̃w̃ ũw̃]. The pronunciation as monophtongs of [ɐ̃w̃ ɛ̃w̃ ũw̃] is considered a hypercorrection and is therefore incorrect, although in colloquial speech [ɛ̃w̃] is consistently realized as [ɛ̃] when unstressed and not in a word-final position. Nasal vowels are represented in spelling with a circumflex accent. Unstressed syllable-final **ê** and **â** are often realized as [ɔ̃w̃].

bôszko	[ˈbɔ̃ʃkɔ]	'countryside'
nlâsz	[nlɐ̃w̃ʃ]	'castle'
lû	[lũw̃]	'pet'

In addition, vowels are nasalized before [ŋ] and [ɱ], allophones of /n/ (see section on nasal consonants for more information regarding these two phonemes). This nasalization does not involve a corresponding diphthongization.[1]

amva	[ɐ̃ɱvɐ]	'sea'
henka	[xɛ̃ŋkɐ]	'boat'
noimve	[nø̃ɱvɛ]	'rope'

2.1.3 Diphthongs

Iridian has three diphthongs: /eɪ̯/ and /oʊ̯/ and /øʏ̯/, spelled **ei**, **ou** and **eu**, respectively. The fronting diphthongs /eɪ̯/ and /øʏ̯/ are analyzed as weak vowels and the backing diphthong /oʊ̯/ as a strong vowel. Other sequences of consonants are not diphthongized, but are instead pronounced as monophthongs separated by a glottal stop:

soobszcenej	[sɔʔɔpʃt͡ʃɛneɪ̯]	'friends'
lievoutá	[ʎɛvoʊ̯tɔː]	'to be pregnant'
euden	[ˈøʏ̯ðɛn]	'table'

2.1.4 Vowel Harmony

Iridian has a system of progressive palatal harmony, distinguishing between strong (back) vowels and weak (front) vowels. Vowel harmony is progressive and is based on the quality of the vowels in the stem, affecting only suffixes. The vowels /e/ and /i/ are considered neutral vowels and do not affect vowel harmony, although /e/ may appear in some suffixes as the weak parallel of a suffix containing a strong vowel.

Most native Iridian words contain only strong vowels or weak vowels, or vowels of the same quality with one or more neutral vowels.

krasztoly	[krɐʃˈtɔʎ]	'train station'
lydáiné	[ˈlyðæːneː]	'to perspire'
muhat	[ˈmuxɐt]	'berry'

Derivational suffixes come in pairs with one containing a strong and another a weak vowel, in agreement with the quality of the stem vowel(s). Table 2.3 list the alternating vower pairs seen in Iridian. Note how some strong vowels could alternate with more than one corresponding weak vowel.

[1] Compare the examples with **âva** [ɐ̃ɐ̃vɐ] 'sparrow' and **hêty** [xɛ̃ɐ̃c] 'sleeve'. This nasal assimilation produces the nasalized front vowels [æ̃ ø̃ ɤ̃ ʏ̃ ĩ ɪ̃] as allophonic variants.

Table 2.3: Alternating suffix pairs

STRONG	WEAK	EXAMPLES
u	y	**piasztkuh** 'we ate', **óisztelkyh** 'we walked'
ú	ý	**magnazsivú** '(that) he go to school' **óisztelý** (that) he walk'
o	oi	
ó	ói	
a	e, ai, oi	**duma** 'home-PAT', **syne** 'son-PAT'
á	é, ái, ói	**htoszá** 'to sleep', **poiszé** 'to yawn'
ou	e, oi(j)	**piasztouc** 'if he eats', **óiszteloijc** 'if he walks'

Consider for example the perfective suffix **-ak/-ek** [ɒx/ɛx]:

piasztá + ak	→	**piasztak**	'(I) ate'
óisztelé + ek	→	**óisztelek**	'(I) walked'

Not all suffixes however occur in alternating pairs, particularly suffixes borrowed from other languages or those containing neutral vowels. These suffixes are discussed on the morphology sections of this grammar.

The rules of Iridian vowel harmony are based on the stem vowel(s) of a word. Words can be grouped into two broad classes, depending on the quality of the last vowel in the stem. If the last vowel of the stem is either weak or strong, we call it a **harmonic** stem; otherwise if the last vowel is neutral, we call the stem a **neutral** stem.

HARMONIC STEMS

1. **Simple harmonic stems.** The last vowel of stems of this class is harmonic; further harmonic vowels, if there are any, agree in quality with the last one; they may also contain neutral vowels but not in their last syllable. Vowel harmony is governed by the quality of the harmonic vowel.[2]

[2] Examples in this section will use the perfective marker **-ek/ak** for verbs and the patientive marker **-e/a** for nouns, to illustrate vowel harmony.

szom + a/e	→	**szoma**	'fish-PAT'
veto + a/e	→	**veta**	'bridge-PAT'
Marta + a/e	→	**Mártá**	'Martha-PAT'
nuisz + a/e	→	**nuisze**	'nut-PAT'
loiv + a/e	→	**loive**	'evening-PAT'
dálá + (a/e)k	→	**dálak**	'say-PF'
zuidé + (a/e)k	→	**zuidek**	'write-PF'
náidé + (a/e)k	→	**náidek**	'drown-PF'

2. **Complex harmonic stems.** The last vowel of stems of this class is harmonic. In addition, (at least one of) the preceding vowel(s) has the opposite quality as the last vowel. Stems of this class may contain any number of neutral vowels but not in the last syllable. Vowels of this class are also called *disharmonic* stems. Most of the stems belonging to this type are recent borrowings, although there are a few native verb stems that exhibit disharmony.

   For disyllabic stems, the strong vowel prevails, and thus all suffixes contain back vowels. For stems of more than two syllables, the choice of suffix is governed by whichever vowel type is more prevalent in the stem.

kosztuim + a/e	→	**szoma**	'fish-PAT'
veto + a/e	→	**veta**	'bridge-PAT'
Marta + a/e	→	**Mártá**	'Martha-PAT'
nuisz + a/e	→	**nuisze**	'nut-PAT'
loiv + a/e	→	**loive**	'evening-PAT'
dálá + (a/e)k	→	**dálak**	'say-PF'
zuidé + (a/e)k	→	**zuidek**	'write-PF'
náidé + (a/e)k	→	**náidek**	'drown-PF'

NEUTRAL STEMS

1. **Simple neutral stems.** Stems of this class contain only neutral vowels and select front-vowel suffixes.

seg + a/e	→	**sege**	'flower-PAT'
riz + a/e	→	**rize**	'rice-PAT'
szelké + (a/e)k	→	**szelkek**	'begin-PF'
nészcsé + (a/e)k	→	**nészcsek**	'watch-PF'

2. **Comple neutral stems.** Stems of this class contain only neutral vowels and select front-vowel suffixes.

seg + a/e	→	**sege**	'flower-PAT'
riz + a/e	→	**rize**	'rice-PAT'
szelké + (a/e)k	→	**szelkek**	'begin-PF'
nécsé + (a/e)k	→	**nécsek**	'watch-PF'

2.2 Consonants

Table 2.7: Consonant inventory of standard Iridian, excluding allophones.

	Labial	Alveolar	Postalv.	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p b	t d			k g
Nasal	m	n			
Liquid		r l			
Sib. Fric.		s z	ʃ ʒ		
Non-Sib. Fric.	v				x
Affricate		t͡s	t͡ʃ		
Glide				j	

Iridian has an extensive system of consonant allophony. Table 2.8 shows the full range of consonants used in Iridian, with the phonemes in parentheses appearing only as allophones.

Absent in both tables is the glottal stop [ʔ] which occurs in only two cases: (1) before an onset vowel, e.g., **avt** [ʔɐft] 'car'; and (2) between two vowels that do not form a diphthong, e.g., **naomeszá** [nɐˈʔɔmɛʃɔː], 'to whisper.'

2.2.1 Phonetic Realization

VOICING

Iridian consonants are generally affected by two systems of phonological opposition: a primary distinction between voice and unvoiced consonants, and a secondary distinction between hard and soft consonants (i.e., normal and palatalized consonants).

Consonant voicing is phonemic. Voiced consonants are called muddy or dark (**mrknie**) while unvoiced consonants are called clear (**hocke**). Iridian

Table 2.8: Full consonant inventory of standard Iridian.

	Labial	Alveolar	Postalv.	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p b	t d		(c ɟ)	k g
Nasal	m (ɱ)	n		(ɲ)	(ŋ)
Liquid		r l		(ʎ)	
Sib. Fric.		s z	ʃ ʒ	(ɕ ʑ)	
Non-Sib. Fricative	(f) v			(ç)	x (ɣ)
Sib. Affricate		t͡s (d͡z)	t͡ʃ (d͡ʒ)	(t͡ɕ d͡ʑ)	
Non-Sib. Aff.		(t̪͡θ d̪͡ð)		(c͡ç ɟ͡ʝ)	(k͡x g͡ɣ)
Lat. Fric.		(ɬ)			
Approximant	(β̞)	(ð̞)		j	(ʍ w)

has a strong tendency to devoice consonants, a process called **niehockvo** (clearing, lightening).

