

The Dāz Language

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1. Introduction

2. Phonology and Phonotactics

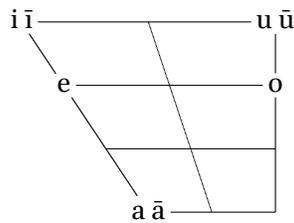
2.1. **Sound Inventory.** IPA values (the coronals are alveolar):

p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g			
f	v	s	z	θ	ð	ʃ	ʒ	x	ɣ	h
m	n									
						j	w			

In the orthography:

p	b	t	d	č	dž	k	g			
f	v	s	z	ʧ	ʣ	x	ǵ	h		
m	n									
						j	w			

The vowels:



The original long vowels *ē and *ō diphthongized, becoming **ie** /iə/ and **uo** /uə/.

2.2. Syllable Structure.

2.3. **Stress.** The location of the stress accent will tend to fall on the final syllable *of the stem*. Most inflectional suffixes will not attract the accent, though the a-declension nominative plural will (**áva** but **aváǵu**).

Vowel conjugation verbs will take the stress on the long vowel in the first and second persons, but the accent will recede in the third person, except in monosyllables.

Light verbs are unaccented when part of a x+v compound, with the stress falling on the non-verbal element, **ráda kođe** *she intends* not ***ráda kóđe** or ***rada kóđe**.

Where necessary in the accent is marked with an accute accent in the grammar.

2.4. **Pronunciation.** Final, short a in a-stem nouns is regularly elided before all vowels.

2.5. **Phonological Processes.**

2.6. **Palatalization.** Dāz grammar is marked in several places by systematic palatalization.¹ The sounds č, dž, š, ť, đ, h, j, w are not palatalized.

Plain	Palatalized
t	ť (< *ts)
d	ď (< *dz)
n	nn
k	č
g	dž
s	š
z	ž

Bilabials have an unusual palatalization pattern. Initially and medially,

Plain	Palatalized
p	čw
b	džw
f	šw
v	žw

finally,

Plain	Palatalized
p	uč
b	udž
f	uš
v	už

The u will simply lengthen a preceding o/u/ū, with *ō becoming uo, as in mop *leg*, > *mouč > *mōč > muoč, obl.sg.

Non-initial, palatalized resonants geminate,

Plain	Palatalized
m	mm
n	nn
l	ll
r	rr

Initially the outcomes are various,

¹Historically caused by clusters with *-j-, as well as a central vowel here indicated with *ě. The glide has disappeared, leaving only the palatalization.

Plain	Palatalized
m	m̃
n	ñ
l	l̃
r	r̃

Vowel-final prefixes on roots beginning with a palatalized resonant will trigger the non-initial outcome, **im̃-** + **jal** (< **ljal*) > **im̃llal**.

2.7. Orthography.

3. Nouns and the Noun Phrase

Nouns have number and case, but no gender. The cases are nominative and oblique. The numbers are singular and plural.

3.1. Declension. For nouns there are two regular declensions, consonant and **a**.

3.1.1. Consonant Declension. Palatalization in the singular oblique and the plural nominative (§2.6) gives various declensions for consonant stems. The basic pattern, with proto-forms, explains the variations:

Sg.	Pl.
S- o (< <i>*-o</i>)	P- u (< <i>*-jū</i>)
P- o (< <i>*-ja</i>)	S- an (< <i>*-anë</i>)

For example, **jut**, *woman*,

Sg.	Pl.
jut	juṭu
juṭ	jutan

3.1.1.1. Resonant Consonant Declension. The palatalization of the resonants **m n l r** results in doubled consonants. In the oblique singular the doubling is purely orthographic. For example, **rām** *word*,

Sg.	Pl.
rām	rāmmu
rāmm	rāman

3.1.1.2. Bilabial Constant Declension. The palatalization of the bilabial stops and fricatives (§2.6) introduces some complexities to the consonant declension. Final, palatalized bilabials introduce a diphthong into the oblique singular, as in **kiv** *water* below.

Sg.	Pl.
kiv	kižū
kiuž	kivan

Note also that the final **-u** of the nominative plural is lengthened. If the stem vowel is **o, u** then that is lengthened in the obl.sg., with **-ō-** diphthongizing to **-uo-**, as in **mop** *leg*,

Sg.	Pl.
mop	močū
muoč	mopan

3.1.1.3. Diminutive in -āṭ. The diminutive (§13.1.1) is declined:

Sg.	Pl.
av-āṭ	av-āṭu
av-āṭ	av-āṭan

3.1.1.4. Association in -ize. The noun of association and profession in -iza is a bit unusual:

Sg.	Pl.
vot-íza	vot-íz
vot-íži	vot-ízan

3.1.2. A-Declension. These nouns, originally ending in *-ā, are declined as *ava man*,

Sg.	Pl.
ava	avāžu
avāš	avān

3.2. Modifiers. Linking, which applies to both adjectives and relative clauses, is handled by the particle:

Sg.	Pl.
o	ā, ān
e	ā, ān

The form ān is used when the following word begins in a vowel.

4. Adjectives

In addition to the linking particle (§3.2), adjectives are declined and agree with their noun.

Sg.	Pl.
-ī (< *-ī)	-a (< *-ā) / -an
-e (< *-ē)	-a (< *-ā) / -an

The plurals form in -an is contamination from the attributive particle, and is more often used before words starting with a vowel.

4.1. Comparatives and Superlatives.

4.2. Adjective Predication. Predicate adjectives are declined to agree, and simply use the copula,

Rom nolki e. *The rain is terrible.*

5. Adverbs

Formed regularly from most adjectives with -*áš*. Some adjectives instead use the oblique independently as an adverb. Usually the singular, but some adjectives of quantity may use the plural.

Related to the oblique, the suffix -*an* is also often seen.

Root adverbs follow no clear pattern, though some come in pairs with one form taking -*áš*.

Adverbs come before the word they go with.

6. Pronouns and Deixis

6.1. Personal Pronouns.

	Nominative	Oblique	Possessive
1sg.	dan	ja	de, dā
2sg.	na	ni	ne, nā
3sg.	sa	si	se, sā
1pl.	asom	asmān	ase, asā
2pl.	jatom	jatān	jate, jatā
3pl.	hom, ho	mān	he, hā
refl.		??ti??	ṭe, ṭā

6.1.1. Possessives. The possessive pronouns may pattern like demonstratives, and come before their noun with no other linking, **de paša** *my book*, or they may pattern as adjectives, **paša o de**. The demonstrative pattern is standard and unmarked, while the adjective pattern is focused or contrastive, **pašāš e de, žo no pašāš e ne** *my book, not your book*.

6.2. Indefinites. In questions, conditionals, negated clauses and converb clauses simple question words are used as indefinites.

Monn mie mālkuč?
who.OBL.SG Q see.PST.3SG
Did you see anyone?

Monn žo mālkuđ.
who.OBL.SG NEG see.PST.1SG
I didn't see anyone.

Ruš žo jalan, xarkineku.
what.OBL.SG NEG say.CONV out.go.PST.3SG
Saying nothing, she went out.

6.2.1. Free Choice. The free choice indefinites are formed with the question words repeated with the conjunction **no and**.

With **rus** and **mon**, which can take nouns, the noun will go with the repeated question word,

Mar ruš ruš vimāš no tiesājāšt.
to what.OBL.SG what.OBL.SG city.OBL.SG and go.SUBJ.2PL
Go to any city at all.

