The Danetian Language

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March 4, 2021

Introduction

§1 Background The Danetian language is an Indo-European constructed language. I started this project in 2016, when I decided to take the Proto-Indo-European lexicon and apply whichever sound changes satisfied me.

At that time, I had been obsessed with Latin starting a few years prior. However, there were several small details that bothered me about the language. Therefore, I wanted to have my own personal classical language that I could have full creative control over.

I decided that I wanted to emulate an Ancient Greek and Latin aesthetic. Thus, my first iteration of Danetian had a phonology resembling that of Ancient Greek: long and short vowels, and a three-way contrast between voiced, unvoiced, and aspirated plosives. But as I kept writing more things in that version of Danetian, I realized that long vowels were really cumbersome to pronounce, and aspirated plosives made the language sound ugly to my ears. Hence, I decided to revisit the sound changes that I originally applied to Proto-Indo-European.

The result is this current iteration of Danetian, which I am more than satisfied with. It has a very beautiful European aesthetic both in writing and in speech. If you'd like to see a modernized version of Proto-Indo-European, this is the conlang for you!

In this book, I intend to give a comprehensive description of Danetian. I assume that the reader is as much of a language nerd as I am, or at least that they are familiar with basic terms in linguistics.

§2 The name of the language In Europe, there are many rivers that have similar names: Danube, Don, Dniepr, Dniestr, etc. In Proto-Indo-European, the term *déh$_2$nu referred to a river goddess. Since civilizations throughout history have commonly formed near a river, I imagined that whoever spoke my conlang would come from a civilization near a river. I envisioned them worshiping a river goddess called *Daneta*, so they would call themselves the *Danetians*, or *danetiskoi*. Therefore, their native tongue is called *Danetian*, or *danetiska*.

§3 Classification Danetian forms its own branch in the Indo-European language family. It belongs to the *satem* side of the family, but it shares some properties with the *centum* languages.

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Part I

Phonology

Types of sounds

§4 Consonants Danetian has 20 consonant phonemes: six plosives, six fricatives, two affricates, and six sonorants. These phonemes are organized in the table below.

	Labial	Dental	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p b	t d		k g
Affricate			tʃ dʒ	
Fricative	f v	s z	ʃ	x
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	
Rhotic		r		
Approximant		l	j	

§5 Vowels Danetian has the very common five-vowel system, summarized in the table below. There is no vowel length distinction.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Mid	e		o
Open		a	

The vowels /a e o/ can also be combined with /i u/ to form the following five falling diphthongs:

	i	u
a	ai̯	au̯
e	ei̯	eu̯
o	oi̯	

§6 Allophones Each phoneme can have several allophones depending on the surrounding context. The points below summarize how the phonemes are pronounced in the standard dialect of Danetian. But of course, this is not the only way to pronounce the language, since there are other dialects. Thus, the reader is encouraged to pronounce the language in whichever way sounds most beautiful to them.

- Whenver /s/ appears between vowels or before a voiced consonant, it is pronounced as [z]. Otherwise, it is pronounced as [s] by default. Compare *nefesos* ['nɛ.fɛ.zos] «of the cloud», *fesor* [fɛ'zor] «hand», *tusontis* ['tu.zon.tis] «thousand», *esvos* ['ɛz.vos] «horse», *donvos* ['don.vos] «number».

- /r/ is pronounced as [r] by default, but as [ɾ] between vowels. Compare *pater* [pa'tɛr] «father», *kruros* ['kru.ros] «bloody».

- /l/ is pronounced as [l] by default, but as [ɫ] at the end of a word, before a consonant, or before /o/ or /u/. Compare *lana* ['la.na] «wool», *luvos* ['ɫu.vos] «love», *lokus* ['ɫo.kus] «lake», *Michael* [mi.xa'ɛɫ] «Michael», *Vilmos* ['viɫ.mos] «William».

- /x/ is pronounced as [x h].

- /e/ is pronounced as [ɛ] by default, but as [e] whenever the following syllable contains /i/ or /j/. Compare *preseti* ['prɛ.ze.ti] «he asks», *kreva* ['krɛ.va] «raw blood», *drageti* ['dra.ge.ti] «he drags».

- /o/ is always pronounced as [o].

Orthography

§7   Graphemes   Danetian orthography uses all 26 letters of the international Latin alphabet. Most of the letters follow the International Phonetic Alphabet closely. The exceptions are summarized in the table below, along with other remarks.

- ⟨c⟩: /k/ always
- ⟨g⟩: /g/ always
- ⟨h⟩: /x/
- ⟨nj⟩: /ɲ/
- ⟨t⟩: /t/ always
- ⟨qu⟩: /kw/

- ⟨w⟩: /v/
- ⟨x⟩: /ks/
- ⟨y⟩: /i/
- ⟨ch⟩: /x/ always
- ⟨ph⟩: /f/
- ⟨th⟩: /t/

§8   Stress accent   Danetian has a stress accent, much like Modern Greek, Spanish, and Russian. Every word has exactly one stressed syllable, pronounced stronger than the other syllables. Only the last three syllables of a word have the possibility of carrying stress, much like in Modern Greek.

In writing, the stress is marked by an acute accent, as in *natúra* [na'tu.ra] «nature», or it can simply be inferred, as in *anapreseti* [a.na'prɛ.ze.ti] «he prays». The orthographic rules for denoting stress are the following:

1. Stress can only fall in the last three syllables.

2. If stress is unmarked in writing, then it is assumed that it falls as far back as it can. Compare *danetiska* [da'ne.tis.ka] «Danetian language», *bena* ['bɛ.na] «woman», *en* ['ɛn] «in».