Voiced consonants are devoiced when followed by a voiceless obstruent, or in word-final position, unless followed by a vowel or a voiced obstruent. Conversely, voiceless obstruents become voiced when followed by another voiced obstruent.

avt	[ʔɐft]	'car'
szkad	[ʃkɐt]	'serious'
kdavidy	[ˈgdɐvʲɪc]	'clean'
ryz	[rɪs]	'rice'

PALATALIZATION

Iridian consonants can either be hard (**suhne**) or soft (**gem**). Consonants are hard by default but become soft when followed by the vowels **i** or **í**. The vowel **y** is normally used to indicate non-palatalizing /i/, although it is used to indicate palatalization word-finally or before **i**.

The use of **-y** is a remnant of word final short **i* from Old Iridian that has since disappeared. The same process has caused the shortening of long **i* to /ɪ/. This sound change did not distinguish between palatalizing and non-palatalizing **i* so that **seni* 'tooth' and **seny* 'blanket' both merged to modern Iridian **seny** [sɛɲɪ].

Softening involves palatal articulation of labial consonants (e.g., **be** [bɛ]

vs **bie** [bʲɛ]) or the change to a palatal consonant for non-labials (e.g., **te** [tɛ] vs **tie** [cɛ]). Table 2.9 shows how non-labials are affected by palatalization in Iridian.

Table 2.9: Soft and Hard Consonants

SERIES	HARD		SOFT	
	Unvoiced	Voiced	Unvoiced	Voiced
t series	**t** [t]	**d** [d]	**ty, ti** [c]	**dy, di** [ɟ]
k series	**k** [k]	**g** [g]	**ky, ki** [c]	**gy, gi** [ɟ]
s series	**s** [s]	**z** [z]	**sy, si** [ɕ]	**zy, zi** [ʑ]
sz series	**sz** [ʃ]	**zs** [ʒ]	**szy, -i** [ɕ]	**zsy, -i** [ʑ]
c series	**c** [t͡s]	**dz** [d͡z]	**cy, ci** [t͡ɕ]	**dzy, -i** [d͡ʑ]
cs series	**cs** [t͡ʃ]	**dc** [d͡ʒ]	**csy, -i** [t͡ɕ]	**dcy, -i** [d͡ʑ]
h series	**h** [x]	—	**hy, hi** [ç]	—
n series	—	**n** [n]	—	**ny, ni** [ɲ]
l series	—	**l** [l]	—	**ly, li** [ʎ]

Note how sounds produced using the same manner of articulation merge to the corresponding palatal consonant, keeping the voiced/voiceless distinction, such that both sibilant pairs **s-z** and **sz-zs** soften to [ɕ ʑ], the plosive pairs **k-g** and **t-d** to [c-ɟ], and the affricates **c-dz** and **cs-dc** to [t͡ɕ d͡ʑ].[3] Some dialects, however may realize soft **cs-dc** as [c ɟ].

STOPS

Initial stops are affricated when following a pause, so that the velar pair /k g/ are realized as [k͡x g͡ɣ], the palatal pair /c ɟ/ as [c͡ç ɟ͡ʝ] and the dental pair /t d/ as [t̪͡θ d̪͡ð] (the last pair is written without the diacritics in the examples). This sound change can be traced to the initial aspirated stops $*k^h$, $*g^h$, $*t^h$ and $*d^h$ in Old Iridian weakening to affricates. The labial stops /p b/ are unaffected by this process as most instances of $*p^h$ and $*b^h$ have merged to [b] or [v] in modern Iridian.

[3] This merger and word-final devoicing results, for example, to **-ety**, **-edy**, **-eky**, and **-egy** all being pronounced as [ɛc]

gulag	[ˈg͡ɣʊlɐx]	‘gulag’
kaszt	[k͡xɒʃt]	‘blood’
tom	[t͡θɔm]	‘powder’
dum	[d͡ðʊm]	‘house’
tieho	[ˈc͡çɛxɔ]	‘god’
giola	[ˈɟ͡ʝɔlɐ]	‘marble’

The velar stops /k ɡ/ are lenited to the velar fricatives [x ɣ] intervocalically, before a voiceless stop, after a vocalized l if followed by another vowel or a voiceless stop, or before the nasal consonants /n/ or /m/ if following a vowel immediately. This lenition also occurs word-finally unless followed by a voiced obstruent, in which case, subject to word-final devoicing, they merge to [x].

seg	[sɛx]	‘flower’
jekom	[ˈjɛxɔm]	‘bed’
naga	[nɐɣɐ]	‘farm’
agnoszce	[ʔɐɣˈnɔʃt͡sɛ]	‘agnostic’
akta	[ʔɐxtɐ]	‘show’
szelk	[ʃɛwx]	‘beginning’

This lenition can also be observed with the voiced stops /b/ and /d/ which become the approximants [β] and [ð̞] (written without the diacritic hereafter) intervocalically or between a vocalized /l/ and another vowel.

nada	[nɐðɐ]	‘box’
lobacs	[lɔβɐt͡ʃ]	‘earthquake’
álba	[ɔːwβɐ]	‘hands’

NASALS

Iridian has two nasal consonants /m n/ and three further allophones [ɱ ŋ ɲ]. /n/ cannot appear before bilabials and similarly /m/ cannot appear before velars. The labiodental [ɱ] is the allophone of /m/ and /n/ before labiodentals and [ŋ] is the allophone of /n/ before velars. The palatal [ɲ] is an allophone of /n/ in environments affected by **niehockvo**.

niho	[ɲɪxɐ]	‘nothing’
tramvek	[ˈtrɐ̃ɱvɛx]	‘tramway’
synvoníe	[sĩɱʊoˈɲiʔɛ]	‘symphony’
bankyszt	[ˈbɐ̃ŋkɪʃt]	‘banker’

LIQUIDS

Iridian has two liquids: the lateral /l/ and the rhotic /r/.

The rhotic /r/ is almost universally realized as the flap [ɾ] but is nonetheless transcribed as [r]. The palatal [ʎ] occurs as the soft allophone of /l/. Syllable-finally, /l/ is vocalized, becoming [ɬ], or in closed syllables as the glide [w].

lievoutá	[ʎɛˈvoû̯tɐ]	'to be pregnant'
mielko	[ˈmʲɛwkɐ]	'tramway'
niêlc	[ɲɛ̃w̃͡ts]	'rock, boulder'

FRICATIVES

The voiceless labial fricative /f/ is not a native phoneme in Iridian and occurs only as an allophone of /v/ in environments affected by **niehockvo**. Loanwords containing /f/ are normally assimilated to /v/.

vóto	[ˈvoːtɔ]	'photograph'
vase	[vɐsɛ]	'phase'
kávémaszt	[ˈkɔːveːmɐʃt]	'coffeeshop'
Vrânca	[ˈvrɐ̃w̃͡tsɐ]	'France'

/v/ is realized as the labiodental approximant [ʋ] after an obstruent. The sequence **kv** and **gv** is further lenited to the labialized velar fricatives [xʷ ɣʷ]. The voiceless [xʷ] (from both **kv** and **hv**) is in free variation with [ʍ], with the latter being the more common pronunciation, especially among younger speakers.For simplicity both [xʷ] and [ʍ] will be transcribed as [ʍ].

kvártir	[ˈʍaːrcɪr]	'apartment'
dvrápe	[tʋrɔːpɛ]	'cloud'
szviêce	[ʃʋiɛ̃w̃͡tsɛ]	'candle, electric light'

Modern Iridian has lost the distinction between /h/ and /x/, with both ⟨ch⟩ and ⟨h⟩,[4] historically representing [x] and [h], respectively, merging to the velar fricative [x]. This becomes [ç] before voiceless stops word-initially or when following a front vowel, or before the front vowels [i] and [ɪ]. The palatal [ç] is the prepalatal [ç̟], intermediate between /ç/ and /ɕ/. The sequence ⟨hl⟩ is realized as [ɬ̪̊].

[4]Most instances of ⟨ch⟩ have been replaced with ⟨h⟩ following various spelling reforms.

hluvek	[ˈɬuvɛx]	'apartment'
hvadiem	[ˈʍaɟɛm]	'mirror'
hrona	[xrɔˈnɐ]	'three'
hteny	[ɕtɛɲ]	'person'
neiht	[neɪ̯ɕt]	'color'

AFFRICATES

Iridian has two phonemic affricates, /t͡s/ and /t͡ʃ/. Both of them are unvoiced, although the voiced counterparts /d͡z/ and /d͡ʒ/ may occur marginally in loanwords, or more rarely in **niehockvo** environments, where voiceless obstruent become voiced when preceding voiced obstruents. In addition, there are four additional affricates that occur allophonically: /k͡x ɡ͡ɣ/ as allophones of /k ɡ/ and /tɕ dʑ/ as palatalized allophones of /t͡s d͡z/ or /t͡ʃ d͡ʒ/.

ASPIRATION

Iridian consonants are not aspirated.

2.3 Phonotactics

2.3.1 Syllable structure

Ignoring the possible complexity of the onset, nucleus or coda, the basic structure of an Iridian syllable is CV(C), with C representing a consonant and V a vowel. Iridian has relatively few phonotactic constraints, allowing, at a maximum, syllables of the form $(C)^2CV(C)^3$. Nevertheless, most syllables fall in either of the four groups CV, CVC, CCV and CVCC

Table 2.10: Blevin's criteria as they apply to Iridian.

