Fiat Lingua

SIINYAMDA

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Introduction – ཀྲིཀྲེ'ཀྲྀ

The primary reason that Siinyamda exists is as a function of production design and world-building for *Senn,* the 2014 indie sci-fi film (http://sennition.com). The fact that it is a functioning conlang and not just visual "decoration" is a byproduct of my (Watkins) interest in conlanging both as a hobby and professionally. There was never any idea that the language would be spoken extensively on camera, but everyone involved felt that it should play an important role in the audience's experience of the film.

Departure Points — Ĕmda

As the director, Josh Feldman had to approve the look of the language in every context that it would appear on screen. The initial designs were all based on its look and not the way it might sound. Josh wanted it to have an "original" feel in the sense that it should not look like any readily identifiable script. The majority of viewers should not consistently say, "looks like Arabic" or "looks like Hindi," etc. The character names Senn and Kana were decided early on, as were the planet name Pyom and the disease name Dranitic Fever. This told me that the orthographic system should support consonant clusters and doubled nasals at the ends of words, but there was little other guidance and essentially no restrictions from Josh. However, we knew that there would be a great deal of the the writing on screen, so it had to be something practical. At this stage the working name of the language was *Ĕmda,* "speech." I began prototyping with a Japanese brush-pen.

Proto-"Senn"   Proto-"Kana"
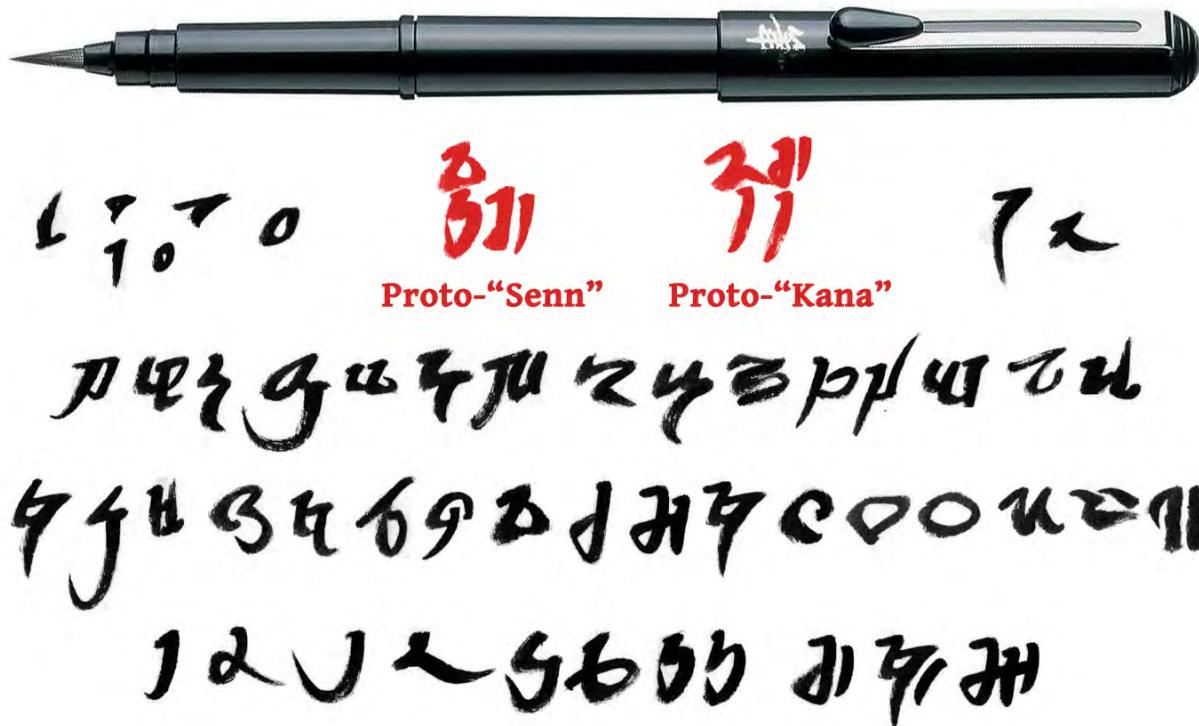
After much scribbling, Josh approved these proto-letters as a feasible launchpad for a more detailed dive into the design. I moved directly into rendering the glyphs as vector based artwork in Adobe Illustrator. This gave me maximum flexibility to easily play with the forms and assigning them to phonemes.

a au b ch d e ĕ g hl i ii j k l m mm

n nn ng nng o oi ŏ ŏi p r s t u w y z

ã ãu ẽ ĩ õ õi ũ ŏd

bb cch dd gg jj kk ll pp rr ss tt zz
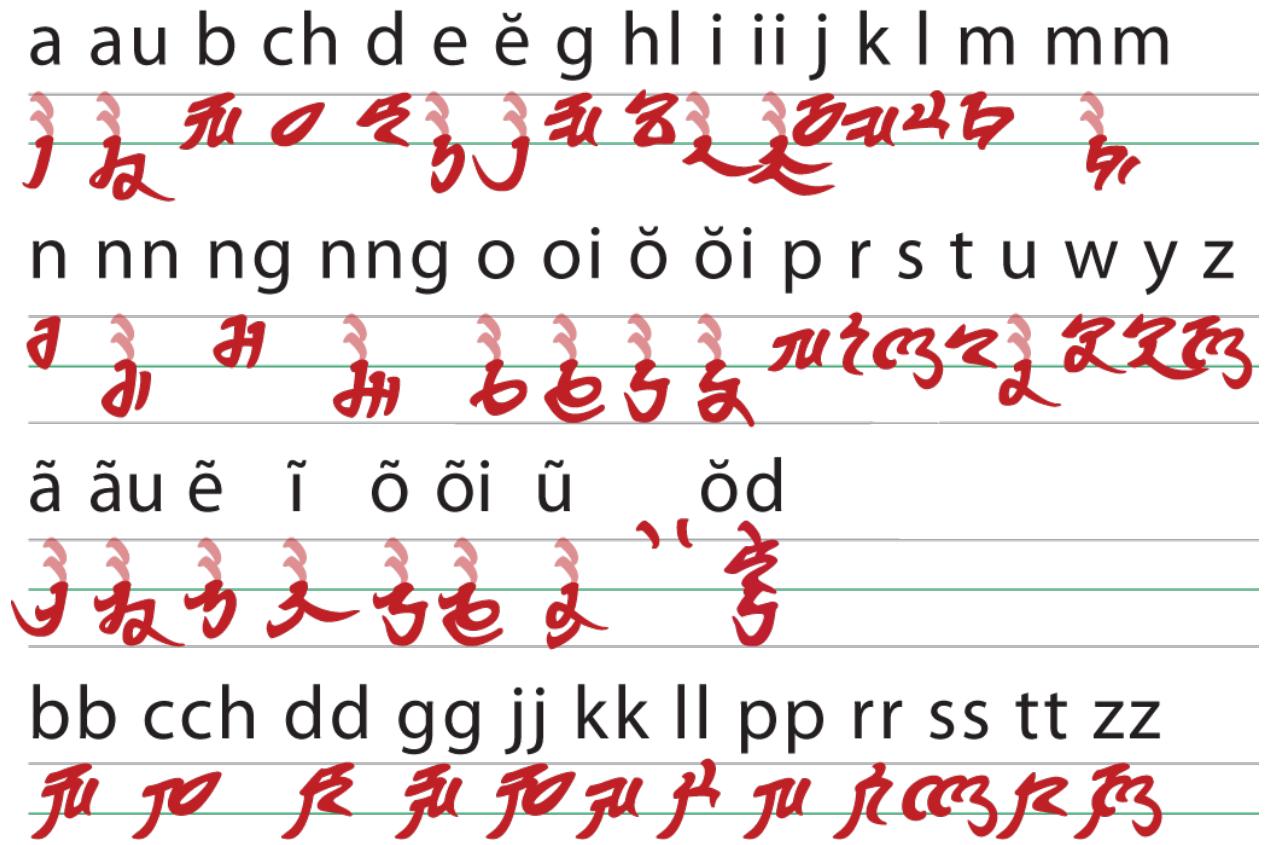
Even "fresh out of the pipe" the mapping of the phonology to the orthography was largely complete and final. If you learn to read the language, 95% of this will be legible to you. The most significant changes between then and now are (1) doubled nasals are no longer considered "vocalic" so they are not subscripted as all vowels are. (2) The shapes of **k** (ㄴ) and **g** (ㄷ) changed. (3) The romanization of **ĕ** (/ə/) and **ŏ** (/ɔ/) changed to **ė** and **ø** for the convenience of being able to type them on Apple's iOS. (4) The general shape of **ø** shifted as did the way it would be written in handwriting. (5) The letter **sh** (ɸ) did not exist yet in this state of the language. It was added when Josh named Senn's best friend Resh. (7) The idea for the special compound for the first person pronoun **Ød** was deprecated and abandoned. (8) Highly "one off" and customized doubled consonants (with the exception of the nasals) were re-conceived as being produced with a special leading diacritic, reducing the total number of glyphs.

Writing Down Words

In the film Senn is reading a book. For the purpose of "keeping it real" we decided on a name for the book's story and explored what that title might look in print. *The Tale of the Clever Yal* initially became **Uddõì Yal ngo Bìnna** in the language which was then named **Sinya ngo Amda** (Language of Writing) using primarily Japanese grammatical structures. We assembled the words using the glyphs you see here and ended up with the following:

Josh felt strongly that this looked too much like Chinese. This is not really surprising considering its origins out of a Japanese brush-pen. There are two or three shots in the film that features a scant few words in this script, but it was essentially just set aside. Josh wanted to do something that would feel "comfortable" yet still "odd" to audiences from all regions and cultures. It does inform Siinyamdan handwriting however. And, this was the foundation for the system of the writing, the phonology, and to some extent the birth of the grammar.

Familiar, Yet Foreign

The production design budget would not allow for Senn to live in exotic environments that no one had ever seen before. We felt that atmospherically everything should seem run down and un-cared-for for at least 60 to 70 years. So we set the timeframe for the props to 1930's~40's US. That then sent me looking for typeface styles that might meet that need. We never conceived of this language as having only one typeface. That is not how the real world works. Compare these three words ("university" *mahaawithayaalai*) in Thai:

มหาวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัย *มหาวิทยาลัย*
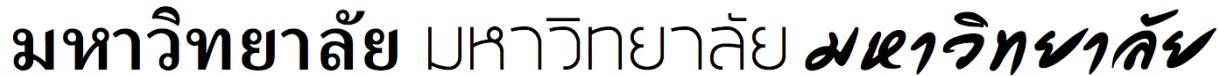
If you do not read Thai, at first glance they may not even look like the same language to you, but this is the kind of variation that you are accustomed to seeing in the Roman alphabet on a daily basis. This is the level of realism we strived for typographically. So, the launchpad for the next iteration of the written language was a real, slightly "old fashion" typeface.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
VWXYZ 1234567890

Look again at the Thai above. What you likely read as a lower case "n" in the middle of the center word is actually an aspirated "th." The backward "u" is an "m." The "a" with a piece missing at the bottom is an "l." Thai type designers embrace the ambiguity of these forms with completely different letters in the Roman alphabet and I did the same. Where my handwriting "t" in round one of the design was a bit extra squiggly and amorphous, I formalized it by turning it into a backwards "s" from this typeface. It was still legible to me in that fashion, so that's what I did. A very angled and slightly squashed "oval" became a perfectly round ch." The tail on the capital "Q" became my voicing marker "head" on all of the stops that have such a counterpart. Here is the first "real" full version of a Siinyamdan typeface:
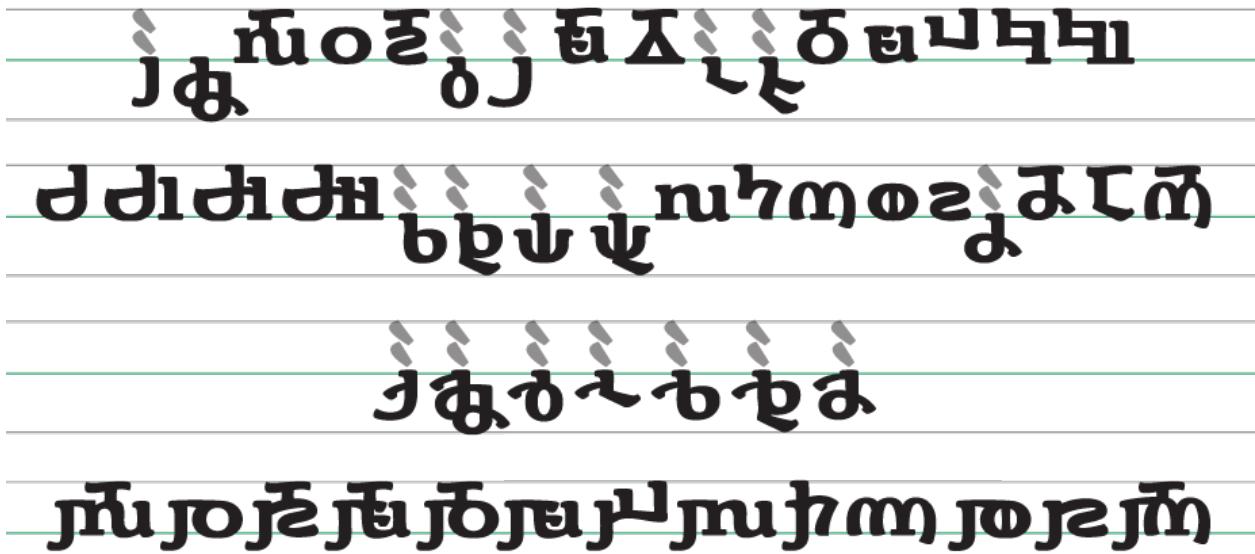
Is this perfect? No. If it were going to be turned into a font and typed day after day by native speakers of Siinyamda, definitely not. But, does it have enough gravitas (what Jim Hopkins' language Itlani has as the word *brudat*) to be on screen in fits and starts for 5 seconds here and 15 seconds there? Josh and I both thought so. And here it is on the cover of Senn's book from the

actual film with the now revised title **Uddõì Yal ngo Bad** for the same meaning given a page or

so back. During the process of working on the typefaces, I also was refining the vocabulary and grammar, and the placeholder word for "tale, story" which had been **bìnna** became **bad**, and it still is that word today—especially since it's in the finished film. The nasalized adjectival ending on **uddõì** *clever* has become a relic of an accent from a former age. It's an old book.

Does it still look like Chinese? Maybe. A little. But not if you know how to read Chinese, and particularly if you're a native reader of the language. All of these letterforms undeniably come from the Roman alphabet. The pieces and parts are simply arranged in a way that makes them look distinctly *not* Roman. I love ligatures (in the typography and calligraphy of all scripts), so when I have the bandwidth to make them in Siinyamda, I do, and that likely makes it all come across as a bit more like something from Asia.

Guts and Bolts

With this level of confidence in how the language was working I set off to accomplish the next two milestones. (A) Make fonts for other typefaces/styles that would be very useful for creating artwork in a highly productive fashion and (B) flesh out the grammar and lexicon so that I could also very productively translate any word, phrase, or text that was needed for prop-making. We knew that we would print posters and use writing on wardrobe, household items, etc. There was a *lot* to do.

The language did not need to be highly conceptual or out there, so I just fell back on dumping all of the grammars and cultural contexts that are already familiar to me into something that my brain would not need to struggle with excessively. I also found in the art direction process that it was easier to have lots of "little" (meaning "short") words to work with in many cases. In others it was handy to have some that were a bit longer. Words in the shape of CVC(2)V were particularly nice for my sensibilities. So riffing off of Esperanto and Cherokee, I decided to create an extensive list of VC(2)(C,C) roots that could be inflected to become nouns or verbs or adjectives or adverbs. I also imagined the language being a mashup of something polysynthetic that was spoken natively by a population (Senn's ancestors) that was occupied by a completely foreign culture/power who brought in a language that was highly analytic (the corporation). This gave me the flexibility with lexicon-building that I needed to meet the *visual* purpose that the writing would play on the production. And, this lead to my simply calling the language Siinyamda, (**s.iiny.amd.a** [person].write.speak.[noun]), "One's speaking/communicating writing-ly." NB: Polysynthetic words often don't "English" well.