3. ... unless it ends in a consonant grapheme other than ⟨m⟩, ⟨n⟩, ⟨s⟩, or ⟨t⟩, in which case it is assumed that the stress falls

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Part II

Morphology

Nouns

§9 General properties Nouns inflect according to three genders (*masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*), two numbers (*singular* and *plural*), and seven cases (*nominative*, *accusative*, *genitive*, *ablative*, *dative*, *locative*, and *instrumental*). However, gender is a property that is inherent to a noun. Therefore, an inflection table for a noun should have 2×7 entries.

§10 Case

§11 Strong and weak cases The seven cases can be divided into two types: the strong cases (NOM and ACC), and the weak cases (GEN, ABL, DAT, LOC, and INS). There are two main reasons for this.

i For neuter nouns, the strong cases are always identical, while for all other nouns, the strong cases are always distinct. Thus, it makes sense to group the strong cases together. For example,

	gift (N)	man (M)	woman (F)
NOM	*donom*	*viros*	*bena*
ACC	*donom*	*virom*	*benam*

ii There are some nouns that use one stem for the strong cases, and a different stem for the weak cases:

	thought	dog	lake
NOM	*mentis*	*svon*	*lokus*
GEN	*manties*	*sunes*	*alkves*

§12 Inflection classes By examining how each noun inflects, we can come up with several broad categories:

- **I**: *a*-stem nouns
- **II**: *o*-stem nouns
- **III-i**: *i*-stem nouns
- **III-u**: *u*-stem nouns
- **III-s**: *es*-stem nouns

- **III-n**: *en*-stem nouns
- **III-L**: liquid-stem nouns
- **III-F**: fleeting *s* nouns
- **III-C**: consonant-stem nouns

Historically, these categories have been grouped into the *first declension* (**I**), *second declension* (**II**), and *third declension* (**III**). As can be seen from the list above, the third declension contains many subcategories.

§13 *a*-stem nouns Another of the biggest classes of nouns are the *a*-stems. The vast majority of these are feminine, but there are some masculines here and there. Some familiar examples include:

- *barda* (F): beard
- *bena* (F): woman
- *danva* (F): tongue; language
- *lana* (F): wool
- *luksna* (F): moon
- *redia* (F): law, right
- *pisda* (F): vulva
- *pletia* (F): square, plaza
- *pluksna* (F): feather
- *poina* (F): punishment
- *videva* (F): widow

Since all *a*-stem nouns inflect regularly, we can choose one of them to represent them all.

	SG	PL
NOM	*bena*	*benai*
ACC	*benam*	*benans*
GEN	*benas*	*benóm*
ABL	*benas*	*benamos*
DAT	*benai*	*benamos*
LOC	*beni*	*benasu*
INS	*bene*	*benafi*

§14 *o*-stem nouns One of the biggest classes of nouns are the *o*-stem nouns. The vast majority of nouns in this class are masculine and neuter, but there are a few feminines here and there. Some familiar examples include:

- *adros* (M): field
- *Aigyptos* (F): Egypt
- *artos* (M): bear
- *divos* (M): god
- *donom* (N): gift
- *dranom* (N): grain
- *fumos* (M): smoke
- *jugom* (N): yoke
- *kapros* (M): goat
- *nefros* (M): kidney
- *nisdos* (M): nest
- *orfos* (M): orphan; slave
- *peplos* (M): wheel, circle
- *snoifos* (M): snow
- *svennos* (M): sleep, slumber
- *tauros* (M): bull
- *valpos* (M): wolf
- *verdom* (N): word
- *viros* (M): man

Notice that all *o*-stem neuters end in *-om*, and the rest of the *o*-stems end in *-os*. Since they all inflect regularly, we can simply choose two nouns (one in *-os* and one in *-om*) to serve as role models for all the *o*-stems.

	SG	PL
NOM	*viros*	*viroi*
ACC	*virom*	*virons*
GEN	*virosjo*	*viróm*
ABL	*virad*	*viromos*
DAT	*viroi*	*viromos*
LOC	*viri*	*virosu*
INS	*vire*	*virois*

	SG	PL
NOM	*donom*	*dona*
ACC	*donom*	*dona*
GEN	*donosjo*	*donóm*
ABL	*donad*	*donomos*
DAT	*donoi*	*donomos*
LOC	*doni*	*donosu*
INS	*done*	*donois*

§15 **_i_-stem nouns** The *i*-stem nouns include both masculine and feminine nouns, and exactly one neuter noun. Many nouns in this class have one stem for the strong cases and another stem for the weak cases. Therefore, when listing them out on a dictionary, it is important to list the NOM-SG and the GEN-PL to represent the strong and weak stems, respectively. [1] If only the NOM-SG is listed on a dictionary entry, then we can assume that the noun doesn't change its stem. Some familiar examples of *i*-stem nouns include:

- *avis*[2] (F): bird
- *dotis, daties* (F): act of giving
- *hostis* (M): guest
- *mentis, manties* (F): thought
- *mertis, marties* (F): death
- *mori, maries* (N): sea
- *ovis, avies* (F): sheep
- *statis* (F): standing; position
- *vestis, usties* (F): clothing

Since the vast majority of *i*-stem nouns are regular [3], we can just choose one word to represent all regular nouns in this class, and then treat the irregular nouns separately.

