The Danetian Language

Javier Castro

June 5, 2021

Contents

Abbreviations

1	first person	N	neuter
2	second person	NEG	negative
ABL	ablative	NOM	nominative
ACC	accusative	NUM	numeral
DAT	dative	PL	plural
DIST	distal	PLUP	pluperfect
EXIST	existential	PRF	perfect
F	feminine	PROX	proximal
FUT	future	PRS	present
GEN	genitive	REFL	reflexive
IMPF	imperfect	REL	relative
INS	instrumental	SG	singular
INT	interrogative	UNI	universal
LOC	locative	V	verb
M	masculine		

Introduction

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.

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*.

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.
 (THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Part I

Phonology

Chapter 1

Types of sounds

1.1   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	

The main dialect of Danetian has several allophonical variations for consonants, summarized below. However, the reader is encouraged to speak the language with their own regional accent, and to pronounce words in whichever way feels more natural to them. The points below are intended as a guideline, and are not strictly authoritative.

- Whenver /s/ appears between vowels or before a voiced consonant, it is pronounced as [z]:

  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:

  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/:

  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].

1.2   Vowels

Like many other languages around the world, Danetian has five vowel phonemes. 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 falling diphthongs:

	i	u
a	ai̯	au̯
e	ei̯	eu̯
o	oi̯	

In the main dialect of Danetian, vowels undergo a couple of allophonical variations. Once again, each speaker will have their own unique pronounciation based on their regional accent, so the following points are merely a guideline.

- /e/ is pronounced as [ɛ] by default, but as [e] whenever the following syllable contains /i/ or /j/:

    preseti ['prɛ.ze.ti] «he asks»

    kreva ['krɛ.va] «raw blood»

    drageti ['dra.ge.ti] «he drags»

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

Chapter 2

Syllables

Chapter 3

Stress

Chapter 4

Phonotactics

Chapter 5

Orthography

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/

5.1   Orthographic rules for stress

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.ɾa] «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

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Chapter 6

Writing system

Danetian orthography makes the language look just like any other European language. The writing system uses the 26 letters of the standard Latin alphabet, along with the accute accent (*áéíóúý*) and a couple of digraphs.

6.1   Letters

Most letters in the Danetian alphabet represent a single sound. The table below sumarizes the names of every letter, and their phonemic value.

letter	name	sound
a	*a*	/a/
b	*be*	/b/
c	*ce*	/k/
d	*de*	/d/
e	*e*	/e/
f	*ef*	/f/
g	*ge*	/g/
h	*ḥasj*	/x/
i	*i*	/i/
j	*ja*	/j/
k	*ka*	/k/
l	*el*	/l/
m	*em*	/m/
n	*en*	/n/
o	*o*	/o/
p	*pe*	/p/
q	*qu*	/k/
r	*er*	/r/
s	*es*	/s/
t	*te*	/t/
u	*u*	/u/
v	*ve*	/v/
w	*dublevé*	/v/
x	*ix*	/s/, /ks/
y	*igrek*	/i/, /j/
z	*zed*	/z/

The letter ⟨c⟩ always sounds like a hard /k/, and is never palatalized as it is in other European languages. The letter ⟨x⟩ sounds like /s/ at the beginning of a word (usually Greek loans). The letter ⟨y⟩ can take on a vocalic or consonantal value, depending on context, but it's very intuitive to figure out which one is the case.

Part II

Morphology

Chapter 7

Nominal Morphology

7.1 General properties

Nouns inflect according to the following categories:

- **gender:** masculine, feminine, neuter

- **number:** singular, plural

- **case:** nominative, accusative, genitive, ablative, dative, locative, instrumental,

7.1.1 Gender

Gender is a grammatical property inherent to each noun. Sometimes it's correlated with biological sex:

- *viros* (M): man
- *bena* (F): woman

- *hertogos* (M): duke
- *hertoga* (F): duchess

Most of the time, however, it has nothing to do with sex:

- *abol* (M): apple
- *anfros* (M): rain
- *barda* (F): beard
- *nas* (F): nose
- *imperiom* (N): empire
- *dranom* (N): grain

7.1.2 Number

Nouns inflect according to number. If a noun refers to a single entity, it's called *singular*. If it refers to more than one entity, it's called *plural*.