	PARAMETER
Obligatory onset	Yes
Coda	No
Complex onset	Yes
Complex nucleus	Yes*
Complex coda	Yes
Edge effect	

2.3.2 Onset

Iridian does not allow a null onset (vowel in the syllable onset), i.e., the most basic Iridian syllable should be of the form CV. Words that superficially appear as having a null onset syllable in the initial position are actually preceded by a glottal stop. An epenthetic glottal stop is also added between vowels in a sequence that do not otherwise form dipthongs, or before a vowel in a word-initial position in loanwords.

Americe	[ʔɐmɛˈɾ̪ʲɪt͡sɛ]	‘America’
uide	[ʔʏðɛ]	‘gong’
ekt	[ʔɛxt]	‘forehead’

Table 2.11: Allowed word-initial CC clusters

	p	b	t	d	k	g	m	n	r	l	s	z	sz	zs	v	cs	dc	c	dz	h
p			+					+	+	+	+		+							
b									+	+										
t							+		+	+					+					
d							+	+	+	+					+					
k			+	+				+	+	+	+		+		+					
g								+	+	+					+					
m								+												
n										+										
r																				
l																				
s																				+
z		+		+			+	+	+	+					+					
sz	+		+		+		+	+	+	+					+	+		+		+
zs																				
v			+	+	+			+	+	+	+		+					+		
cs			+		+					+										
dc																				
c			+		+			+	+	+										+
dz																				
h			+						+	+					+					

\+ allowed cluster

The following CC clusters are allowed to be in onset position:

1. Stop followed by a liquid:
   (a) /pr/: **pragy** [prɐc], ‘sand’; **pramou** [prɐˈmo̯u], ‘petal’

(b) /tr/: **trâ** [trɐ̃w̃], 'bread'; **truig** [trʏx], 'ball
(c) /kr/: **krova** [ˈkrɔvɐ], 'egg'; **kramy** [krɐmʲ], 'toe'
(d) /pl/: **plan** [plɐn], 'plan'; **ploika**, [ˈpløxɐ] 'knot'
(e) /tl/:[5] **tlyk** [tɬɪx], 'pig'; **tlum** [tɬʊm]
(f) /kl/:[6] **klug** [t͡ɬʊx], foot; **klúbe** [ˈt͡ɬuːbɛ], 'club'
(g) /br/: **brok** [brɔx], 'female teenager'; **bremy** [brɛmʲ], 'ugly'
(h) /dr/: **drono** [drɔnɔ], 'brother'; **drúi** [dryː] 'enemy'
(i) /gr/: **grec** [grɛt͡s], 'flag'; **gryny** [grɪɲ] 'peace'
(j) /bl/: **bloht** [blɔxt], 'mud'; **bleu** [bløʏ̯] 'neck'
(k) /dl/[7]: **dleva** [ˈt͡ɬ ɛvɐ], 'low'; **dlouhe** [t͡ɬou̯xɛ] 'duck'
(l) /gl/: **gloibek** [ˈgløbɛx]

2. Dental or velar stops followed by /v/: [8]
   (a) /tv/:
   (b) /dv/:
   (c) /kv/: **kvártir** [ˈʍɔrcɪr], apartment; **kveno** [ˈʍɛnɔ], 'kitten'
   (d) /gv/: **gvarusz** [ɣʷɐˈrʊʃ], 'speech'; **gvecs** [ɣʷɛt͡ʃ], 'dinner'
3. /k/ or /p/ followed by /t/ or its soft counterpart; /k/ followed by /d/ or its soft counterpart:
   (a) /kt/: **kto** [ktɔ], 'smile'; **ktiesz** [kcɛʃ], 'ache'
   (b) /pt/: **pteva** [ptɛvɐ], 'leaf'; **ptiará** [pcɐrɐ], 'count'
   (c) /kd/:[9]
4. /k/ or /p/ before /s/ or /ʃ/ or their soft counterparts:
   (a) /ps/:[10] **psyhologa** [psɪxɔlɔˈɣɐ], 'psychologist';
   (b) /pʃ/: **pszehuj** [ˈpʃɛxu̯], 'annoyance'; **pszêcem** [ˈpʃɛ̃w̃t͡sɛm], 'grain'
   (c) /ks/:[11]
   (d) /kʃ/: **kszêtva** [ˈkʃɛ̃w̃tvɐ], 'chain'; **kszévet** [ˈkʃeːvɛt], 'basket'
5. Dental stops followed by /m/:
   (a) /tm/: **tmeny** [tmɛɲ], 'belt'; **tmou** [tmo̯u], 'waist'
   (b) /dm/:
6. /p/, /d/, /k/ or /g/ followed by /n/:
   (a) /pn/:

[5] This is realized as [tɬ] or even [ɬ].
[6] Realized as [t͡ɬ] in Standard Iridian or as [kl] in some dialects.
[7] This has merged to **tl** in Standard Iridian.
[8] /v/ is realized as /ʊ/ in this context. See section of stops for details on **kv** and **gv**.
[9] This is always realized as [gd].
[10] This is a marginal cluster, occuring only in mostly Greek loanwords.
[11] This is another marginal cluster, occuring only in mostly Greek loanwords.

(b) /dn/:
(c) /kn/:
(d) /gn/:[12] **gnasz** [knɐʃ], 'school'; **gnuma** [knʊmɐ], 'mattress'

7. /m/ followed by /n/ or /n/ followed by /l/:
   (a) /mn/: **mnucs** [mnʊt͡ʃ], 'husband'; **mnouvaty** [ˈmnoʊ̯vɐc], 'hunchback'
   (b) /nl/:[13] **nlâsz** [ɲʌ̂ɐ̃w̃ʃ], 'castle'; **nlúi** [ɲʌ́yː], 'horse'
8. /ʃ/ followed by a voiceless stop:
   (a) /ʃp/:
   (b) /ʃt/
   (c) /ʃk/:
9. /z/ before /b/ or /d/:
   (a) /zb/
   (b) /zd/:
10. /ʃ/ or /z/ followed by a nasal, a liquid, or /v/:
   (a) /ʃm/:
   (b) /ʃn/:
   (c) /ʃr/:
   (d) /ʃl/:
   (e) /ʃv/:
   (f) /zm/:
   (g) /zn/:
   (h) /zr/:
   (i) /zl/:
   (j) /zv/:
11. /ʃ/ before the affricates /t͡s/ or /t͡ʃ/:
   (a) /ʃt͡s/:
   (b) /ʃt͡ʃ/
12. /ʃ/ or /s/ before the affricates /x/:
   (a) /ʃx/:
   (b) /sx/
13. /v/ before the affricates /s/ or /ʃ/, /n/, the stops /t/, /k/, or /d/, the liquids /r/ or /l/, or the affricate /t͡s/:
   (a) /vs/:
   (b) /vʃ/:
   (c) /vn/:

[12] Realized as [ɣn] after a vowel-final word and [kn] elsewhere.
[13] This is realized as palatal [ɲʌ́].

(d) /vt/:
(e) /vk/:
(f) /vd/:
(g) /vr/:
(h) /vl/:
(i) /vt͡s/:

14. /t͡ʃ/ before /k/, /t/, or /l/:[14]
    (a) /t͡ʃk/:
    (b) /t͡ʃt/:
    (c) /t͡ʃl/:
15. /t͡s/ before /k/, /t/, /l/, /r/ /n/ or /x/:
    (a) /t͡sk/:
    (b) /t͡st/:
    (c) /t͡sr/:
    (d) /t͡sl/:
    (e) /t͡sn/:
    (f) /t͡sx/:
16. /x/ before /t/, /l/, /r/ or /v/:
    (a) /xt/:
    (b) /xl/:
    (c) /xr/:
    (d) /xv/:[15]

Three-consonant clusters are subject to more constraints.

1. /ʃ/-voiceless stop-liquid clusters
    (a) /ʃpr/:
    (b) /ʃtr/:
    (c) /ʃkr/:
    (d) /ʃpl/:
    (e) /ʃtl/:
    (f) /ʃkl/:
2. /ʃ/, followed by a stop, followed by /v/
    (a) /ʃkv/:
    (b) /ʃtv/:
    (c) /ʃdv/:
3. /z/-voiced stop-/r/ clusters
    (a) /zbr/:

[14] CC clusters beginning with [t͡ʃ] have all simplified to [ʃ].
[15] This is realized as [ʍ].

Table 2.12: Allowed CCC clusters.

	v	z	sz	p	b	k
pr			+			
pl			+			
br		+	+			
tr	+		+			
tl			+			
tv						
dr		+				
dv						
kr			+			
kl			+			
kv						
gr		+				
sh	+			+		+
szp						
szt						
szk						
szh	+			+		+
szr	+			+	+	+
szc	+			+	+	+
szcs	+			+	+	+

   (b) /zdr/:
   (c) /zgr/:

4. /v/ followed by a stop, followed by a liquid:
   (a) /vtr/:
   (b) /vdr/:
   (c) /vkr/:
5. /v/ followed by /ʃ/, followed by a liquid or a voiceless stop:
   (a) /vʃr/:
   (b) /vʃt/:
   (c) /vʃk/:
   (d) /vʃp/:
6. Stop followed by /ʃ/ followed by /t/, /t͡s/ or /t͡ʃ/:
   (a) /bʃt͡ʃ/:
   (b) /bʃt͡s/:
   (c) /bʃt/:

(d) /pʃt͡ʃ/:
(e) /pʃt͡ʃ/:
(f) /pʃt/:
(g) /kʃt͡ʃ/:
(h) /kʃt͡ʃ/:
(i) /kʃt/:

2.3.3 Nucleus

2.3.4 Coda

2.4 Prosody

2.5 Phonological Processes

2.5.1 Assimilation of loanwords

2.5.2 Vowel~zero alternation

Vowel~zero alternations refer to an extensive series of morphophonological changes in Iridian causing certain vowels to disappear in certain contexts. Vowels that alternate with zero (i.e., that disappear in certain morphological contexts) are said to be *unstable* vowels.