The phonology is largely European. French meets Italian meets Portuguese with a touch of Thai thrown in, but no tones. (Josh: "No tones!"). The grammar (sentence structure) is *very* much like Japanese. I speak it fluently, so if I ever have any question about some complex structure I just say it to myself in Japanese and let that guide me in codifying how it might work in Siinyamda. The verbs borrow several ideas from Cherokee, which I've been studying (not enough) for well over a year. They don't copy it directly, but they are inspired by ideas from it. Unlike Cherokee, which proudly generally eschews direct borrowings from other languages, Siinyamda borrowed like crazy from the language of the occupying power. In my fictional back story, over the course of many hundred of years, it's all been churning around so that it works in a way that I can fit almost any segment of text with any needed meaning into a space of any aspect ratio. If a

derived native concept makes a word that is too long, then I just give it a one syllable solution from the other stock. This is essentially the Japanese relationship to Chinese, so I just accept that things like this exist in the real world and enjoy it. Thai has the opposite. Native words are very short. Words like *mahaawithayaalai* from a couple of pages ago that come from Pali/Sanskrit via Buddhism are often *very* long. And guess what? English is the same. Our native Teutonic stock terms tend to be quite short. Things borrowed from Latin via French are the opposite. Smart (one syllable). Intelligent (four). So, in Siinyamda I fervently embrace this phenomenon. Finally, I come from the Deep South in the United States. The language I was born into *loves* contractions in everyday speech. I'm not sure how to spell "I'on't know," but I can say it and understand it *fluently*.

Senn's world was once wealthy and prosperous, but not in his or even his great grand parents's lifetime. There is no literary or art scene of any description. Education and literacy exist only so that workers can know how to obey rules and follow detailed instructions. Spelling conventions are essentially irrelevant to them. I also embrace this context. Many of the artifacts seen in the film would have been created as much as 100 years prior to the events on screen, so they would have been designed by someone who was more educated and attuned to standards, but there is no reason to be "snooty" when making propaganda targeted at blue-collar laborers. Apostrophes abound in Siinyamda, signifying that some kind of non-analytic conjunction has occurred. I have lots of fun with that and if contractions are good enough for everyday Japanese,

shinakutewanaranai	>	***shinakya***
shiteshimatta	>	***shichatta***

they are also good enough for this conlang. Japanese, no apostrophes. Siinyamda, TONS. ꡀꡧ ꡠꡙꡒꡃ **gem ttyang** > ꡀꡧꡤ ꡠꡙꡒꡃ **ge'ttyang** *today* (see it *in the wild* on the poster below); ꡀꡧ ꡛꡛ ꡧꡠ ꡘꡊꡠ **gem sho wė antė** *this is a tree* > ꡀꡧ ꡛꡛ ꡧꡘꡊꡠ **gem sho w'antė** or even ꡀꡧ ꡛꡛ ꡧꡘꡊꡠ **gem sho wa'nte**. This convention gives me maximum flexibility for copy-fitting and also jibes well with the fictional context of the film's story. Spelling, schmelling. Is's'all good!

A Never-ending Story

Senn is "in the can" as the industry is fond of saying and has enjoyed almost a year of viewings at film festivals and private screenings. It's been both delightful and surprising that audience members who know nothing of conlanging still find the language and its use visually in the film intriguing and worthy of inquiry. I have lived with this language in my head (and heart) for over 18 months now and I have probably created as much new vocabulary and missing grammatical conventions during the collaboration on this document as I did for the film itself. The more I play around with it, the more it's growing in size and growing on me. I'll move now to more internal (fictional) context for why it is the way it is. I hope you will find the true history of Senn's tongue as told within the framework of the the history of Pyom as enjoyable to read as I do to fabricate parts of it now, even long after the credits have rolled.

Internal History

Farewell Rora

Royddin corporate archives document in the Mizemmian year 43'097, that 9 individuals (five females and four males) varying in age from three to 56 planetary context years (y.pc) were collected from region 32'35 of candidate world 57'92'81 and transferred to Resource Evaluation Center 379'2. Records show that "the stock is deemed sufficiently intelligent, robust, and malleable to be retained and developed into a corporate asset."

Records also show that those who had been collected for evaluation referred to their world as **Rlorla** (sic.). They were a socially complex people, but decidedly non-technological and had never knowingly encountered off-world cultures as such.

7 y.pc later the Planetary Asset Development Group of Royddin Resources came to an agreement for transfer of ownership with an entity known only through its broker as **Ìy** (sic.). The broker produced a deed to the planet that was deemed valid under Mizemmian Corporate Practices Law (Sec. 78'98778'25'3'9), or more accurately, under a loophole therein. And, for the sum of z397'09'$_7$ the Planetary Asset now still know as Pyom ("jewel") became the property of **Mi-izemm ngo Roìddìnn** (**Mizemm ng. Royddin**, or simply **MngR**). The Ìy signed the contract with

this mysterious mark and the name we spell today simply as "Rora" began to vanish swiftly into historic oblivion.

Seeing the Light

The natives never rebelled against their new corporate ownership, at least not in any great numbers. The acquisition brought with it technology to completely erase a person's existence from the individual's brain, but to simultaneously leave them physically healthy so that it was possible for the victim to be retrained into their humanity. Another loophole in corporate law deemed this process humane.

However, the "zombies" produced by this brainwashing procedure were so unable to care for themselves that they were not even capable of finding food or water and would dehydrate and starve to death unless they were painstakingly retrained out of their second infancy. This condition was a tremendous burden on their families and proved to be the perfect deterrent against open rebellion. Any emergent leader not firmly under corporate control was particularly likely to "see the light" (a reference to the bright emanations characteristic of the brainwashing equipment), and end up naked and drooling on someone's doorstep a day later.

Ljeyo'wahmdo

The precise pronunciation of the name has been lost, but the natives of Rora called their polysynthetic language Ljeyo'wahmdo ("we speak it among ourselves"). Attempts were made briefly around R270—equating to 270 years after the Royddinese acquisition—to reconstruct it completely, but to little avail. Too many generations had passed and the original Roran way of life had been completely obliterated by that time. Fragments, like the philosophy of **llyun & srad**, were maintained secretly in song and poems that were passed down orally to younger generations, but speakers always denied any knowledge of the old ways or preferences for them for fear of having their minds wiped away.

The Royddin corporation brought with the acquisition and occupation their highly analytic language Royddinese, a mutually intelligible dialect of its parent company's Mizemmian Standard. Corporate policy forbade the general teaching of Royddinese to all of the newly conscripted workforce, but as the dense and opaque structure of the Roran dialects was impenetrable for the new ownership, the Office of Sociopsychological Resource Optimization (OSRO) devised a creole strategy for the 2nd~5th generations that proved tolerably practical and enforceable as new generations were bred into the labor force.

By R130 two very distinct languages, both with a great deal of vocabulary from Mizemmian Standard, were being spoken in everyday life on Pyom. Royddinese proper was artificially constrained to adhere to its origins and history. The 7th Mizemmian Dynasty had endured for well over 30,000 y.pc in its current organizational paradigm and this required strict policing of linguistic conventions within the corporate hierarchy. Certain drift was inevitable due to the great distances of space, but Pyom's location meant that at least every 7 to 9 years managers received instruction on how to modulate their pronunciation, reporting style and vocabulary to remain compliant and in good standing with regional and central headquarters.

A select few native Rorans who were promoted into the corporate management class learned Royddinese for privacy and reporting requirements, but if they ever taught it to non-management individuals without authorization, all involved were summarily exposed to the light. Linguistic leakage was therefore extremely rare with the exception of technology-related nouns and some abstract concepts for which it was more convenient for the corporation to just teach the working class the words or versions of the words that they already used commonly in Royddinese. And so it went for the first 383 years of Rora reborn as Pyom.

The *Yosetlo* Experiment

In R384 the linguists of the OSRO received authorization and funding to experimentally manipulate the common language of the indigenous workforce. This was done over the course of more than 75 years to accomplish three primary goals:

- Study/analysis and documentation of the language in its form at the time and its natural evolution over the course of the study period in terms of semantic drift, emergence of slang, etc.
- Standardization/simplification of the language in order to make it more approachable for new managers and overseers originating from off world.
- Experimentation in the role of language as an influencer of productivity and employee complacency.

The first researchers who were actually native speakers of Royddinese named this project in the language of their affection, **Yosetlo**, "Our private tinkering."

By R450 the Yosetlo project had trained approximately 2,000,000 individuals over three generations in the language they eventually named **Sishletlamda** ("Reformed Universal Speech"). This number represented roughly 40% of the population of the entire planet. The most noteworthy features of this semi-engineered tongue were a clarification and normalization of several

phonemes and a highly artificial simplification and standardization of the heart of the language, its roots. For example the R397-era disyllabic root **ahsi** *be active; take action* which belonged to the now extinct Class 2 Apophonic Paradigm (**d.ohsh.a., en.essh.e hrl.ahss.a, k.ahss.a, y.ohsh.o…**) was formalized and simplified to the new and very regular root **asy** (**d.asy.a, n.asy.a, hl.asy.a, y.asy.a**). During the process, control groups from populations who had been "converted" to Sishletlamda and those who still spoke the essentially unmodified tongue were tested against each other. Records indicate there was likely a bias on the part of researchers to find their new creation superior for the corporate goals at hand. However, in the big picture of the history of the language that is today called **Padnamda** ("It is commonly spoken"), the Yosetlo experiment, at least from the perspective of its corporate-sponsored goals agenda, became irrelevant very quickly.

GPE I

In R452 based on massive corruption within the Office of Accounting and Facility Operations the first Great Pyomian Econopocalypse (GPE I) began with very little warning. By R453 over 575,000 individuals had been summarily laid off and ejected from corporate controlled campuses all over the planet. Impact on Pyom was most noticeable in the territories immediately surrounding Royddin's HQ and Central Manufacturing. The management who caused the calamity were publicly executed for treachery, but corporate law did not allow for the mass extermination of 100s of thousands of innocent employees who had merely become redundant. If the layoff had involved up to a few thousand they'd have all been brainwashed before "release" per standard operating procedure. But, even carrying out the synaptic purges would have been impossible based on the available staff and holding facilities—not to mention the cost of imprisonment during processing—so they were simply let go. Roughly 60% of those who left the corporation's employ were speakers of Sishetlamda. The other 40% spoke the unmodified language of the late R300's. The vast majority of both sub-segments died of starvation and warring over scarce resources. Royddin erected massive walls to protect their facilities and consumables, and aftershock layoffs related to GPE I continued for another 4.5 years. By R460 the **Seggrøn** (extramurosian territory outside the manufactory walls) population had stabilized at approximately 85,000 and another creole, **Pẽbamda** (better known to us as Ditchling) was being born.

The people of the Ditches (the open sewers of poverty outside the Manufactory walls) found ways to live off of the combination of waste from the corporation and rudimentary agriculture that was still possible at that time. Total environmental devastation came in later centuries. The quality of their life was not good, but linguistically they were free.

The Reprieve

In R474 Royddin received the most unusual order in its entire Pyomian history. An agent approached the sales division with a request to purchase 7.73% of Pyom's atmosphere and 2.81% of its water. There was an odd stipulation however that the resources would have to be "refurbished" to pre-acquisition standards, including the guarantee of "typical microscopic organism and mineral content for an average sample from the geographic regions specified" in multiple

sub-sections of the agreement. The fee offered was initially thought to have been a translation error. After it was verified, Royddin executives (**no'to yĩ mewũ**—a polite translation would be "jumping through hoops backward"), found a way to accommodate the order. Everyone suspected the Ìy were behind it all, but as no signature was required—only payment—the customer(s) remain a mystery to this day. The event, known anecdotally as "The Reprieve," while mercilessly challenging for Royddin biochemists, is not actually significant in the long view of corporate history except for the fact that the terms of the agreement necessitated a speed for which the corporation had no choice but to employ roughly 19,000 individuals from the Seggrøn, the Ditches—temporarily only, of course—for approximately 7.5 years. During this time work crews mixed and everyone's language began to blend and change a bit further.

GPEs II & III and the 721

Beginning in R591 and R680 respectively, Pyom experienced two additional planet-wide economic catastrophes. The layoffs, mass expulsion of workers, and rehiring cycles that ensued ensured that Ditchling and Padnamda mixed with each other like pebbles tossed about together in a jar.

Near the beginning of GPE III in R682, the unthinkable (from the Royddin corporate intelligence perspective) happened. 723 executives who were fluent in Royddinese (allegedly over 600 of them having it hereditarily from their own parents as their native tongue) were detained and told they were being transferred off-world to other professional assignments. In reality, their salaries had been deprecated and they were scheduled for brainwashing. Through a clerical error, the brother of a deprecated sister learned of this planned action and he was in a position to sabotage the cerebral purges, but only by smuggling all of the deprecated into the Seggrøn—into the filth of the Ditches outside the towering walls. In the darkness of night they all changed into rags and began their escape. During the mayhem, two were killed, but 721 of them vanished into the Ditches and no further accounting of them has ever emerged in corporate records. The treacherous and heroic brother who instigated the escape was executed. It is supposed that up

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to several hundred had secreted away enough wealth that they were able to flee Pyom entirely, but many remained and became integrated into the Royddin-loathing masses who wake and fall asleep every day and night to "the eternal stench" (Ditchling: **givyikha**). They have passed their linguistic gold down to their offspring. Though the vast amount of information that historically flowed through the corporation's information systems is no longer there, the espionage economy on Pyom still thrives.

The GSE and Pyom Today

As much as Pyom suffered from GPEs I through III, it did not completely collapse. By R742 it had been so depleted of resources and fallen so low on internal forecasting projections that it was virtually unknown at Royddin headquarters, and even less so in the grand boardrooms of Mizemm. To seal the already rapidly declining backwater's fate, on the last day of **Hnasàì**, the Miizemmian "Festival of Assets" a frenemy corporation economically eviscerated System 92, including Pyom, by reallocating funds that had been slated for a loan promised to Royddin. It is rumored that the entire debacle was precipitated by a snide comment made to one heir by another over cocktails and thyurian snail canapés at a private dinner party. The true cause will likely never be officially revealed.

Since the Great System-wide Econopocalypse (GSE), Pyom has become a **riwa** in Ditchling parlance, a barely extant "shade" on the verge of passing completely out of human awareness. Fewer than 190,000 people still eke out an existence on the forlorn world. More people in the Ditches speak Royddinese than in the corporate offices of the Manufactory. **"Tunngem sed estė"** *the walls now wither* is the new status quo. The last linguist left Pyom over 60 years ago and the Padnamda dialect of the barely-have's who still labor for a wage and the Ditchling of the utterly-have-not's have mixed quite freely for decades. Welcome to Senn's world.

Phonology and Orthography – ꠰ꓤꡥꡊꠉ ꡊꡥ ꡇꡐꠧꓤꡥ

The romanization of Siinyamda is mostly straightforward, but a few choices for the vowels were motivated by what was available on a tablet computer. Unless otherwise marked, the consonants have their IPA values:

Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar
ᴎ p	៉ t	ᴑ ch [tʃ]	ᴇ k
ᴦ b	៉ d		ᴇ g
	ᴍ s	ꙍ sh [ʃ]	
	ᴟ z	ᴆ j [ʒ]	
ᴴ m	ᴆ n		ꙍ ng [ŋ]
	� r		
	⚏ hl [ɬ]		
	ᴗ l		
	ꛇ y [j]		ꛂ w

The vowels, using their initial form in the native script:
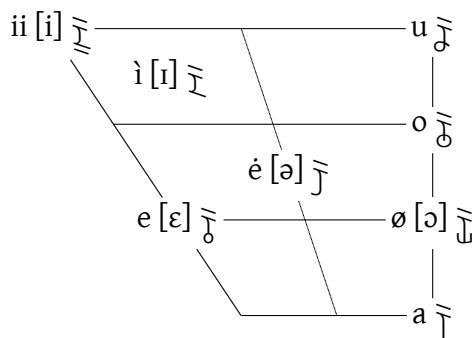
Note the IPA values of **ė** and **ø** especially, as well as **ii** for [i] and **ì** for [ɪ].