In the repeated question words, the first takes little stress.

6.3. Deixis.

7. Numbers and Time

	Cardinal	Ordinal
0		
1	ati	aski
2	kāmma	kānki
3	čata	časki
4	sīta	sīski
5	mana	manki
6	iliha	
7	lieṭa	
8	onāčwa	
9	rena	
10	šoma	

11 is *ato-šoma*, 12 is *kāmmo-šoma*, etc.

8. Prepositions

9. Verbs and the Verb Phrase

9.1. Conjugation. There are consonant stem and vowel stem verbs. Vowel verbs undergo ablaut in the root vowel (long in the first and second persons, short in the third), while the consonant stem verbs have no such changes.

9.2. Tense. For synthetic forms, there is only the non-past and past. All other tenses and aspects are handled with auxiliaries.

9.2.1. Non-past. With *māl see* as a single consonant stem, *weksa run* a cluster stem, and *e be* as a vowel stem,

1sg.	mālad	weksad	ied
2sg.	mālač	weksač	ieč
3sg.	māl	weksa	e
1pl.	mālavu	weksavu	ievu
2pl.	mālašt	weksašt	iešt
3pl.	mālom	weksom	em

9.2.2. Past. The regular past is formed with the suffix *-ku* attached to the 3rd. person stem of the present. Note the accent shift in the 1pl. form. If the verb ends in a consonant cluster it takes *-ówa-* instead. Note the first and third person plural forms.

1sg.	mālkud	weksowad
2sg.	mālkuč	weksowač
3sg	mālku	weksowa
1pl.	mālkú	weksuovu
2pl.	mālkušt	weksowašt
3pl.	mālkum	weksúom

Verbs ending in palatalized consonants can take one of two past forms. First, they can lose palatalization and take **-ku**, as in **sikku** from **sič**. Second, they can pattern as a cluster, taking **-owa**.

The **-ku** will cause voicing assimilation as well as fricativization of a single stop consonant stem, so that the past of **fetad** *I sleep* is **feskud**, not ***fetkud**.

Vowel stem verbs use the short vowel form and attach **-ku**.

Irregular pasts are indicated in the lexicon.

9.3. Mood. The subjunctive is marked with the suffix **-ājā-**, just **-jā-** for vowel stem verbs. It is conjugated like a normal vowel stem verb.

9.4. Valency and Voice.

- passive: ***-āz-**
- middle: ***'tē-**
- causative: ***-jāt- -kjé-**

9.4.1. Middle. The middle suffix has several functions.

- general detransitivizer
- in verbs of cognition and emotion
- low-agency subjects on intransitives

9.4.2. Causative.

9.5. Converbs. By default, these are same subject. For different subject, that subject is given in the oblique.

9.5.1. Imperfective. Is **-an** (**-n** for vowel verbs).

9.5.2. Perfective. Is **-is** (**-s** for vowel verbs). Used as an anterior.

9.5.3. Negative. The negative converb, “without X-ing” is **-(a)ton**.

9.6. Infinitive. The infinitive is a regular suffix, **-(a)l**.

9.7. Auxiliaries.

9.8. Irregulars.

9.8.1. E. “To be,” the copula.

9.8.2. Ko. “To come.”

10. Basic Clauses

S Neg O Oblique V

10.1. Intransitive Clause.

10.2. Transitive Clause.

10.3. Ditransitive Clause.

10.4. Noun Predication.

10.4.1. Pronoun Subjects. With demonstrative pronoun subjects the third person pronoun is part of the construction,

Če sa fād e.
this 3SG language be.3SG
This is a language.

The singular pronoun might lose its vowel, *če's fād e*. Negation follows the pronoun, *anna ho žo mahom-māžu em* *those are not clouds*.

10.5. Negation.

10.6. Polar Questions. Yes-no questions are marked with the post-positive particle *mie*, which comes after the first constituent in the clause. In normal discourse it will not break up a noun phrase, but will intrude between a preposition and its noun in more rhetorical styles, *on si mie imīdentieč* or *on mie si imīdentieč* for *do you understand him?*

10.7. Content Questions. Question words are used *in situ*. They are,

who?	mon
what?	rus
why?	rušo
where?	īve
when?	rie

10.8. Imperatives and Prohibitives.

10.9. Satellites.

10.10. Resultatives. Resultative adjectives are marked with the preposition *dža*, with case and number agreeing with the direct object.

Mān dža kaxta ākku. *He struck them dead.*

11. Conjunctions and Complex Sentences

11.1. Coordination. The most common coordinating conjunctions are the postpositives *no* *and*, *– but*, *– or*

11.1.1. Gapping.

11.2. Clause Nominalization.

11.2.1. With Infinitives. The subject and the object of an infinitive clause are in the oblique.

11.3. Relative Clauses.

11.4. Temporal Clauses.

11.5. Locative Clauses.

11.6. Purpose Clauses.

11.7. Reason Clauses.

11.8. Result Clauses.

11.9. Report Clauses. Report clauses are introduced with *xā*, and usually follow the main verb, though they can come before. These are used with verbs of speaking and cognition.

Ūrīd xā če taxti e. I believe this is done.

Xā rankum, jalku. He said they had slept.

A number of verbs will take report clauses in the subjunctive when negated. This will be noted in the dictionary.

11.10. Conditional Sentences.

12. Discourse

12.1. Constituent Order. The default word order is S (PART) (NEG) DO X V, where X is the indirect object as well as other prepositional phrases. Adverbs in general come before the constituent they modify.

12.2. Negation.

12.3. Focus.

12.4. Discourse Particles.

12.5. Register.

12.6. Cursing, Insults and Other Unfriendliness.

13. Word Building

Many of the word building suffixes can sensibly be applied to several word classes, even though there may be a primary class with which they are associated.

13.1. Noun to Noun.

13.1.1. **Diminutive.** There are several diminutive noun suffixes:

- -āṭ (§3.1.1.3)
- -arra (a-declension)

13.1.1.1. There is a non-productive, old diminutive in *-je. Mostly it is found in fossilized forms such as **niṭ** *child*.

13.1.2. **Association and Profession.** Nouns of association and profession are formed in -iza (§3.1.1.4). These can indicate people associated somehow with the noun, by profession, habit, or circumstances; **saḏiza** *night-owl* (< *saḏa* *night*).

13.1.3. **Process and State.** The suffix -aḡin (-āḡin to a-declension nouns) marks either a process or system, or states and conditions, **kuttāḡin** *vassalage*. When attached to adjectives, they assume a nominalized adjective sense, **vikkaḡin** *a state of quietude, equanimity*.

13.1.4. **Tools, Containers, Places.** The suffix -ik creates nouns for tools, containers and places. Sometimes a nasal is infix in the final syllable.

When attached to verbs it may indicate agent, in addition to the other senses.

13.2. Verb to Noun.

13.2.1. **Agent Noun.** There are two formations for agent nouns. The most common is -wa, and -ós which somewhat less common. The -os option is more common with verbs ending in complex codas, and is usual for deriving agent nouns from other nouns or adjectives.

The -wa form is used with vowel-stem verbs, which take the long form before taking the suffix, **kiniewa** *walker*.

13.2.2. **Object Noun.** Ends in -sa.

13.2.2.1. **With Nouns.** The range of meanings is the same, as in **farḏik** *key* from **farḏ** *door*.

