The Dâz Language

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1. Introduction

2. Phonology and Phonotactics

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

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{p} & \text{b} & \text{t} & \text{d} & \text{tʃ} & \text{dʒ} & \text{k} \\
\text{f} & \text{v} & \text{s} & \text{z} & \text{θ} & \text{ð} & \text{ʃ} \\
\text{m} & \text{n} & \text{j} & \text{w} \\
\end{array}
\]

In the orthography:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{p} & \text{b} & \text{t} & \text{d} & \text{č} & \text{dž} & \text{k} \\
\text{f} & \text{v} & \text{s} & \text{z} & \text{ţ} & \text{ɾ} & \text{ʃ} \\
\text{m} & \text{n} & \text{j} & \text{w} \\
\end{array}
\]

The vowels:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{i} \\
\text{e} \\
\text{a} \\
\text{o} \\
\text{u} \\
\text{ū} \\
\end{array}
\]

The original long vowels *ē and *ō diphthongized, becoming ie /iә/ and uo /uә/.

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 avážu).

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. The sounds č, dž, š, ţ, ḑ, h, j, w are not palatalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Palatalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>ź (&lt; *ts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dž (&lt; *dz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>dž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>š</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>ž</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bilabials have an unusual palatalization pattern. Initially and medially,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Palatalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>čw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>džw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>šw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>žw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

finally,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Palatalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>uč</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>udž</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>uš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>už</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Non-initial, palatalized resonants geminate,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Palatalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>ll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initially the outcomes are various,

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1Historically caused by clusters with *j-, as well as a central vowel here indicated with *ē. The glide has disappeared, leaving only the palatalization.
Vowel-final prefixes on roots beginning with a palatalized resonant will trigger the non-initial outcome, \textit{imī-} + \textit{jal} (< *jal) > \textit{imillal}.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-o (&lt; *-o)</td>
<td>P-u (&lt; *-jū)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-o (&lt; *-ja)</td>
<td>S-an (&lt; *-anē)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, 	extit{jut}, \textit{woman},

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jut</td>
<td>juṭu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juṭ</td>
<td>jutan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rām</td>
<td>rāmmu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rāmm</td>
<td>rāman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \textit{kiv} \textit{water} below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kiv</td>
<td>kižū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiuž</td>
<td>kivan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mop</td>
<td>močū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muoč</td>
<td>mopan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.3. Diminutive in -āţ. The diminutive (§13.1.1) is declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>av-āţ</td>
<td>av-āţu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>av-āţ</td>
<td>av-āţan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vot-īza</td>
<td>vot-īz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vot-īži</td>
<td>vot-īzan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ava</td>
<td>avāžu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avāš</td>
<td>avān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o ā</td>
<td>ā, ān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e ā</td>
<td>ā, ān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg.</th>
<th>Pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-i (&lt; *-i)</td>
<td>-a (&lt; *-ā) / -an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-e (&lt; *-ē)</td>
<td>-a (&lt; *-ā) / -an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 -āš. 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 -āš. Adverbs come before the word they go with.

6. Pronouns and Deixis

6.1. Personal Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1sg.</td>
<td>dan</td>
<td>ja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2sg.</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3sg.</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1pl.</td>
<td>asom</td>
<td>asmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pl.</td>
<td>jatom</td>
<td>jatān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3pl.</td>
<td>hom, ho</td>
<td>mān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl.</td>
<td>??ti??</td>
<td>ţe, ţā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, ţo 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? monn šo mālkud.
who.OBL.SG Q see.PST.3SG who.OBL.SG NEG see.PST.1SG
Did you see anyone? I didn't see anyone.

Ruš šo 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. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ati aski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>kāmma kānki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>čata časki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sita sîski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>mana manki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iliha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>lieţa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>onāčwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>rena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>šoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1sg.</th>
<th>2sg.</th>
<th>3sg.</th>
<th>1pl.</th>
<th>2pl.</th>
<th>3pl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mālad</td>
<td>mālač</td>
<td>māl</td>
<td>mālavu</td>
<td>mālašt</td>
<td>mālom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weksad</td>
<td>weksač</td>
<td>weksa</td>
<td>weksavu</td>
<td>weksašt</td>
<td>weksom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ied</td>
<td>ieč</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ievu</td>
<td>iešt</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 / 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- -kjē-

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)țon.