Below is a comprehensive list of environments that trigger vowel zero alternations. Here C represents any phonologically permitted consonant or consonant cluster, V a short vowel and VV a long vowel or a diphthong,

_CVCVC STEMS

The final V is generally unstable in the following environments

1. Stem has the same vowels. Examples: **daman** → **damna** 'lips'; **poiloit** → **poilte** 'pancake'; **poviasztak** → **poviesztkam** 'I ate'
2. V_2 is a short vowel. Examples: **zsedym** → **zsedme** 'beard'; **elaim** → **elme** 'fog'
3. Stressed vowels and most loanwords do not follow this rule. Examples **majoniez** → **majonieza** 'mayonaise' but **mobil** → **mubla** 'phone'
4. Where the deletion would cause the resulting consonant to be geminated or to be a voiced/unvoiced pair of the same consonant, the preceding vowel is lengthened. In the case of voiced/unvoiced pairs, only the voiced consonant is kept. Example: **uidet** → **úide**
5. The presence of a soft consonant in the last or the penultimate consonant position normally inhibit vowel~zero alternation.

Stem-final vowel~zero alternation

Suffix-initial vowel~zero alternation

1. _CVCVC or _CVVCVC stems. The final V is generally unstable in the below contexts
2.
3. Suffix-initial vowel~zero alternation

2.5.3 Vowel~vowel alternation

Vowel~vowel alternations form an integral part of Iridian morphophonology. These changes can be grouped into two broad categories: (1) pluralizing ablaut, which involves the raising or fronting of stem vowels to form the plural of most native nouns and (2) marginal apophony involving the vowels /ɛ/ and /ɔ/.

The first category is one of the most common processes in Iridian, used in the formation of marked plurals. In general, it involves the fronting of back vowels (e.g., o to oi), the raising of low front vowels (ai to oi) and the diphthongization of high front vowels. This change does not affect vowel length, so that long vowels remain long and short vowels remain short. This process is discussed in detail in the chapter on nouns.

The second category involves the short vowels /ɔ/ and /ɛ/, and in ome cases /ɐ/. This class of changes is normal observed in the following:

1. In _VC final words, where C is a soft consonant, if followed by a consonat final suffix, or if metathesis or vowel~zero alternation causes the deletion of the initial vowel of the suffix /ɐ ɛ ɔ/ become /ɛ ɪ ʊ/. The soft consonant remains as soft, although this is not reflected in the orthography

(1) a. +sztraty + ak → szovtretka (I) walked

2. Short [ɔ] in a stable position alternates with [ʊ] and short [ɛ] is a stable position after a soft consonant with [ɪ], when followed by a voiced plosive after the deletion of an unstable vowel.

(2) a. **lobek** 'apple' → **lubka** 'apple-PAT'

b. **hotel** 'hotel' → **hotela** 'hotel-PAT'

3. In _PaC final words, where C is a voiceless obstruent (either phonemically or because of assimilation) or a nasal, [ɐ] becomes [ɛ] and [ɛ] becomes [ɪ] and the voiceless consonant is voiced when followed by a vowel-initial suffix.

(3) a. **szviad** 'star' → **szvieda** 'star-PAT'
b. **pian** 'fire' → **piena** 'fire-PAT'

(4) a. **miet** 'pot' → **mida** 'pot-PAT'
b. **máliek** 'bonfire' → **máliga** 'bonfire-PAT'

2.5.4 Reduplication

Reduplication is a process whereby the stem or a part of the stem of a word, or the word itself is repeated with little or no change.

Reduplication is only partially productive in Iridian. Most noun reduplicated noun forms, for example, have fossilized meanings.

borsz 'thunder'	→	**boborsz** 'rumbling sound'
mán 'child'	→	**mánen** 'grandchild'
maty 'mother'	→	**mádaty** 'godmother'

2.5.5 Metathesis

SLOT A INFIXES

Slot A prefixes (grammatical voice and copulative form) metathesize the root when the onset is a cluster of two or more consonants subject to the below rules. In the examples we assume a affix of the type ʔ**VC**. The glottal stop is deleted when the infix is added. The subscripts *n* and *s* are used to for phonemes relating to the infix and the stem respectively.

1. Liquid-final clusters: $C_sLV_s + ʔV_nC_n \rightarrow C_sV_nLC_sV_n$

trápe 'cloud'	→	**turtápe** 'cloudy'
tresz 'write (ST)'	→	**torveszé**
szran 'drink (ST)'	→	**szirnaná**

2. Nasal-final clusters: $C_sNV_s + ʔV_nC_n \rightarrow C_sV_nNC_sV_n$

dnoja 'money'	→	**duntoja** 'rich'

2.6 Orthographic representation

2.6.1 Alphabet

The Iridian language uses the Latin script with the following 31 letters: **a, b, c, cs, d, dc, dz, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, sz, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, zs**.

In addition, the following vowel digraphs are also used but they are not considered as separate letters: **ai, oi, ui**.

The digraphs **dc** and **dz** as well as the letters **f**, **q**, **w** and **x** are marginal and are only used for loanwords.

Iridian uses two types of diacritics, the acute accent (´), which is used to mark long vowels, and the circumflex accent (^) used to mark nasal vowels. Accented characters are not considered as separate letter.

Table 2.13: The Iridian alphabet.

SYMBOL	NAME	IPA	SYMBOL	NAME	IPA
A a	*á*	[ɒ]	**N n**	*en*	[n]
Á á	*necs ko á*	[ɔː]	**O o**	*ó*	[ɔ]
Ai ai	*ái*	[æ]	**Ó ó**	*necs ko ó*	[oː]
Ái ái	*necs ko ái*	[æː]	**Oi oi**	*oi*	[ø]
B b	*bé*	[b]	**Ói ói**	*necs ko ói*	[øː]
C c	*cet*	[t͡s]	**P p**	*pé*	[p]
Cs cs	*cset*	[t͡ʃ]	**Q q**	*kvé*	–
D d	*dé*	[d]	**R r**	*er*	[ɾ]
Dc dc	*ódcet*	[d͡ʒ]	**S s**	*es*	[s]
Dz dz	*ódzet*	[d͡z]	**Sz sz**	*esz*	[ʃ]
E e	*é*	[ɛ]	**T t**	*té*	[t]
É é	*necs ko é*	[eː]	**U u**	*ú*	[ʊ]
F f	*fý*	–	**Ú ú**	*necs ko ú*	[uː]
G g	*gé*	[g]	**Ui ui**	*ui*	[ʏ]
H h	*há*	[x]	**Úi úi**	*necs ko úi*	[yː]
I i	*í*	[ɪ]	**V v**	*vé*	[v]
Í í	*necs ko í*	[iː]	**W w**	*vénék*	–
J j	*jóit*	[j]	**X x**	*iks*	–
K k	*ká*	[k]	**Y y**	*ýpsýlon*	[ɪ]
L l	*el*	[l]	**Ý ý**	*necs ko ýpsýlon*	[iː]
M m	*em*	[m]	**Z z**	*zet*	[z]
			Zs zs	*zses*	[ʒ]

Part II

Morphology and Syntax

3

VERBS

3.1 Categories

Finite verbs (**lounehlý**) are marked for the following grammatical categories:

1. *Aspect*. Iridian has three primary aspects: perfective, imperfective and contemplative; and two secondary ones: retrospective and prospective.
2. *Focus*. Iridian has a strong tendency to leave the topic of the sentence unmarked, instead encoding the primary information on the verb. Due to this, voice must be explicitly marked on the verb. Iridian has the following grammatical voices:: agentive, patientive, benefactive, instrumental, locative and reflexive.
3. *Mood*. Besides the unmarked indicative, Iridian has the following grammatical moods: subjunctive, conditional, hortative, optative, abilitative, permissive and non-volitive. In addition, secondary prefixes are used to express what would otherwise could be considered as moods: inceptive, causative and reciprocative.

Verbs are also marked for person, although this is done by the addition of clitic pronouns and not through a separate conjugation paradigm. Iridian verbs are not marked for tense, gender, or number.

Iridian verbs have four classes of non-finite forms: the gerund, the converb, the supine and the generic nominal formed with **-ou**. The non-finite verb forms are derived from the uninflected verb stem except the generic nominal in **-ou** which can only be formed from a fully-inflected verb stem. A fifth class exists–the infinitive–but this form is largely defunct and is only used in certain compound constructions. Infinitives end in **-á** and is used as the citation form of a verb.

3.2 Verb stems and citation forms

The citation form of a verb is the uninflected infinitive, a fossilized form rarely used outside of a very few periphrastic construction. The uninflected infintive is formed by the verb stem and the infinitive markers **-á** or **-é**, depending on the quality of the stem vowel.

3.3 Agglutination vs conjugation

Iridian is superficially an agglutinative language. However, agglutination only exists in its full form in the indicative mood and in a reduced form in the optative moods. The conditional, quotative and subjunctive has entirely dropped the agglutination, instead using fusional conjugation paradigm. These system are normally called Type I, Type II, and Type III paradigms respectively.