13.3. Adjective to Noun.

13.3.1. **Quality.** Marked with the suffix -ok, -ness, -ity, **tāsok** *truth*.

These forms are the usual way to bring adjectives into x+v idioms.

13.3.2. **Result.** Marked with the suffix *-jal, that is, a palatalized final consonant and the suffix -al, as in **birral** *the result or consequence of stupidity*. If the stem ends in a cluster, the suffix is -il, as in **meḡḏil** *the result of pleasantness*. Nouns can also take this.

13.3.3. **Disposition.** Tendency.

13.4. Adjective to Adjective.

13.4.1. **Diminutive.** Like nouns, adjectives can be diminutive. They are typically only used with nouns also in the diminutive.

- -anti
- -arri

13.5. Noun to Adjective. A-declension nouns that are turned into adjectives simply drop the final -a before taking the normal adjective endings.

13.5.1. Basic. Consonant stem nouns frequently take **-on-**; **arratoni** *summer, of summer*. Most a-stems simply take the adjective endings directly, **xālmi** *orderly*. These mark relation, occasionally fitness. They sometimes overlap with adjectives of characteristic in **-arzi** (below).

13.5.2. Characteristic, “Having”. The suffix **-arz-i** create adjectives of characteristic, **witarzi** *wealthy* (< **wit** *wealth*).

13.5.3. Privative. The prefix **ī-** (**īž-** before vowels) creates adjectives of privation, **īromi** *rainless, desolate*. Both consonant and a-stem adjectives will typically take the adjective endings directly.

13.5.4. “Good”. Nouns prefixed with **ba(ž)-** (**bo-** before nasals) directly take the adjective endings and indicate something possessed with or characterized by a “good” version of the noun, very broadly conceived: **bafādi** *having good speech/language, eloquent*; **bomori** *having a good name or reputation*.

13.5.5. “Bad”. The prefix **ton-** creates adjectives indicating something “bad” (again, broadly conceived), **tomfādi** *having poor speech/language*.

13.5.6. Gentilic. Gentilics end in **-āwi**, **misrāwi** *Egyptian*. Last names brought into the language take this, as well.

These may be used as nouns, while keeping the adjective declension.

Other nouns and adjectives may take the gentilic suffix to mean people characterized by the referent. For example, **tetāwi** for a habitually annoying person, **pašāwi** *book-mad, bookworm*.

13.6. Verb to Adjective.

13.6.1. Passive Ability, “-able”. The notion of “doable” and “non-doable” is spread across related but different constructions. For simple ability, the suffix is **-amm-i** on consonant verbs and **-VVm-i** on vowel verbs (that is, the final vowel is long), such as **mālammi** *visible* and **maruomi** *doable*.

Negative passive ability takes the privative prefix **ī-** (**īž-V**) and the suffix **-(a)m-on-i**, with no vowel lengthening for vowel verbs, **īmālamoni** *invisible* and **īmaromoni** *undoable*.

With intransitive verbs the sense of the stem is causative, as in **īkiramoni** *not able to be made happy*.

13.6.2. Tendency. The suffix **-ask-i** marks tendency or predisposition, **ranaski la e** *she is prone to sleep*.

Vowel stem verbs take the short vowel, and delete the **-a-** in the suffix, **maroski** < **maro**.

13.7. Verb to Verb.

13.8. Noun to Verb.

13.9. Adjective to Verb.

13.10. Any to Any.

13.11. Preverbs. Verbs may be combined with a collection of prefixes which can change the meaning of the verb in highly idiomatic ways.

The final consonant of these will generally assimilate in voicing to the initial consonant of the word to which they are attached. Final nasals will assimilate in place, **enan** + **māk** > **enammāk**.

13.11.1. Aj-. “On, upon.” This has no corresponding preposition or adverb. Before words starting with i- or ī- it takes the shape īž-.

13.11.2. Āš(i)-. “Down; utterly, completely.” Before a fricative consonant the form āši- is used.

13.11.3. Enan-. “(out) away, forth; beforehand, previously.”

13.11.4. Imī-. “together.”

13.11.5. Īt-. “Up.” Before a voiced stop this is īd-.

13.11.6. Ğo(v)-. “In, into.”

13.11.7. Mik-. “Under, below.”

13.11.8. Nimon-. “Against, facing.” Before vowels **nimm-**, usually pronounced as though ***nimm-**. May also have the sense of doing something in anticipation, or before others.

13.11.9. Xar-. “Out.”

13.12. **Compounding.** A-declension nouns use a long vowel stem, **avā-**, when non-final in a compound.

A. Vocabulary

When the stress accent is not in the predicted location it is marked with an acute.
x+v idioms are defined under the non-verbal element.

A A A A A

ađak (**adjeko*) n. *wind*; **ađak vikki e** *the wind is calm*; **nimon ađaç mākum** *they stood against/into the wind*.

āg 1. v.tr. *hit, strike*; **mān dža kaxta ākku** *he struck them dead*. 2. of ailments and tragedies, *visit, strike, afflict*, mostly idiomatic.

ahē v.tr. *wait (for)*; **solle ni ahied** *I'll wait for you later*.

ahont *ahont, ahajť; ahajťu, ahontan* (**ahento*) n. *bee*.

ajteb (**aj-teb-*) v.tr. *elect, vote for*; **si žo ajtebad** *I won't vote for him*.

ālant *ālant, ālajť; ālajťu, ālantan* n. *construct, golem, robot*, anything created for a purpose by arcane or highly technical means, including natural things that have been meddled with extensively (as by genetic engineering); can also refer to highly developed software; usually has a slight aroma of danger or suspicion of intent; of living things, can suggest marked sub- or perversion of design of the original; **hā ālajťu la aširāš marom** *his contraptions work badly*.

āmáj adv. *scarcely, hardly, barely*; **āmaj kastied** *I hardly know*.

āmim (**āmimjan*) 1. adv. *back, re-, occasionally un-*; **āmim džwarku** *it fell back (to where it was)*. 2. in compounds, *very, especially*, only in adjectives or adverbs; before vowels **āmimm-**.

a. **āmim čot** adv. (*yet*) *again, once again*; **āmim čot fetom** *they are sleeping yet again*.

an see **anne**.

anād v.tr. *approach, come near (to)*; **tāsok žo si anād** *the truth does not approach him*, an idiom for a habitually dishonest person.

anne *anne; anna* prn., adj. *that*; often just **an** in the singular.

annim adv. *there*.

ar v.tr. *have*; **kizāš e konāhe aravu** *we have a new house*; but see **đokru**.

areti adj. *correct*.

āri interj. *yes*; **āri, taxti e** *yes, it is done*; **ūrīd xā āri** *I think so*.

aro adv. *soon*; **aro tiesavu** *we'll go soon*.

arrat (**erjat-*) n. *summer*.

āšenīt (**āš-enūt-*) v.tr. *vex, irritate*; **jetağin vimāš āšenīt** *the council irritates the city*.

aširi (**esjir-*) adj. *bad*, of fitness, purpose, or morality; **ava o aširi la ied** *I am a bad man*; **aširāš fāđ e dāzone denač** *you speak Dāz badly*.

átan adv. *only, alone, solely*; **voť la atan rakur** *he only drinks wine*.

atta n. *father*; **de atta mān lišāsku** *my father frightened them*.

ava n. *man*.

azd prep. *like, as*; **azd orāvoš fāđ den** *she speaks like a fanatic*.