In addition to the simple vowels are the diphthongs **au** [aʊ̯], **oì** [oɪ̯], **øì** [ɔɪ̯], **ey** [eː],[1] and **ai** [aɪ̯].

In the native script, when following a consonant the vowels are written under the consonant, as in **dde**, **ngo**. The initial forms are simply a double-bar prop element to which the normal subscribed vowels are attached.

The vowels **a**, **e**, **ì**, **o** and **u**, as well as the diphthongs **au** and **oì**, can be nasalized, **ã, ẽ, ĩ, õ, ũ, ãu**, and **õì**. In the native script, this is marked by a small horizontal dash to the left of the vowel, as in **ddẽ** and **bãu**. Occasionally a sloppy speller will write **ĩĩ** instead of **ĩ** for that nasalized vowel.

See Appendix E (p. 85) for different typefaces created for the film.

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[1]Sometimes written **é** in the romanization, this is most commonly found in the female diminutive **-lé**

Geminates – ꠐꠇ ꠏꠥꠌꠓ

Any consonant except **hl**, **w** or **y** may occur doubled, not only medially but initially. For the digraphs in the romanization gemination is indicated by repeating the first letter, **ssh** for [ʃː]. In the native orthography non-nasal geminates are marked with the prefix ꠕ, as in **dde** ꠕꠐ *and.* The nasals have separate geminate forms, a following vertical dash: **nn** ꠘꠇ, **mm** ꠝꠇ, **nng** ꠉꠇ.

Word Shapes

Valid onsets include any vowel or diphthong, any single consonant or geminate, as well as:

- b bb d dd g gg k kk m mm n nn nng p pp s ss sh ssh t tt z zz + r
- b bb ch cch d dd g gg hl j jj k kk l ll m mm n nn ng nng p pp s ss sh ssh t tt z zz + w
- b bb d dd g gg hl k kk l ll m mm n nn ng nng p pp r rr s ss t tt + y
- sl, sn, sp

The valid intervocalic clusters are: **bbl bbr bby bd bg bhl bj bl bm bn bz chhl chk chl chm chn chng chp chr db ddl ddr ddw ddy dg dhl dl dm dn dz gb gd ggl ghl gl gm gn gz jb jd jg jhl jjl jjr jjy jl jm jn jng jr jy kch khl kkhl kkl kks kksh kky kl km kn kp ks ksh kt lb lch ld lg lhl lj lk llb llch lld llg llhl llj llk llm lln llng llp llr lls llsh llt llz lm ln lng lp lr ls lsh lt lz mb mch md mg mhl mj mk ml mmb mmch mmd mmg mmhl mmj mmk mml mmn mmng mmp mms mmsh mmt mmz mn mng mp mr ms msh mt mz nch nd ndr ngch ngd nghl ngj ngk ngl ngm ngp ngs ngsh ngt ngz nhl nj nl nn nn nnb nnch nnd nng nngb nngch nngd nnghl nngj nngk nngl nngm nngp nngs nngsh nngt nngz nnhl nnj nnk nnl nnp nnr nns nnsh nnt nnz ns nsh nt nz pch phl pk pl pm pn png pp pphl ppl ps psh pt rb rch rd rg rhl rj rk rl rm rn rng rp rrb rrch rrd rrg rrhl rrj rrk rrl rrm rrn rrng rrp rrs rrsh rrt rrw rrz rs rsh rt rw rz shhl shk shl shl shm shn shng shp sht shy sk sl sm sn sng sp sr ss ssh sshhl sshk sshl sshl sshm sshn sshng sshp sshr ssht sshy ssk ssl ssm ssn ssng ssp sst ssw st t thl tk tl tm tn tng tp ts tsh tthl ttl tts ttsh tty zb zd zg zhl zl zm zn zng zy zzhl zzl zzm zzn zzng zzy.**

Valid word-final codas are: any vowel or diphthong, **m mm n nn ng nng l (ll) r (rr) d j sh**. The **sh** is marginal, restricted to certain grammatical constructions and a few names.

The Elision Mark

The elision mark, which looks much like an apostrophe in the native orthography, marks three distinct phenomena in Siinyamda. In all but a few special cases, the mark is used when different words are merged into a single stress unit (effectively, one word), so the mark is written between the parts without spaces. It's ꠀꠇꠐ **w'antė** not *ꠀ ꠇꠐ ***w' antė**. The main exception to this is ꠎ **yũ'** *that* (conj.), and when the perfective **-ó** and attributive **o** merge in the nominalization construction **o yu** (p. 34).

While the elision mark may appear in the same position as the deleted element, it is just as likely for the elision mark to be placed in such a way that the writing is simplified. In particular,

the mark will be placed to avoid writing an independent vowel. So, 𖠲'𖠲𖠲𖠲𖠲 **yãu'dadėkwė** is preferred to **yãud'adėkwė** 𖠲𖠲'𖠲𖠲𖠲. This avoidance of initial vowels has been generalized, so that the elision mark may simply be written after the most recent vowel before any sort of elision or assimilation.

The elision mark is used for the elision of a final vowel, as in the example of **wė antė** becoming **w'antė**.

The elision of **wė** is usually written **w'** to prevent interpretation as the ordinal prefix (p. 29).

It is also used to mark consonantal assimilation or deletion, as in 𖠲'𖠲𖠲 **yu'ssã** *interface* from **yud** *translation* + **sã** *machine*. Note the position of the elision mark, not ***yud'sa**. In the native orthography, 𖠲'𖠲𖠲, or even just 𖠲𖠲𖠲. An example of deletion is **Ø'ngo** from **Ød ngo**.

When independent lexical items and/or roots are grouped together so strongly that they create a single phonetic word, that is usually indicated with the elision marker. This happens in "philo-proclivity" (p. 17) as well as in certain fixed idioms, such as **yãu'dìw.** *be mimsy* (of people) from **yãud .ìw.**

Digits

Siinyamda uses a base 10 system. The digits are:

1	𖠲	.al.	6	𖠲	.õj.	0	𖠲	.ìr.	
2	𖠲	.iils.	7	𖠲	.ėrp.	100	𖠲𖠲𖠲	.ezl.	
3	𖠲	.et.	8	𖠲	.aunw.	1,000		.iisr.	
4	𖠲	.onn.	9	𖠲	.øìbr.	10,000		.olt.	
5	𖠲	.uny.	10	𖠲𖠲	.uy.	100,000		.ery.	

Numbers are inserted into text in their digit form, with appropriate grammatical markers attached directly to the number form, as in:

𖠲𖠲'𖠲𖠲 𖠲𖠲'𖠲 𖠲𖠲𖠲𖠲°°
Tunn'ej gennra'sh tetezlonnuyunyė.
There are already 345 of them here.

Punctuation

The equivalent of the comma is a single raised circle, °, and the equivalent of the full stop (period) is two horizontal circles, °°. The equivalent both the colon and the semicolon is two vertical circles, ⁝. The question mark is a raised circle with a vertical line under it, ⸮ and the exclamation is an inverted triangle of circles °°°. Quote marks are mid-level horizontal circles at a slight angle °° °°.

"Capitalization" is marked with a small dash above the initial letter. This is not used at the beginnings of sentences, but is confined to proper names, **Resh** 𖠲𖠲, and the first and second person singular pronouns, **Ød** 𖠲𖠲 and **Ẽ** 𖠲.

Stress – ᠊ᡩᠬᠠᡭᠯᡪᡠᡪ

In non-derived words, the accent is on the penultimate. Otherwise, the stress accent will go on the master root (see section XXX), unless:

- if the negative **-ìr-** ᠂ᠴᡭᠬ᠂ is present, that takes the stress, except
- if the future **-én** ᠂ᠴᡭᡩ᠂ or perfective **-ó** ᠂ᠴᡭ᠂ is present, that takes the accent, but
- if the exclamatory suffix **-yá** ᠂ᠯᡪ (and various allophones), which is always verb final, occurs, that takes the stress

Morphophonology – ᠬᡭᡭᠯᡠᠣᡪᡩᡮᡊᡍᡰ

The interrogative clitic **-nu** ᠂ᡪ causes regressive assimilation on nasals, **abem** + **=nu** gives **abennu**.
  The intensive verbal suffix **-yá** can also occur as **-á** and **-ayá**. The rules are,

- For the present, remove the **-ė**. The other tense and aspect markers are not changed: **darė** > **daryá** *I know!*
- If the form ends in a vowel, add **-yá: onndiinwa** + **-yá** > **onndiinwayá**.
- If the resulting form ends in a single or geminate consonant other than **y** or **w**, add **-yá**.
- If the resulting form ends in **y**, whether alone or as the final element of a consonant cluster, add **-ayá**.
- If the resulting form ends in **w** whether alone or in a cluster, add **-á**.
- If the form ends in a consonant cluster with **l**, **hl**, **r**, or **z** as the final element, add **-á**.
- Otherwise (i.e., on all other clusters), add **-yá**.

  The imperfective **-wa** and the prohibitive **-wìnn** have an epenthetic vowel **-a-** or **-ė-** after certain clusters. If the stem ends in **w**, **y**, or a consonant cluster ending in **hl**, **l**, **r**, **w** or **y**, the epenthetic vowel is used. For example: **.ugr.** + **wa** > **ugréwa** or **ugrawa**, but **.ugg.** + **wìnn** > **uggwìnn**.
  In compounds, a final **i** or **ì** will be connected to a following root with **y** if it begins with a vowel, **krĩ** + **ũnng** > **krĩyũnng**. The diphthong **oì** becomes **oy** before a vowel, **shoì** + **e** > **shoye**. The diphthong **au** becomes **aw** before a vowel, **rau** + **-oì** > **rawoì**.
  In compounds, final stops are very likely to assimilate completely to the initial consonant of the second element, as in **zød** + **benn** > **zøbbenn**, **zød** + **tal** > **zøttal**, **zød** + **gyė** > **zøggyė**.
  Similarly, final **l** will assimilate completely, as well, **ngwol** + **gyė** > **ngwoggyė**, **ngwol** + **bbol** > **ngwobbol**.
  After a nasal vowel, word-initial **g** turns into the velar nasal **ng**, as in **chyũ** + **gyė** > **chyũngyė** *shirt*.
  The short demonstratives **gem**, **gon** and **gal** (p. 20) sometimes lose their final consonant, which can cause gemination in the initial consonant of the following word (if that consonant is not part of a cluster),

gem zìn > ge'zzìn
gal zawsã > ga'zzawsã
gal bemm > ga'bbemm

If the initial consonant is **g** or **gg** it may become the velar nasal,

gem ggii > ge'nngii
gon ggyo > go'nngyo

"Philo-Proclivity" – ꠺ꠄꠑꠑꠇ

The consonants **p**, **b**, **t** and **d** have a particular likelihood to form consonant clusters with **r** and **w**. Since **d** is a valid word-final consonant, sometimes words ending in **d** combine with particles following them if those begin with **r** or **w**. For example, *from a sickness* is usually written **ddìd're** rather than **ddìd re**, and is stressed as a single word.

If such a combination would result in an unnatural stress pattern (primarily penultimate), it is less likely to occur. So,

Kyod're is very likely
Jobód're is very likely
Llyunsrad're is less likely (but not impossible)

The elision of final **-a** or **-ė** is also a cause of this, **dwad wė antė > dwad'w'antė**, and the most likely cause for consonants other than **d**.

The Noun – ꠕꠄꠑ ꠇꠄꠑꠇꠄꠇ

Though there are vestiges of a more extensive gender system which are confined to certain story-telling contexts, in contemporary Siinyamda there is only the basic distinction between animate and inanimate nouns. Neither animate nor inanimate nouns are marked for number, though animates do have separate pronouns for singular and plural, which includes subject marking on the verb. So, apart from explicit use of quantifiers, the only signal that an animate noun is plural is agreement marking on verbs:

Roì hlerswa.		**Roì terswa.**	
roì	hl-ers-wa	roì	t-ers-wa
man	3SG-sleep-IPFV	man	3PL-sleep-IPFV
The man was sleeping.		*The men were sleeping.*	

Siinyamda has root, derived and phrasal nouns. Each type takes a different construction when possessed.

Root nouns, such as **kku** *room* and **roì** *man,* are not derived from other words, or at least no derivation is recoverable. Such nouns may be either native to Pyom or come from Mizemmian.

There can be doublets, where a Mizemmian word is more likely to be used by corporate management, with a native or derived word used by the workers, such as Mizemmian **yud** *translation* and **suryamda** *translation* (< **.ury.** *convert*, **.amd.** *speak).*

The possessor of root nouns takes the relational particle **ngo** (English *'s*, Japanese *no*):

Ø'ngo kku	**Resh ngo kku**
Ød-ngo kku	Resh ngo kku
1SG-POSS room	Resh POSS room
my room	*Resh's room*

What most readers will recognize as nouns are very often constructed from verbs and verb phrases in Siinyamda. Determining the correct possessive construction for these must take into consideration both the structure of the nominalized verb or verb phrase, as well as the larger structure of the clause in which the "noun" is occurring.

In the simplest case, object nouns are created by prefixing the indefinite animate subject marker **s-** and adding the nominalizing suffix **-a**, as in **sara** *knowledge* from **.ar.** *to know.* With these, possession is usually marked by changing the subject prefix to match the possessor,

Dara
d-ar-a
1SG-know-NMNL
my knowledge

Noun possessors will be part of a nominalized phrase, with the verb agreeing,

Resh hlara	**Roì tara**
Resh hl-ar-a	roì t-ar-a
Resh 3SG-know-NMNL	man 3PL-know-NMNL
Resh's knowledge	*(the) mens' knowledge*

A phrase like **Resh ngo sara** is extremely marked, adding a clinical—or perhaps sarcastic—tone, distancing Resh from actual knowledge.

A few verb roots create object nouns without the indefinite animate prefix **s-**, such as **asya** *action.* These still take subject prefixes for possession, **Resh hlasya** *Resh's action(s).*

The inanimate indefinite **z-** is used especially to form abstract nouns from stative verbs, such as **zìsma** *shadow* from **.ìsm.** *be dark.* These may take possession with **ngo**, but other constructions are possible. For example.

Pyom ngo zauta	**Pyom ye o zauta**
Pyom POSS economy	Pyom at ATTR economy
the economy of Pyomm	*the economy of/on Pyom*

Gal zawsã ngo zamda'sh søyolpė.
that robot   POSS speech-TOP one-understands-with-difficulty
It's hard to understand when that robot talks.

Nouns with **z-** can be rather idiomatic.

Finally entire verb phrases may be used as nouns, such as **jãul momja** *cancer*, (literally, "the body consuming itself"). For these, the noun element is frequently the target for possession, so that **patacha'delda** *terrible handwriting,* from **patacha adeldė** *ABCs are confused*, leads to **hlo ngo patacha'delda** *his monstrous handwriting.*

Other Noun Derivations

Agent nouns, as in *runner* from *run*, are created by prefixing **sõn-** to a verb with the **-a** nominalizing suffix, as in **sõnawa** *worker, laboror* from **.aw.** *work, labor.* If the verb stem begins in **o** or **õ**, the prefix **sõ-** replaces them, as in **sõmja** *diner* (as in a restaurant) from **.omj.** *eat.* For some speakers, verb stems starting in **ø** would also have **sõ-** replacing the **ø**, as in **sõrrsa** *owner* from **.ørrs.** The resulting meaning may be idiomatic, **sõnìchra** *a snake, a snitch,* from **.ìchr.** *poisonous.*

Very rarely, and effectively confined to formal language, the indefinite animate **s-** combines with the passive to for nouns such as **spedwa** *one who is owned,* **spossha** *victim* (of an attack or accident).

Nouns for machines often end in **sã** *machine.* This suffix can reshape the root in unpredictable ways, as in **yu'ssã** *interface* from **yud** *translation.*

Diminutive

There are gendered diminutive suffixes, **-da** for masculine (**-ta** after names ending in **-sh, Reshta**, not ***Reshda**) and **-ley** (ㅂㅣ) for feminine (sometimes written **-lé** in the romanization). These are primarily used on names and other forms of address (**Loda** *dude*).