7.1.3 Case

Nouns can also inflect according to case. Case refers to the grammatical role that a noun plays in a phrase or sentence. For instance, consider the following two sentences:

(1) *Svon   smerdeti virom*.
    Dog-NOM bites   man-ACC.
    The dog bites the man.

(2) *Viros   smerdeti svonam*.
    Man-NOM bites   dog-ACC.
    The man bites the dog.

Clearly, the word for «man» plays a different role in each sentence. In the first example, the man is receiving the action. In the second one, he is performing the action. This difference is marked in the different endings: *viros* when the man performs the action, *virom* when the man receives the action.

There are seven cases in Danetian. They are listed below, along with their most common functions.

- **nominative:** Refers to the subject of a sentence. This is the standard form of a noun.

  (3) ***Viros** lufjeti svonam.*
      Man-NOM loves dog-ACC.
      The **man** loves the dog.

- **accusative:** Refers to the direct object of a sentence.

  (4) *Svon lufjeti **virom**.*
      Dog-NOM loves man-ACC

      The dog loves the **man**.

- **genitive:** Denotes possession. Equivalent to the phrase «of + [something]».

  (5) *Mjanka **virosjo** lufjeti svonam.*
      Kitten-NOM man-GEN loves dog-ACC.

      The **man's** kitten loves the dog.

- **ablative:** Can refer to a source of something, or denote movement away from something. Equivalent to the phrase «from + [something]».

  (6) *Mjanka peperet apo **virad** svonei.*
      Kitten-NOM ran from man-ABL dog-DAT.

      The kitten ran **from the man** to the dog.

- **dative:** Can refer to the indirect object of a sentence, or denote movement towards something. Equivalent to the phrase «to + [something]».

  (7) *Svon dedót fastom **viroi**.*
      Dog-NOM gave stick-ACC man-DAT.

      The dog gave the stick **to the man**.

- **locative:** Refers to a location. Roughly equivalent to the phrase «in + [location]».

  (8) *Mjanka sedjeto ana **viri**.*
      Kitten-NOM was-sitting on man-LOC.

      The kitten was sitting **on the man**.

- **instrumental:** Can denote a tool or instrument with which an action is performed, or can refer to an entity that gives company to another. Equivalent to the phrase «with + [something]».

    (9) *Svon igret som **vire**.*
    Dog-NOM was-playing with man-INS.
    The dog was playing **with the man**.

7.2 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*

7.3 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.

7.3.1 *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*

7.3.2 *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*

7.3.3 *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.

---

[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.

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

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 7.3.10.

7.3.4 *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.

	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 7.3.10.

---

[4]Irregular noun.

7.3.5 *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*

7.3.6 *en*-stem nouns

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

- *denaman, danamens* (N): offspring; 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*

7.3.7 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

[5]Irregular noun.

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.

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

7.3.8 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			SG	PL
NOM	*vops*	*vopes*		NOM	*ops*	*opa*
ACC	*vopam*	*vopes*		ACC	*ops*	*opa*
GEN	*vopes*	*vopóm*		GEN	*opes*	*opóm*
ABL	*vopes*	*vopimos*		ABL	*opes*	*opimos*
DAT	*vopei*	*vopimos*		DAT	*opei*	*opimos*
LOC	*vopi*	*vopisu*		LOC	*opi*	*opisu*
INS	*vope*	*vopifi*		INS	*ope*	*opifi*

7.3.9   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*

---

[6]Irregular noun.

7.3.10 Irregular nouns

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

7.4 Adjectives

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Chapter 8

Numerals

8.1 Cardinals

Cardinals are used for counting things: *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*... They can be simple, like *twenty*, or compound, like *four hundred*. A cardinal number governs a noun or a noun phrase, forming a numeral phrase as a whole.

(10)   *trifi   berdantifi virois*
       three-INS tall-INS-PL men-INS-PL
       «with the three tall men»

(11)   *nevandsont pempe thesióm   Martines   Lutheres*
       ninety   five   theses-GEN-PL Martin-GEN Luther-GEN
       «the ninety five theses of Martin Luther»

(12)   *tusontis   petvóres satones octodesam pavenjóm   dinóm   i*
       thousand four   hundred eighteen   fiery-GEN-PL days-GEN-PL and
       neptóm   Medanosjo Patriotiskosjo Urusjes
       nights-GEN-PL Great-GEN Patriotic-GEN War-GEN
       «one thousand four hundred and eighteen fiery days and nights of the Great Patriotic War»

8.1.1 One

The numeral for 1 is *oinos*, and it is the only cardinal that can be both singular and plural. It inflects just like a regular adjective.