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.

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? ive
when? rie

10.8. Imperatives and Prohibitives.

10.9. Satelites.

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

11.2. 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.

\[
\text{Ūrīd xā če taxti e. I believe this is done.}\\
\text{Xā rankum, jalku. He said they had slept.}
\]

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


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.

13.1.1. Diminutive. There are several diminutive noun suffixes:

- -āţ (§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 niţ 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; saḑiza night-owl (< saḍa night).

13.1.3. Process and State. The suffix -aǧin (-āǧin to a-declension nouns) marks either a process or system, or states and conditions, kuttāǧin vassalage. When attached to adjectives, they assume a nominalized adjective sense, vikkaǧin a state of quietude, equanimity.

13.1.4. Tools, Containers, Places. The suffix -īk creates nouns for tools, containers and places. Sometimes a nasal is infixed 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 fardīk key from fard 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 -īl, as in meǧdīl 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, xâlni orderly. These mark relation, occasionally fitness. They sometimes overlap with adjectives of characteristic in -arzi (below).


13.5.3. Privative. The prefix i- (iž- before vowels) creates adjectives of privation, iromi 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: bafâdi 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), tomfâdi 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 i- (iž-V) and the suffix -(a)m-on-i, with no vowel lengthening for vowel verbs, imâlamoni invisible and imaromoni undoable.

With intransitive verbs the sense of the stem is causative, as in ikiramoní 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.


13.9. 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. **Ena**. “(out) away, forth; beforehand, previously.”

13.11.4. **Imi**. “together.”

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

13.11.6. **Čo(v)**. “In, into.”

13.11.7. **Mik**. “Under, below.”

13.11.8. **Nimono**. “Against, facing.” Before vowels nimn-, usually pronounced as though *nimn-. 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.

\( x \rightarrow v \) idioms are defined under the non-verbal element.

\[ \text{aḑak} \quad (*\text{adjēko}) \quad \text{n. wind; aḑak vikki the wind is calm;} \]
\[ \text{nimon aḑač mākkum they stood against/into the wind.} \]

\[ \text{āg} \quad 1. \text{v.tr. hit, strike; mān dža kaxta ākku he struck them dead.} \]
\[ 2. \text{of ailments and tragedies, visit, strike, afflict, mostly idiomatic.} \]

\[ \text{ahe} \quad \text{v.tr. wait (for); solle ni ahied I'll wait for you later.} \]

\[ \text{ahont} \quad \text{ahont, ahajţ; ahajţu, ahontan (*ahënto) n. bee.} \]

\[ \text{ajteb} \quad (*\text{aj-teb-}) \quad \text{v.tr. elect, vote for; si žo ajtebad I won't vote for him.} \]

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

\[ \text{āmáj} \quad \text{adv. scarcely, hardly, barely; āmaj kastied I hardly know.} \]

\[ \text{āmim} \quad (*\text{āmimjan}) \quad 1. \text{adv. back, re-, occasionally un-;} \]
\[ \text{āmim džwarku it fell back (to where it was).} \]
\[ 2. \text{in compounds, very, especially, only in adjectives or adverbs; before vowels āmimm- \} \]
\[ a. \text{āmim čot} \quad \text{adv. (yet) again, once again; āmim čot they are sleeping yet again.} \]

\[ \text{an} \quad \text{see anne.} \]

\[ \text{anād} \quad \text{v.tr. approach, come near (to); täsok žo si anād the truth does not approach him, an idiom for a habitually dishonest person.} \]

\[ \text{anne} \quad \text{anne; anna prn., adj. that; often just an in the singular.} \]

\[ \text{annim} \quad \text{adv. there.} \]

\[ \text{ar} \quad \text{v.tr. have; kijāš e konāhe aravu we have a new house; but see đokru.} \]

\[ \text{areti} \quad \text{adj. correct.} \]

\[ \text{ārī} \quad \text{interj. yes; āri, taxti e yes, it is done; ūrid xā āri I think so.} \]