Originally **-da** was a non-gendered first person possessive suffix, as in **niiyiinda** *my precious little one.* This use persists in a few situations, and has even extended to **-ley**, so that in referring to their own brains (sense), a man would say **bãuda** but a woman would usually say **bãuley**, unless making a jest or mild insult to a man. Another example,

> **Ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó.**
> ló d-ẽz-ìr-amd-ũ pyø-da iils-a ona mamm zawsã ona uppy-ó
> dude 1SG-lie-not-speak-ADV eye-1SG.POSS 2-NMNL self before robot self explode-PFV
>
> *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded in front of my very eyes.*

Pejorative

The suffix **-cha** marks a noun with contempt or disapproval,

> **Ngãucha zen domjìrė.**
> ngãu-cha zen d-omj-ìr-ė
> hooch-PEJ ACC 1SG-consume-NEG-PRES
>
> *I don't drink that shit.*

Ge'drũcha nãunn!
gem drũ-cha   n-ãunn
this   door-PEJ 2SG-open
Open this damn door!

See also the resignation idiom for a use with verbs (p. 35).

Demonstratives and Indefinites

The demonstratives fall with a correlative series:

	This, here	That, there	Yon, yonder
General	**gem**	**gon**	**gal**
	this, here	*that, there*	*yon, yonder*
	gema	**gona**	**gala**
	this	*that*	*yon*
Particular	**ge'pìnn**	**go'pìnn**	**ga'pìnn**
	this one	*that one*	*yon one*
Place	**ge'nnra**	**go'nnra**	**ga'nnra**
	here	*there*	*yonder*
Point in Time	**gemyan**	**gonyan**	**galyan**
	this point in time	*that point in time*	*yon point in time*
Period of Time	**ge'zra**	**go'zra**	**ga'zra**
	this period of time	*that period of time*	*yon period of time*
Day	**ge'ttyang**	**go'ttyang**	**ga'ttyang**
	today	*tomorrow*	*some day; long ago*
Kind	**ge'sshwu**	**go'sshwu**	**ga'sshwu**
	this kind	*that kind*	*yon kind*
Reality	**tunngem**	**ìnngon**	**zanngal**
	this reality	*that reality*	*yon reality*

The simple forms **gem, gon** and **gal** do duty as both locatives and simple demonstratives most of the time. The forms with adjective endings (**gemoì**, etc.), as well as the longer locatives (**ge'nnra**) are used mostly in more formal settings, or to resolve an ambiguity.

The **gema** forms are used more as independent pronouns, though the simple **gem** forms may also be used for that purpose when there is no ambiguity.

Gem gen'nu antė?
this what   is
What is this?

Gema gen'nu w'antė?
this   what   PRED-is
What is this (thing)?

Gema roì rã o   gã w'antė.
this   man from ATTR thing PRED-is
This (thing) is the thing (we got) from the man.

The temporal adverbs refer either to the past or the future, according to context, except for **go'ttyang** which is only *tomorrow*. Without other context, **ga'ttyang** would be assumed to refer to the distant future.

Attributives

Most of what English speakers recognize as adjectives are in Siinyamda stative verbs. The ending **-oì** on such a verb creates an attributive form. Detailed discussion of **-oì** is with the verbs (p. 36).

In addition, nouns of material in **-e** may take **-oì**, which contracts into **-ey**, giving adjectives of material, as in **triing** *ceramics,* **triinge** *ceramic material,* **triingey ggyo** *tool made of ceramic.*

The Noun Phrase

The order of the noun phrase is:

Demonstrative/Determiner – Attributive – **noì** – Noun

Where the first slot may have either a demonstrative such as **gem** or words such as **dro** *some,* **chon** *a certain,* etc. Note the the attributive slot includes simple stative verbs acting as adjectives as well as larger attributive clauses acting like relative clauses. The position of **noì** *all, every, each* is fixed.

ìtoì   no'jĩ
sufficient each-analysis

all sufficient analyses

gem eshmoì ddũ
this   loud   tongue

this loud tongue

dro aujoì jwa
some blue   paper

some blue papers

gon aurroì jwa   ngo epa
that green   paper POSS totality

all those green papers

gal no'jje
yon each-woman

each of those women

gem tunn ersoì roì
this   now   sleep   man

this man who is sleeping

gal tunn ersoì no'roì
yon now   sleep   each-man

All those men who are sleeping

chon tunn ersoì roì
certain now   sleep   man

a certain man who is sleeping

chon tunn ersoì odyoì roì
certain now   sleep   idiotic   man

a certain idiotic man who is sleeping

The Pronoun – ဗ*ၚ*ၜ*ၚ*ၜ*

Siinyamda pronouns are organized not along a singular-plural axis, but in a minimal-augmented pattern. This plays out in the second row below, the 1st + 2nd pronoun. In the minimal form this is a dual inclusive, "the two of us, you and me," and in the augmented it is the 1st person inclusive plural, "you all and me." For the other pronouns, minimal is singular and augmented is plural.

	Minimal	Augmented
1st	**Ød, Ø'**	**yø**, exclusive
1st + 2nd	**nyẽ** dual inclusive	**lyẽ** plural inclusive
2nd	**Ẽ**	**lẽ**
3rd animate	**hlo**[2]	**to**
3rd inanimate	**pìnn**	

The first and second person singulars are always capitalized, both in the romanization and in the native script. Both are also somewhat likely to be written contracted with certain particles. **Ø'ngo** for *my* is far more common than **Ød ngo**.

The inanimate third person pronoun does not distinguish number at all, and isn't much used except for tangible or easily named things. Generic uses of "it" will typically use some form of the noun **kya**, so that the question *who did it* will use **sõnu gon kya (zen) hlenoyá**, with **gon kya** where English speakers will want to use "it."

The first person plural pronouns may be used in apposition with a noun to mean "X and I." So, in answer to the "who did it" question above, one possible answer is **Pasro yø!** *Pasro and I!*

Intensive pronouns, "myself, herself," etc., are formed with the word **ona** *actuallity*. The combinations are not entirely regular,

	Minimal	Augmented
1st	**Ø'dona**	**yø'na**
1st + 2nd	**nyõ'na**	**lyõ'na**
2nd	**Ẽ'nona**	**lõ'na**
3rd animate	**hlo'na**	**to'na**

Sõrra   hlo'na zen duló.
overseer himself ACC I-saw

I saw the overseer himself.

---

[2]In Senn's world, there are almost no animals to talk about, but **hlan** is still used in **Hlannu tantė?** *What are they?* while pointing at the family of deer. **Hlan** would also be used in slangy speech in place of **hlo** in the contexts of male familiar relationships, even with **hlanda**, *he* (that guy who is my good friend). **Hlanda yĭntyã'nerìryá** *my guy don't talk no BS, now, arright?* It's often the pronoun used by males in vulgar speech about a male or female they are having casual sex with. **Usnottyang etũ, hla'zznn dakkó** *I fucked him/her three times yesterday.* It implies that the sex is hot and dirty. If you were challenging another male about his intention to have sex with your partner, you'd only use **hlo**, however. **Hlo'zznn nakkén yũ' napna'sh nepauhloyá** *you've gone apeshit crazy if you think you're gonna fuck her.* It would be disrespectful to refer to her as **hlan** in this context.

For the third person inanimate, the word **ona** is simply used,

> **Ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó.**
> Dude I-not-lying-ly eye   both self before,   robot   self exploded
> *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded in front of my very eyes.*

Indefinites

Siinyamda relies on nouns and pronouns with the article **dro** *some* and **dyėn** *any* for indefinites ("someone, anyone").

> **Dro hlo zen duló.**
> some 3SG ACC I-saw
> *I saw someone.*

> **Dro hlan zen duló.**
> some being ACC I-saw
> *I saw something.*

> **Dro gã zen duló.**
> some thing ACC I-saw
> *I saw something.*

> **Ø'pren dro hlan hlelnobó.**
> to-me   some being woke-up
> *Something woke me up.*

> **Ø'pren dro gã elnobó.**
> to-me   some thing woke-up
> *Something woke me up.*

> **Dyė'ngã zen tanya nuló?**
> some-thing ACC Q   you-saw
> *Did you see anything?*

> **Gem dro nra antė.**
> here   some place it-is
> *It's here somewhere.*

Note the use of **dyėn** with the indefinite animate pronoun **sõ** *one,*

> **Ron dyėn sõ samdau, dujauhlén.**
> if   any   one one-speaks I-will-go-crazy
> *If anyone talks, I'll go crazy.*

Indefinites are not used when a particular item is in mind,

> **(Aloì) gã zen nìpyau.**
> (one)   thing ACC choose
> *Take something.* (From a known collection.)

But,

> **Dro gã zen nellau.**
> some thing ACC take
> *Take something.*

Dyėn is used for free choice,

Dyė'ngã zen nìpyau.
dyėn gã   zen   n-ìpy-au
any thing   ACC   2SG-choose-POT

Take anything.

Dyėng'ya yũ' nujmamdau.
dyėn kya   yũ'   n-ujm-amd-au
any matter   QUOT   2SG-prefer-say-POT

Say anything you want.

And with negation,

Dyė'ngã zen dulìró.
any-thing   ACC   I-didn't-see

I didn't see anything or *I saw nothing.*

Relational Particles

Siinyamda has a large collection of relational particles, which follow the noun or pronoun they go with. They have a wide range of functions, some marking core elements of a clause, such as **zen** for direct objects, and many others filling in for English prepositions.

    Below we discuss a few of the most important particles, as well as a few that deserve special attention due to their use or meaning. Discussion of the many remaining particles is saved for the dictionary.

Core Arguments: "Zen, Pren, Wė"

The direct object marker, **zen**, was grammaticalized from a root meaning something like "focus on, tackle a problem." So **zen** has a slight implication of intentionality, though that is very weak these days. For most contemporary speakers **zen** simply marks any direct object without reference to intention, but older speakers might resort to other particles for a clearly non-intentional act. For example,

Dro san   zen Trann hlennlũ   hlìmnìzzró
some chemical ACC   Trann   he.breathed   he.soon.died

Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.

An older speaker might immediately ask whether Trann had committed suicide. If he had not, they would prefer this:

Dro san   pren Trann hlennlũ   hlìmnìzzró
some chemical DAT   Trann   he.breathed   he.soon.died

Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.

Some of these expressions have since become fixed phrases, such as **pren .egg.** *bump into,* while **zen .egg.** is simply *hit.*

    Unlike datives in many languages, the particle **pren** is not used in a benefactive sense. Siinyamda has a separate particle for that, **prã** *for, on behalf of.* Both **pren** and **prã** are ultimately derived from a verb meaning "give."

Ẽ   prã hlo pren datén
2SG for 3SG to   I.will.tell
I will tell him for you.

Prã is also used with nominalized phrases for purpose clauses, *in order to* (p. 41).

The particle **wė** marks the noun predicate of the copula (**.ant.**) and similar verbs. It readily elides to just **w'** before vowels. It is often omitted when the context is clear,

Tonro sõga wė hlantė	**Tonro sõga hlantė.**
Tonro spy PRED s/he-is	Tonro spy s/he-is
Tonro is a spy.	*Tonro is a spy.*

It may also be seen with the verbs **.ìtt.** *become,* **.at.** *seem to be,* **.etr.** *transform into,* and **.ìbby.** *continue, persist, remain.*

Possession and Attribution: "Ngo" and "O"

The particle **ngo** is used for possession in all the senses familiar to speakers of English: ownership, whole-part relationship (my arm), kinship, attribute (my temper), orientation or location (the front of the building) and association (my teacher).

Yud Ngo Kkenng	**iiwasã ngo ttyud**
translation POSS office	nudge-rod POSS end
Bureau of Translation	*tip of the nudge-rod*
Ø'ngo ngẽ	**sìppra ngo pwed**
1SG-POSS mother	management POSS vehicle
my mother	*management('s) vehicles*

However, keep in mind that **ngo** is only appropriate most of the time for root nouns, and that derived nouns often show possession differently (p. 17).

The pre-Mizemmian stages of the language used the particle **o, wo** after **-au**, (spelled ꝫ **au** and ꝫ **wau**) for all of these functions of **ngo**, but remains now only to allow phrases to be used as the attributes of nouns.

Bãu pobbra   rũ o   sora'sh   dopìryá.
bãu p-obbr-a   rũ o   s-or-a-shė   d-op-ìr-ė-yá
brain PASS-clean-NMNL as   ATTR 3INDEF-live-NMNL-TOP 1SG-want-NEG-PRES-EMPH
I certainly have no interest in living as a zombie.

Ẽ la o   mauta
2SG like ATTR sell.out
a sell-out like you

Gal abbasã mamm   o   zawsã ìwøsrė.
that loader   in.front.of ATTR robot   ain't.right

There's something funky going on with that robot in front of the loader.

In non-Ditchling varieties of the language, **ngo** is starting to intrude into noun attribute functions, such as the start of a preference for **V.a ngo** to **V.oì** (p. 36), as in,

Ggii zen hliida   ngo roì zen dulė
ggii   zen hl-iid-a   ngo roì   zen d-ul-ė
book ACC 3SG-read-NMNL POSS man ACC 1SG-see-PRES

I see a man reading a book.

for the more expected **ggii zen tunn hliidoì roì zen dulė.**

In Ditchling the difference in meaning beween **ngo** and **o** has so collapsed that they are treated as allophones, **ngo** after a vowel (especially after **o**) and **o** after a consonant, **ga pwet o ḷṛwu** *the dust on that vehicle,* **ø ngo tō ngo ḷṛwu** *the dust on my hand.*

Topic: "Shė"

The topical relational **shė** almost always takes the form **ėsh** or simply **'sh.** The topic relational identifies the matter about which the rest of the statement somehow pertains.

Nẽza'sh   dadaugrė.
n-ẽz-a shė   d-ad-augr-ė
2SG-lie-NMNL TOP 1SG-true-be.sad-PRES

Your deception really saddens me.

Ga'kku'sh   noìgã   epìndrìryá!
gal kku shė   noìgã   ep-ìndr-ìr-ė-yá
that room TOP everything complete-be.in.order-NEG-PRES-EMPH

Everything about that room is a disaster!

No'pẽba'sh syumiiyor epiizyė.
noì pẽba shė   syumiiyor   ep-iizy-ė
all ditch-TOP   bugs   complete-be.dense-PRES

The ditches are rife with little things that'll get'cha.

Tunn ũna'sh   Ø'ngo   lwacha.
tunn   ũn-a shė   Ød-ngo   lwa-cha
now   be.a.problem-NMNL TOP 1SG-POSS stomach-PEJ

The problem is my damn stomach.

The Siinyamda topic relational is also used to draw attention to contrasts.

Mriing zen dopė.   Dyėn sshwu bbaun'ėsh ìteddė.
mriing   zen d-op-ė   dyėn sshwu bbaun shė   ìt-edd-ė
candy   ACC 1SG-want-PRES any   sort   kind TOP   suffice-be.able-PRES

I want candy. Any kind at all will be just fine.

Hløsrobó'   **dennsã'sh** **gona** **w'antìrė.**
hl-øsr-ob-ó-o   dennsã shė   gona wė ant-ìr-ė
3SG-be.broken-CAUS-PFV-ATTR computer TOP that   PRED be-NEG-PRES

That's not the computer he broke.

The topic can be used in part of the whole constructions which in English are often possessive. The topic marks the whole,

Ø'sh   **so** **adlė.**
Ød shė   so   adl-ė
1SG TOP arm hurt-PRES

My arm hurts.

The Verb – ꞱꞱꞱꞱ

The Siinyamda verb can be quite complex, with both adverbial roots as well as control verbs all part of the verb, along with the expected person and TAM (tense, aspect and mood) marking. Here is the full template.

$$\text{(REF) agent - ADV1 - ADV2/NEG - V - V.GOV } (\times 3) \text{ - NEG - TAM - EMPH}$$

The "REF" slot is filled by a referent, a requirement certain verbs have to complete their meaning. The "agent" slot holds person marking, as well as some voice markers. There are two slots for adverbial roots, which may also be negated. The main verb comes next, followed by up to three governing verbs, which are for verbs of mood ("want"), aspect ("begin, stop"), and so forth. Next comes verb negation, then tense, aspect and mood (TAM). Finally, an intensive marker optionally comes last. The simplest verb will only fill two or three template slots, but it is not uncommon to see verbs with four to six slots filled.