	SG	PL
NOM	*hostis*	*hosties*
ACC	*hostim*	*hostins*
GEN	*hosties*	*hostióm*
ABL	*hosties*	*hostimos*
DAT	*hostiei*	*hostimos*
LOC	*hosti*	*hostisu*
INS	*hostie*	*hostifi*

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[1] These are called the *principal parts* of a noun.

[2] Irregular noun.

[3] A noun that has one stem for the strong cases and another stem for the weak cases is still considered regular, because its inflection table can be inferred from just two principal parts: the NOM-SG and the GEN-SG.

The only neuter *i*-stem noun is *mori*, and it's completely regular, albeit with a change of stem.

	SG	PL
NOM	*mori*	*moria*
ACC	*mori*	*moria*
GEN	*maries*	*marióm*
ABL	*maries*	*marimos*
DAT	*mariei*	*marimos*
LOC	*mari*	*marisu*
INS	*marie*	*marifi*

One notable irregular noun is *avis*. It is considered irregular because it has three distinct stems, instead of the usual one or two. Moreover, since one of the stems is purely vocalic, an epenthetic consonant is sometimes inserted between the stem and the ending. The inflection table is shown below.

	SG	PL
NOM	*avis*	*avies*
ACC	*avim*	*avins*
GEN	*ujes*	*ujóm*
ABL	*ujes*	*vimos*
DAT	*ujei*	*vimos*
LOC	*uvi*	*visu*
INS	*uje*	*vifi*

The inflection tables for all irregular nouns can be found in §22.

§16 *u*-stem nouns   The *u*-stem nouns include nouns from all three genders. Since this class is a relic from PIE, there are relatively many irregular nouns here. Some familiar examples include:

- *befrus* (M): beaver
- *brus*[4] (F): eyebrow
- *dakru* (N): tear (of the eye)
- *danu*[4] (N): river
- *denus*[4] (F): jaw; cheek
- *djus*[4] (M): sky, heaven
- *doru*[4] (N): tree
- *dustus* (M): taste
- *lokus, alkues* (M): pond, lake
- *naus, naves* (F): boat, ship
- *smerus, smarues* (M): grease
- *sunus* (M): son

We can choose two of these to represent the regular *u*-stem nouns: one for the masculine and feminine nouns, and one for the neuters.

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[4]Irregular noun.

	SG	PL
NOM	*sunus*	*sunues*
ACC	*sunum*	*sununs*
GEN	*sunues*	*sunuóm*
ABL	*sunues*	*sunumos*
DAT	*sunuei*	*sunumos*
LOC	*sunui*	*sunusu*
INS	*sunue*	*sunufi*

	SG	PL
NOM	*danu*	*danú*
ACC	*danu*	*danú*
GEN	*danues*	*danuóm*
ABL	*danues*	*danumos*
DAT	*danuei*	*danumos*
LOC	*danui*	*danusu*
INS	*danue*	*danufi*

All the irregular nouns can be found in the tables in §22.

§17 *es*-stem nouns The class of *es*-stem nouns includes all three genders. All of these nouns are regular. Some familiar examples are:

- *ankos* (N): curve, bend
- *denos* (N): race, lineage
- *jugos* (N): pair of yoked animals
- *menos* (N): mind
- *nefos* (N): cloud

- *odés* (M): axe, hatchet
- *pletos* (N): breadth
- *rebos* (N): darkness
- *slevos* (N): fame; glory
- *tenos* (N): extension

Since all *es*-stem nouns are regular, we can simply choose two nouns to represent them all: one for the masculine and feminine nouns, and one for the neuters.

	SG	PL
NOM	*odés*	*odesos*
ACC	*odesam*	*odesans*
GEN	*odesos*	*odesóm*
ABL	*odesos*	*odesmos*
DAT	*odesei*	*odesmos*
LOC	*odesi*	*odesu*
INS	*odese*	*odesfi*

	SG	PL
NOM	*menos*	*menós*
ACC	*menos*	*menós*
GEN	*menesos*	*menesóm*
ABL	*menesos*	*menesmos*
DAT	*menesei*	*menesmos*
LOC	*menesi*	*menesu*
INS	*menese*	*menesfi*

§18 *en*-stem nouns The *en*-stem nouns are all neuter, and most of them are regular. Some common examples are:

- *denaman, danamens* (N): off-spring; generation (genealogical)
- *noman, nemens* (N): name
- *numan, panvamens* (N): spirit, soul
- *petan, patens* (N): wing
- *seman, samens* (N): seed
- *sovan, savens* (N): sun

- *terman, tarmens* (N): boundary; end

- *vodan, vedens* (N): water

- *vosan*[5] (N): spring (season)

We can choose one of these to represent all *en*-stem nouns, keeping in mind that there may or may not be a change of stem.

	SG	PL
NOM	*noman*	*nomó*
ACC	*noman*	*nomó*
GEN	*nemens*	*nemenóm*
ABL	*nemens*	*nemenmos*
DAT	*nemenei*	*nemenmos*
LOC	*nemeni*	*nemensu*
INS	*nemene*	*nemenfi*

§19 Liquid-stem nouns The liquid consonants are *l* and *r*. If the NOM-SG of a noun ends in a liquid consonant, then it belongs to the class of liquid-stem nouns. This class includes both masculine and feminine nouns. Some familiar examples are:

- *abol*[5] (M): apple

- *bor*[5] (M): thief

- *brater* (M): brother

- *denator, danatres* (M): parent

- *dotor, datres* (M): giver

- *fugater, fugtres* (F): daughter

- *for, fures* (M): door

- *mater* (F): mother

- *pater* (M): father

- *sper, aspres* (M): sparrow

- *ster, astres* (M): star

- *svesor*[5] (F): sister

- *vistor* (M): witness

The vowel right before the liquid is usually elided in all its forms except the NOM-SG, like *pater > patres*, or *abol > ables*. However, if the NOM-SG is a monosyllable, then no elision occurs, e.g. *bor > bores*. With this rule in mind, we can choose one of the liquid-stem nouns to serve as a role model for the rest.