B B B B B

bān n. *hand*; **on bānn marojāč** *do it by hand*.

band n. *king/queen*, any hereditary ruler.

bajđ *bajđ, bajđ; bajđu, bajđan* n. *prince/ss*.

bier (**bēro*) n. *gold*.

bila 1. n. *sound, noise*; **niṭ bilāš liefku** *the child heard a noise*.

bīnapi adj. *in error, incorrect, wrong*; **če sa rada o bīnapi e** *this is the wrong purpose*.

birral n. *stupidity*; **mar če birral wonna dotavu** *we are enraged at this stupidity*.

biri adj. *stupid*; **tola o pašāš biri eku** *the title of the book was stupid*.

bišwar (**bifjar-*) v.in. *suspect, guess*, with **xā** report clause, **bišwaravu xā žo kastem** *we suspect they don't*

know.

bon (**bēnē*) 1. adv. *too, too much, excessively*; **anetad bon karpi e** *that tree is too big*; **bon ranad** *I sleep too much*. 2. with nouns, *too much, too many*, with **on** phrase preceding, **on pašān bon arad** *I have too many books*; but **bon** itself may precede the noun phrase without **on**, as **bon pašān arad** *I have too many books*; the latter construction is more common with complex noun and prepositional phrases, **bon mar dīvan jalkušt** *you all spoke to too many people* (contrast **mar dīvan bon jalkušt** *you spoke too much to people*).

Č Č Č Č Č

čadāk (**kjadāk-*) v.tr. *remember*; **ḍoman ān enan-duhal jetad atan čadākad** *I only remember what I want to forget*.

čan (**kjano*) n. *bird*.

čadiš adv. *today*

če *če; kān* prn., adj. *this, these*.

čot (**kjoti*) adv. *again; further, moreover*.

čummaṭ adv. *tomorrow*.

D D D D D

dara 1. prep. *with, together with*. 2. *by means of* (but see also **on**). 3. *in the opinion of*; **dara ja, če sa teti e** *in my opinion, this is irritating*.

dasak (**rēsak-*) v.tr. *look at, regard (as); consider*; **kalan žo dasakkum** *they didn't look up(wards)*.

de v.in. *become; happen*; **tāvana dievu** *we're getting old*; **an rie deku** *when did that happen?*

den v.tr. *send, put in motion; drop*; used almost exclusively with preverbs or in fixed N+V expressions.

di 1. pre-verbal particle, marking progressive, dynamic (but not continuous, or stative) aspect; not used with statives in this sense; **di ranom** *they are sleeping*, **kiv di takās** *the water is boiling*. 2. verb focus marker, like English "do," **mān di mālad** *I do see them*.

diek (**dēk-*) v.tr. *get, receive, accept*; **kiran, wessāš diekkuom** *they happily received the food*.

diniext (**dinēkt-*) n. -

dīv n. *person*.

don (**rjon-*) v.tr. *hurt, cause pain to*.

donte (**rjon-tē-*) v.in. *hurt, be in pain*; **de tola donte** *my head hurts*.

dor v.in. *swim*; **sawāžu di dorom** *the boys are swimming*.

dossa n. *clothing*; **jate dossa žuon taxti e** *your clothing is not yet finished*.

dot 1. v.tr. *carry*. 2. of clothing or adornment, *wear*.

duha (**duh-a/ā*) v.tr. *lose*; **hā pašān duhaku** *I lost their books*.

dža (**gja*) 1. prep. *at, on*, general locative postposition; **dža kižāš** *at home*. 2. with adjectives, marking resultatives, **mān dža kaxta ākku** *he struck them dead*.

džalla (*gjaljā) 1. prep. *between, among*. 2. with **no**, *both... and...*, **džalla avān jutan no** *both men and women*; with resumptive pronoun if phrase used as subject.

džela n. *expert, master*; with **mar** for topic of mastery, which is usually in the singular, **mar taḍ džela e**

she's expert about trees, **džela o mar taḍ e** *she's an expert on trees*; when discussing an authority, **džala** is used for them.

džwar (*bjar) 1. v.in. *fall*; **tawāžu la di džwar** *the leaves are falling*. 2. of precipitation, **rom džwar** *it rains*.

Ḍ Ḍ Ḍ Ḍ Ḍ

ḍal (*djal-) v.tr. *give*, with **mar** for recipient, **pašāš mar ja ḍalku** *she gave me a book*; see also **non**.

ḍank 1. n. *dust*; **on ḍanč di tilakkum** *they were choking on dust*. 2. n. *meal, flour*

ḍe (*dje) interj. *well, I guess*, a hesitation marker; **ḍe, anne ja lissa non** *well, that scares me*.

ḍokru (*djokru) v.tr. *have (on one, with one, right now)*,

dā tačān mie ḍokrūč? *do you have my money?*

ḍom (*djēm) n. *thing*, often used as a generic noun to nominalize phrases, **ḍomm e jetad arad** *I have what I want*; **ḍoman ān enanduhal jetad atan čadākad** *I only remember what I want to forget*.

ḍuri (*djur-) adj. *lesser, minor*, for things of lower rank or importance, “lower” of political bodies.

E E E E E

e v.in. *be*, the copula, with nouns and adjectives, **ava e** *he is a man*; **anne sa maura e** *that is a cat*; **emi la ieč** *you are beautiful*.

emi adj. *beautiful*.

emma n. *mother*; **marraṭ mar ṭe emmāš turku** *the kitten followed its mother*.

enammāk v.tr. ??

a. enammāxte v.in. *be a sign on the horizon, be a presaging sign, be a forewarning*; with **on** for signified **rom enammāxteku** *the rain was a sign*, but **mahom-**

māžu on romm enammāxteku *the clouds were a sign of rain*.

enanduha v.tr. *forget*; **rāman ā jalku enanduhakud** *I forgot what she said*; **ḍoman ān enanduhal jetad atan čadākad** *I only remember what I want to forget*; **žuoṇ enanduhād** *I have not yet forgotten*.

enīt v.tr. *bore*; **an ja enīsku** *that bored me*.

erra (*erjā) n. *rain storm, thunder storm*, with **džwar** for verb, **erra di džwar** *it's storming*.

eṭim n. *place*.

F F F F F

fād 1. n. *tongue*. 2. n. *language, speech*.

a. fāḍ den v.in. *speak (a language)*; usually with attributive to define the language, **fāḍ e dāzone denom** *they speak Dāz*.

fard 1. n. *gate, door*; **fard mitteku** *the door opened*. 2. in possessive constructions, *school (of thought), order*; to stand (**māk**) *at (dža)* such a school is to be an adherent; to stand *under (mič)* such a school is to be unwillingly under the influence of the thought; **orān mič fard**

e lašwieč mākavu *we all stand under the door of war, that is, we're all unwillingly under the influence.*

fardīk n. *key*; **fardič venis, ģokinejāšt** *use the key and*

enter.

ferṭ v.tr. *to destroy something to keep it from an enemy;*

ṭā pašān ferṭowa *she destroyed her books.*

G G G G G

gen n. *dog.*

Ģ Ģ Ģ Ģ Ģ

ģāra n. *spring (season).*

ģasti adj. *sent out, sent away; exiled.*

ģokine (*ģo-kin-e-) v.tr. *enter*; **fardič venis, kižāš ģokinejāšt** *use the key and enter the house.*