We will now cover each slot of this template in order, except for the referent which we save for last.

Agent Marking

The agent slot has prefixes marking the subject of the verb.

	Minimal	Augmented
1st	**d-**	**y-** (exclusive)
1st + 2nd	**ny-** (dual inclusive)	**ly-** (plural inclusive)
2nd	**n-**	**l-**
3rd animate	**hl-**	**t-**
3rd inanimate	*(none)*	

Like the independent pronouns (p. 22), the agent markers are aligned in minimal-augmented system, and the third person inanimate doesn't distinguish number.

If a first person plural pronoun is used with an overt noun subject, it means "Subject and I,"

Etu hladarryũ,   **Pasro yeblė.**

Etu hl-ad-arry-ũ   Pasro y-ebl-ė

Etu 3SG-true-be.beautiful-ADV Pasro 1PL.EX-agree-PRES

Pasro and I agree that Etu is really pretty.

Resh lyãdén.

Resh ly-ãd-én

Resh 1PL.INCL-remain-FUT

Resh and us will be staying, Resh will be staying with us.

In addition to the person marking, the agent slot may be filled with one of five other prefixes.

p-	passive
m-	reflexive
s-	indefinite animate
z-	abstract inanimate, wholistic
w-	ordinal (used only on numbers)

Passive and Reflexive

When the passive or reflexive are used, the verb doesn't take person marking.

Ød møsshó   **Ød pøsshó**

Ød m-øssh-ó   Ød m-øssh-ó

1SG REFL-hurt-PFV   1SG REFL-hurt-PFV

I hurt myself.   *I was hurt.*

The reflexive is also used for an intransitive sense of **.er.** verbs, which are otherwise transitive,

Kiimm terė.   **Kiimm merė.**

kiimm t-er-ė   kiimm m-er-ė

alarm   3PL-DO-PRES   alarm   REFL-DO-PRES

They sound the alarm.   *The alarm sounds.*

Indefinite Subjects

The indefinite animate subject may be used in general statements,

Gal zawsã ngo zamda'sh   **søyolpė.**

gal zawsã ngo z-amd-a shė   s-øy-olp-ė

that robot POSS 3INDEF-speak-NMNL TOP   3INDEF-difficult-understand-PRES

It's hard to understand when that robot talks.

Dulhlamda   **re**   **Ø'sh** **sadnolpìrė.**

d-ulhl-amd-a   re   Ød shė s-adn-olp-ìr-ė

1SG-odd-speak-NMNL because 1SG TOP 3INDEF-normal-understand-NEG-PRES

Because I speak with an accent it is common for people to misunderstand me.

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The inanimate indefinite **z-** is practically confined to the creation of nouns (p. 18), but is occasionally used in a totalizing sense, emphasizing the broadness or complexity of circumstances around an event,

Zepa ubbrė.
zepa   ubbr-ė
universe mysterious-PRES

The universe is mysterious.

Zepa   zubbrė.
zepa   z-ubbr-ė
universe 3INAN.INDEF-mysterious-PRES

The universe is infinitely mysterious.

Dapa   zadongwa.
d-ap-a   z-ad-ong-wa
1SG-grow.up-NMNL 3INAN.INDEF-true-terrible-IPFV

Every facet of my childhood was abysmal.

Ordinals

Prefixing **w-** to a numbers creates ordinals,

Wiilsoì   yaumm dwuj drėl esshya   ìssyó.
w-iils-oì   yaumm dwuj drėl esshy-a   ìssy-ó
ORD-two-ATTR sun   stable behind settle-NMNL being-PFV

The second sun began to set behind the stable.

In the native orthography the prefix is simply written attached to the digits, ꡔꡞ **wiilsoì**.

Adverbials

The verb roots in the adverbial slot cover a large range of functions, some highly idiomatic. When verb roots have adverbial meanings that are not necessarily immediately obvious, they have a separate defintion for their adverbial use in the lexicon. For example, the root **.ad.** *be true* means *very* when used adverbially:

Hladagyė
hl-ad-agy-ė
3SG-be.true-be.rude-PRES

He's very rude.

Stative verbs themselves may also take adverbial roots,

Ìweshė
ìw-esh-ė
be.wishy.washy-be.red-PRES

It's reddish.

Idiomatic combinations such as

Onndiinyá

onnd-iin-ė-yá
be.large/fat-be.good-PRES-EMPH

It's awesome!

are defined in the dictionary under the main root.

Some compound stems may also slot into adverbial position,

Yìr! yũ' hlosyobesó.

yìr   yũ'   hl-osy-ob-es-ó
no   QUOT   3SG-be.afraid-cause-smirk-PFV

"No!" he responded with a sinister grin.

Adverbial roots can be negated with the standard negator **.ìr.** following them,

Talìreyė.

t-al-ìr-ey-ė
3PL-be.single-NEG-be.together-PRES

They are not unified (they are together, but not in a singular fashion).

Note that the roots **.ep.** *complete(ly)* and **.ad.** *tru(ly)* are irregularly negated when used adverbially, **.ìr.ep.** *not completely* and **.ìr.ad.** *not truly.*

Describing Motion

Following Talmy's terminology, Siinyamda is modestly a V-language. That is, the path of motion is encoded in the main verb, and the manner of motion is expressed some other way. In English, we say "John ran into the house," but in a V-language you have to say something more like "he entered the house runningly." In Siinyamda, the core verb will be a path verb (**.ij.** *enter,* **.uw.** *go back, return,* etc.) with manner encoded as an adverbial (**.anl.** *run,* **.emb.** *follow,* etc.).

Kõìhlan ggãu iid hlauyuwó.

kõì-hlan   ggãu   iid hl-auy-uw-ó
air-creature facility to   3SG-float-return-PFV

The flying critter floated back to the facility.

Jjẽdra sho zen hlaungìló.

jjẽdra   sho   zen hl-aung-ìl-ó
Jjẽdra   tree   ACC 3SG-walk-ascend-PFV

The Jjẽdra walked up the tree.

Zìn renn taungulló.

zìn   renn   t-aung-ull-ó
party from   3PL-walk-depart-PFV

They walked from the party.

Senn hlanluwó.

Senn   hl-anl-uw-ó
Senn   3SG-run-return-PFV

Senn ran back.

Aspect Adverbials

Several roots used in adverbial position interact with verb aspect. With the future, **.ìmn.** *be soon* means "about to."

Hlìmnawũrén.
hl-ìmn-aw-ũr-én
3SG-be.soon-work-collapse-FUT

She's on the verge of work-collapse.

With the future, **.ìnng.** *be close* also means "about to," but it can also mark the recent past,

Ìnnganngrén.   **Ìnnganngró.**
ìnng-anngr-én   ìnng-anngr-ó
be.close-end-FUT   be.close-end-PFV

It's about to end.   *It just ended.*

The root **.al.** *be one* with the perfective marks an experiential, to have had the experience of doing the action of the main verb,

Mra ngo zanngal   zen tanya nalosló?
mra   ngo zanngal   zen tanya n-al-osl-ó
wealth POS distant.reality ACC Q   2SG-be.one-imagine-PFV

Have you ever imagined being rich?

Sswemm zen dalomjìró.
sswemm   zen d-al-omj-ìr-ó
insect   ACC 1SG-be.one-consume-NEG-PFV

I have never eaten bugs, I haven't eaten bugs

Main Verb

Siinyamda verbs can have very labile transitivity, with the presence or absence of a direct object the only sign of verb's transitivity. For example, **.uly.** may mean either *like* or *please, be pleasing* depending on how the participants are marked:

Roì zen dulyė   **Roì pren dulyė**
man ACC I.like   man DAT   I.am.pleasing

I like men.   *Men like me, I am pleasing to them.*

Also possible for this verb is:

Ø'pren roì tulyė.
Ød-pren roì   t-uly-ė
1SG-DAT man 3PL-please-PRES

I like men.

On the other hand, the verb **.ujm.** *prefer* will always be used with **zen**. The possibilities of any given verb will be given in the dictionary where necessary.

Governing Verbs – 𝔷 𝔤 𝕋𝔥𝔴𝔶

There may be up to three "governing verbs" in the V.GOV slot. These include such verbs as *can, cause/make, want, need, seem, intend, start, stop, try, like, hate, know (how), allow, refuse, pretend*.

> **Siinyamda zen durrjìssyopė.**
> Siinyamda zen d-urrj-ìssy-op-ė
> Siinyamda ACC 1SG-learn-begin-want-PRES
>
> *I want to start learning Siinyamda.*

In slangy Siinyamda, and standard in Ditchling, verbs for "go" and "come" can be used as governing verbs with the notion of travel for a purpose,

> **Mriing zen dautelløngó**
> mriing zen d-aut-ell-øng-ó
> candy   ACC 1SG-do.business-get-be.off-PFV
>
> *I went out in order to buy candy.*

A governing verb may be pulled out of the complex. This was a literary device in an earlier stage of the language, but is most common now as a way to speak deliberately, letting the listener know they should take the speaker seriously. The governing verb is inflected to agree with the nominalized clause:

> **Damdìssyó.**
> d-amd-ìssy-ó
> 1SG-speak-begin-PFV
>
> *I started to speak.*

but,

> **Damda   ìssyó**
> d-amd-a   ìssy-ó
> 1SG-speak-NMNL being-PFV
>
> *I started to speak.*

Since the nominalized phrase **damda** is an inanimate noun there is no overt subject marker on **ìssyó**. See the first line of *The Story of the Clever Yal* (p.43) for another example.

Governing Neutralization

When a verb that has governing uses is needed in its base sense it is from time to time necessary to signal that. In particular, when combined with adverbial roots. For example, **døìdauzén** *I will try to fight*. To take **.auz.** as the main verb, **-o'** is suffixed to the stem, giving **døìdauzo'wén** *I will perseveringly strive*.

   The present suffix is used normally, **hløìdauzo'ė** *s/he perseveres*, as it is with the perfective **hløìdauzo'ó**, the imperfective **hløìdauzo'wa** and the nominalizing suffix **søìdauzo'a**. With the future and potential, **w** appears before the suffix, **hløìdauzo'wén** and **hløìdauzo'wau**.

In these, the **-o** typically takes the main stress accent, falling as it does in penultimate position. However, when the emphatic **-yá** is used, the secondary stress occurs on the main verb stem rather than the **-o**, as in **nøìdauzo'wauyá** *just hang in there!*

Tense and Aspect – ૱'ᅮ᠊ᄧ᠊Ⴜ ᐱᅭ ᠊ᄧ ᅮ᠊ᄧ᠊ᄼ

There are six markers of tense, aspect and mood.

- **-wa** the past imperfect (**ubrãwa ngo wa**)
- **-ó** the perfective (**manngroba ngo ó**)
- **-ė** the present persistent (**tunngem ubra ngo ė**)
- **-én** the future (**ttyiil ìssyìra ngo én**)
- **-au** the potential (**zwẽ edda ngo au**) (in Ditchling, **-ā**)
- **-wìnn** the prohibitive (in Ditchling, **-irā**)

The past imperfect marks ongoing events in the past, the perfective marks singular acts:

Senn sõga		**wė**	**hlantwa**	**yũ'**	**onũ**	**tanya hlamdó?**
Senn	sõn-og-a	wė	hl-ant-wa	yũ'	on-ũ	tanya	hl-amd-ó
Senn	AGT-spy-NMNL	PRED	3SG-be-IPFV	QUOT	be.real-ADV	Q	3SG-say-PFV

He actually said that Senn used to be a spy?

The present persistent is used for things that are generally true,

Resh rrìnn Senn hlayelwė			
Resh	rrìnn	Senn	hl-ay-elw-ė
Resh	than	Senn	3SG-be.more-be.tall-PRES

Senn is taller than Resh.

A present progressive is marked by the adverb **tunn** *now* immediately before the verb,

Tunn domjìbbyopė.		**Hlo zen tunn darrė.**			
tunn	d-omj-ìbby-op-ė	hlo	zen	tunn	d-arr-ė
now	1SG-consume-continue-want-PRES	3SG	ACC	now	1SG-cut.off-PRES

I want to keep eating.   *I'm not talking to him/her.*

The future is straightforward,

Pwed tũ	**renn unén.**		**Ẽ**	**pulén.**
pwed	tũ	renn	un-én	Ẽ	p-ul-én
vehicle	horizon	from	come-FUT	2SG	PASS-see-FUT

The craft will come from the horizon.   *You will be seen.*

But also see its use in conditions .

The potential has a number of functions. The adverb **zwẽ** expects the potential for present tense statements,

Zwẽ noyau.
zwẽ   n-oy-au
may   2SG-be.correct-POT

You may be right.

But it is also used in conditions (p. 42) and in commands (p. 38).

Finally, see the section on commands for use of the prohibitive **-wìnn**, p. 38.

Nominalization – ᤌᢪᢨ ᢞ ᥴ

A verb phrase is nominalized by suffixing **-a** to the verb instead of a tense or aspect marker. It is an extremely common and productive process in Siinyamda, not only in forming nouns (p. 17), but in working phrases into complex sentences. For example,

Hlũtìnya   **zen dobeddìrė.**
hl-ũt-ìny-a   zen d-ob-edd-ìr-ė
3SG-be.bad-stop-NMNL   ACC 1SG-cause-be.able-NEG-PRES

You cannot make him stop being bad.

Here the phrase **hlũtìnyė** *he stops being bad* is turned into a noun to make it the object of "you cannot cause…" This sort of structure pervades the language.

Because the nominalization suffix removes any trace of tense or aspect, the clause final construction **o yu** is available when precision is required.

Pyom zen nullén   **o**   **yu**   **zen depiigghlayá.**
Pyom zen n-ull-én   o   yu   zen d-ep-iigghl-ė-yá
Pyom ACC 2SG-leave-FUT   ATTR NMNL   ACC 1SG-complete-forbid-PRES-EMPH

I absolutely forbid you to leave Pyom.

In the perfective, the attributive **o** contracts with the final **-ó** and is written **-o' yu**.

Nìnngamdo'   **yu**   **Ø'zen adøsshyá.**
n-ìnng-amd-ó-o   yu   Ød-zen ad-øssh-ė-yá
2SG-just-say-PFV-ATTR NMNL   1SG-ACC true-would-PRES-EMPH

What you just said really hurts me.

Internally Headed Relative Clauses

A rare usage for nominalized clauses is as relativizers, with some noun within the nominalized phrase acting as the head of the relative clause. For example,

Roì daulla   **hlerswa.**
roì   d-aull-a   hl-ers-wa
man 1SG-love-NMNL   3SG-sleep-IPFV

The man (whom) I love was sleeping.

Eyád zìn hlerìbba'sh   noìta   adìndraté.

Eyád   zìn   hl-er-ìbb-a-shé   noìta   ad-ìndr-at-é

Eyád   party 3SG-do-intend-NMNL-TOP everything true-be.in.order-appear-PRES

Seems like all's good to go for the hang-out Eyád is planning.

This sentence could also be worded as follows, using the more usual attributive in **-oì** for relativization,

Eyád hlerìbboì   zìn'ésh noìta'dìndraté.

Eyád   hl-er-ìbb-oì   zìn   *...*

Eyád   3SG-do-intend-ATTR party   *...*

This construction is most common with **.er.** expressions, given a tendency to regard the order of **zin .er.** as fairly fixed. To modern speakers, using the construction with other verbs seems old-fashioned.

Independent Clause Nominalization

A nominalized clause may be used as the sole verb of a clause. By using this form, the speaker is telling the listener that he is reporting information he believes or knows to be true. This most likely to be seen for statements about the future, and with the governing verb **.ølm.** *be required*,

Tudøngó,   nn w3'5nr   ang teyuwølma.

t-ud-øng-ó   nn   weto ngo unyo' nrõ ang   t-ey-uw-ølm-a

3PL-separate-go.out-PFV but 3rd POSS 5 nrõ   at   3PL-together-return-must-NMNL

They went out separately, but they're both due back together at 3'5.