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

The cardinal *oinos*, like adjectives, must always agree with the gender, number, and case of the noun phrase that it governs.

8.1.2 Two, three, and four

The cardinals 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.

Two			
	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*

Three			
	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*

Four			
	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*

Since these three cardinals are inherently plural, the noun phrase that they govern must also be plural. Moreover, these three cardinals must agree with the case of their noun phrase.

8.1.3 Five to nineteen

The cardinals 5 − 19 inflect according to case, but not gender. Moreover, they're all inherently plural, so the noun phrase that they govern must also be plural. However, they may not necessarily agree with the case of the noun phrase. Case agreement follows a simple set of rules, discussed in section 8.2.

	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 cardinals 11 − 19 inflect just like *desam*, so it is not necessary to show their inflection tables.

- *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

8.1.4 Simple cardinals beyond twenty

Every simple cardinal 20 and above inflects like any Danetian noun. They're all inherently plural, so the noun phrase that they govern must also be in the plural. However, they may not necessarily agree in case; the case agreement rules are discussed in section 8.2.

- *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 simple cardinals between 20 and 90 inflect like a consonantal-stem noun, with the caveat that they're always in the singular. The numerals *satón* and *tusontis* inflect like a consonantal-stem and *i*-stem noun, respectively, and they can be either singular or plural.

8.2 Case agreement for simple cardinals

As we saw in sections 8.1.1 and 8.1.2, the cardinals $1 - 4$ must agree with the gender, number, and case of the noun phrase that they govern. Of course, the numerals $2 - 4$ are inherently plural, so the noun phrase must be cast into the plural.

However, the simple cardinals greater than or equal to 5 follow a slightly more complicated set of rules:

i The case of the cardinal determines the case of the entire numeral phrase.

ii If we wish to inflect the numeral phrase into one of the strong cases (NOM and ACC), then the noun phrase must be inflected in the genitive plural.

(13) *pempe   viróm   i   benóm*
    five-NOM men-GEN-PL and women-GEN-PL
    «five men and women»

(14) *tusontim   dranóm   sales*
    thousand-ACC grains-GEN-PL of-salt-GEN-SG
    «one thousand grains of salt»

iii If we wish to inflect the numeral phrase into one of the weak cases (GEN, ABL, DAT, LOC, INS), then the noun phrase also agrees with that case.

(15) *som petvardsonte virois*
with forty-INS   men-INS-PL
with the forty men

(16) *apo oktomos   stadimos*
from eight-ABL locations-ABL-PL
from eight locations

A brief table should illustrate these simple rules.

	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*

8.3 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*

Notice that a numeral can govern another numeral, as in *two thousand*. In this case, the subordinate numeral follows the case agreement rules discussed in section 8.2. The gender of this subordinate numeral is assumed to be masculine.

Chapter 9

Pronouns and pro-adverbs

9.1   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 pronoun inflects according to the table below.

Singular			
	M	**F**	**N**
NOM	*eno*	*ena*	*enod*
ACC	*enom*	*enam*	*enod*
GEN	*enosjo*	*enosjas*	*enosjo*
ABL	*enosmad*	*enosjas*	*enosmad*
DAT	*enosmoi*	*enosjai*	*enosmoi*
LOC	*enosmi*	*enosji*	*enosmi*
INS	*enosme*	*enosje*	*enosme*

Plural			
	M	**F**	**N**
NOM	*enoi*	*enai*	*ena*
ACC	*enons*	*enans*	*ena*
GEN	*enosóm*	*enasóm*	*enosóm*
ABL	*enoimos*	*enamos*	*enoimos*
DAT	*enoimos*	*enamos*	*enoimos*
LOC	*enoisu*	*enasu*	*enoisu*
INS	*enois*	*enafi*	*enois*

9.2 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.

9.3   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.