H H H H H

hāl n. *mind*; **hā hāllu dara birrall malan em** *their minds are full of stupidity.* also **harawi.**

haráu (also **harāš**) adv. *archly, insidery, knowingly*; see

harawi adj. *arch, insidery, knowing.*

hat v.in. *die.*

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iedža (*ēgjā) n. *fire, flame.*

a. **dža iedžāš e bierr koḑe** idiom, “*blow smoke up someone’s ass, flatter, brown-nose*, not moderately, either; **si rušo dža iedžāš e bierr di koḑieč?** *why do you suck up to him?*

imīdente v.tr. *understand*; **žo si imīdentied** *I don’t understand it*; for people usually with **on**, **on si mie imīdenticdo** *you understand him?*

imīllet (*imī-ljet-) v.tr. *hope (for)*, **romm imīlletom** *they hope for rain*; **imīlleskud xā žo** *I hoped not.*

imīnarra v.in. *dwelt, inhabit*, “*live*,” with **dža** for nouns; **annim žo imīnnaram** *they don’t live there*; **žo dža če**

kižāš imīnarrakud *I didn’t live in this house.*

imīsič -sič; -sikku v.tr. *steal*, for financial or business theft only, with **on** for victim.

inti adv. *now.*

īti (*ljīti) adj. *old*, not of people; **če paša vāš īti e** *this book is very old*; for people see **tāvani.**

itun 1. n. *sky.* 2. n. *world.*

īve adv. *where? sa īve e? where is it? mar īve tieskuč* *where did you go?*

ivī postpos. *so, therefore, naturally, as expected.*

JJJJJ

jal (*ljel-) v.tr. *say, tell*, with **mar** for addressee, **mar si jalkud** *I told her*; **rāman ā jalku enanduhakud** *I forgot what she said*; **xā rankum, jalku** *he said they had slept*; **če lin ruš jal?** *what does this mark mean?*

je part. vocative particle, comes before the noun or name.

jet (*ljet) v.tr. *want*; **jetaṭon, avāžu mākkum** *without*

wanting to, the men stood.

jetaṭin n. *senate, council*, any deliberative body; **jetaṭin vimāš āšenit** *the council irritates the city.*

jūž adv. *always.*

a. **mar jūž** adv. *forever.*

jut 1. n. *woman.* 2. as prefix, *female* of any creature, **jut-šox** *lioness*, etc.

KKKKK

kali 1. adj. *high* 2. adj. *tall*; **se atta vāš teli e** *his father is very tall.* 3. of bodies of water and geological formations, *deep.*

a. **kalan** adv. *up, upwards*, **kalan žo dasakkum** *they didn't look up(wards).*

kaltola (*kal-tol-ā) n. *aristocrat*, somewhat disparaging.

kara n. *eye*; **si on karān mālkud** *I saw it with my eyes.*

karpi adj. *big, large; great*; **anne tad bon karpi e** *that tree is too big*;

kaste (*kas-) v.tr. *know* (things, facts, not people).

kaxti adj. *dead*; **mān dža kaxta ākku** *he struck them dead.*

kāzmi v.in. *fly*; **je čanāṭ, urāt kāzmijāč** *fly away, little bird.*

kiem adv. *here*; **kiem nondi e** *it's hot here.*

kiep (*kēp-) v.tr. *bite; sting*; **se marraṭ ja kiefku** *his kitten bit me.*

kine 1. v.in. *walk*; **kinejāvu** *let's walk*; 2. with preverbs, *go*, as in **imīkine** *go together*, **ḡokine** *enter*, **xarkine** *exit.*

kinitak (*kinitēko) n. *mosquito*

kir 1. v.in. *be happy, rejoice*, with **on** for cause, **on pašān kiravu** *we enjoy books*; 2. with ipfv. converb, *enjoy doing sth.*, **ranan kirad** *I enjoy sleeping.* 3. in ipfv. converb

happily; **kiran, wessāš diekkuom** *they happily received the food.* 4. as greeting in subj., *hello*, **kirājāšt** *hello* (to more than one person).

kiv *kiv, kiuž; kižū, kivan* n. *water*; **nonna on kiuž mali e** *the bowl is full of water.*

kita v.tr. *write*; **če mie kitakuč** *did you write this?*

kixtat (*kiktato) n. *government*; **kixtaṭ žo nečarkū** *we didn't pay attention to the government.*

kiža (*kijā) n. *home, house*; **kižāš e konāhe aravu** *we have a new house.*

ko v.in. *come*; **tonna di ko** *a winter storm is coming.*

a. **džalla X ko** idiom, *comes among X*, used to describe the appearance of any new entity or condition to a group, **mad džall' asmān aro ko** *danger will soon be with us*; the appearance need not be genuinely new, but the information that it is there would be.

koḏe (*kodjē) 1. v.tr. *lead, fetch, carry*; of people, **bring**; **si kiem koḏejāč** *bring him here.* 2. v.tr. *celebrate, hold, conduct, perform* (of ceremonies and other sorts of socially marked language).

koma (*kēmā) n. *winter.*

kon (*kēni) adv. *still, yet*; **medi kon e** *he's still alive.*

konāhi adj. *new*; **kižāš e konāhe aravu** *we have a new house.*

konāš *konāš, konāš; konāšu, konāšan* n. *fad.*

kupe 1. v.in. *be able to, can, have the power to* **žo kupied** *I cannot.* 2. with inf., **ranal žo kupem** *they cannot sleep.*

kuor postpos.part. *it turns out, after all, marking real-*

ization; anne kuor biri eku it turns out that was stupid.

kutta n. *vassal, client, someone offering obedience in exchange for some benefice; narān kuttān šalku he had many vassals.* (See also *šalwa*.)

L L L L L

la adv. *indeed, the positive counterpart of the negative žo, it is weakly asseverative, somewhat implying direct personal experience on the part of the speaker. Like žo, it falls after the subject, but will avoid coming first in a clause; čadiš la meğdi e it is pleasant today; xāḍāžu la di imikom the crows are gathering; he suol o mar asmān la karpī e their hostility to us is great.*

laltif (*lältif) n. *fool; laltif en, žo si šankud foolishly (being a fool), I didn't ask her.*

laltifoni adj. *foolish.*

lašwiek (*laḥḥēk-) n. *war; rāman ā tehāš denan, lašwieč imilletam while speaking of peace, they hope for war.*

lat (*lēt-) v.tr. *take, grab; marraḥ wessāš lasku the kitten grabbed the food.*

lāḥa (*lāḥjā) n. *spirit, dryad/naiad, etc., the indwelling, animating spirit of any living thing or place; sentient, but in a deeply alien way.*

lawaki (*lawēk-) adj. ???

leži (*leji) adj. *forbidden, taboo; an paša leži e that book*

is forbidden.