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[5]Irregular noun.

	SG	PL
NOM	*pater*	*patres*
ACC	*patram*	*patrans*
GEN	*patres*	*patróm*
ABL	*patres*	*patrimos*
DAT	*patrei*	*patrimos*
LOC	*patri*	*patrisu*
INS	*patre*	*patrifi*

§20 Fleeting *s* nouns There are some nouns that end in -*s* in the NOM-SG, but this -*s* gets dropped in all other inflections. This is called the fleeting *s*. Some nouns like this include:

- *anats* (F): duck
- *donts, dantes* (M): tooth
- *fans* (F): goose
- *frags* (M): dregs, sediment (of wine, oil, fat)
- *nogs, neges* (M): nail (of the finger or toe)
- *oms, ames* (M): shoulder

- *ops* (N): eye
- *ponts, pantes* (M): path
- *rads* (F): root
- *reds* (M): king
- *sals* (M): salt
- *vents, vantes* (M): wind
- *vops* (F): voice, speech

We will choose two nouns to represent the fleeting *s* nouns: one to represent the masculines and feminines, and the other to represent the neuters.

	SG	PL
NOM	*vops*	*vopes*
ACC	*vopam*	*vopes*
GEN	*vopes*	*vopóm*
ABL	*vopes*	*vopimos*
DAT	*vopei*	*vopimos*
LOC	*vopi*	*vopisu*
INS	*vope*	*vopifi*

	SG	PL
NOM	*ops*	*opa*
ACC	*ops*	*opa*
GEN	*opes*	*opóm*
ABL	*opes*	*opimos*
DAT	*opei*	*opimos*
LOC	*opi*	*opisu*
INS	*ope*	*opifi*

§21 Consonant-stem nouns If a noun doesn't fall into any of the categories mentioned above, then we can usually take the stem and just append the inflectional endings directly to it. Some nouns that don't fall into the previous classes include:

- *dom, dems* (M): house, home

- *famón*[6] (M): earthling

- *fedóm, fames* (F): earth

- *fejóm, fimes* (F): winter

- *frags* (M): dregs, sediment (of wine, oil, fat)

- *gerán*[6] (M): crane, heron

The inflection table of consonant-stem nouns is similar to the liquid-stem and fleeting *s* nouns.

	SG	PL
NOM	*dom*	*domes*
ACC	*domam*	*domes*
GEN	*dems*	*demóm*
ABL	*dems*	*demimos*
DAT	*demei*	*demimos*
LOC	*demi*	*demisu*
INS	*deme*	*demifi*

§22 Irregular nouns (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Adjectives

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Numerals

§23 One The numeral for 1 is *oinos*, and it can be singular or plural. It inflects just like a regular adjective.

	M-SG	F-SG	N-SG	M-PL	F-PL	N-PL
NOM	*oinos*	*oina*	*oinom*	*oinoi*	*oinai*	*oina*
ACC	*oinom*	*oinam*	*oinom*	*oinons*	*oinans*	*oina*
GEN	*oinosjo*	*oinas*	*oinosjo*	*oinóm*	*oinóm*	*oinóm*
ABL	*oinad*	*oinas*	*oinad*	*oinomos*	*oinamos*	*oinomos*
DAT	*oinoi*	*oinai*	*oinoi*	*oinomos*	*oinamos*	*oinomos*
LOC	*oini*	*oini*	*oini*	*oinosu*	*oinasu*	*oinosu*
INS	*oine*	*oine*	*oine*	*oinois*	*oinafi*	*oinois*

§24 Two, three, and four The numerals for 2, 3, and 4 are *dvo*, *tres*, and *petvóres*, respectively. They are all similar because they all inflect according to the three genders, and they're all inherently plural.

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[6]Irregular noun.

	M	F	N
NOM	*dvo*	*dva*	*dvoi*
ACC	*dvons*	*dvans*	*dvoi*
GEN	*dvóm*	*dvóm*	*dvóm*
ABL	*dvamos*	*dvamos*	*dvamos*
DAT	*dvamos*	*dvamos*	*dvamos*
LOC	*dvasu*	*dvasu*	*dvasu*
INS	*dvafi*	*dvafi*	*dvafi*

	M	F	N
NOM	*tres*	*tistres*	*tri*
ACC	*trins*	*tistrans*	*tri*
GEN	*trióm*	*tistróm*	*trióm*
ABL	*trimos*	*tisarmos*	*trimos*
DAT	*trimos*	*tisarmos*	*trimos*
LOC	*trisu*	*tisarsu*	*trisu*
INS	*trifi*	*tisarfi*	*trifi*

	M	F	N
NOM	*petvóres*	*petestres*	*petvor*
ACC	*petvórans*	*petestrans*	*petvor*
GEN	*peturóm*	*petestróm*	*peturóm*
ABL	*petvarmos*	*petesarmos*	*petvarmos*
DAT	*petvarmos*	*petesarmos*	*petvarmos*
LOC	*petvarsu*	*petesarsu*	*petvarsu*
INS	*petvarfi*	*petesarfi*	*petvarfi*

§25 Five to nineteen The numerals five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten inflect according to case, but not gender.