Nevertheless, Iridian verbs are analyzed to have eight primary affix slots. Five of these slots are for suffixes and are numbered from one to five counting from the stem. There are three prefix slots, used for both infixes and prefixes, labeled A to C starting from the stem. Table 3.1 shows the affix slots used for these three groups of grammatical moods.

Table 3.1: Verbal affix slots.

SLOT	INDICATIVE	OPTATIVE	OTHER
C	Negation	Negation	Negation
B	Secondary verb prefixes	–	–
A	Voice	–	–
0	Stem	Stem	Stem
1	Secondary pronoun	–	Paradigm ending
2	Mood	Voice	–
3	Aspect	Aspect	–
4	Primary pronoun	Primary Pronoun	–
5	Non-finite ending	Mood	–

3.3.1 Stem

There are two types of verb stems in Iridian: verbal and nominal. Iridian does not have a clear distinction between nominals and verbals. In this sense, verbal stems refer to stems that can be used on their own as imperatives. On the other hand, nominal stems refer to stems that could be used on their own as nouns or adjectives.

Examples of verbal stems include **piasztá** 'to eat', **vyté** 'to go', **kravná** 'to cry', **cselé** 'to leave', etc. Examples of nominal stems include **pledy** 'red'; **aro** 'water', etc.

Some stems contain an unstable vowel

3.3.2 Type I paradigm

INDICATIVE MOOD

The simplest construction other than the unmarked stem involves a prefix for voice, and suffixes for the modality, aspect and the primary pronoun. Slot 4 suffixes have a strong tendency to be dropped when evident from context. As such in the unmarked indicative mood, most verbs would have only the affixes for voice and aspect.

(1) **poviasztak**, '(I) ate.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	-	<ov>	piaszt	-	∅	-ak	∅	-

Slot 1 is used for secondary clitic pronouns, i.e., the object of the verb. Secondary clitic pronouns are also often dropped, however, and the inanimate 3rd person pronouns are almost never used.

(2) **voideszkem**, 'I saw you.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	-	<oiv>	vyd	esz	∅	-ek	-em	-

There is a separate conjugation paradigm for the negative, synthesized with slot 3 aspect suffixes. There are, however, some 60 irregular verbs that use the negative prefix **ná-/nái-** instead of the negative aspectual suffixes, in addition to stative or copulative verbs, which can only be used with the prefix **ná-/nái-**.

(3) a. **voideszoitem**, 'I didn't see you.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	-	<oiv>	vyd	-esz	∅	-oit-	-em	-

b. **nájemnoutalý**, 'Your place is closed.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
ná-	je-	-	mnout	-	∅	-	-alý	-

IMPERATIVE MOOD

The Iridian imperative mood has two forms: a singular and a plural. Unlike the indicative mood, there is no separate conjugation paradigm for the negative; instead the prefix **ná-/nái-** is used, analyzed as a slot C prefix.

(4) a. **piaszte**, 'Eat!'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	-	∅	piaszt	-	-o	-	-	-

b. **nápiasztet**, 'Don't eat!'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
ná	-	∅	piaszt	-	-et	-	-	-

COPULATIVE FORM

Verbs have two copulative forms in Iridian. The copulative in **je-** is a slot B prefix while the copulative in **ut/uit** is a slot A infix. If not followed by he prefix **je-** requires an epenthetic **-o/-eu**, analyzed as a slot 5 suffix.

(5) **jemohlam**, 'I am living.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	je-	-	mohl	-	-	-	-am	-

(6) **Marek jesorto**, 'Marek is standing.'

C	B	A	STEM	1	2	3	4	5
-	je-	-	sort	-	-	-	∅	-o

3.4 Voice

Iridian often prefers to encode information on the verb instead of through case marking on nouns. As such, all verbs must be explicitly marked for voice.

Voice markers are infixing. They are inserted into the verb stem, following the initial consonant or consonant cluster.

Table 3.2: Infixes used in marking voice.

	STEM TYPE	
	Verbal	Nominal
Agentive	-ov-/-oiv-	-un-/-uin-
Patientive	-in-	-az-/-ez-
Benefactive	-ul-/	-us-/-uis-
Locative	-át-/-áit-	-át-/-áit-
Instrumental	-asz-/-esz-	-asz-/-esz-
Reflexive	-iz-	-aszt-/ -eszt-
Reciprocal	-ol-/-oil-	-olt-/-oilt-

3.4.1 Agentive voice

A verb in the actor focus indicates that the topic of the sentence is the agent of the verb.

(7) **Z** **poviasztak.**
already <AV>eat-PF
'(I) already ate.'

3.4.2 Patientive focus

A verb in the patient focus (glossed PAT) indicates that the topic of the sentence is the patient of the verb.

(8) **Marek vindekem.**
Marek <PV>see-PF-1S
'I saw Marek.'

3.4.3 Benefactive focus

The benefactive focus (glossed BEN) is used when the subject of the sentence is the benefactor or director object of the verb. Verbs often change meaning when used in the benefactive focus.

(9) **Maty sega vstulunek.**
mother flower-PAT <BEN>buy-PF
'(I) bought my mother flowers.'

3.4.4 Locative Focus

3.4.5 Instrumental Focus

3.4.6 Reflexive Focus

The reflexive focus (glossed REF) is used when the patient of the verb is also the agent.

The reflexive cannot be used with verbs with the prefix **ce-**.

3.4.7 Usage

The differences

3.5 Grammatical Aspect

Table 3.3: Aspect markers in the indicative mood.

ASPECT	VERBAL STEM	
	NON-NEG.	NEGATIVE
Perfective	-ak/-ek	-ot/-oit
Imperfective	-e/a	-ucs/-ycs
Contemplative	-az/-oiz	-oc/-oic
Progressive	-eve/-ava	-udy/-uidy
Retrospective	-ast/-est	-ost/-oist
Prospective	-ogy/-oigy	-ugy/-oigy

3.5.1 *Perfective aspect*

The perfective aspect (glossed PF) indicates an action that has been completed in a specific instance.

(10) **Bych na gnazsa Marek vindek.**
yesterday LOC school-PAT Marek <PV>see-PF
'(I) saw Marek at school yesterday.'

(11) **Vaszko piniasztak.**
pastry <PV>eat-PF
'(I) ate (the) cake.'

The vowel in the suffix is unstable and the ending would normally collapse to **-k** when followed by another vowel. Consider the above two sentences followed by the second person singular clitic pronoun **-asz/esz**.

(12) **Bych na gnazsa Marek vindekesz.**
yesterday LOC school-PAT Marek <PV>see-PV-PF-2S
'You saw Marek at school yesterday.'

(13) **Vaszko piniasztkasz.**
pastry <PV>eat-PF-2S
'You ate (the) cake.'

When negated, the perfective indicates something that ought to be done but had not been done. To state that something simply did not happen, the negative of the retrospective is used instead.

(14) **Tovelevonirnot.**
<AV>telephone-PF.NEG
'(I) failed to call.'

(15) **Tovelevonirnost.**
<AV>telephone-RET.NEG
'(I) didn't call.'

3.5.2 *Imperfective aspect*

The imperfect aspect (glossed IPF) is used for actions not viewed as being complete or still in the process of happening, as well as habitual actions or general truths. The suffix **-ê** becomes **-êm-** before **a** or **á** and **-ên-** before any other vowel.

(16) **Prahá jemohlem.**
Prague-LOC COP.STAT-live-1S
'I live in Prague.'

(17) **Vsholu de gnazsa vtênuh.**
daily-INST ILL school-PAT go-IPF-1PL.INCL
'We go to school everyday.'

To emphasize the habitual nature of an action, the verb is often nominalized.

(18) a. **Posznej radzê.**
father-3S.ANIM smoke-IPF
'His father is smoking (right now).'

b. **Posznej radzênou.**
father-3S.ANIM smoke-IPF-NZ
'His father is a smoker.'

3.5.3 Progressive aspect

The progressive aspect (glossed PROG) is used to express an incomplete action that is in progress at a specific point in time.

(19) a. **Csuid etoren.**
history study-IPF
'(I am) studying history.'

b. **Óilen etorlava.**
exam study-BEN-PROG
'(I am) studying for the exam.'

Some verbs, especially stative verbs, change meaning when used in the progressive aspect.

(20) a. **Hesz dóilninen.**
reason know-PV-IPF.NEG
'(I) don't know the reason.'

b. **Hesz doilnineve.**
reason know-PV-PROG
'(I am) trying to know the reason.'

3.5.4 Retrospective aspect

The retrospective aspect (glossed RET) is used for a past action that has a continuing relevance in the presence. Consider, for example, the following sentences: (a) *I went to Amsterdam last week*; and (b) *I have been to France in my childhood*. Iridian would translate the verb in (a) using the perfective and the verb in (b) using the retrospective.

(21) **Hroná ko tímu na Budapeszta mohlestem.**
three ATT year-INST LOC Budapest-PAT live-RET-1S
'I have been living in Budapest for three years.'

(22) **Páku zavolinstej.**
before-INST hurt-PV-PF-3S.ANIM
'She has been hurt before.'

Both examples above show actions that have a continuing relevance in the present. However, Example 22 shows an action that is still ongoing. Note that without the phrase **hroná ko tímu** this could be translated with either the retrospective (**mohlestem**) or the prospective (**mohylkem**).