liḍa n. *peace, but an externally enforced, inorganic one; mič liḍāš imīnarram they live in an enforced peace.*

lietsa n. *week.*

liev (*lēv-) 1. v.tr. *hear.* 2. v.in. *listen to, with on, žo on ja lievku she didn't listen to me.*

lin 1. n. *mark, sign, token; če lin ruš jal? what does this mark mean?* 2. n. *portent, omen.*

a. **lin maro** v.in. *make a mark.*

lissa n. *fear.*

a. **lissa non** v.tr. *scare, frighten, less scary than lišāt; ḍe, anne ja lissa non well, that scares me.*

liste (*lis-) v.tr. *fear, be afraid (of) niḡ maurāš liste the child is afraid of the cat.*

lišāt v.tr. *frighten, make afraid; this is more intense fright than lissa non; de atta mān lišāsku my father frightened them.*

līt (*ēlīto) 1. n. *harbor.* 2. n. *sanctuary.*

luwa n. *god, divinity.*

M M M M M

mad n. *danger.*

madoni adj. *dangerous; če sapān madoni e this technology is dangerous.*

mahomma (*mahēmjā) n. *cloud.*

mahommarzi adj. *cloudy.*

māk 1. v.in. *stand; solle e tiesom, kiem mākad long af-*

ter they're gone, I'll be here. 2. of precipitation, to happen for a long duration, **rom māku** *it rained (for a long time).*

māl v.tr. *see; žo žaḡ maurāš mālād I see no cat.*

mali (*mēl-) adj. *full, with on for open containers and dara for everything else; nonna on kiuž mali e the bowl is full of water; hā hāllu dara birrall malan em their*

minds are full of stupidity; people may be full of emotions, which indicates a high degree, **dara semoč mali dekum** *they became enraged*.

mar 1. prep. *to, towards*; **ūrṭu mar sindāš weksam** *the wolves run to the forest*. 2. with verbs of transfer and speaking, *to*, indirect object, **rāman ā tāsa mar asmān denkum** *they spoke truly to us*.

maro 1. v.tr. *do, make*, extremely common as a light verb; **on bānn marojāč** *do it by hand*. 2. of machines or processes, *work, function*, **hā ālajṭu aširāš marom** *his contraptions work badly*. 3. with adj., *make*, with **dža** creates causatives of state (see §10.10 on resultatives), **ne hāl dža omile marojāč** *empty your mind*.

marraṭ n. *kitten*; **anne marraṭ kiepaski e** *that kitten is bitey*.

maura n. *cat*.

medi adj. *alive*; **medi kon e** *he's still alive*.

meḡdi adj. *pleasant, agreeable*; acceptable of people's words and actions, but of a person directly implies a certain dimwittedness; **tis o vāš meḡdi** *a very nice day*.

mene postpositive counterfactual particle, **žo mene tieskud** *I would not have gone*.

mežal (**mejal-*) 1. v.in. *work, labor*; **bon sažan**

mežalkuva *we worked too little*. 2. v.tr. *build*; **ase kižāš di mežalom** *they're building our house*.

mič 1. prep. *under, below*. 2. with expressions of power or force, *in the control of, under the power of*; **mič liḡāš imīnarram** *they live in an enforced peace*.

mid v.tr. *open*.

a. **mitte** 1. v.in. *open*; **fard mitteku** *the door opened*.
2. of skies, *clear*.

mie postpositive question particle, **če mie kitakuč** *did you write this?*

mitra n. *moon*; **mitra moxt** *the moon is full*.

mommāk (**mēmjāki*) adv. *on purpose, intentionally*.

mon *mon, monn; mona* prn., adj. *who? which?*

a. **mon mon no** prn. *anyone*.

mop *mop, muoč; močū, mopan* n. *leg*.

mora 1. n. *name*. 2. n. *reputation*.

a. **mora dot** v.in. *be named*; **Furun mora dot** *he's named Furun*.

moxt 1. v.in. *glow, be bright* 2. of the moon, *be full*; **mitra moxt** *the moon is full*.

muža (**mujā*) n. *elder, elderly person*

N N N N N

naḡan adv. *immediately*; **mar ja naḡan jalājāšt!** *tell me immediately!*

naḡi adj. *fast, quick*.

nahul adv. *already*.

naj adv. *just, merely*; **naj wahāvu** *we're just tired*.

nare *nare; narān* det. *much, many*.

nār n. *star*.

narra (**nērja*) v.in. *sit*; **kiem di narrāvu** *we're sitting here*.

nati v.tr. *love*; **si mie natič?** *do you love him?*

naṭeb (**natjebo*) n. *fruit*; **naṭeudž wešom** *they eat fruit*.

nāz 1. n. *shade, shadow*. 2. metaph., *ignorance*; usually with **džalla**, **džalla nāzan solle kinekum** *the lived in ignorance for a long time*

nečar (**nekjar-*) v.tr. *attend to, pay attention to*; **kixtaṭ žo nečarkū** *we didn't pay attention to the government*.

nimón (**nimën-*) prep. *against, into the face of, facing*; **nimon aḡač mākkum** *they stood against/into the wind*.

nisra n. *daughter; girl*.

niṭ *niṭ, niṭ; niṭu, niṭan* (**niṭjo*) n. *child*; **niṭ maurāš liste** *the child is afraid of the cat*.

no postpos. conj. *and*.

nolki adj. *terrifying, terrible*.

non (**nĕn-*) v.tr. *give*, with recipient as primary object, **on** for thing given, **ja on pašān nonku** *she gave me a book*; see also *ḡal*.

nondi adj. *hot*, of weather only; *čadiš nondi e* *it is hot today*.

nonna (**nĕnjā*) n. *bowl*; **nonna on kiuž mali e** *the bowl is full of water*.

O O O O O

odāvi 1. adj. *slow*; **ūrt o odāvi žo wesku** *the slow wolf didn't eat*. 2. adj. *late*.

ode *ode; orān* det. *all, every*; **ode dīv če kaste** *every person knows this*.

orāvi adj. *fanatic, fanatical*, with **on** for matter, **on pašān orāvi ied** *I'm fanatic about books*.

orāvōs n. *fanatic, zealot*; **azd orāvōš fāḡ den** *she speaks like a fanatic*.

orus n. *thorn*.

omili (**ĕmil-*) adj. *empty*, with **on** for substance; **ase kiža inti omili e** *our house is empty now*; **ne hāll dža omile marojāč** *empty your mind*.

on (**ĕn*) 1. prep. *from, away from, separation from, out of*; ablative preposition; point of departure or comparison; part of the whole; **si on ja sikkum** *they stole it from me*; **jut si on pašāš šanku** *the woman asked him for the book*. 2. agent *by*, for the passive. 3. instrument, *by means of, with*, especially with high-agency instruments, such as body parts, **si on karān mālkuḡ** *I saw it with my eyes*.

P P P P P

pa prep. *in*; See also **parad**.

palla (**paljā*) n. *sack, bag*.

palnīra n. a complex, purposive circumstance or set of actions that *unintentionally* reveal the truth, whether that truth is being hidden on purpose or merely undiscovered (sort of the opposite of "hoax").

a. **palnīrāš den** v.in. *to reveal hidden circumstances*,

hā rāmmu palnīrāš denkuḡ *their words revealed the circumstances*; if the revelation is potentially or actually destructive, **āž-den** is used instead.

parād (**pa rĕd-/rid-*) prep. *into*; **parad vimāš tiesavu** *we'll go into the city*.

paša n. *book*; **jut si on pašāš šanku** *the woman asked him for the book*.