	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
NOM	*pempe*	*sveks*	*septam*	*okto*	*nevan*	*desam*
ACC	*pempans*	*svekans*	*septans*	*oktons*	*nevans*	*desans*
GEN	*pempóm*	*svekóm*	*septóm*	*októm*	*nevóm*	*desóm*
ABL	*pempamos*	*svekamos*	*septamos*	*oktomos*	*nevamos*	*desamos*
DAT	*pempamos*	*svekamos*	*septamos*	*oktomos*	*nevamos*	*desamos*
LOC	*pempasu*	*svekasu*	*septasu*	*oktosu*	*nevasu*	*desasu*
INS	*pempafi*	*svekafi*	*septafi*	*oktofi*	*nevafi*	*desafi*

The numerals eleven to nineteen inflect just like *desam*:

- *oinodesam* (NUM): eleven
- *dvoidesam* (NUM): twelve
- *tridesam* (NUM): thirteen
- *petvordesam* (NUM): fourteen
- *pempedesam* (NUM): fifteen
- *svesdesam* (NUM): sixteen
- *septandesam* (NUM): seventeen
- *oktodesam* (NUM): eighteen
- *nevandesam* (NUM): nineteen

§26   Twenty and beyond   Every other numeral inflects like a typical noun.

- *vidsant* (NUM): twenty
- *tridsont* (NUM): thirty
- *petvardsont* (NUM): forty
- *pempedsont* (NUM): fifty
- *svedsont* (NUM): sixty
- *septandsont* (NUM): seventy
- *oktodsont* (NUM): eighty
- *nevandsont* (NUM): ninety
- *satón* (NUM): hundred
- *tusontis* (NUM): thousand

The numerals from twenty to ninety inflect like a consonantal-stem noun, and they always remain in the singular: *svedsont švedsontam švedsonte*. The numerals *satón* and *tusontis* inflect like a consonantal-stem and *i*-stem noun, respectively, but they can be either singular or plural.

§27   Complement of a numeral   A numeral can describe a noun, just like an adjective would: *dva benas* (two women), *trins sjarans* (three-ACC cities-ACC), *svekamos viróm* (six-ABL men-ABL). A numeral and its complement noun form a noun phrase together. The numeral should agree with the gender of the its complement noun. However, the case of this noun does not necessarily have to agree with the case of the numeral. The case of the noun is determined by these rules:

- The case of the whole noun phrase is determined by the case of the numeral.

- For the numerals *oinos*, *dvo*, *tres*, and *petvores*, the complement noun should agree both in case and number.

- For every other numeral, if the case of the noun phrase is either nominative or accusative, the noun should be inflected in the genitive plural.

- Otherwise, the noun and the numeral should be in full agreement in both case and number.

Some examples will help clarify this.

	one man	two men	five men
NOM	*oinos viros*	*dvo viroi*	*pempe viróm*
ACC	*oinom virom*	*dvons virons*	*pempans viróm*
GEN	*oinosjo virosjo*	*dvóm viróm*	*pempóm viróm*
ABL	*oinad virad*	*dvamos viromos*	*pempamos viromos*
DAT	*oinoi viroi*	*dvamos viromos*	*pempamos viromos*
LOC	*oini viri*	*dvasu virosu*	*pempasu virosu*
INS	*oine vire*	*dvafi virois*	*pempafi virois*

§28 Compound numerals Several simple numerals can be arranged to form a compound numeral. In English, an example of this would be *sixty nine*, or *four hundred and twenty*. We can also do this in Danetian:

- 21: *vidsant oinos*
- 42: *petvardsont dvo*
- 69: *svedsont nevan*
- 96: *nevandsont sveks*
- 101: *satón oinos*
- 144: *satón petvardsont petvóres*
- 200: *dvo satones*
- 210: *dvo satones desam*
- 365: *tres satones svedsont pempe*
- 420: *petvóres satones vidsant*
- 500: *pempe satonóm*
- 507: *pempe satonóm septam*

- 1001: *tusontis oinos*
- 1200: *tusontis dvo satones*
- 1418: *tusontis petvóres satones octodesam*
- 1999: *tusontis nevan satones nevandsont nevan*
- 2000: *dvo tusonties*
- 2021: *dvo tusonties vidsant oinos*
- 3000: *tres tusonties*
- 5000: *pempe tusontióm*
- 9999: *nevan tusontióm nevan satonóm nevandsont nevan*

Pronouns

§29 Personal pronouns The personal pronouns are classified according to three persons (*first*, *second*, and *third*), and two numbers (*singular* and *plural*). The first and second person pronouns do not inflect according to gender, but the third person pronouns do. There is also a reflexive pronoun, which does not inflect by number.