\[ \text{aro} \quad \text{adv. soon; aro tiesavu we'll go soon.} \]

\[ \text{arrat} \quad (*\text{ērjat-}) \quad \text{n. summer.} \]

\[ \text{āšenīt} \quad (*\text{āš-enīt-}) \quad \text{v.tr. vex, irritate; jetaţin vimāš āšenīt the council irritates the city.} \]

\[ \text{ašīri} \quad (*\text{ēš-jēr-}) \quad \text{adj. bad, of fitness, purpose, or morality; ava o ašīri la ied I am a bad man; ašīraš fađ e dāzone denač you speak Dāz badly.} \]

\[ \text{ātan} \quad \text{adv. only, alone, solely; voţ la atan rakur he only drinks wine.} \]

\[ \text{atta} \quad \text{n. father; de atta mān lišāsku my father frightened them.} \]

\[ \text{ava} \quad \text{n. man.} \]

\[ \text{azd} \quad \text{prep. like, as; azd orāvoš fađ den she speaks like a fanatic.} \]

\[ \text{bān} \quad \text{n. hand; on bānn marojāč do it by hand.} \]

\[ \text{band} \quad \text{n. king/queen, any hereditary ruler.} \]

\[ \text{bajd} \quad \text{bajd, bajd; bajdù, bajdān n. prince/ss.} \]

\[ \text{bier} \quad (*\text{bēro}) \quad \text{n. gold.} \]
bila  1. n. sound, noise; niṭ bilāš liefku the child heard a noise.

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

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

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

bon  (*bēné*) 1. adv. too, too much, excessively; anne tad 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 divan jalkušt you all spoke to too many people (contrast mar divan bon jalkušt you spoke too much to people).

Č Č Č Č Č

čadāk  (*kjadāk-*) v.tr. remember; če sa randuhal 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; kalān žo dasakkum they didn't look up(wards).

dē 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 static) 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; kirān, wessās diekkuom they happily received the food.

diniext  (*dinēkt-*) n. -

div  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 żuon taxti e your clothing is not yet finished.

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

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

dža  (*gja*) 1. prep. at, on, general locative postposition; dža kizāš 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 taḑ džela e she's expert about trees, džela o mar taḑ e she's an expert on trees; when discussing an authority, džala is used for them.
džwar (*bjar) 1. v.in.; tawāžu la džwar the leaves are falling. 2. of precipitation, rom džwar it rains.

ḌḌḌḌḌḌ

dal (*djal-) v.tr. give, with mar for recipient, pašāš mar ja ālku she gave me a book; see also non.
džank 1. n. dust; on ānal di tilakkum they were choking on dust. 2. n. meal, flour
dże (*dje) interj. well, I guess, a hesitation marker; dże, anne ja lissa non well, that scares me.
džokru (*djokru) v.tr. have (on one, with one, right now), dā tačān mie ḑokrūč? do you have my money?
džom (*djëm) n. thing, often used as a generic noun to nominalize phrases, džom e jetad arad I have what I want; džom an enanduhal jetad atan čadākad I only remember what I want to forget.
dżeuri (*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; marraţ mar ţe emmāš turku the kitten followed its mother.
enammāk v.tr. ??
a. enammāxe v.in. be a sign on the horizon, be a presaging sign, be a forewarning; with on for signified rom enammāxtekum the clouds were a sign of rain.
māžu on romm enammāxtekum the clouds were a sign of rain.
enanduha v.tr. forget; rāman ā jalku enanduhakud I forgot what she said; džom an enanduhal jetad atan čadākad I only remember what I want to forget; žuon enanduhād I have not yet forgotten.
enit v.tr. bore; an ja enisku that bored me.
erra (*erjā) n. rain storm, thunder storm, with džwar for verb, erra di džwar it's storming.
etim n. place.

FFF F F F

fād 1. n. tongue. 2. n. language, speech.
a. fād den v.in. speak (a language); usually with attributive to define the language, fād 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 (džā) 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 farḍ

fard 1. n. gate, door; fard mitteku the door opened. 2. in possessive constructions, school (of thought), order; to stand (māk) at (džā) 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. enter.

fardik n. key; fardīč venis, ġokinejāšt use the key and enter. fert v.tr. to destroy something to keep it from an enemy; tā pašā fertōwa she destroyed her books.