Or answering the question **zwĩ ggii rii'mmu** *what color is the book* (we're looking for), **ashølma** *it's supposed to be red.*

This construction originally had **anté** or some similar form of **.ant.** *to be* as the main verb.

Resignation

A nominalized phrase may take the suffix **-chá** (related to the pejorative, p. 19), which conveys the sense of "not a damn thing can be done about it," in an atmosphere of quiet reservation, as in **hlerrdachá** *he's pretty damn predictable.* If tense is needed the form **o yuchá** is used.

Ssssa, tunén   o   yuchá.

ssa   t-un-én   o   yuchá

well   3PL-come-FUT ATTR NMNL.PEJ

Well, they're coming and there's not a damn thing we can do about it.

It can also be attached to a noun that's the final element in a clause.

Tunn ũna'sh   Ø'ngo lwacha.

tunn   ũn-a shé   Ø-ngo   lwa-cha

now   be.a.problem-NMNL TOP 1SG-POSS stomach-PEJ

The problem is my damn stomach.

Action Nominal – ꠰꠸ꠁ ꠁꠋ ꠰ ꠁꠁ

The action nominal, **-an**, creates nouns that name the action, as in

Sodwa		**zen sanlan**		**atré**
s-odw-a		zen	s-anl-an	atr-é
3INDEF-be.healthy-NMNL	ACC	3INDEF-run-ANMNL	help.PRES

Running is good for one's health.

In Ditchling this form is used as a present progressive, as in **Senn nṛlawa ga huwan** *Senn is returning to the manufactory now* (**h-uw-an** 3SG-return-ANMNL).

Adverbial – ꠅꠁ ꠁꠋ ꠰ ꠁ

In the simplest case, the -**ũ** adverbial suffix turns a stative verb into a simple adverb,

Nn onũ	**tiilseyedwawa,**	**onwey?**
nn on-ũ	t-iils-ey-edw-wa	onwey
but true-ADV	3PL-two-together-possess-IPFV	right?

But they were actually a couple, right?

Øssnũ	**yélwa.**
øssn-ũ	y-él-wa
be.limited-ADV	1PL.EXCL-live-IPFV

We've lived such limited lives.

More often the adverbial is used with a full clause which comes before the main clause. It can set up a temporal context, or the background information, for the following clause,

Kiimm merũ,	**serrdiiché.**
kiimm	m-er-ũ	s-errd-iich-é
alarm	REFL-do-ADV	3INDEF-naturally-line.up-PRES

The alarm sounds, and everyone lines up.

Dro san	**zen Trann hlennlũ**	**hlìmnìzzró.**
dro san	zen Trann hl-ennl-ũ	hl-ìmn-ìzzr-ó
some chemical	ACC Trann 3SG-breathe-ADV	3SG-soon-die-PFV

Trann breathed in some chemical and (then) soon died.

See also the section on temporal clauses (p. 40).

Attributive – ꠁꠁꠂ ꠰ ꠁ

The attributive ending **-oì** serves a number of functions, all of which attribute a verbal expression to a noun. In the simplest case, stative verbs turn into what are effectively adjectives,

dro aujoì jwa
dro auj-oì jwa
some be.blue-ATTR paper

some blue paper(s)

Note that these will not generally take agreement marking, so that one says **aushoì roì** *a meek man* rather than **hlaushoì roì**. However, older speakers are somewhat likely to use subject marking for plural nouns, **tonnoì chyẽ** *four dogs,* where a younger speaker would be content with **on-noì chyẽ**. Anyone not trying to sound old-fashioned will come off as snooty if marking singular agreement, **hlaushoì roì**.

The attributive is also used to form the equivalent of relative clauses,

Ggii zen tunn hliidoì   roì zen dulė.
ggii zen tunn hl-iid-oì   roì zen d-ul-ė
book ACC now 3SG-read-ATTR man ACC 1SG-see-PRES

I see the man (who is) reading a book.

Taulloì ngẽ hlìzzró.	**To zen hlaulloì ngẽ hlìzzró.**
t-aull-oì ngẽ hl-ìzzr-ó	to zen hl-aull-oì ngẽ hl-ìzzr-ó
3PL-love-ATTR mother 3SG-die-PFV	3PL ACC 3SG-love-ATTR mother 3SG-die-PFV
The mother whom they love(d) died.	*The mother who loves/loved them died.*

Referent Verbs

Some verbs require a noun or pronoun in the immediately pre-verbal slot to complete their meaning. These include such things as **.amy.** *be friends with* and **.ẽjy.** *give birth to.* The adverbial element **.ey.** *together, with each other*, however, removes that requirement, **teyamyė** *they are friends (with each other)*.

Note that the referent is so tightly bound to the verb that the question marker **tanya** comes in front of the referent,

Epoì   ggii zen tanya yud   nereddau?
ep-oì   ggii zen tanya yud   n-er-edd-au
be.complete-ADJ book ACC Q   translation 2SG-DO-be.able-POT

Could you translate an entire book?

Clauses – ཀྱུཔ]ྀཐུ཰ཕ

The basic word order of Siinyamda is verb-final. The order SOV (subject - object - verb) is not uncommon, but OSV can be found, too. The relational particles make the roles clear.

Ditchling, on the other hand, is SOV.

Questions

Yes-no questions are formed with the particle **tanya** either at the beginning of the sentence or immediately before the verb. The final **a** may elide, as in **tany'antė**.

Tanya gem sho wė antė?		**Gem sho wė tany'antė?**
Q this tree PRED is		this tree PRED Q is
Is this a tree?		*Is this a tree?*

With questions that have a verb marked with the potential, **-au**, the particle may be **tanyo** (spelled ***tanyau** in the native orthography, ꇗꊳ),

Tanyo Ẽ prã onyoì Padnamda zen doggrau?
Q 2SG for proper Padnamda ACC I.may.teach
Shall I teach your proper Padnamda?

Use of **tanyo** is slightly more polite with questions in **-au**.

Siinyamda content questions are often in-situ, that is, the question word is not moved to the head of the clause as it would be in English,

Gem gen'nu w'antyá?	**Ga'lló sõnu hlantė?**
gem gen'nu wė ant-ė-yá	gal lō sõnu hl-ant-ė
this what PRED be-PRES-EMPH	that dude who 3SG-be-PRES
What is all this?	*Who is that dude?*

Indirect questions simply put the question into the normal report clause structure (p. 41),

Gammu tunén? yũ' dazrė.
gammu t-un-én yũ' d-azr-ė
how.many 3PL-come-FUT QUOT 1SG-wonder-PRES
I wonder how many of them will come.

Commands

Giving command can be given in a broad range of expressions all the way from a few roots without final inflections to requests with **.aujj.ach.** *humbly request.*

> **Nen! Len!** *Do it!*
> **Nyen! Lyen!** *Let's do it!*

These are not necessarily rude, but would be if the context is not one of command or camaraderie. These contain an implicit **-yá**. If the commander is frustrated then these can go to **Nenachá! Liidachá! Lolachá! Miirachá!**, etc. "Do it, dammit!" (see p. 19 on the pejorative).

Standard commands use the potential **-au** and can take **-yá** if the sense is urgent.

Pan nerau. *Do so.*
Pan nerrsherauyá! *Do so! Make it a priority to do so!*
Daujjachũ, pan nerìrau. *I implore you, don't do that.*
Pan nerìrau yũ' tunn daujjachyá. *I'm begging you to not do that.*

Urgency can be expressed either with the adverbial **.ìnng.**, or with a command form ending in an unstressed **-o**.

Gem nobbro. *Clean this place up (now)!*
Ge'drũcha nìnngãunn! *Open this damn door right NOW!*

The **-o** form is not very common.

Siinyamda has a special negative imperative form, the prohibitive, **-wìnn**,

Nullwìnn!
n-ull-wìnn
2SG-leave-PROH

Don't leave!

Niibbrawìnn yũ' hlo pren dojwó.
n-iibbr-wìnn   yũ'   hlo pren d-ojw-ó
2SG-go-PROH   QUOT 3SG to   1SG-order-PFV

I told him not to go.

Coordination and Disjunction

Noun phrases, pronouns and full clauses may all be joined with **dde** *and,* **Kana dde Senn mad-aullė** *Kana and Senn love each other a lot.* Alternates are introduced with **ba** *or,* **mrang ba ngìng serølmė** *it should be recycled or thrown away.*

To pick up after a pause, both **dde** and **ba** may be nasalized, and are prosodically separated from the reset of the clause,

Ddũd dondrė. Ddẽ, Ẽ nu'sh? *My name's Ddũd. What about you?*

With the first person pronoun, **Ød**, and other words ending in **d**, **dde** may occasionally cliticize, **Ø'dde Kana** *me and Kana,* or **ba'dde** (< **bad dde**) **ga'llyunsrad** *the story and that philosophy.*

In addition to **dde**, animate agents may be joined with the relational particle **ttau** *with.* Answering the question **sõnu go'ngya hlenoyá?** *who did it?*, **Pasro Ø'ttau** implies that I helped Pasro, while **Ø'dde Pasro** implies that Pasro was simply along for the ride.

Disjunction is handled with **ėn** *but,* more commonly found as **nn**,

Ø'dona sõga wė depantìryá,   **nn dro to zen zwẽ donsau.**
Ød-ona sõga wė   d-ep-ant-ìr-ė-yá   nn dro to zen zwẽ   d-ons-au
1SG-self spy   PRED 1SG-complete-be-NEG-PRES-EMPH but some 3PL ACC perhaps 1SG-know-POT

I myself am absoltely not a spy, but I may know some.

Temporal Clauses

Basic temporal clauses ("when, while") can be handled in several ways. First, with the simple adverbial form **-ũ**, which covers quite a range of adverbial senses.

> **Dro san   pren Trann hlennlũ   hlìmnìzzró.**
> dro   san   pren Trann hl-ennl-ũ   hl-ìmn-ìzzr-ó
> some chemical DAT   Trann 3SG-breathe-ADV 3SG-soon-die-PFV
>
> *Trann breathed in some chemical and (then) soon died.*

The nominalization **o yun** has a range of senses, including reason, but is used temporally when the clause is a non-present continuative,

> **Geng'ya'sh zwẽ   neblén   o yun, depiijulyén.**
> gem-kya-ésh zwẽ   n-ebl-én   o yun   d-ep-iij-uly-én
> this-thing-TOP perhaps 2SG-accept-FUT o yun   1SG-completely-happy-like-FUT
>
> *If/when you accept this idea, I'll be over the moon.*

> **Pan yũ'   yamdwa   o   yun, yø   potnwa.**
> pan yũ'   y-amd-wa   o   yun yø   p-otn-wa
> thus QUOT 1PL.EXCL-say-IPFV ATTR time 1PL.EXCL PASS-punish-IPFV
>
> *They punished us if/when we said that.*

In the example above **o yun** could just as well be replaced with **o yan**, which gives a more strictly temporal sense. See also:

> **Pan yũ'   o yan, yø zen totnė.**
> thus QUOT o yan, 1PL. ACC they-punish
>
> *They punish us when we say that.*

Finally, a nominalized phrase in **-a** with a durative sense can take the relational particle **yeng** *while*,

> **Pong øsma   yeng noìhlan'ėsh ìboi   hlwãu iishrė.**
> pong øsm-a   yeng noìhlan-ėsh ìb-oi   hlwãu iishr-ė
> hose   clogged-NMNL while everyone-TOP free.ADJ time.off be-brief.PRES
>
> *While the hose is clogged everybody gets a short break.*

Examples in use can be seen in the "Story of the Clever Yal," p. 43.

Reason Clauses

"Because" is marked with the relational particle **re** with a nominalized clause,

> **Dulhlamda   re   Ø'sh   sadnolpìrė.**
> d-ulhl-amd-a   re   Ød-ėsh s-adn-olp-ìr-é
> 1SG-strange-speak-NMNL because-of 1SG-TOP 3INDEF-common-understand-not-PRES
>
> *Because I speak with an accent it is common for people to misunderstand me.*

Jjamm lyadiinewa		**re**	**ttyiil lyorė.**	
jjamm	ly-ad-iin-ew-a	re	ttyill	ly-or-ė
rules	1PL.INCL-true-good-kiss-NMNL	because-of	still	1PL.INCL-live-PRES

We're still alive due to our finesse in romancing the rules.

Additionally, **jõ** may be used after a sentence is complete to introduce a new sentence with additional information,

Dadanngyá.	**Jõ,**	**Broì yũ'**	**o**	**jjã'tó'**		**yu**	**jan**	**Ø'pren**
d-ad-anng-ė-yá	jõ	Broì yũ'	o	jjã ató	o	yu	jan	Ød-pren
1SG-true-angry-PRES-EMPH	because	Broì QUOT	ATTR	topic	seem	ATTR	NMNL	about 1SG-to

nẽzó.
n-ẽz-ó
2SG-lie-PFV

I'm pissed. Because, you lied to me about what Broì supposedly said.

Purpose Clauses

Clauses of purpose are created with the relational particle **prã** with a nominalized clause,

Yélìbbya		**prã gem sswemm zen yomjølmenyá.**				
y-ėl-ìbby-a		prã	gem	sswemm	zen	y-omj-ølm-en-yá
1PL.EX-live-continue-NMNL		for	this	bug	ACC	1PL.EX-eat-must-FUT-EMPH

We will have to eat these bugs in order for us to survive!

Report Clauses

Verbs of speaking and cognition use the conjunction **yũ'** at the end of the reported clause,

Gammu tunén?	**yũ' dazrė.**
how-many they-will-come	QUOT I-wonder

I wonder how many will come.

Niibrawìnn yũ'	**hlo pren dojwó.**
Don't-go!	QUOT 3SG to I-ordered

I told him not to go.

Conditional Clauses

Siinyamda conditions are introduced with **ron**, and the consequent is optionally introduced with **rang**. General conditions overlap with simple temporal clauses. All of the sentences below are acceptable versions of *they punish us if we say that,*

Pan yũ' o yan, yø zen totnė.
Pan yũ' o yan, yø potnė.
Ron pan yũ', (rang) yø zen totnén.
Ron pan yũ', yø potna adauwė.

And in the past, *they punished us if we said that,*

Pan yũ' (yamdwa) o yun/yan, yø potnwa.

Future conditions have the future in both the condition and the consequent, *they will punish you if you say that,*

Ron pan yũ' zwẽ namdén, (rang) Ẽ potnén.

Note the use of the adverb **zwẽ** *may, might* in the condition. The potential can also be used in the condition instead of the future,

Ron dyėn sõ samdau, dujauhlén.
ron   dyėn   sõ   s-amd-au   d-uj-auhl-én
if any one 3INDEF-speak-POT 1SG-certain-go.crazy-FUT

If anyone talks, I'll go crazy.

The potential is used in potential conditions,

Gon pan nìnngamdó'   yu   zen ron toló,   rang (Ẽ) potnau.
gon   pan   n-ìnng-amd-ó o   yu   zen ron t-ol-ó   rang (Ẽ)   p-otn-au
that thus 2SG-just-say-PFV ATTR NMNL ACC if 3PL-hear-PFV then (2SG) PASS-punish-POT
They would punish you if they heard what you just said.

The contrafactual has a more formal periphrastic form, and the more common form which has the conjunction **ron** moving into the clause to immediately before the verb.

Ron gon pan nìnngamdwa o   yu   zen toló   o   y'wantau, rang
ron   gon   pan   n-ìnng-amd-wa   o   yu   zen t-ol-ó   o   yu ant-au   rang
if   that thus 2SG-just-say-IPFV ATTR NMNL ACC 3PL-hear-PFV ATTR NMNL be-POT then
pujotnó'   y'w'antė.
p-uj-otn-ó   o yu ant-ė
PASS-certain-punish-PFV ATTR NMNL be-pres
The would have punished you if they had heard what you said.

And the more common,

Gon pan nìnngamdwa o   yu   zen ron toló,   rang (Ẽ) pujotnó.
gon   pan   n-ìnng-amd-wa   o   yu   zen ron t-ol-ó   rang (Ẽ)   p-uj-otn-ó
that thus 2PL-just-say-IPFV ATTR NMNL ACC   3PL-hear-PFV then (2SG) PASS-certain-punish-PFV
The would have punished you if they had heard what you said.