The retrospective is also often used to imply non-volition or the accidental/circumstantial nature of an action, without actually using the non-volitive mood. Similarly the retrospective is used with verbs of emotion or state (e.g., **cezusztalá**, 'to become happy' from **zusztal** 'happy'). The perfective, on the other hand, is almost exclusively used with the causative in these cases.

(23) a. **Vdeszek sze nejcezusztalestem.**
see-2S.PF with INCEP-be.happy-RET-1S
'I became happy when I saw you.'

b. **Do zacezuzstalinkesz.**
1S.WK CAUS-be.happy-PV-PF-2S
'You made me happy.'

(24) **Váz noprizost.**
vase break-REF-RET
'The vase broke (accidentally).'

The retrospective is also used instead of the perfect with the negative for past actions.

3.5.5 Prospective aspect

The prospective aspect (glossed PROSP) is primarily used in secondary clauses to indicate actions that are about to be started in relation to another action. It can also be used in the main clause to indicate an action in the immediate future.

3.5.6 Cessative aspect

3.6 Secondary Verbal Prefixes

In addition to the prefixes used for verbal derivation, Iridian has three prefixes that are analyzed as separate moods.

3.6.1 The reciprocative so-

3.7 Grammatical Mood

3.7.1 Indicative

3.7.2 Imperative

Iridian has an imperative mood formed by attaching the suffix **-e** in the singular and **-et** in the plural to the verb stem.

piaszte	'eat'
piasztet	'eat (PL)

The imperative is largely considered rude and impolite in modern speechc, with the hortative being used even for commands. Nonetheless, the imperative can be often found in literary texts.

(25) **Nátiezne.**
NEG-kill-IMP
'Thou shall not kill'

The imperative can be combined with the reciprocative prefix **so-** to form the adhortative, similar in meaning to the English 'Let's…'. Nevertheless, the hortative construction with verbs in **so-** is still preferred.

3.7.3 Subjunctive

The subjunctive mood (glossed SBJ) is used for actions or events that are not or are not known to be true or factual. The subjunctive has two forms: the perfective subjunctive in **-á(m)** and the imperfective subjunctive in **-ú(m)**, glossed as SBJ.PF and SBJ.IPF respectively.

The copula has the following forms in the subjunctive, all of which are not inflected:

Table 3.4: Subjunctive forms of the copula

	NON-NEG	NEG
Imperfective	niec	poce
Perfective	vace	náh

The perfective-imperfective distinction of the subjunctive is more properly analyzed as a temporal distinction, i.e., past and non-past subjunctive. Iridian does have, howevever has a periphrastic construction for the progressive subjunctive formed by the imperfective converbial in **-iec** and the perfective subjunctive copula. Similarly, the future subjunctive also uses a periphrastic construction with the imperfective converbial in **-iec** and the imperfective subjunctive copula. Table 3.5 shows the conjugation paradigm of the verb **piasztá** in the subjunctive mood.

Table 3.5: Conjugation, paradigm, subjunctive mood.

piasztá 'to eat'	
Imperfective	**piasztú**
Negative imperfective	**nápiasztú**
Perfective	**piasztá**
Negative perfective	**nápiasztá**
Progressive	**piasztiec vace**
Negative progressive	**piasztiec náh**
Future	**piasztiec niec**
Negative Future	**piasztiec poce**

The following are some specific uses of the subjunctive mood in Iridian:

JUSSIVE/DESIDERATIVE

The subjunctive is used in indirect constructions of verbs for issuing orders, commanding, exhorting, etc.

(26) **Martin na America mágnazsivú to csehnêmas.**
Martin LOC America-PAT go.to.school-SBJ.IPF RZ want-IPF-3S.ANIM
'He wants Martin to study in America.'

(27) **Marek aszná to Tunek dálek.**
Marek sing-SBJ.IPF RZ Tunek say-PF
'Tunek told Marek to sing.'

DUBITATIVE

The subjunctive is used with verbs expressing doubt, uncertainty or disbelief.

WITH VERBS EXPRESSING EMOTION

WITH THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

The subjunctive is used in the main clause if the verb in the dependent clause is in the conditional *irrealis* mood.

(28) **Dá prezident jenem,**
a
a

IRREALIS

3.7.4 Conditional

The conditional mood is used for conditional or hypothetical clauses. The table below shows the conjugation paradigm for the conditional mood for both regular verbs and the copula. The Iridian conditional mood is not a true conditional mood grammatically, since it is marked on the verb in the dependent clause (protasis), instead of the main clause.

Table 3.6: Conjugation paradigm, conditional mood.

	REGULAR VERBS	COPULA
Realis	-ouhna	vsiec
Neg. *Realis*	-ouhnit	vsiemý
Non-Past *Irrealis*	-ouc	jenouc
Neg. Non-Past *Irrealis*	-oucit	piêc
Past *Irrealis*	-ane	jenem
Neg. Past *Irrealis*	-oucnit	jet

CONDITIONAL REALIS

The conditional *realis* mood (glossed COND.RL) is used in two ways:

1. In sentences that express a factual implication rather than a hypothetical situation or a potential future event, e.g., 'If you heat water to 100 C, it will boil.'
2. In 'predictive' constructions, i.e., those that concern probable future events.

CONDITIONAL IRREALIS

The conditional *irrealis* mood (glossed COND.IRR) is used with hypothetical, typically counterfactual, events. Iridian distinguishes between past and non-past *irrealis* moods.

3.7.5 Hortative

The hortative mood is used for requests. Although Iridian has an imperative form (the unmarked form of the verb), the hortative is normally used in its place. The hortative marker should always appear at the end of the word.

(29) **Jêsza mineszka.**
door.PAT close-2S-HORT
'Close the door.' *literally*, 'May you close the door.'

To soften a command, the expression *am luhninka* (may someone be thanked for…) is normally used.

(30) **Jêsza minkesz cesz am luhninka.**
door-PAT close-PF-2S RZ.ABL because thank-PV-HORT
'Please close the door.' *literally*, 'May (you) be thanked because you closed the door.'

The hortative is used with the reciprocative prefix **so-** to form the ad-hortative (similar to the English construction with 'Let's + VERB). This construction cannot be used with **am luhninka**.

(31) **sop**
door-PAT
'Please close the door.' *literally*, 'May (you) be thanked because you closed the door.'

3.7.6 Optative

The optative mood (glossed OPT) is used for expressing wishes. The optative mood requires two aspect marking, although the primary ending is marked if it is in the imperfective mood.

3.7.7 Quotative

The quotative mood (glossed QUOT) is used to express secondhand information, or when the speaker wishes to make explicit that s/he did not witness the event himself/herself.

Clitic pronouns cannot be used with the quotative mood.

Table 3.7 shows the conjugation paradigm for regular verbs and the copula.

Table 3.7: Conjugation paradigm, quotative mood

	piasztá, 'to eat'	COPULA
Perfective	piasztát	vacet
Neg. perfective	nápiasztát	necê
Retrospective	piasztác	—
Neg. Retrospective	nápiasztác	—
Imperfective	piasztút	neszkec
Neg. imperfective	nápiasztút	posznec
Progressive	piasztiec neszkec	—
Neg. progressive	piasztiec posznec	—
Future	piasztôsz	vacko
Neg. Future	nápiasztôsz	necko
Subjunctive Non-Past	piasztok	necim
Neg. Sub. Non-Pas	nápiasztok	pocim
Subjunctive Past	piasztocke	vacim
Neg. Sub. Past	nápiasztocke	nêcim

(32) **Já na duma neszkec to maty dálmek.**
you-STR LOC house-PAT COP.QUOT.IPF RZ mother say-1S.PF
'(My) mother told me you are at home.'

(33) **Já na duma necim to maty dálmek.**
you-STR LOC house-PAT COP.QUOT.SBJ.NPST RZ mother say-1S.PF
'(My) mother told me you might be at home.'

(34) **Mnúcs tiezninát.**
husband kill-PV-QUOT.PF
'(She) killed (her) husband (or so I heard).'

Direct speech, however, does not use the subjunctive.

(35) **—Tak dá, dálek Tomász.**
here 1s.STR say-PF Tomász
"'I'm here," Tomász said.'

The following verbs are considered verba dicendi in Iridian and would trigger the quotative: **dálá** 'to say', **vadá** 'to think', **kvusztá** 'to hear', **vydá** 'to see', **égeszá** 'to ask', **ohletá** 'to remember', **hová** 'to recount, tell a story' . The verb **vadá** is exclusively used with the subjunctive quotative.

(36) **Z szto óké necim to Lukász vadê.**
already this OK COP.QUOT.SBJ.NPST RZ Lukász think-IPF
'Lukász thinks it should be OK by now.'

(37) **Marek bych jsenát to kvusztkem.**
Marek yesterday arrive-QUOT.PF RZ hear-PF-1s
'I heard Marek has arrived.'

(38) **Posznelý tajomstác to kvusztek.**
father-2PL die-QUOT.RET RZ hear-PF
'(We) heard that your father died.'

(39) **Dá tak bych vacim to náohletê.**
1s.STR here yesterday COP.QUOT.SBJ.PST RZ NEG-remember-IPF
'(I) don't remember if I was here yesterday.'

Secondary verba dicendi are formed with an adverbial construction using the imperfective converb in **-iec**.