GGGGG

gen n. dog.

GGGGG

ġāra n. spring (season).

ġasti adj. sent out, sent away; exiled.

GGGGG

ġokine (*go-kin-e-) v.tr. enter; fardīč venis, kižāš ġokinejāšt use the key and enter the house.

HHHHH

hāl n. mind; hā hāllu dara birall malan em their minds are full of stupidity.

harāu (also harāš) adv. archly, insidery, knowingly; see also harawi.

harawi adj. arch, insidery, knowing.

hat v.in. die.

IIII

iedža (*ēgjā) n. fire, flame.

a. dža iedžāš e bierr kođe idiom, “blow smoke up someone's ass,” flatter, brown-nose, not moderately, either; si ruśo dža iedžāš e bierr di kođieč? why do you suck up to him?

imidente v.tr. understand; žo si imidentied I don't understand it; for people usually with on, on si mie imidenteč do you understand him?

imillet (*imī-ljet-) v.tr. hope (for), romm imilletom they hope for rain; imilleskud xa žo I hoped not.

iminnarra v.in. dwell, inhabit, “live,” with dža for nouns; annim žo iminnaram they don't live there; žo dža če kižāš iminnarakuč I didn't live in this house.

imisič -sic; -sikku v.tr. steal, for financial or business theft only, with on for victim.

inti adv. now.

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

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

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

ivī postpos. so, therefore, naturally, as expected.
jāl (*ljēl-) 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?

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

jet (*ljet) v.tr. want; jetajon, avāžu mākkum wanting to, the men stood.

jetağin n. senate, council, any deliberative body; jetağin vimaš āšenīt 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.

K K K K K

kali 1. adj. high  2. adj. tall; se atta vāš te li 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 čanāţ, urāt kāzmijāč fly away, little bird.

kiem adv. here; kiem nondi e it’s hot here.

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

kine 1. v.in. walk; kinejāvu let’s walk;  2. with preverbs, go, as in imikine go together, ģokine 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 happening; kiran, wessāš diekkuom they happily received the food.  4. as greeting in subj., hello, kirājāšt hello (to more than one person).

kiṽ kiv, kiṽu; kiṽu, 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; kixtaj ū 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.

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

koma (*këmā) 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 ţo kupied I cannot. 2. with inf., ranal ţo kuper they cannot sleep.

kuor postpos.part. it turns out, after all, marking realization; 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.)

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

liḑa n. peace, but an externally enforced, inorganic one; miĉ liḏaš iminarram they live in an enforced peace.

lietsa n. week.

liev (*lëv-) 1. v.tr. hear. 2. v.in. listen to, with on, ţo on ja liefku 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; de, anne ja lissa non well, that scares me.

liste (*lis-) v.tr. fear, be afraid (of) niţ 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.

lit (*lët-) 1. n. harbor. 2. n. sanctuary.

luwa n. god, divinity.

mad n. danger.

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

mahomma (*mahëmjā) n. cloud.

mahommarzi adj. cloudy.

māk 1. v.in. stand; solle e tiesom, kiem mākad long after they're gone, I'll be here. 2. of precipitation, to happen for a long duration, rom mākku it rained (for a long time).

māl v.tr. see; ţo žaţ maurāš mālād I see no cat.

mali (*mël-) adj. full, with on for open containers and dara for everything else; nonna on kiuţ mali e the bowl is full of water; hā hållu 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; urtu 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 ālajţu ašīrāš marom his contraptions work badly. 3. with adj., make, with dža creates causatives of state (see §10.10 on resultatives), ne hāll dža omile marojāč empty your mind.

marraţ n. kitten; anne marraţ kiepaski e that kitten is bitey.

maura n. cat.

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

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

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

meţal (*mej-) 1. v.in. work, labor; bon saţan meţalkuva we worked too little. 2. v.tr. build; ase kiţāš di meţalom they're building our house.

mić 1. prep. under, below. 2. with expressions of power or force, in the control of, under the power of; mić liđaš iminarram 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 (*mëmjā) 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.

muţa (*muţā) n. elder, elderly person

N N N N N

nādan adv. immediately; mar ja nādan jalājaš! tell me immediately!

nadi 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.