9.4   Demonstrative pronouns

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

9.5   Interrogative and relative pronouns

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Chapter 10

Verbal Morphology

10.1   General properties

Verbs inflect according to the following categories:

- **person**: first, second, third

- **number**: singular, plural

- **mood**: indicative, subjunctive, imperative

- **voice**: active, mediopassive

- **aspect**: perfective, imperfective

The starting point for analyzing the morphology of Danetian verbs is the stem. The endings appended at the end of the verb stem mark the different inflections of the verb. If the endings are appended directly after a consonant, as in *vepti*, then the verb is called *athematic*. But if an intervening vowel is placed between the stem and the ending, as in *vopeti*, then the verb is called *thematic*.

In the dictionary, verbs are placed in the active indicative present third person singular, continuing the tradition of Proto-Indo-European.

10.2 Thematic verbs

10.2.1 Class T1

The following are examples of class T1 verbs.

- *anapreseti* (v): to pray
- *anasedeti* (v): to be victorious over
- *bereti* (v): to carry
- *drageti* (v): to drag
- *flugeti* (v): to fly
- *lekseti* (v): to protect
- *preseti* (v): to ask, to question
- *somjugeti* (v): to unite, to gather
- *sugeti* (v): to sow
- *tendeti* (v): to stretch, to extend
- *trosbereti* (v): to finish, to complete
- *verteti* (v): to turn over; to spin
- *vopeti* (v): to call

We choose *vopeti* as a model verb for the inflection table below.

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*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *vevopovés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *voponts*					

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*vopojam*	*vopois*	*vopoit*	*vopoime*	*vopoite*	*vopojant*
PRF	*vevopojam*	*vevopois*	*vevopoit*	*vevopoime*	*vevopoite*	*vevopojant*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
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*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*vopoja*	*vopoita*	*vopoito*	*vopoimeda*	*vopoidave*	*vopojanto*
PRF	*vevopoja*	*vevopoita*	*vevopoito*	*vevopoimeda*	*vevopoidave*	*vevopojanto*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*vopeso*	-	-	*vopedave*	-
PRF	-	*vevopeso*	-	-	*vevopedave*	-

10.2.2 Class T2

The following are examples of class T2 verbs.

- *gladjeti* (v): to make happy, to satisfy

- *lufjeti* (v): to love

- *numenjeti* (v): to breathe

- *opigladjeti* (v): to comfort, to console

- *opisagjeti* (v): to celebrate

- *pekaputjeti* (v): to lead

- *pemanjeti* (v): to remind; to re-member

- *pisjeti* (v): to write

- *protislabjeti* (v): to understand

- *sagjeti* (v): to mark, to signify

- *satjeti* (v): to place down

- *slabjeti* (v): to take

- *vardjeti* (v): to work

- *vedenjeti* (v): to water (plants)

- *vojasjeti* (v): to travel

The inflection table for class T2 verbs is shown below.

		ACTIVE				
		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*lufjonts*			*lufjetin*	
PRF		*lelufjovés*			*lelufjetin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*lufjo*	*lufjesi*	*lufjeti*	*lufjomos*	*lufjete*	*lufjonti*
IMPF	*lufjom*	*lufjes*	*lufjet*	*lufjome*	*lufjete*	*lufjont*
PRF	*lelufjom*	*lelufjes*	*lelufjet*	*lelufjome*	*lelufjete*	*lelufjont*
PLUP			(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *lelufjovés*			
FUT			(active indicative present of *iti*) + *lufjonts*			
PRS	*lufím*	*lufís*	*lufít*	*lufíme*	*lufite*	*lufínt*
PRF	*lelufím*	*lelufís*	*lelufít*	*lelufíme*	*lelufite*	*lelufínt*
PRS	-	*lufje*	-	-	*lufjete*	-
PRF	-	*lelufje*	-	-	*lelufjete*	-