R R R R R

rada (**radā*) n. *purpose, intent*; **he rada rus e?** *what is their intent?*

a. **rada āg** v.in. *decide*, with **dža** for noun, **xā** for clause; **dža kiuž rada ākku** *he decided on water*; **rada ākkum, xā žo ḡokinejam** *they decided not to enter*.

b. **rada koḡe** v.in. *intend*, with **xā** with subjunctive for clause, **xā mežalājād, rada koḡied** *I intend to work*.

rakur v.tr. *drink*, **rāvāš rakural žo kupied** *I cannot drink milk*.

rali (*rēli) adj. *young*.

rām 1. n. *word*; *hā rāmmu asmān tareku their words hindered us*; *rāman ā jalku enanduhakud I forgot what she said*. 2. n. *message*. 3. n. *promise*.

a. **rāman den** v.in. *to speak (in a particular way)*, with an adjective modifying **rām**, *rāman ā tāsa denku he spoke truly*, lit., “he sent forth true words.”

b. **rām non** v.tr. *promise*, *ja rām nonkum they promised me*.

c. **rām tur** v.in. *heed, obey*, with **mar**, *atan mar tačān rām turašt you all only obey money*.

ran v.in. *sleep*; *bon ranad I sleep too much*.

ratsí (*ratēsi) 1. prep. *beyond*. 2. *contrary to*. 3. with pron., *against the wishes of*; *ratsi ja, mar kižāš tieskum against my wishes, they went home*.

rāva n. *milk*.

ret n. *stomach, gut, belly*.

rie adv. *when?* **an rie deku when did that happen?**

ridi 1. adj. *low*. 2. adj., of height only, *short*.

a. **ridan** adv. *under, below, down*; *ridan kinejāšt walk below*.

rittola (*rid-tol-ā) n. *peon, serf*; *disparaging of a system that produces such people*.

rom (*rēm) n. *rain*; *rom džwar it rains*.

runi adj. *green*.

rus *rus, ruš; rusa* prn., adj. *what? which?* **če lin ruš jal? what does this mark mean?** **ruš tawāš tefku? which tea did she choose?**

a. **rus rus no** prn. *anything at all*, **ruš ruš ālajš no tebājāč pick any construct at all**.

rušo adv. *why?*

SSSSS

sađa (*sadjā) n. *night*; **sađa la vikki e the night is silent**.

samma n. *fur, body hair; wool*.

san 1. adv. *so, thus, like this/that*; **san di mākkum they were standing like this**. 2. attributively, “*like this/that*,” somewhat sarcastic, **dīžū ā san žo semok latom people like that don't get angry**.

sapān 1. n. *machine, engine*. 2. in general, *technology*; **če sapān madoni e this technology is dangerous**; **sapānaģin** is the fuller term.

sapānaģin n. *technology*, often the root, **sapān**, is used instead.

sawa n. *son; boy*; **sawāžu di dorom the boys are swimming**.

saži (*sēj-) !!!!! adj. *small*.

a. **sažan** adv. *a bit, (a) little*; **sažan marom they do little**; **bon sažan mežalkuva we worked too little**.

semi adj. *angry*, with **on** for non-human cause, **on ton-nāš sema em they are angry at the storm**; with **mar** for person, **mar ja mie semi e?he's angry at me?**

semok n. *anger*; **dara semoč mali dekum they became enraged**.

a. **semok lat** v.in. *become angry*, with **on** for non-human cause, **mar** for person; **dīžū ā san žo semok latom people like that don't get angry**.

sič *sič; sikk* (*sikj-) v.tr. *steal*, with **on** for victim, oblique for items stolen; **si on ja sikkum they stole it from me**; but see **imisič** for financial theft.

sieri adv. *yesterday*.

sila n. *earth; land*.

sinda n. *forest*; **ūrțu mar sindāš weksam the wolves run to the forest**.

solle (*soljē) 1. adv. *later*; **solle ni ahied I'll wait for you later**. 2. with obl. attributive, *long after*; **solle e tiesom, kiem mākad long after they're gone, I'll be here**.

som (*sēmo) 1. n. *arm*. 2. of tree or plant, *branch*.

sošar (*sošjēro) n. *music*.

sotim n. *autumn*.

suha 1. n. *edge, rim.* 2. n. *shore.*

suol (*sōlo) n. *enmity, hostility*; with **mar** for target; **he**

suol o mar asmān la karpi e *their hostility to us is great.*

a. suol non v.tr. *be hostile to, hold as an enemy*; **če laltif ja ze rušo suol non?** *why is this fool hostile to me?*

Š Š Š Š Š

šal (*sjal-) 1. v.tr. *raise, rear*, of children or animals; **genan šalom** *they raise dogs.* 2. v.tr. *maintain, support*; **narān kuttān šalku** *he had many vassals.*

šalwa 1. n. *master, owner*, of animals. 2. of people, *patron*, (see also **kutta**).

šalla (*sjēn-lā) n. *family, "blood," relative*, with possession or **on** to mark relation, **de šalla my blood, a relation of mine, šalla o on ja my blood**, somewhat focusing, **hom**

žo šalla o on asmān em *they are no blood of mine!*

šan (*sjan-) v.tr. *ask for*, with the person asked as d.o. and **on** for thing asked for, **jut si on pašāš šanku** *the woman asked him for the book.*

šon (*sjēn-) 1. n. *blood.* 2. metaph., *spirit, disposition*, of people's mood and characteristic temperament.

šox n. *lion.*

T T T T T

tačā (*takjā) 1. n. *silver.* 2. in plural, *money*; **ṭā tačān duhakum** *they lost their money.*

tad (*tēd-) n. *tree.*

tadi adj. *good*, of fitness, appropriateness, suitability, as well as morality.

takās v.in. *boil*, **kiv di takās** *the water is boiling.*

a. takāšāt v.tr. *boil*, **kiuž takāšāskuom** *they boiled the water.*

tāki adj. *previous, last.*

talle *talle; talla* det. *all, every*; **talle marraṭ kiek** *every kitten bites*; **talle mālkud** *I saw everything.*

talpa v.tr. *cook.*

tare (*täre) 1. v.tr. *tie, bind.* 2. metaph., *hinder, impede*, **hā rāmmu asmān tareku** *their words hindered us.* 3. idiom, *must, have to*; with obl.+inf. for object clause; the location of **tare** may float around the clause a bit, **ja kol tare** *I must go.*

tāsi 1. adj. *true.* 2. of people, *trustworthy*, **žo tāsi e** *he is not trustworthy.*

tāsok n. *truth*; **tāsok žo si anād** *the truth does not approach him*, an idiom for a habitually dishonest person.

tāvani adj. *old*, of people and animals; for things see **iti**; **tāvana dievu** *we're getting old.*

tawa 1. n. *leaf*; **tawāžu la di džwar** *the leaves are falling.* 2. n. *tea.* 3. n. *paper.*

a. tawa takās v.in. *prepare tea.*

taxti (*takt-) adj. *done, finished, complete*; passive only, not of people completing a task, for which see ???; **anna žuon taxta em** *those are still not done.*

teb v.tr. *choose, select*; **ruš tawāš tefku?** *which tea did she choose?*

teha n. *peace* (cf. **liḍa**); **rāman ā tehāš denan, lašwieč imilletam** *while speaking of peace, they hope for war.*

teli adj., of time only, *long*; **saḍa la teli eku** *the night was long*;

a. telan adv. (*for*) *a long time*, **telan rāman denkum** *they spoke for a long time.*

teti adj. *irritating, vexing*, with **mar** for vexe, **anne mar ja vāš teti e** *that is very irritating to me*; **dara ja, če**

sa teti e in my opinion, this is irritating.

ties (*tēs-) v.in. go, with **mar** for destination, **mar kižāš tieskū** we went home; **on kiem urāt tiesam** I will go away from here.

tīgd n. dream; just visions in one's sleep, not aspirations.

a. **tīgd tur** v.in. to dream, with **on** for content.

tila n. foot.