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

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

nateb (*naljbo) n. fruit; nateudž 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; kixtaţ žo nečarkū we didn't pay attention to the government.

nimón (*nimē-) prep. against, into the face of, facing; nimon ađač makkum they stood against/into the wind.

nisra n. daughter; girl.

niţ niţ, niţu, niţan (*nitja) n. child; niţ maurāš liste the child is afraid of the cat.
no  postpos. conj. and.
nolki  adj. terrifying, terrible.
non  (*nën-)  v.tr. give, with recipient as primary object, on for thing given, ja on pašān nonku she gave me a book; see also đał.
nondi  adj. hot, of weather only; čadiš nondi e it is hot today.
nonna  (*nënjā)  n. bowl; nonna on kiuž mali e the bowl is full of water.

O O O O O

odāvi  1. adj. slow; úrt o odāvi ţo wesku the slow wolf didn’t eat.  2. adj. late.
ode  ode; oran  det. all, every; ode div če kaste every person knows this.
orači  adj. fanatic, fanaticical, with on for matter, on pašān orāvi ied I'm fanatic about books.
oračos  n. fanatic, zealot; azd oravoš ţađ den she speaks like a fanatic.
orus  n. thorn.

omili  (*ēmil-)  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  (*ën)  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 karan mālkud 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. palnīraš den  v.in. to reveal hidden circumstances, hā rāmmu palnīraš denkum their words revealed the circumstances; if the revelation is potentially or actually destructive, āž-den is used instead.
parád  (*pa rëd-/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 ģokinejam they decided not to enter.
b. rada koḑe  v.in. intend, with xā with subjunctive for clause, xā mežalājād, rada koḑied I intend to work.
rakur  v.tr. drink, rāvāš rakural žo kupied I cannot drink milk.
raš (*rëli) adj. young.

raš 1. n. word; ha rašmu asmän tareku their words hindered us; rašan a jalku enandhuakud I forgot what she said. 2. n. message. 3. n. promise.
   a. rašan den v.in. to speak (in a particular way), with an adjective modifying rašän, rašan a tāsa denku he spoke truly, lit., “he sent forth true words.”
   b. rašan non v.tr. promise, ja rašan ā jalku enanduhakud they promised me.
   c. raš tur v.in. heed, obey, with mar, atan mar tačān raš turāšt you all only obey money.

rañ v.in. sleep; bōn ranad I sleep too much.

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

rāvā 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.

rōm (*rēm) n. rain; rōm 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 ālajţ no tebājāč pick any construct at all.

rušo adv. why?

S S S S S

saḏā (*sadjā) n. night; saḏā 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, dižū ā san zo semok latom people like that don't get angry.

sa$pā$n 1. n. machine, engine. 2. in general, technology; če sa$pā$n madoni e this technology is dangerous; sa$pā$ną$gin is the fuller term.

sa$pā$ną$gin n. technology, often the root, sa$pā$n, is used instead.

sawā n. son; boy; sawā$ju di dorom the boys are swimming.

saži (*sëj-) !!!! adj. small.
   a. sažan adv. a bit, (a) little; sažan marom they did little; bōn sažan mežāluva we worked too little.

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

se$m$ok 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; dižū ā san zo semok latom people like that don't get angry.

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

sieri adv. yesterday.

sila n. earth, land.

sinda n. forest; ūrţu 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 mākād long after they're gone, I'll be here.

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

sošar (*sošjëro) n. music.

sotim n. autumn.
suha 1. n. edge, rim.  2. n. shore.
suol (*solo) 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 (*sjën-lā) n. family, “blood,” relative, with possession or to mark relation, de šalla my blood, a relation of mine, šalla o on ja their hostility to us is great.
šan (*sjan-) v.tr. ask for, with the person asked as d.o. and on for thing asked for, jut si on pašā šanku the woman asked him for the book.
šon (*sjën-) 1. n. blood.  2. metaphor, spirit, disposition, of people's mood and characteristic temperament.
šox n. lion.