(40) **Já mnou necim to Martin priviec vadê.**
you correct COP.QUOT.SBJ.NPST RZ Martin agree-CV think-IPF
'Martin agrees that you are right.'

The quotative is also used emphatically to repeat a quote (often made by the speaker himself or herself), or to express the speaker's frustration or affirmation. When used this way, the verbum dicendi is omitted, and the expletive **nó** is often added.

(41) **Mnou necim to nó!**
correct COP.QUOT.SBJ.NPST RZ EXPL
'(I've been telling you) it is right.'

(42) **Dá roctymút to!**
1s dance-ABL-QUOT.IPF RZ
'(But) I can dance.'

The tense/aspect of the quotative mood follows that of the quoted clause, independent of the tense/aspect of the verbum dicendi.

3.7.8 Abilitative and Permissive

The abilitative (glossed ABL) and permissive (glossed PERM) are related verbal moods used in expressing the speaker's (or the subject of the sentence's) abililty to do something. The abilitative is used to indicate capability while the permissive is used to indicate whether or not an action is allowed or permitted.

(43) **Sa anglecnu nározshovymas.**
INST English.language-INST NEG-speak-ABL-3S.ANIM
'He cannot speak English.'

(44) **De rádaka z názahranavesz.**
ILL building-1PL.EXCL-PAT already NEG-enter-PERM-2S
'You're no longer allowed to enter our building.'

The permissive mood is often used for negative commands.

(45) **Tak náradzavuj.**
here NEG-smoke-PERM-4GEN
'No smoking.' *literally,* 'One cannot smoke here.'

3.7.9 Non-Volitive

The non-voliti

(24, rep.) ago

3.8 Non-Finite Verb Forms

3.8.1 Copulative form

Verbs have two copulative forms: the adjectival copulative formed with the infix **-ut-/-uit-** and the stative copulative formed with the prefix **je-**.

The adjective

The stative copulative is formed with the prefix **je-** and can only be used with verbs that express a state, condition or position.

niva 'speed'	→	**nutiva** 'fast'
kiazó 'darkness'	→	**kutiazó** 'dark'
kocska 'distance'	→	**kutocska** 'far'
trápe 'cloud'	→	**turtápe** 'cloudy'
sort- 'stand'	→	**jesort-** 'standing'
mohl- 'live'	→	**jemohl-** 'living'
vtiel- 'open'	→	**kutocska** 'open'

3.8.2 Gerund

The gerund (glossed GER) refers to the non-finite verb form used as a noun. The gerundive prefix **po-** is always used with the nominalizing suffix *ou*.

(46) **Poszcsênou nauhlý.**
GER-forget-NZ difficult
'Forgetting is difficult.'

3.8.3 Converbs

Converbs (glossed CV) is a non-finite verb form often used for adverbial constructions. There are two converb forms in Iridian: the imperfective **-iec** (glossed CV.IPF) and the perfective **-iêce** (glossed CV.PF).

(47) **Tereza kravniec nóveu cselek.**
Tereza cry-CV.IPF room-ABL leave-PF
'Tereza left the room crying.'

(48) **Nóveu cseliêce Tereza ukravnek.**
room-ABL leave-CV.PF Tereza INCHO-cry-PF
'Having left the room, Tereza started to cry.'

The perfective *-iêce* is often used in clause linking.

(49) **Osztiêce krazkem.**
read-CV.PF understand-PF-1S
'I read and understood.'

Clauses expressing reason is usually expressed by a converbial construction.

(50) **Za eksama názhaziêce, Martin órek.**
for exam-PAT NEG-study-CV.PF Martin fail-PF
'Martin failed the exam because he didn't study.'

3.8.4 Nominalization

3.8.5 Supine

The supine is a non-finite verb form formed used to indicate necessity or purpose. There are four forms as shown below:

Table 3.8: Endings used for the supine

	SUPINE OF PURPOSE	SUPINE OF NECESSITY
Nominal	*-ity*	*-ász*
Non-nominal	*-ice*	*-ászce*

(51) **»Ána Karenina« za gnazsa osztászce ko htosz.**
Anna Karenina for school-PAT read-SUP ATT book
'I have to read *Anna Karenina* for school.'

(52) **Htosz vstuninkem to osztice.**
book buy-mkpv-pf-1s RZ read-SUP
'I bought the book to read.'

The infinitive form of the supine of purpose *-icá* is used with adjectival adverbs:

(53) **Just zacepszcsemem to nosiênicá.**
news CAUS-be.sad-1s RZ hear-SUP.INF
'I am sad to hear the news.'

3.9 Copular Constructions

3.9.1 Null copula

Copular sentences are a minor sentence type where the predicate is not a verb. For the purposes of this grammar, we narrow down our definition of copular constructions to the following:

(54) a. *Equative:* Marek is the doctor (we are talking about).
b. *Inclusive:* Marek is a doctor.
c. *Attributive:* Marek is tall.
d. *Locative:* Marek is in the hospital.

Iridian does not make a distinction between equative, inclusive and attributive clauses. Locative clauses on the other hand, may be expressed using a copular or an existential construction, as will be discussed in this section.

Iridian is a superficially a zero-copula language and the most common way to form copular sentences is mere juxtaposition.

(55) **Marek doktor.**
Marek doctor
'Marek (is a/the) doctor.'

The above example could either be taken to mean (1) Marek is a doctor (inclusive), or (2) Marek is the doctor (equative). Generally, though, Iridian uses word order to distinguish between equative and inclusive clauses.

(56) a. *Inclusive:* $\{\text{item in class}\}_{\text{N}} \varnothing \{\text{class}\}_{\text{P}}$

b. *Equative:* $\{\text{class}\}_{\text{N}} \varnothing \{\text{item class}\}_{\text{P}}$

To avoid ambiguity, Example 55 can be reformulated to either of the following sentences:

(57) a. **Marek doktor.**
Marek doctor
'Marek is a doctor.'

b. **Doktor Marek.**
doctor Marek
'Marek is the doctor.'

The inversion of word order is not strongly grammaticalized with NP-NP sentences, i.e., both sentences in Example 57 can still be used interchangeably without a change in meaning and preference is given on the one over the other when there is an ambiguity. This is not the case with attributive clauses, i.e., sentences with adjective or adjective phrase predicates. Consider for example the sentence below:

(58) **Marek rázym.**
Marek tall
'Marek is tall.'

Inverting the word order of the sentence above would change the adjective to a substantive since modifiers cannot occupy the topic position.

(59) **Rázym Marek.**
tall Marek
'The tall one is Marek.'

Iridian also distinguishes between attributive clauses expressing permanent conditions and clauses expressing temporary conditions, with the latter being expressed using existential constructions in certain adjectives.

(60) ***Marek morec.**
Marek hungry
'Marek is hungry'

(61) **Marka jesz morec.**
Marek-PAT EXST hunger
'Marek is hungry'

A full list of adjectives/modifiers that use the existential construction can be found in the section 3.10.

3.9.2 Negative copula

Iridian has the negative copula **csesná**.

(62) **Marek doktor csesná.**
Marek doctor COP.NEG
'Marek is not (a/the) doctor.'

The inversion of word order may also be used when one wants to avoid ambiguity:

(63) **Doktor Marek csesná.**
doctor Marek COP.NEG
'Marek is not the doctor.'

3.10 Existential Constructions

3.11 Formation of Verbs

3.11.1 External Derivation

Loanwords ending in **-ace** from the Latin change the final e to á:

Some Latin loanwords are borrowed first from German. Loanwords ending in **-ieren** become **-irná**.

administrace	→	**administracá**	'to administrate'
akuzace	→	**akuzacá**	'to accuse'
diferenzace	→	**diferenzacá**	'to differentiate'
separace	→	**separacá**	'to separate'
akzeptieren	→	**akceptirná**	'to accept'
konservieren	→	**koncervirná**	'to conserve'
produzieren	→	**producirná**	'to produce'
vandalieren	→	**vandalirná**	'to deface'

3.11.2 Internal Derivation

Table 3.9: Verbal Derivational Affixes

AFFIX	EXAMPLES
nie- + ADJ 'to cause something to become ADJ'	**losz** 'new' → **nieloszá** 'to renew' **preseh** 'young' → **niepreshá** 'to rejuvenate' **avic** 'long' → **nieavicá** 'to lengthen' **gem** 'soft' → **niegemá** 'to soften' **vyne** 'dry' → **nievyneá** 'to dry'
ce-[1] + ADJ 'to cause oneself to become ADJ'	**kdavidy** 'clean' → **cekdavicá** 'to take a bath' **rum** 'old' → **cerumá** 'to grow old' **szeznom** 'big' → **ceszeznomá** 'to grow up' **vyne** 'dry' → **cevyneá** 'to dry oneself'
hó- + NOUN 'to use N in a particular way'	**tvem** 'tongue' → **hótvemá** 'to lick' **kov** 'hammer' → **hóková** 'to hammer' **szeznom** 'big' → **ceszeznomá** 'to grow up' **vyne** 'dry' → **cevyneá** 'to dry oneself'
desz- + NOUN 'to act in the manner of N	**tvem** 'tongue' → **hótvemá** 'to lick' **rum** 'old' → **cerumá** 'to grow old' **szeznom** 'big' → **ceszeznomá** 'to grow up' **vyne** 'dry' → **cevyneá** 'to dry oneself'
má-iv + NOUN 'to so something usually done in NOUN'	**mrc** 'market' → **mámrcivá** 'to shop' **gnazsa** 'school' → **mágnazsivá** 'to study in' **szeznom** 'big' → **ceszeznomá** 'to grow up' **vyne** 'dry' → **cevyneá** 'to dry oneself'
sen-/sem- + VERB 'to VERB incorrectly'	**osztá** 'to read' → **senosztá** 'to misread' **rum** 'old' → **cerumá** 'to grow old' **szeznom** 'big' → **ceszeznomá** 'to grow up' **vyne** 'dry' → **cevyneá** 'to dry oneself'

[1] Verbs in **ce-** cannot be in the reflexive focus.