Texts

The Story of the Clever Yal

This text represents a more literary register of Siinyamda than most workers on Pyom these days have much exposure to. Note in particular the obsolete **-énau** future subjunctive, used only in story-telling, to mark the future of the past.

It is very difficult to work sensible English translations into the interlinears given the involved nature of this particular text. The idiomatic translation is given at the end, with line numbers to help you match the translation to the gloss.

꒳꒴꒵꒶꒷꒸꒹꒺꒻꒼꒽꒾꒿ ꓀꓁꓂꓃꓄꓅꓆꓇ (native script lines)

(1) Ddẽ, wiilsoì   yaumm dwuj drél esshya   ìssyó   o yun Jjẽdra pren
ddẽ	w-iils-oì	yaumm	dwuj	drél	esshy-a	ìssy-ó	o yun	Jjẽdra	pren
and	ORD-two-ADJ	sun		stable	behind	settle.NMNL	begin.PFV	as	Jjẽdra	DAT

"gema zwĩ bbran wè antén yũ' dapnė"   yũ' Yal hlamdó.
gema	zwĩ	bbran	wè	ant-én	yũ'	d-apn-ė	yũ'	Yal	hl-amd-ó
this	the	night	PRED	be-FUT	QUOT	1SG-think-PRES	that	Yal	3SG.AN-say-PFV

(2) Parũ,   kren   dyo tepannyau   wo   gong prã
p-ar-ũ	kren	dyo	t-ep-anny-au	o	gong	prã
PASS-know-ADV	morning	by	3PL-complete-be.docile-IRR	ATTR	goal	BENEF

hlwud ngo epoì   udonna   pren
hlwud	ngo	ep-oì	ud-onn-a	pren
herd	of	total-ADJ	divided-four-NMNL	to

wul pabrén   o   sara   zen hlerbó.
wul	p-abr-én	o	s-ar.a	zen	hl-erb-ó
drug	PASS-give-FUT	ATTR	one-know-NMNL	ACC	3SG-reference-PFV

(3) Iiroì   pwed kyun to zen sømma   ngo lyar'sh mìd morjũ
iir-oì	pwed	kyun	to	zen	s-ømm-a	ngo	lyar-shé	mìd	m-orj-ũ
transport-ATTR	vehicle	into		3PL	ACC	S-place-NMNL	POSS	system-FOC	almost	REFL-create-ADV

    utrénau.
utr-én-au
occur-FUT-POT

(4) Mìmra   **dde muzra**   **ngo dyén ubroì**   **jonn addwũ**
m-ìmr-a   dde m-uzr-a   ngo dyén ubr-oì   jonn addw-ũ
REFL-protect-NMNL and REFL-save-NMNL POSS any   remain-ATTR instinct easy-ADV

      pìroba'sh   **edda**   **prã,**
      p-ìr-ob-a-shė   edd-a   prã
      PASS-NEG-want-NMNL-FOC possible-NMNL for

chyẽ la, to zen wul ìrtũ   **twamm epulyénau.**
chyẽ la to zen wul ìrt-ũ   twamm ep-uly-én-au
dog   like 3PL ACC drug trick-ADV smell   be.complete-please-FUT-POT

(5) Wãj urda   **zon dde sson zen ìlũ**
    wãj urd-a   zon dde sson zen ìl-ũ
    just bend-NMNL via   and ramp ACC ascend.ADV

dde ørnoì   **sìr kyun twamm ngo ttrìn zen tembénau**
dde ørn-oì   sìr kyun twamm ngo ttrìn zen t-emb-én-au
and be.crowded-ADJ room into   smell   POSS signal ACC 3PL-follow-FUT-POT

ddẽ sral to ngo ttã zen sshyoj oppya   **yeng chwal'ésh iigũ**
ddẽ sral to ngo ttã zen sshyoj oppy-a   yeng chwal-shė   iig-ũ
and, even 3PL POSS rump ACC gate   slam-NMNL when condition-FOC be.fundamental-ADV

      tadiijénau.
      t-ad-iij-én-au
      3PL-be.true-be.happy.FUT-POT

(1) And as the second sun began to set behind the stables the Yal said to the Jjẽdra, "I think this is the night." (2) Of course, he was referring to the fact that a full quarter of the herd was going to be drugged so that by morning they'd be fully docile. (3) The procedure for moving them into the transport vehicles would happen virtually automatically. (4) They could be tricked by the drug into being obsessed by a smell, like hounds, so that any remaining sense of self defense and preservation could be deftly nullified. (5) They'd simply follow the olfactory beacon around the bend and up the ramp into the crowded chamber and even as the gates were slammed on their hindquarters they'd be essentially in a state of bliss.

The Twins Ruyún and Sarát at the Stream

Though it is by no means in the original, pre-acquisition language, this wisdom tale preserves a number of archaic features and will "sound old" to contemporary speakers. First, there is an (imperfect) avoidance of words from Mizemmian. Second, the direct object relational **zen** is never used. Third, **ngo** is replaced by **o** in all contexts. Fourth, the animate, lower-sentient marker **r-** (plural **tr-**) is used in conjugations and nominalizations. Fifth, locative relationals are only used to clarify details, and are often omitted.

Chon   ttyang Ruyún dde Sarát o   **niing tiilsa**
chon   ttyang Ruyún dde Sarát o   niing t-iils-a
a certain day   Ruyún   and Sarát   O.ATTR sibling 3PL-be.two-NMNL

One day the twins Ruyún and Sarát

lyoslula   **o**   **trelwaurra**   **taungwa.**
ly-osl-ul-a   o   tr-elw-aurr-a   t-aung-wa
1PL.INCL-imagine-see-NMNL O.ATTR 3L.AN-tall-green-NMNL 3PL-walk-IPFV

were walking in the invisible forest.

Zzran o   **yun, rãwãbyó'**   **ralelwaurra**   **rerswa**   **o**   **tẽ**
zzran o   yun, r-ãw-ãby-ó o   r-al-elw-aurr-a   r-ers-wa   o   tẽ
fate   ATTR time R-precede-fall-PFV ATTR R-one-be.tall-be.green-NMNL R-sleep-IPFV ATTR water
      riibbra   **riiyamdan**   **teshró.**
      r-iibbr-a   r-iiy-amd-an   t-eshr-ó
      R-travel-NMNL R-be.small-talk-ANMNL 3PL-find-PFV

They happened upon a burbling stream over which lay a fallen tree.

Riiyamdan   **dde kõì iizya**   **o**   **twamm hlìbbũ,**
r-iiy-amd-an   dde kõì iizy-a   o   twamm hl-ìbb-ũ
R-small-talk-ANMNL and air rich-NMNL ATTR smell   3SG-intend-ADV

In order to (listen to) the burbling and (smell) the rich air,

Ruyún ralelwaurra   **o**   **rokãja**   **hlaungó**   **dde hliisló.**
Ruyún r-al-elw-aurr-a   o   r-ok-ãj-a   hl-aung-ó   dde hl-iisl-ó.
Ruyún   R-one-tall-green-NMNL ATTR R-half-long-NMNL 3SG-walk-PFV and 3SG-sit.down-PFV

Ruyún walked half way along the trunk and sat down.

Zra osũ,   **Sarát bii**   **encha**   **hlellìssyó**   **dde tẽ**   **kyun hlupó.**
zra os-ũ   Sarát bii   ench-a   hl-ell-ìssy-ó   dde tẽ   kyun hl-up-ó.
time be.the.same-ADV Sarát   stone few-NMNL 3SG-take-begin.PFV and water into   3SG-throw-PFV.

Meanwhile Sarát began to pick up stones and throw them into the water.

Gonu bii   **nupė,**   **Sarát? yũ'**   **Ruyún hlejyó.**
gonu bii   n-up-ė   Sarát   yũ'   Ruyún hl-ejy-ó
why   stone 2SG-throw-PRES Sarat   QUOT Ruyún   3SG-ask-PFV

"Why do you throw stones, Sarát" asked Ruyún.

Dasa   **o**   **go**   **ddẽ tẽhlan**   **degga**   **eddũ,**
d-as-a   o   go   ddẽ tẽ-hlan   d-egg-a   edd-ũ
1SG-play-NMNL ATTR reason and water-being 1SG-hit-NMNL be.possible-ADV

"Because it is fun and maybe I will hit a waterling

bbran unén   **o**   **lyomja**   **zar**   **hluggamũ**   **hlauyén**   **yũ'**   **Sarát**
bbran un-én   o   ly-omj-a   zar   hl-ugg-am-ũ   hl-auy-én   yũ'   Sarát
night   come-FUT ATTR 1PL.INCL-eat-NMNL surface 3SG-emerge-pierce-ADV 3SG-float-FUT QUOT Sarát
      hlolló.
      hl-oll-ó
      3SG-reply-PFV

and our supper will float to the surface," answered Sarát.

"Nosya o go' yun lyomja hliitra eddau yũ' tanya
n-osy-a o gon yun ly-omj-a hl-iitr-a edd-au yũ' tanya
2SG-fear-NMNL ATTR that time 1PL.INCL-eat-NMNL 3SG-flee-NMNL be.possible-POT QUOT Q

   nosló?"
   n-osl-ó
   2SG-imagine-PFV

"Did you consider that perhaps you would just frighten supper away,"

yũ' tiilsa o hlala hlollejyó.
yũ' t-iils-a o hl-al-a hl-oll-ejy-ó
QUOT 3PL-be.two-NMNL ATTR 3SG-be.one-NMNL 3SG-answer-ask-PFV

the twin countered.

We now enter a section in a poetic form used for parables, **øwìla** *escalation.* After a section of everyday prose there is an inflection point at which a rhyming scheme **ussa** is established. In this work it begins on (u1) **Bii dupodla yā yũ'**, which is then followed by the "lowing line" (**ommla**), which levels the tone back down to prose (temporarily). The number of rhyming lines builds to a sustained tempo and then there is an abrupt ending (**ausrendra**) This is a u1, u2, u3x3 **øwìla**—the most classic form.

[u1] Bii dupodla yā yũ'
   bii d-up-odl-a yā yũ'
   stone 1SG-throw-be.good-at it.is.certain QUOT

"I am good at throwing stones,"

Sarát hlesó.
Sarát hl-es-ó
Sarát 3SG-smile-PFV

Sarat said with a smile.

[u2] Ralelwaurra o jjon iipa nejũ,
   r-al-elw-aurr-a o jjon iip-a n-ej-ũ
   R-one-tall-green-NMNL ATTR arm sharp-NMNL 2SG-use-ADV

            [see next line]

Gongeng lyomja nella ayodlė yũ'
gongeng ly-omj-a n-ell-a ay-odl-ė yũ'
that.way 1PL.INCL-NMNL 2SG-acquire-NMNL be.more-be.good.at-PRES QUOT

"You are better at procuring dinner with a sharp stick,"

Ruyún iiyũ hlamdó.
Ruyún iiy-ũ hl-amd-ó
Ruyún small-ADV 3SG-say-PFV

remarked Ruyún quietly.

[u3.1] Ssa, bbran nomjén   o   zona   eshũ,
    ssa   bbran   n-omj-én   o   z-on-a   esh-ũ
    well   night   2SG-eat-FUT ATTR 3INDEF-be.real-NMNL be.noble-ADV

                [see next line]

ge'nnu zantén?,   Ruyún diizũ,
gem-nu   z-ant-én,   Ruyún   d-iiz-ũ
what   3INDEF-be-FUT,   Ruyún   1SG-address-ADV

"Well, so what in the world will you have for dinner, Ruyún?"

Note the vocative use of **.iiz.** in the line above. In the contemporary language it always indicates the speaker "means business."

Tanya llyã myum rayén?   o   yũ'
tanya   llyã   myum   r-ay-én   o   yũ'
Q   again berry   R-increase-FUT ATTR QUOT

"More berries again?"

Sarát hladoppyeppró.
Sarát   hl-ad-oppy-eppr-ó
Sarat   3SG-true-slam-challenge-PFV

taunted Sarát.

[u3.2] Kõìhlan o   tiilsa   møìmra   tìbbũ,
    kõì-hlan   o   t-iils-a   m-øìmr-a   t-ìbb-ũ
    air-being   ATTR 3PL-two-NMNL REFL-wash-NMNL 3PL-aim-ADV

                [see next line]

tẽ   nwa tesshyawa   o   yan osũ,
tẽ   nwa   t-esshy-wa   o   yan   os-ũ
water near 3PL-settle.down-IPFV ATTR time same-ADV

While watching a pair of airling land in the water for a bath,

myum lwada   hleshma   radìtobwa   yā   yũ'
myum   lwa-da   hl-eshm-a   r-ad-ìt-ob-wa   yā   yũ'
berry   belly-1SG.POSS 3SG-cry-NMNL R-true-suffice-cause-IPFV it.is.certain QUOT

"Berries solve my belly's crying just fine,"

Ruyún hladaushamdó.
Ruyún   hl-ad-aush-amd-ó
Ruyún   3SG-true-meek-say-PFV

said Ruyún meekly.

[u3.3] "Ddẽ myum   rusnén,   neshreddìrũ.
ddẽ   myum r-usn-én   n-eshr-edd-ìr-ũ
and   berry R-be.used.up-FUT 2SG-find-be.able-NEG-ADV

                [see next line]

Ga'ttyang nasya'nu?,   Ruyún diizũ.
gal-ttyang n-asy-a-nu   Ruyún d-iiz-ũ
yon-day   2SG-act-NMNL-Q Ruyún 1SG-address-ADV

And what will you do one day when you can find no more berries, Ruyún?

Trehlaurra   treshũ   ttyiil lwa   hliijìrũ
tr-ehl-aurr-a   tr-esh-ũ   ttyiil lwa   hl-iij-ìr-ũ
R.PL-flat-green-NMNL R.PL-be.noble-ADV yet   stomach 3SG-happy-NEG-ADV
                 [see next line]

Nulreddìra   yā,   tan'yìr?"
n-ulr-edd-ìr-a   yā,   tan'yìr
2SG-argue-be.able-NEG-NMNL it.is.certain right?

The righteous leaves do no the belly so delight, do they?

    And we return to prose.

Ddẽ Ruyún Sarát hliizó:
ddẽ Ruyún Sarát hl-iiz-ó
and Ruyún Sarát 3SG-address-PFV

And Ruyún answered Sarát,

Zanngal   o   yan ennwa   yā'o   yun
zanngal   o   yan ennw-a   yā-o   yun
distant.reality ATTR time confident.NMNL it.is.certain-ATTR time

"When that day ever comes,

jjonda dadiipobén
jjonda   d-ad-iip-ob-én
stick   1SG-true-be.sharp-CAUS-FUT

I will sharpen my stick."

Contract Excerpt

This is a single paragraph of a contract for selling an infant to the company as labor.