TTTTT
tača (*takjā) 1. n. silver.  2. in plural, money; tā tačān duhakum they lost their money.
tad (*tëd-) 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, kiūž takāšāskuom they boiled the water.
tāki adj. previous, last.
talle talle; talla det. all, every; talle marraţ kiep every kitten bites; talle mālkud I saw everything.
talpa v.tr. cook.
tare (*täre) 1. v.tr. tie, bind.  2. metaphor, 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.
tāsī 1. adj. true.  2. of people, trustworthy, žo tāsī 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 īti; tāvana dievu we’re getting old.
tawa 1. n. leaf; tawāžu la di dżwar 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?
tehe n. peace (cf. liđa); rāman ā tehāš denan, lašwieč imilletam while speaking of peace, they hope for war.
teli adj., of time only, long; saĎa la teli eku the night was long.
a. telan adv. (for) a long time, telan rāman denkum they spoke for a long time.
tetį adj. irritating, vexing, with mar for vexee, anne mar ja vāš tetį e that is very irritating to me; dara ja, če
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 tilačtilakku (*tilēk-) 1. v.in. choke; with on for cause; on danč 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.

tiţon (*titjono) 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 pašā 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, marraţ mar ţe emmāš turku the kitten followed its mother.

ţuov (*ţjōv-) v.tr. show, make visible, kižāš mar ja ĭuofku she showed the house to me.

ummat (*umjato) n. sun.

urāt adv. away, out and away, forth; je čanāţ, 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, ūrid xā če taxti e I believe this is done; when negated the report clause is in the subjunctive, źo ūrid xā če taxti eja I don't believe this is done; ūrid xā āri I think so; ūrid xā ţo I don't think so.

ūrīn. wolf; ūrṭu mar sindāš weksam the wolves run to the forest.

ulator n. emergent, naturally occurring order (as opposed to xālna).
vāš adv. very; tis o vāš meği e a very nice day.

ven v.tr. use, farðič venajač! use the key!

vikki 1. adj. silent, still; sađa la vikki e the night is silent. 2. of weather and related phenomena, calm; ađak vikki e the wind is calm.

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

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.

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

watōn (*watēno) 1. n. color. 2. of sound, timbre. 3. metaph., signs of allegiance, always in the plural, wato-nan 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 divan waton marol žo kupied I cannot paint people.

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

wessa (*wesj-sā) n. food; marraţ wessaš lasku the kitten grabbed the food.

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

wit n. wealth.

wonna (*wënja) n. rage, fury.

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

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

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

xāḍa n. crow; xāḍaţu la di imikom the crows are gathering.

xašxaš adv. endlessly, constantly; xašxaš fađ denom they talk constantly.

rušo suol non? why is this fool hostile to me?
Žaț  žaț, žața  quant. no, not any, žo žaț maurāš málad  I see no cat.

Žo  adv. not; žo imidentiešt you all don’t understand.

Žuon  adv. not yet, still not anna žuon taxta em those are still not done; žuon enanduhād I have not yet forgotten.

Žwāṭet (*vjetet-)  n. abomination, perversion
B. Notes on Semantics

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

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 → x / #_{u, ū, ĕ}
- k, g → x, ǧ / #_{a, ā}
- j → ∅ / C_C
- palatalization: p, b, t, d, k, g → Čw, dżw, tʃ, ɖ, x, ǧ / ∅{j, ĕ}
- palatalization: f, v, s, z → žw, žw, ž, ż / ∅{j, ĕ}
- palatalization: m, n, l, r → m, n, j, d / {#, C}_C{j, ĕ}
- palatalization: m, n, l, r → mm, nn, ll, rr / V_{j, ĕ}
- palatalization: nt, nd → jť, jḑ / V_{j, ĕ}

E.2. Phase II.

- j → ∅ / C_
- j → ż / V_V
- ĭ, ĭj → ĭ / _C
- ĕ → o / _N
- ĕ → o / C_C{o, u}
- ĕ → ∅ / VC_CV[+stressed]
- ĕ → a / elsewhere
- ĕ, ŏ → ie, uo

E.3. Phase III.

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