		MEDIOPASSIVE				
		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*lufjomnos*			*lufjemin*	
PRF		*lelufjomnos*			*lelufjemin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*lúfjar*	*lúfjetar*	*lúfjetor*	*lufjomosda*	*lufjedave*	*lúfjontor*
IMPF	*lufja*	*lufjeta*	*lufjeto*	*lufjomeda*	*lufjedave*	*lufjonto*
PRF	*lelufja*	*lelufjeta*	*lelufjeto*	*lelufjomeda*	*lelufjedave*	*lelufjonto*
PRS	*lufí*	*lufíta*	*lufíto*	*lufímeda*	*lufidave*	*lufínto*
PRF	*lelufí*	*lelufíta*	*lelufíto*	*lelufímeda*	*lelufidave*	*lelufínto*
PRS	-	*lufjeso*	-	-	*lufjedave*	-
PRF	-	*lelufjeso*	-	-	*lelufjedave*	-

Note: There are four sounds that are prone to yod-coalescence:

- $k + j = cj$

- $g + j = gj$

- $n + j = nj$

- $s + j = sj$

In verbs whose stems end in one of these four palatal sounds, when an ending such as *-íte* is appended, the palatal sound remains. For example, contrast the following two examples:

- *lufj- + -íte = lufíte*

- *sagj- + -íte = sagjíte*

Notice that the orthographic *j* is preserved in the second example, but not the first.

10.2.3 Class T3

Below are some examples of class T3 verbs.

- *anapelvíeti* (v): to multiply

- *artíeti* (v): to taunt, to provoke

- *atifestríeti* (v): to shape

- *augíeti* (v): to show, to display

- *bredíeti* (v): to roam, to wander freely

- *donfíeti* (v): to count

- *garaidíeti* (v): to prepare, to make ready

- *opisvomíeti* (v): to set free

- *pleníeti* (v): to fill

- *potíeti* (v): to govern

- *sontíeti* (v): to send

- *svenjíeti* (v): to sanctify

- *vesverdíeti* (v): to bless

The conjugation of class T3 verbs is exemplified in the table below.

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*sontíonts*			*sontíetin*	
PRF	*sesontivés*			*sesontíetin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*sontío*	*sontíesi*	*sontíeti*	*sontíomos*	*sontíete*	*sontíonti*
IMPF	*sontíom*	*sontíes*	*sontíet*	*sontíome*	*sontíete*	*sontíont*
PRF	*sesontíom*	*sesontíes*	*sesontíet*	*sesontíome*	*sesontíete*	*sesontíont*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *sesontivés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *sontíonts*					

PRS	*sontím*	*sontís*	*sontít*	*sontíme*	*sontíte*	*sontínt*
PRF	*sesontím*	*sesontís*	*sesontít*	*sesontíme*	*sesontíte*	*sesontít*

PRS	-	*sontíe*	-	-	*sontíete*	-
PRF	-	*sesontíe*	-	-	*sesontíete*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*sontíomnos*			*sontíemin*	
PRF	*sesontíomnos*			*sesontíemin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*sontíar*	*sontíetar*	*sontíetor*	*sontímosda*	*sontídave*	*sontiontor*
IMPF	*sontía*	*sontíeta*	*sontíeto*	*sontímeda*	*sontídave*	*sontíonto*
PRF	*sesontía*	*sesontíeta*	*sesontíeto*	*sesontímeda*	*sesontídave*	*sesontínto*

PRS	*sontí*	*sontíta*	*sontíto*	*sontímeda*	*sontídave*	*sontínto*
PRF	*sesontí*	*sesontíta*	*sesontíto*	*sesontímeda*	*sesontídave*	*sesontínto*

PRS	-	*sontíeso*	-	-	*sontídave*	-
PRF	-	*sesontíeso*	-	-	*sesontídave*	-

10.3 Athematic verbs

10.3.1 Class A1

Class A1 encompasses thematic verbs that end in *-mi* in the first person present, like *denati*. These verbs are grouped with athematic verbs because the endings are identical to athematic verbs, and distinct from all the thematic verbs dis-

cussed in section 10.2. Some examples of A1 verbs are:

- *airáti* (v): to protect
- *andjóti* (v): to end, to finish
- *armáti* (v): to pity
- *arnóti* (v): to harvest, to reap
- *badóti* (v): to frighten
- *bloti* (v): to bloom
- *futi* (v): to run

- *groti* (v): to grow
- *opistanati* (v): to remain
- *piboti* (v): to drink
- *pluti* (v): to rain
- *stati* (v): to stand
- *trostanati* (v): to persevere

The inflection table for these verbs is shown below.