4

NOUNS

4.1 Grammatical Categories

4.2 Animacy

Iridian verbs can be grouped into five classes, traditionally identified as **genders**, although they more correctly pertain to a noun's animacy:

Table 4.1: Noun classes in Iridian.

CLASS	USED FOR	EXAMPLES
Class I	names of persons	**Marek, Lukász, Tomász, Ána, Tereza, Luda**
Class II	common nouns referring to humans or groups of humans	**syn** 'son', **cena** 'family',
Class III	non-human animate nouns, e.g., animals, plants etc.	**jec** 'dog'
Class IV	countable concrete and abstract inanimate nouns	
Class V	uncountable and mass concrete inanimate nouns	
Class VI	abstract inanimate nouns	

4.3 Number

Nouns can be marked for number. However, grammatical number does not always correspond with semantic number, as there are several constructions, discussed later in this section, where semantic number is expressed lexically

without a corresponding morphological change.

There are three ways to form the plural morphologically in Iridian: (1) by a change in the quality of the vowels in the noun, in accordance with certain rules; (2) by suffixation; or (3) irregularly, most likely due to historical sound changes. Some nouns may have variant plural forms, allowing mostly either vowel change or suffixation.

4.3.1 Vowel change

Tha most common method of forming the plural is altering the quality of the vowel(s) in the noun stem. The changes are subject to the rules listed below:

1. Vowel length is retained.
2. If the stem is composed only of harmonic vowels or only of disharmonic vowels, all vowels will be changed. However, if the stem is made of both harmonic and disharmonic vowels, only the harmonic vowels are altered.
3. Back vowels are fronted.

pápyr	→	**páipyr**	'papers'
lóbek	→	**lóibek**	'apples'

4. Non-high front vowels are raised.
5. The unrounded high front vowels /ʏ yː/ are rounded to /ɪ iː/.
6. The rounded high front vowels /ɪ iː/ are dipthongized to /e͡ɪ/.
7. The front vowels /ɛ eː/ can either be raised to /ɪ iː/ or dipthongized to /e͡ɪ/.
8. The diphthong /e͡ɪ/ simplifies to /iː/.
9. The dipthong /o͡ʊ/ simplifies to either /yː/ or /øː/.
10. The nasal vowels /ɛ̃ ɔ̃ ũ/ becomes /ɛ̃/.
11. The nasal vowel /ɛ̃/ becomes /in/

szviêce	→	**szvýnce**	'candles'

Table 4.2 summarize.

Class I nouns cannot be pluralized using this method.

4.3.2 Suffixation

Some nouns can be pluralized using the suffix **-ac** or **-ec**, depending on the vowels in the stem.

This method is most often used with loanwords

Table 4.2: Vowel changes used to mark grammatical number

STRONG		WEAK		NEUTRAL	
Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl
a	ai	ai	oi	e	ei, i
á	ái	ái	ói	é	ei, í
o	oi	oi	ui	ei	í
ó	ói	ói	úi	i	ei
u	ui	ui	i	í	ei
ú	úi	úi	í		
â, ô, û	ê	ê	ýn		
ou	eu	eu	úi		

4.3.3 Irregular plurals

4.3.4 Variant plurals

4.4 Nominal declension

4.4.1 Declesion paradigms

dum 'house'

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Unmarked	dum	duim
Agentive	dumâ	duimê
Accusative	duma	duime
Dative	dumoh	duimih
Ablative	dumosz	duimesz
Instrumental	dumu	duime
Locative	dumá	duimái
Partitive	dumev	duimev

4.4.2 Agentive case

4.4.3 Ablative case

The ablative case (glossed ABL) is fo

kryszt ‘snake’

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Unmarked	kryszt	kreiszt
Agentive	krysztê	kreisztê
Accusative	kryszte	kreiszte
Dative	krysztih	kreisztih
Ablative	krysztesz	kreistesz
Instrumental	krysztúi	kreiszte
Locative	krysztái	kreisztái
Partitive	krysztev	kreisztev

ABLATIVE OF MOVEMENT

ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON

(1) **Markosz ezuitoizmét.**
Marek-ABL COMP-ADJzheight1s
‘I am taller than Marek.’

4.5 Pronouns

PERSON	STRONG	WEAK	CLITIC
1s	dá	do	-em
2s	já	je	-esz
3S.ANIM	szá	sze	-ej
3S.INAN	ta	cej	-as
4GEN	jedá	dien	-uj
1PL.INC	chec	chce	-uh
1PL.EXC	kiec	kiec	-ak
2PL	lou	la	-elý
3PL.ANIM	dce	dcá	-ac
3PL.INAN	dcej	oce	-et

4.6 Interrogative pronouns

4.7 Numerals

Iridian has a vigesimal number system. Table 4.3 shows Iridian numerals from 1 to 20. Numbers from 1 to 10 are given their own name while numbers from 11 to 19 are formed by appending the numbers from one to nine to the clitic **-niem** with the preposition **sze** (with). The clitic **-niem** is derived from the word for number 10, **nau**, which itself comes from the Old Iridian **nagu*, 'half.'

Table 4.3: Iridian numerals from 1 to 20.

NUMBER	IRIDIAN	NUMBER	IRIDIAN
1	on	11	onszeniem
2	mui	12	muiszeniem
3	hroná	13	hronaszeniem
4	dró	14	drószeniem
5	jed	15	jeceniem
6	vú	16	vúszeniem
7	szcsê	17	szcsêceniem
8	pesz	18	pêceniem
9	cam	19	camzeniem
10	nau	20	tydná

For numbers 11 to 19, the words are formed by appending the numbers from one to nine to the suffix *-niem* with the preposition *sze* (with).

Numbers from 21 to 99 are first expressed as multiples of 20. Thenceforth, the number system has largely become decimal, due primarily to the inflyence of surrounding Indo-European languages. Old Iridian, however, had a vigesimal system up to the number 8000.

Table 4.5 shows multiples of 10 from 30 to 100. The numbers are formed by the numeral followed by **tydná**. For bases that are not multiples of 20, the word **nau** 'ten' is added first, followed by the conjunction **sze** 'with'.

Iridian counting starts from the smallest component of the number to the largest. Each component can be simply appended with the conjunction **sze**. Only the numerals in Tables 4.3 and 4.5, and the first ten numbers after 100, 500, 1000, etc. appear as single words. Below are some illustrations:

Table 4.4: Iridian numerals from 30 to 100.

NUMBER	IRIDIAN	NUMBER	IRIDIAN
30	nauszetydná	70	nauszehronutydná
40	muitydná	80	drohutydná
50	nauszemuitydná	90	nauszedrohutydná
60	hronutydná	100	miesy

(2) a. **jecemiesy**
'five with hundred'
105

b. **cam sze drohutydná**
'nine with four twenties'
89

Table 4.5: Iridian numerals from 200 to one billion.

NUMBER	IRIDIAN
200	moig
300, 400, etc.	hronumiesy, drohumiesy. etc.
1000	nitak
2000, 3000, etc.	muiniec, hronuniec, etc.
10.000	ohle
20.000, etc.	tydnuniec, etc.
100.000	dunie
200.000 etc	meguiniec, hronuniec, etc.
1.000.000	myliâ
1.000.000.000	myliár
1.000.000.000.000	byliâ

4.7.1 Ordinal numbers

4.7.2 Fractions and decimals

4.7.3 Use of numerals

5

MODIFIERS

6

PARTICLES

7

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

7.1 Verbal Derivation

7.1.1 Vowel changes

FROM ADJECTIVES

1. Diphthongization of the short vowels /ɛ/, /i/ and /y/ to /e͡ɪ/, /o/ and /u/ to /o͡ʊ/, and the fronting of /a/ to /ɛ/, or the lowering of the long high vowels /iː/ to /ɛ/ and /uː/ and /yː/ to /o/. Diphthongs, on the other hand are simplified, with fronting diphthongs becoming /ɛː/ and backing diphthongs becoming /oː/. This also involves the affricatization of the coda consonant or the sporadic addition of a /k/ or /t͡s/. The resultant verb has the general meaning of 'to become ADJ,' although most have taken more idiomatic meanings. This process is no longer productive and thus cannot be used to derived new verbs.

losz	'new'	→	**loucá**	'to feel unfamiliar'
sztune	'small'	→	**sztouncá**	'to feel inferior'
hlýda	'difficult'	→	**hlocká**	'to suffer'
szlau	'sour'	→	**szlóká**	'to smell bad'
obesz	'different	→	**obejcá**	'to change'

8

SYNTAX

8.1 Discourse markers

8.1.1 ta

1.

Appendices

A

THE DIALECTS OF IRIDIAN