	1SG	2SG	1PL	2PL	REFL
NOM	*edo*	*tu*	*vi*	*ju*	-
ACC	*me*	*tve*	*nos*	*vos*	*sve*
GEN	*mene*	*teve*	*ánser*	*júser*	*seve*
ABL	*med*	*tved*	*ansmed*	*usmed*	*sved*
DAT	*medjo*	*tevjo*	*ansmi*	*usmi*	*sevjo*
LOC	*moi*	*toi*	*ansmi*	*usmi*	*soi*
INS	*moi*	*toi*	*ansa*	*usma*	*soi*

The third person pronouns inflect as:

	M-SG	F-SG	N-SG	M-PL	F-PL	N-PL
NOM	*eno*	*ena*	*enod*	*enoi*	*enai*	*ena*
ACC	*enom*	*enam*	*enod*	*enons*	*enans*	*ena*
GEN	*enosjo*	*enosjas*	*enosjo*	*enosóm*	*enasóm*	*enosóm*
ABL	*enosmad*	*enosjas*	*enosmad*	*enoimos*	*enamos*	*enoimos*
DAT	*enosmi*	*enosjai*	*enosmi*	*enoimos*	*enamos*	*enoimos*
LOC	*enosmi*	*enosi*	*enosmi*	*enoisu*	*enasu*	*enoisu*
INS	*enosme*	*enosje*	*enosme*	*enois*	*enafi*	*enois*

§30 Possessive pronouns The possessive pronouns for first and second person inflect just like regular adjectives, so we will simply list them without showing their inflection tables.

- 1SG: *menjos*
- 2SG: *tevjos*
- 1PL: *nosjos*
- 2PL: *vosjos*

However, the third person possessive pronouns are equivalent to the genitive of the third person personal pronouns. That is, *enosjo, enosjas, enosjo, enosóm, enasóm, enosóm.* These possessives do not inflect at all.

§31 Pro-adverbs A pro-adverb is a word that substitutes an adverb, such as *when*, *where*, *somewhere*, *like this*, among others. In Danetian, pro-adverbs refer to the following categories:

- location: where?
- source: where from?
- destination: where to?
- time: when?
- manner: how?
- amount: how much?

Moreover, every pro-adverb has its own type, and we can tell what type it is based on the prefix attached to it:

- interrogative: *po-*
- relative: *jo-*
- proximal: *so-*
- distal: *to-*

- universal: *viso-*
- negative: *nipo-*
- existential: *poto-*

Every possible combination is shown in the following table:

	location	source	destination	time	manner	amount
INT	*podi*	*posmad*	*poimos*	*poives*	*posme*	*poti*
REL	*jodi*	*josmad*	*joimos*	*joives*	*josme*	*joti*
PROX	*sodi*	*sosmad*	*soimos*	*soives*	*sosme*	*soti*
DIST	*todi*	*tosmad*	*toimos*	*toives*	*tosme*	*toti*
UNI	*visodi*	*visosmad*	*visoimos*	*visoives*	*visosme*	*visoti*
NEG	*nipodi*	*niposmad*	*nipoimos*	*nipoives*	*niposme*	*nipoti*
EXIST	*potodi*	*potosmad*	*potoimos*	*potoives*	*potosme*	*pototi*

When using a pro-adverb that refers to the amount of something, the genitive case should be used.

(e.g. combien de grand)(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

proximal referse to objects near the speaker medial refers to objects near the listener distal refers to objects far from both

to: that (from pie so, with analogy from its inflected cases)

poti: From PIE *kwoti, adverb from kwos, kwis. Cognate with AG posos and Lat quot.

For poimos: compare AG peemos (when). Even though the meanings are difrent.

§32 Demonstrative pronouns (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

§33 Interrogative and relative pronouns (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Verbs

§34 General properties Verbs inflect according to the following categories:

- **person**: first, second, third
- **number**: singular, plural
- **mood**: indicative, subjunctive, imperative
- **voice**: active, passive
- **aspect**: perfective, imperfective

§35 Copula The copula (the verb «to be») can be omitted in the present tense. Its conjugation is shown in the table below.
(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*sonts*			*estin*	
PRF	*budvés*			*butin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*esmi*	*esi*	*esti*	*esmos*	*este*	*senti*
IMPF	*esam*	*es*	*est*	*esme*	*este*	*sent*
PRF	*bum*	*bus*	*but*	*bume*	*bute*	*bunt*
PRS	*sjem*	*sjes*	*sjet*	*sime*	*site*	*sint*
PRF	*bjem*	*bjes*	*bjet*	*bime*	*bite*	*bint*
PRS	-	*se*	-	-	*este*	-
PRF	-	*bu*	-	-	*bute*	-

§36 Thematic verbs (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*voponts*			*vopetin*	
PRF	*vevopovés*			*vevopetin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*vopo*	*vopesi*	*vopeti*	*vopomos*	*vopete*	*voponti*
IMPF	*vopom*	*vopes*	*vopet*	*vopome*	*vopete*	*vopont*
PRF	*vevopom*	*vevopes*	*vevopet*	*vevopome*	*vevopete*	*vevopont*
PRS	*vopojam*	*vopois*	*vopoit*	*vopoime*	*vopoite*	*vopojant*
PRF	*vevopojam*	*vevopois*	*vevopoit*	*vevopoime*	*vevopoite*	*vevopojant*
PRS	-	*vope*	-	-	*vopete*	-
PRF	-	*vevope*	-	-	*vevopete*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*vopomnos*			*vopemin*	
PRF	*vevopomnos*			*vevopemin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*vópar*	*vópetar*	*vópetor*	*vopomosda*	*vopedave*	*vópontor*
IMPF	*vopa*	*vopeta*	*vopeto*	*vopomeda*	*vopedave*	*voponto*
PRF	*vevopa*	*vevopeta*	*vevopeto*	*vevopomeda*	*vevopedave*	*vevoponto*
PRS	*vopoja*	*vopoita*	*vopoito*	*vopoimeda*	*vopoidave*	*vopojanto*
PRF	*vevopoja*	*vevopoita*	*vevopoito*	*vevopoimeda*	*vevopoidave*	*vevopojanto*
PRS	-	*vopeso*	-	-	*vopedave*	-
PRF	-	*vevopeso*	-	-	*vevopedave*	-

§37 Athematic verbs (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

§38 Irregular verbs There are only a handful of irregular verbs in Danetian.