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*stants*			*statin*	
PRF	*stavés*			*sestatin*	

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	*stami*	*stasi*	*stati*	*stamos*	*state*	*staanti*
IMPF	*stam*	*stas*	*stat*	*stame*	*state*	*stant*
PRF	*sestám*	*sestás*	*sestát*	*sestáme*	*sestáte*	*sestánt*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *stavés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *stants*					

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	*stajém*	*stajés*	*stajét*	*staíme*	*staíte*	*staínt*
PRF	*sestajém*	*sestajés*	*sestajét*	*sestaíme*	*sestaíte*	*sestaínt*

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	-	*sta*	-	-	*state*	-
PRF	-	*sesta*	-	-	*sestate*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					

	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*stamanos*			*stamin*	
PRF	*sestamanos*			*sestámin*	

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	*star*	*státar*	*státor*	*stamosda*	*stadave*	*stántor*
IMPF	*sta*	*stata*	*stato*	*stameda*	*stadave*	*stanto*
PRF	*sestá*	*sestáta*	*sestáto*	*sestameda*	*sestadave*	*sestánto*

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	*staí*	*staíta*	*staíto*	*staímeda*	*staídave*	*staínto*
PRF	*sestaí*	*sestaíta*	*sestaíto*	*sestaímeda*	*sestaídave*	*sestaínto*

	edo	tu	eno	vi	ju	enoi
PRS	-	*staso*	-	-	*stadave*	-
PRF	-	*sestáso*	-	-	*sestádave*	-

Note: For verbs in this class, the stress *always* falls on the stem whenever reduplication happens. For example, we say *fefút* instead of *fefut*; *gegróme* instead of *gegrome*; *sestáte* instead of *sestate*; and so on.

10.3.2   Class A2

This class includes regular athematic verbs, such as the ones below.

- *dukti* (v): to pull

- *fekti* (v): to do; to put

- *merti* (v): to die

- *vepti* (v): to speak, to say

As can be seen, this class is very small, and only includes relic verbs. The inflection table is shown below.

ACTIVE						
		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*meronts*			*mertin*	
PRF		*memervés*			*memertin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*mermi*	*mersi*	*merti*	*mermos*	*merte*	*meranti*
IMPF	*meram*	*mers*	*mert*	*merme*	*merte*	*merant*
PRF	*memeram*	*memers*	*memert*	*memerme*	*memerte*	*memerant*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *memervés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *meronts*					
PRS	*merjém*	*merjés*	*merjét*	*meríme*	*meríte*	*merínt*
PRF	*memerjém*	*memerjés*	*memerjét*	*memeríme*	*memeríte*	*memerínt*
PRS	-	*mer*	-	-	*merte*	-
PRF	-	*mémer*	-	-	*memerte*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE						
		Participle			Infinitive	
PRS		*mermanos*			*mermin*	
PRF		*memermanos*			*memermin*	
	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*mérar*	*mértar*	*mértor*	*mermosda*	*merdave*	*mérantor*
IMPF	*mera*	*merta*	*merto*	*mermeda*	*merdave*	*meranto*
PRF	*memera*	*memerta*	*memerto*	*memermeda*	*memerdave*	*memeranto*
PRS	*merí*	*meríta*	*meríto*	*merimeda*	*meridave*	*merínto*
PRF	*memerí*	*memeríta*	*memeríto*	*memerimeda*	*memeridave*	*memerínto*
PRS	-	*merso*	-	-	*merdave*	-
PRF	-	*memerso*	-	-	*memerdave*	-

10.4   Irregular verbs

All verbs discussed so far have been regular. Irregular verbs are classified separately, and must be memorized one by one. They are listed below.

- *doti* (v): to give
- *esti* (v): to be
- *esti* (v): to eat
- *iti* (v): to go

- *linepti* (v): to leave
- *opíti* (v): to come
- *proíti* (v): to occur, to pass
- *upoíti* (v): to descend

The conjugations for *opíti*, *proíti*, and *upoíti* are identical to that of *iti*, because they are derived from it.

Several tables of irregular verbs are provided as reference.