tilač *tilač; tilakku* (*tilēkj-) 1. v.in. choke; with **on** for cause; **on đanč di tilakkum** they were choking on dust. 2. v.in. drown.

tilčāt (*tilēkj-jāt-) v.tr. choke; inanimate subjects dispreferred.

tiron (*tirēn-) v.tr. receive, get, with **on** for source, **maurāš on si tironkud** I got the cat from her.

tis n. day.

tiṭon (*tiṭjono) n. drum, with **āg** strike, for playing them.

tola 1. n. head; **de tola donte** my head hurts. 2. n. beginning. 3. n. title, heading; **tola o pašāš biri eku** the title of the book was stupid.

a. **tola wage** v.in. engage in a dominance display, **naj tola wage** he's just threatening.

tollali (*tol-jal-) adj. greater, major, "upper" of political bodies.

tonami adj. cool/cold and humid, of air only.

tonna n. winter storm; **tonna di ko** a winter storm is coming.

tuhasul adv. all around, in every direction.

tumielt (*tumēlt-) 1. v.tr. dominate, subdue; **tumieltāskum** they were subdued. 2. v.tr. rule; **band ase vimāš tumielt** a king rules our city.

tumieltos 1. n. conquerer. 2. n. lord; master.

tur v.in. follow, with **mar**, **marraṭ mar ṭe emmāš turku** the kitten followed its mother.

Ṭ Ṭ Ṭ Ṭ Ṭ

ṭuov (*ṭjōv-) v.tr. show, make visible, **kižāš mar ja ṭuofku** she showed the house to me.

U U U U U

ummat (*umjato) n. sun.

urāt adv. away, out and away, forth; **je čanāṭ, urāt kāzmijāč** fly away, little bird; with **on** for origin and **mar** for destination, **on kiem urāt tiesam** I will go away from here.

ūri v.in. think, be of the opinion, believe, with **xā** for clause, **ūriđ xā če taxti e** I believe this is done; when

negated the report clause is in the subjunctive, **žo ūriđ xā če taxti eja** I don't believe this is done; **ūriđ xā āri** I think so; **ūriđ xā žo** I don't think so.

ūrt n. wolf; **ūrṭu mar sindāš weksam** the wolves run to the forest.

utora n. emergent, naturally occurring order (as opposed to **xālna**).

V V V V V

vāš adv. *very*; **tis o vāš meġdi** *a very nice day.*

ven v.tr. *use*, **fardīč venajāč!** *use the key!*

vikki 1. adj. *silent, still*; **saḡa la vikki e** *the night is silent.*
2. of weather and related phenomena, *calm*; **aḡak vikki**

e the wind is calm.

vima n. *city*; **band ase vimāš tumielt** *a king rules our city*; **parad vimāš tiesavu** *we'll go into the city.*

vot n. *wine*; **voṭ žo di rakurkum** *they did not drink wine.*

W W W W W

wage v.tr. *throw*; **si kalan wagejāč** *throw it up* (not vomit, an actual throw).

waha v.in. *be tired, be weary*, with **dara** for cause, **dara kān vāš wahād** *I am very tired of these.*

wahače v.tr. *tire, weary*; **sā rāmmu wahačem** *his words are tiring*; **an ja wahače** *that wearies me.*

waton (**watěno*) 1. n. *color*. 2. of sound, *timbre*. 3. metaph., *signs of allegiance*, always in the plural, **watonan di dotom** *they're showing their allegiance*, of any sort of demonstration of social or political alignment.

a. **waton maro** v.tr. *paint*, with **on** for the subject, **on dīvan waton marol žo kupied** *I cannot paint people.*

weksa v.in. *run*; **ūrṭu mar sindāš weksam** *the wolves run to the forest.*

wessa (**wesj-sā*) n. *food*; **marraṭ wessāš lasku** *the kitten grabbed the food.*

weš *weš*; **wesku** (**wesj-*) v.tr. *eat*; **naṭeudž wešam** *they eat fruit.*

wit n. *wealth*.

wonna (**wěnjā*) n. *rage, fury*.

a. **wonna dot** v.in. *be enraged*, with **mar** for target, **mar če birrall wonna dotavu** *we are enraged at this stupidity.*

X X X X X

xā conj., in report clauses, *that*; report clauses often follow the main clause; **xā rankum, jalku** *he said they had slept*; **imilleskud xā žo** *I hoped not.*

xālna n. *human-managed or created order, orderliness* (as opposed to **utora**).

xāḡa n. *crow*; **xāḡāžu la di imīkom** *the crows are gathering.*

xašxaš adv. *endlessly, constantly*; **xašxaš fāḡ denom** *they talk constantly.*

Z Z Z Z Z

ze focus particle, follows word or phrase it goes with, but need not be in Wackernagel position, **če laltif ja ze**

rušo suol non? *why is this fool hostile to me?*

Ž Ž Ž Ž Ž

žaṭ *žaṭ, žaṭa* quant. *no, not any*, **žo** *žaṭ maurāš mālād* **žuon** adv. *not yet, still not* *anna žuon taxa em* *those are still not done*; **žuon enanduhād** *I have not yet forgotten.*

žo adv. *not*; **žo imīdientiešt** *you all don't understand.*

žwaṭet (*vjētet-) n. *abomination, perversion*

B. Notes on Semantics

B.1. Giving. There are two primary verbs for giving, **dal** and **non**. They take a different case structure, with one focusing the recipient (**non**) and the other focusing the object given (**dal**).

Non is most often used in x+v verbs.

C. Conceptual Metaphors

D. Example Texts

E. Historical

Within phases, order still matters.

E.1. Phase I.

- $s \rightarrow x / \#_ \{u, \bar{u}, \bar{e}\}$
- $k, g \rightarrow x, \check{g} / \#_ \{a, \bar{a}\}$
- $j \rightarrow \emptyset / C_C$
- palatalization: $p, b, t, d, k, g \rightarrow \check{c}w, d\check{z}w, \check{t}, \check{d}, x, \check{g} / _ \{j, \bar{e}\}$
- palatalization: $f, v, s, z \rightarrow \check{s}w, \check{z}w, \check{s}, \check{z} / _ \{j, \bar{e}\}$
- palatalization: $m, n, l, r \rightarrow m, n, j, d / \{ \#, C \} _ \{j, \bar{e}\}$
- palatalization: $m, n, l, r \rightarrow mm, nn, ll, rr / V_ \{j, \bar{e}\}$
- palatalization: $nt, nd \rightarrow jt, jd / V_ \{j, \bar{e}\}$

E.2. Phase II.

- $j \rightarrow \emptyset / C_$
- $j \rightarrow \check{z} / V_V$
- $ij, \bar{i}j \rightarrow \bar{i} / _C$
- $\bar{e} \rightarrow o / _N$
- $\bar{e} \rightarrow o / C_C \{o, u\}$
- $\bar{e} \rightarrow \emptyset / VC_CV [+stressed]$
- $\bar{e} \rightarrow a / \text{elsewhere}$
- $\bar{e}, \bar{o} \rightarrow ie, uo$

E.3. Phase III.

- $p, t, k \rightarrow f, s, x / V_ \{p, t, k\}$, but identicals geminate
- $b, d, g \rightarrow v, z, \check{g} / V_ \{b, d, g, R\}$, but identicals geminate
- (other lenitions?)
- $V: \rightarrow V / _ \#$
- $w \rightarrow \emptyset / C_ \{o, u\}$