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*jonts*			*itin*	
PRF		*bamvés*			*bemtin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*imi*	*isi*	*iti*	*imos*	*ite*	*jenti*
IMPF	*em*	*is*	*it*	*ime*	*ite*	*jent*
PRF	*bem*	*bems*	*bemt*	*bamme*	*bamte*	*bament*
PRS	*jem*	*jes*	*jet*	*ime*	*ite*	*jent*
PRF	*bamjém*	*bamjés*	*bamjét*	*bamíme*	*bamíte*	*bamínt*
PRS	-	*bem*	-	-	*bamte*	-
PRF	-	*bebom*	-	-	*bebamte*	-

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*donts*			*dotin*	
PRF		*dedants*			*dedatin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*domi*	*dosi*	*doti*	*damos*	*date*	*danti*
IMPF	*dom*	*dos*	*dot*	*dame*	*date*	*dant*
PRF	*dedóm*	*dedós*	*dedót*	*dedame*	*dedate*	*dedant*
PRS	*dajém*	*dajés*	*dajét*	*dime*	*dite*	*dint*
PRF	*dedajém*	*dedajés*	*dedajét*	*dedíme*	*dedíte*	*dedínt*
PRS	-	*do*	-	-	*date*	-
PRF	-	*dedó*	-	-	*dedate*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*damanos*			*damin*	
PRF		*dedamanos*			*dedamin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*dar*	*dátar*	*dátor*	*damosda*	*dadave*	*dántor*
IMPF	*da*	*data*	*dato*	*dameda*	*dadave*	*danto*
PRF	*deda*	*dedata*	*dedato*	*dedameda*	*dedadave*	*dedanto*
PRS	*dia*	*dita*	*dito*	*dimeda*	*didave*	*dinto*
PRF	*dedia*	*dedíta*	*dedíto*	*dedimeda*	*dedidave*	*dedínto*
PRS	-	*daso*	-	-	*dadave*	-
PRF	-	*dedaso*	-	-	*dedadave*	-

	ACTIVE					
	Participle				Infinitive	
PRS	edants				estin	
PRF	beravés				vevopetin	
	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	edmi	edsi	esti	edmos	este	edanti
IMPF	edam	eds	est	edme	este	edant
PRF	beram	beras	berat	berame	berate	berant
PRS	edjém	edjés	edjét	edíme	edíte	edínt
PRF	berjém	berjés	berjét	beríme	beríte	berínt
PRS	-	ed	-	-	este	-
PRF	-	bera	-	-	berate	-
	MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle				Infinitive	
PRS	edmanos				edmin	
PRF	beramnos				beramin	
	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	édar	éstar	éstor	edmosda	esdave	édantor
IMPF	eda	esta	esto	edmeda	esdave	edanto
PRF	bera	berata	berato	berameda	beradave	beranto
PRS	edí	edíta	edíto	edimeda	edidave	edínto
PRF	berí	beríta	beríto	berímeda	berídave	berínto
PRS	-	edso	-	-	esdave	-
PRF	-	beraso	-	-	beradave	-

	ACTIVE					
	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	fonts				feksei	
Perfect	fedvés				fedesei	
	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
Present	fem	fes	fet	fame	fate	fent
Imperfect	fecjo	fecjes	fecjet	fecjome	fecjete	fecjont
Perfect	fedem	fedes	fedet	fedame	fedate	fedant
Present	fecjém	fecjés	fecjét	fekíme	fekíte	fekínt
Perfect	fedjém	fedjés	fedjét	fedíme	fedíte	fedínt
Present	-	fe	-	-	fete	-
Perfect	-	fedek	-	-	fekte	-
	MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	famnos				famenai	
Perfect	fedamnos				fedamenai	
	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
Present	fenuvar	fenutar	fenutor	fenumosda	fenudave	fenuvontor
Imperfect	fenuva	fenuta	fenuto	fenumeda	fenudave	fenuvonto
Perfect	feda	festa	festo	fesmeda	fesdave	fedonto
Present	fenuí	fenuíta	fenuíto	fenuímeda	fenuídave	fenuínto
Perfect	feska	fesketa	fesketo	feskomeda	feskedave	feskonto
Present	-	fenuso	-	-	fenudave	-
Perfect	-	feso	-	-	fesdave	-

ACTIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	*veponts*				*vepsei*	
Perfect	*ukvés*				*uksei*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*vemmi*	*vepsi*	*vepti*	*vemmos*	*vepte*	*vepanti*
Imperfect	*vepam*	*veps*	*vept*	*vemme*	*vepte*	*vepant*
Perfect	*ukom*	*ukes*	*uket*	*ukome*	*ukete*	*ukont*
Present	*ucjém*	*ucjés*	*ucjét*	*ukíme*	*ukíte*	*ukínt*
Perfect	*ukojam*	*ukois*	*ukoit*	*ukoime*	*ukoite*	*ukojant*
Present	-	*vep*	-	-	*vepte*	-
Perfect	-	*uke*	-	-	*ukete*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	*vepamnos*				*vemmenai*	
Perfect	*ukomnos*				*ukomenai*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*vepar*	*veptar*	*veptor*	*vemmosda*	*veddave*	*vepantor*
Imperfect	*vepa*	*vepta*	*vepto*	*vemmeda*	*veddave*	*vepanto*
Perfect	*uka*	*uketa*	*uketo*	*ukomeda*	*ukedave*	*ukonto*
Present	*vepí*	*vepíta*	*vepíto*	*vepímeda*	*vepídave*	*vepínto*
Perfect	*ukoja*	*ukoita*	*ukoito*	*ukoimeda*	*ukoidave*	*ukojanto*
Present	-	*vepso*	-	-	*veddave*	-
Perfect	-	*ukeso*	-	-	*ukedave*	-

ACTIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	*vidonts*				*vinsei*	
Perfect	*vidvés*				*visei*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*voida*	*voista*	*voide*	*vidme*	*vide*	*vider*
Imperfect	*vinem*	*vines*	*vinet*	*vinome*	*vinete*	*vinont*
Perfect	*videm*	*vides*	*videt*	*vidome*	*videte*	*vidont*
Present	*vinjém*	*vinjés*	*vinjét*	*viníme*	*viníte*	*vinínt*
Perfect	*vidjém*	*vidjés*	*vidjét*	*vidíme*	*vidíte*	*vidínt*
Present	-	*vis*	-	-	*viste*	-
Perfect	-	*vid*	-	-	*videte*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	*vidamnos*				*vinmenai*	
Perfect	*visamnos*				*vismenai*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*vinar*	*vintar*	*vintor*	*vinmosda*	*vindave*	*vinantor*
Imperfect	*vina*	*vinta*	*vinto*	*vinmeda*	*vindave*	*vinanto*
Perfect	*visa*	*vista*	*visto*	*vismeda*	*visdave*	*visanto*
Present	*viní*	*viníta*	*viníto*	*vinímeda*	*vinídave*	*vinínto*
Perfect	*visí*	*visíta*	*visíto*	*visímeda*	*visídave*	*visínto*
Present	-	*vinso*	-	-	*vindave*	-
Perfect	-	*viso*	-	-	*visdave*	-

ACTIVE						
	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	bidonts				bidesei	
Perfect	befidés				befidesei	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*bido*	*bidesi*	*bideti*	*bidomos*	*bidete*	*bidonti*
Imperfect	*bidom*	*bides*	*bidet*	*bidome*	*bidete*	*bidont*
Perfect	*befidom*	*befides*	*befidet*	*befidome*	*befidete*	*befidont*
Present	*bidojam*	*bidois*	*bidoit*	*bidoime*	*bidoite*	*bidojant*
Perfect	*befidojam*	*befidois*	*befidoit*	*befidoime*	*befidoite*	*befidojant*
Present	-	*bide*	-	-	*bidete*	-
Perfect	-	*befide*	-	-	*befidete*	-
MEDIOPASSIVE						
	Participle				Infinitive	
Present	*bidomnos*				*bidomenai*	
Perfect	*befidomnos*				*befidomenai*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
Present	*bidar*	*bidetar*	*bidetor*	*bidomosda*	*bidedave*	*bidontor*
Imperfect	*bida*	*bideta*	*bideto*	*bidomeda*	*bidedave*	*bidonto*
Perfect	*befida*	*befideta*	*befideto*	*befidomeda*	*befidedave*	*befidonto*
Present	*bidoja*	*bidoita*	*bidoito*	*bidoimeda*	*bidoidave*	*bidojanto*
Perfect	*befidoja*	*befidoita*	*befidoito*	*befidoimeda*	*befidoidave*	*befidojanto*
Present	-	*bideso*	-	-	*bidedave*	-
Perfect	-	*befideso*	-	-	*befidedave*	-

to throw: jek, jeks, jekt ime, ite, int

Prepositions

NOTE: Perhaps treat adverb-like prepositions as if they were prepositions with a null object

§39 General overview A preposition accepts a noun or noun phrase.
(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Part III

Syntax

§40 Standard word order Danetian is an SVO language, like many other languages in Europe. However, thanks to its rich inflectional morphology, this word order is fairly flexible.

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

§41 Copula omission The copula can be optionally omitted if it is in the present tense.

- *Aicaterina en Gallí.* (Catherine [is] in France).

- *Petros mechaniskos insjenier.* (Peter [is] a mechanical engineer).

- *Nestor i Antonios physicoi.* (Nestor and Anthony [are] physicists).

- *Benjamín viros, de Alexandra bena.* (Benjamin [is] a man, and Alexandra [is] a woman).

If it's not in the present tense, then the copula can still be omitted, provided that it was used in the same tense in a previous sentence. This way, the tense of the copula is understood from context.

- *En prameni but Verdom, da Verdom opi Divosjo, da Divos Verdom.* (In the beginning was the Word, and the Word [was] with God, and the Word [was] God).

§42 Possession Unlike most European languages, Danetian does not typically use a verb *to have* to express possession. Rather, it uses a grammatical construction: Possessor-DAT copula object-NOM.

- Medjo iti estin rufra automobilis. (I will have a red car).

- Petroi i Nestorei esti bibliom physicas. (Peter and Nestor have a physics book).

- Aicaterinai bunt tres bles. (Catherine had three apples).

Of course, the copula can also be omitted according to the rules in §41.