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*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *budvés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *sonts*					
PRS	*sjem*	*sjes*	*sjet*	*sime*	*site*	*sint*
PRF	*bjem*	*bjes*	*bjet*	*bime*	*bite*	*bint*
PRS	-	*se*	-	-	*este*	-
PRF	-	*bu*	-	-	*bute*	-

ACTIVE					
	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*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *estí*) + *bamvés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *jonts*					
PRS	*jem*	*jes*	*jet*	*ime*	*ite*	*jent*
PRF	*bamjém*	*bamjés*	*bamjét*	*bamíme*	*bamíte*	*bamínt*
PRS	-	*bem*	-	-	*bamte*	-
PRF	-	*bebom*	-	-	*bebamte*	-

ACTIVE					

	Participle			Infinitive	
PRS	*donts*			*dotin*	
PRF	*dedavés*			*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*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *dedavés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *donts*					

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*dajém*	*dajés*	*dajét*	*dime*	*dite*	*dint*
PRF	*dedajém*	*dedajés*	*dedajét*	*dedíme*	*dedíte*	*dedínt*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*do*	-	-	*date*	-
PRF	-	*dedó*	-	-	*dedate*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					

	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*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*di*	*dita*	*dito*	*dimeda*	*didave*	*dinto*
PRF	*dedí*	*dedíta*	*dedíto*	*dedimeda*	*dedidave*	*dedínto*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*daso*	-	-	*dadave*	-
PRF	-	*dedaso*	-	-	*dedadave*	-

ACTIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
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*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *beravés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *edants*					

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*edjém*	*edjés*	*edjét*	*edíme*	*edíte*	*edínt*
PRF	*berjém*	*berjés*	*berjét*	*beríme*	*beríte*	*berínt*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*ed*	-	-	*este*	-
PRF	-	*bera*	-	-	*berate*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE					
	Participle			Infinitive	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
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*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*edí*	*edíta*	*edíto*	*edimeda*	*edidave*	*edínto*
PRF	*berí*	*beríta*	*beríto*	*berímeda*	*berídave*	*berínto*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*edso*	-	-	*esdave*	-
PRF	-	*beraso*	-	-	*beradave*	-

ACTIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
PRS	*limponts*				*lineptin*	
PRF	*likvés*				*liptin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*linemi*	*linepsi*	*linepti*	*limos*	*limpte*	*limpenti*
IMPF	*linepam*	*lineps*	*linept*	*lime*	*limpte*	*limpent*
PRF	*lipam*	*lips*	*lipt*	*lime*	*lipte*	*lipent*
PLUP	(active indicative perfect of *esti*) + *likvés*					
FUT	(active indicative present of *iti*) + *limponts*					

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*limpjém*	*limpjés*	*limpjét*	*limpíme*	*limpíte*	*limpínt*
PRF	*lipjém*	*lipjés*	*lipjét*	*lipíme*	*lipíte*	*lipínt*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*linep*	-	-	*limpte*	-
PRF	-	*lip*	-	-	*lipte*	-

MEDIOPASSIVE

	Participle				Infinitive	
PRS	*limanos*				*limin*	
PRF	*limanos*				*limin*	

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*límpar*	*límptar*	*límptor*	*limosda*	*lindave*	*límpantor*
IMPF	*limpa*	*limpta*	*limpto*	*limeda*	*lindave*	*limpanto*
PRF	*lipa*	*lipta*	*lipto*	*limeda*	*lidave*	*lipanto*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	*limpí*	*limpíta*	*limpíto*	*limpimeda*	*limpidave*	*limpínto*
PRF	*lipí*	*lipíta*	*lipíto*	*lipimeda*	*lipidave*	*lipínto*

	edo	*tu*	*eno*	*vi*	*ju*	*enoi*
PRS	-	*limpso*	-	-	*lindave*	-
PRF	-	*lipso*	-	-	*lidave*	-

Chapter 11

Prepositions

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

11.1　General overview

A preposition accepts a noun or noun phrase.
　　(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Chapter 12

Conjunctions

(THIS SECTION IS INCOMPLETE)

Chapter 13

Derivational morphology

Part III

Syntax

13.1   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)

13.2   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).

13.3   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 section 13.2.

Chapter 14

Time expressions

Chapter 15

Negation

Chapter 16

Questions

16.1   Binary questions

16.2   Open-ended questions

Chapter 17

Emphasis and word order