ᘞᘳᘟᘖᘝᘆᘐᘋ ᘝᘳᘥᘐᘒᘆᘐᘆ ᘞᘆᘰᘋᘳᘟᘆ ᘰᘆᘥ ᘰᘳᘆ ᘞᘐᘰᘋ ᘆᘳᘟ ᘰᘆ ᘝᘝᘋᘰᘖᘰᘆ ᘰᘳ ᘝᘳᘆᘰ ᘆ ᘰᘳᘝᘆᘒᘆ ᘝᘋᘖᘝᘝᘐ ᘆ
ᘞᘳᘥ ᘖᘳᘆᘞᘁᘆᘰ ᘆ ᘐᘝᘝᘆᘝᘆᘆᘆ ᘰᘆᘥ ᘆ ᘐᘝᘝᘆᘟ ᘞᘰᘖ ᘆ ᘆᘳᘐ ᘝᘆᘒᘆ ᘆᘳᘟ ᘝ ᘖᘆᘖ ᘆ ᘞᘆᘰᘆ
ᘞᘆᘝ ᘆ ᘐ ᘆᘳᘟ ᘆᘐ ᘞᘳᘰᘐᘋᘛ ᘰᘆ ᘞᘳᘟᘆᘟᘆᘆᘆ ᘞᘋᘐᘝᘆ ᘆ ᘰᘆᘥ ᘆ ᘞᘆᘰᘖᘰᘙᘛ ᘐᘰᘆ ᘩᘖᘆᘰᘆ
ᘆ ᘆᘰᘆᘥᘆ ᘆ ᘞᘋᘆ ᘆᘐᘝ ᘆ ᘝᘆᘰ ᘰᘆᘖᘝᘆᘐᘝᘋᘟᘛᘛ

Sõbesshra		Sõdrãj	hlelpobó		o	ttamm ba dyom zon		o
sõn-ob-esshr-a		sõ-drãj	hl-elp-ob-ó		o	ttamm ba dyom zon		o
AGENT-cause-surrender-NMNL		one-authority	3SG-be.born-cause-PFV		ATTR	child or law following		ATTR

pìmrattamm
p-ìmr-a-ttamm
PASS-protect-NMNL-child

ba Pyom ondroì	Pedwabem		ngo Aloì	Dyom'jamm ngo w385'78oì
ba Pyom ondr-oì	p-edw-a-abem		ngo al-oì	Dyom-jjamm ngo w-385-78-oì
or Pyom be.named-ATTR	PASS-possess-NMNL-world		POSS one-ATTR	law-code POSS ORD-385'78-ATTR

Jjamm ngo w23'7oì	**Llaung ngo w9oì**	**Mwer**	**zon**
jjamm ngo w-23'7-oì	llaung ngo w-9-oì	mwer	zon
law POSS ORD-23'7-ATTR	subset POSS ORD-9-ATTR	paragraph	following

Sõdrãj	ngo spedwa		wė hlanta	o	yu	zen aurũ
sõ-drãj	ngo s-p-edw-a		wė hl-ant-a	o	yu	zen aur-ũ
one-authority	POSS 3INDEF-PASS-own-NMNL		PRED 3SG-be-NMNL	ATTR	NMNL ACC	official-ADV

hlaslé.
hl-asl-é
3SG-promise-PRES

Ron Sõbesshra		Sõdrãj	hlelpobó		o	ttamm wė hlantìrau,
ron sõn-ob-esshr-a		sõ-drãj	hl-elp-ob-ó		o	ttamm wė hl-ant-ìr-au
if AGNT-cause-surrender-NMNL		one-authority	3SG-be.born-CAUS-PFV		ATTR	child PRED 3SG-be-NEG-POT

ssann ge'hlur o	serrga		ngo yan sekna		ngo wiir
ssann gem hlur o	s-errg-a		ngo yan s-ekn-a		ngo wiir
then this above ATTR	3INDEF-sign-NMNL		POSS time 3INDEF-give.away-NNL		POSS permission

pìsshrølmén.
p-ìsshr-ølm-én
POSS-submit-must-FUT

    The **Personal Authority** *certifies that* **The Surrendered** *is the biological issue of "The Personal Authority" or is a legal ward-guardian or is recognized as "property" of "The Personal Authority" under The Unified Legal Code of the Planetary Possession of Pyom: Code 385.78, Section 23.7, Paragraph 9. If* **The Surrendered** *is not the biological issue of* **The Personal Authority**, *then documentation of transfer rights shall be submitted at the time of the signature below.*

A Lexicon – ꓇ꓤꓷꓜꓱꞈꓕꓵꓷꓜꓨꓓ

This is a *partial* lexicon of Siinyamda. The translations of the examples are often idiomatic rather than literal. This is a feature, not a bug.

Verbal roots are presented with periods on either side, **.õy.** Verbs that expect a referent (Referent Verbs, p. 37) are marked *v.ref.* Verbs with idiomatic senses when used as adverbial roots have those definitions marked with *v.adv.*, and governing verb meanings have *v.gov.* Adjective senses are marked with *adj.*

Phrasal nouns are defined under the verb they are created from.

$$\overline{\text{J}} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \overline{\text{J}} \cdot \text{A} \cdot \overline{\text{J}}$$

ã n. *process.*

.ab. v. *feel; be in an emotional state.*

.abb. v. *to lift (a heavy load).*

abbasã **1.** n. *loader (equipment).* **2.** slang, *a guy who's strong but not so brilliant.*
  a. abbasã .er. v. *run a loader;* **sssaaaa, Jabód ggwẽ abbasã hløsmeraté** *sooo, I guess Jabod's not a pro at running the loader either.*

abem n. *planet; world;* **abennu'sh arjó** *which planet did these come from?*

.abr. v. *give.*

.aby. v. *crave* (for food and sex).
  a. .ory.aby. v. *crave (to eat).*
  b. .uzy.aby. v. *crave (to drink).*

.ãby. **1.** v. *trip and fall; fall;* **Yal pẽba kyun hlãbyó** *the Yal fell into the ditch.* **2.** v.adv. *fall,* manner marker for path of motion verbs, **Yal pẽba ngo tyã renn hlãbyuggó** *the Yal fell out of the mouth of the ditch.*

.ach. v. *ask for; request;* **Daujjachũ, pan nerìrau** *I implore you, don't do that.*

.ad. **1.** v. *be true.* **2.** v.adv. *very,* **tadiijénau** *they would be very happy;* **ìradeshé** *it's not so red.*
  a. o yu .ad.ad. v. *actually,* **Tan. Yũ' hlamdo'yu adadé.** *Yes. He actually said that.*
  b. .ìr.ad. v.adv. *not really,* also usable as a solo verb with a nominalized phrase, **sõga wé hlanta ìradé** *he's not really a spy.* The position of **.ìr.** here

is irregular.

.ãd. v. *stay in a place* (especially when others leave); **Resh lyãdén** *Resh and us will be staying.*

.addw. v. *be easy.*

.adl. v. *hurt, be painful;* **Ø'sh so adlé** *my arm hurts;* also with different particles to locate the pain, **Ø'ngo so ye adlé** *it hurts in my arm;* **Ø'ngo so al adlé** *my arm aches;* **Ø'ngo so nnau adadlé** *my whole arm hurts.*

.adn. **1.** v. *be common; be normal; be typical.* **2.** v.adv. *normally, commonly;* **dulhlamda re Ø'sh sadnolpìré** *because I speak with an accent it is common for people to misunderstand me.* **gem sìppra ngo pwed rrii'mmu w'adnanté?** *typically what color are management vehicles around here?*

.adz. v. *transgress against.*

.ag. v. *smuggle; secretly transport.*

.agm. v. *be 10,000.*

.ahl. v. *laugh;* **hlo ngo patacha'delda'sh sepahlayá** *his monstrous handwriting is utterly hilarious!*

.aj. v. *be amazing.*
  a. nra'daja n. *wonderland, paradise.*

.ãj. v. *be long.*

ãjmĩj n. *sofa, couch.*

.ajl. **1.** v. *sing* (a song). **2.** of an insect, *chirp.*

.ajw. v. *esteem; value.*

.ajy. v. *hold (still) in the hands or arms; embrace; cradle (a baby).*

.agy. **1.** v. *be rude;* **hladagyė** *he's very rude;* **sõrra zen sagyó' sõ'sh Ø'wė dantìrė** *it's not me that was rude to the boss!* **2.** v. *break, cheat on* rules, with **zen** or **mar**; **jjamm zen/mar hlagyė** *she breaks the rules.*

.akk. **1.** v. *fuck,* a vulgar term for having sex (see **.ũy.**). **2.** v.adv. *fucking,* a vulgar intensive with something of the same tone as English "fucking"-infixing. It is not, however, ever used in cursing someone (for which see **.ucch.**); **dakkarìrau** *how the fuck should I know?*

.akl. v. *be pressureized; have pressure.*

al part. *inside;* **kõì al lwu auyawa** *dust was floating in the air;* **Ø'ngo so al adlė** *my arm aches.*

.al. **1.** v. *be one; be single; 1.* **2.** v.adv. *once;* with the perfective, has the experiential sense of *ever,* **mra ngo zanngal zen tanya naloslõ** *have you ever imagined being rich?* **sswemm zen dalomjìro** *I have not ever eaten bugs.*

.ãl. v. *be precise; specific.*

.ald. v. *fare; get along;* **zo'nnaldė?** *how are you?* **zo'nnaldwa?** *how have you been getting along?* **ta'nnodwė** *are you well?*

.ãll. v. *kiss (lips).*

.ally. v. *rain.*

.aln. v. *remember.*

.alr. v. *be sweet.*

.alt. **1.** v. *rock (back and forth); undulate.* **2.** of liquid, *make/have waves.*

.alw. v. *be lucky, be fortunate.*

.am. **1.** v. *pierce, penetrate.* **2.** v. *pass through,* **Yanoppsã ngo sed chĩ yauyamó** *we floated through the walls of the Polychronom.*

.amd. v. *speak;* **Senn sõga wė hlantwa yũ' onũ tanya hlamdó** *he actually said that Senn used to be a spy?* **ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, za-**

wsã ona uppyó *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded before my very eyes.*

a. samda n. *speech* (in general).
b. sìbbamda n. *speech,* given by a presenter.
c. siinyamda n. *orthography, writing.*
d. sõnamda n. *speaker.*
e. suryamda n. *translation* (see **yud**).
f. zamda n. *speech,* specifically, producing sounds; **gal zawsã ngo zamda'sh søyolpė** *it's hard to understand when that robot talks.*

amdol n. *letter (of the Patacha).*

.amm. v. *be yellow.*

.amr. v. *release; let go; surrender;* **depamrìrũ, zonnu nemlo' yu zen dubrulrá** *"I will oppose your decision 'til my dying day!"*

.amy. v.ref. *be friends with;* **Yunn Ø'pren Chomma o ló hlamya zen hlozó** *Yunn introduced me to this dude Chomma that he's friends with.*

.an. v. *be logical; follow reason; make practical sense;* **tany'anė?** *make sense?*

.ãn. v. *be hot.*
a. .iiy.ãn. v. *be warm.*

.ãnd. v.ref. *resemble,* **Senn Lann hlãndìrė** *Senn does not resemble Lann.*

.ãny. v. *be ironic;*
a. zãnya n. *irony,* in the Pyomian, cynical sense.

ang part. *in, at* (temporal); **Sìppra 1'5 ang tunén yũ' Praled Ø'pren hlìnngoggró** *Praled just informed me that Management is coming at 1'5.*

.angr. v. *symbolize; represent;* **palamda papna ngo angra wė antė** *a word is a symbol of a thought.*

.ãngy. v. *be sick; be ill.*
a. sãngya n. *illness,* in a person or population.
sãnãngya n. *fever,* occurring live in a human(oid) body.
a. zãngya n, *illness;* for inanimates, *deformity.*

.anl. v. *run; hurry;* **iilsoì chyẽ yø iid tanlunó** *two hounds ran out at us;* **sodwa zen sanlan atrė** *running is good for one's health.*

ann   n. *female waist and hips.*

.anng.   v. *be angry; be upset.*

.anngr.   v. *end;* **soranngra cchã w'antė** *the end of life is death.*

anngyė   n. *skirt.*

.anny.   v. *be docile.*

.anr.   v. *be tired; fatigued.*

.ant.   **1.** v. *be, exist;* **Say ddyod wė hlantė** *Sy is an animal.*   **2.** idiom, *have,* with possessor in topical, **Ø'sh ggii antė** *I have a book;* but see, **ga'jjė dõrrsa wė hlantė** *that cow is mine.*

.any.   v. *appreciate; be thankful; be grateful.*

.ap.   v. *age; be an age; grow up; grow old;* **dapa zadongwa** *every facet of my childhood was abysmal.*

.apn.   v. *think, be of the opinion,* with **yũ'** for reported thought, **gema zwĩ bbran wė antén yũ' dapnė** *I think this is the night.*

.apr.   v. *know; understand (through shared experience or empathy).*

.apw.   v. *be high, be up high.*

.ar.   v. *know (common knowledge); thoroughly; intimately; with confidence.*
   a. **parũ**   adv. *of course, "as is known;"* **Ttiinng parũ, jjamm al hlennlė** *Ttiing is a notorious suck-up.*

.arj.   v. *be from; come from; originate from;* **nranu narjé?** *where are you from?*
   a. **pamda'rja**   n. *etymology.*

.arn.   v. *be old.*

.arr.   **1.** v. *be private; exclusive;* **kku arrė** *(this) room is private,* a "do not enter" sign.   **2.** v. *shut down communication, cut someone off,* stop talking to someone, **hlo zen tunn darrė** *I've cut her off, I'm not talking to her;* **yø meparró** *we broke up* (likely for good).

.ãrr.   v. *take a bath; bathe; shower.*

.arrb.   v. *watch.*

.arrm.   v. *equate to; equal.*

.arry.   v. *be beautiful; handsome; comely.*

.ary.   **1.** v. *be other; be another;* **A: Tanya Radá zwĩ sõga zwė hlantau? B: Pan auwìrė. Hlaryė yũ' desnė** *A: Could Radá be the spy? B: Likely not. I believe it's someone else;* **gem bbaun aryė** *this is another genre.*   **2.** v.adv. *otherwise, differently,* **naryollau** *try again* (try a different answer, as when guessing). **Dulyau. Tanya llyã daryonnreddė?** *Please. Could I select again?* **aryá!** *another one* (when asking for a different selection).

.as.   v. *play; have fun.*

.ãs.   v. *have an epiphany; see the light;* **tii nãsolpó** *you finally got it!*

.ash.   v. *be red;* **ìradashė** *it's not so red;* **zwĩ riimm asha dde dwad'w'antė** *the colors (we were discussing) are red and brown.*

.asht.   v. *be safe.*

.asl.   v. *promise.*

.assh.   v. *bring; deliver.*

.assw.   v. *riot; protest.*

.ast.   v. *send (out); transmit;* **dro keng ìwũ zwĩ zelo-jja Yanoppsã rã tunn pastė** *the phenomenon is being transmitted somehow or other from the Polychronom.*

.asy.   v. *act; take aciton.*

asya   n. *action.*

.at.   **1.** v. *seem like; appear to be;* may take predicate complement with **wė**; **gal sho la atė** *that looks like a tree.*   **2.** v.gov. *to seem to;* **gem ìjjìkkató** *this seems to have putrified;* **nadawusnatyá** *you look really exhausted.*

.atl.   v. *message; communicate; convey; tell.*

.atr.   v. *help; assist;* **sodwa zen sanlan atrė** *running is good for one's health.*

.aty.   v. *expect.*

.auch.   **1.** v. *be unfair, feel unfair.*   **2.** with **zen**, *cheat, trick.*

.aucch. v. *be electrified; produce electricity.*
 a. **zauccha** n. *electricity.*

.aud. v. *nurse; suck (of a baby).*

.ãud. v. *complain; bitch about X.*

.audr. v. *need; be in need of;* **sozdan, lyadaudrá** *we all need forgiving;* **dro sshwu ãuyaja zen lyaudrė** *we need a miracle;* **ge'jjã prã iimmhloì iirpwed paudrė** *we've gotta get a powerful tug in here for this.*

.augr. v. *be sad; feel sad;* **nẽza'sh dadaugrė** *your deception really saddens me;* **nẽza Ø'zen dadaugrobė** *your lying really brings me down.*

.auj. v. *be blue.*

.aujj. v. *be humble; be meager;* **Daujjachũ, pan nerìrau** *I implore you, don't do that.*

.aull. v. *love;* **taulloì ngẽ hlìzzró** *the mother whom they love(d) died;* **Kana dde Senn madaullė** *Kana and Senn love each other a lot.*
 a. **aulla** n. *love.*
 b. **meyiilsaulla** n. *a couple in love.*

.auhl. v. *lose one's mind, go insane, become paranoid, be not right in the head;* **ron dyėn sõ samdau, dujauhlén** *if anyone talks, I'll go crazy.*

.aum. v. *be wrong; be in violation.*

.aump. v. *promise.*

.aumy. v. *glow, give off light; shine.*
 a. **zaumya** n. *light source.*

.aunl. v. *forget;* **Chomma hlujaunlén o yu jan hlowayá** *he's convinced himself that Chomma will certainly forget.*

.ãunn. v. *open;* **ge'drũcha nãunn** *open this damn door!*

ãunngyo n. *key.*

.aung. **1.** v. *walk.* **2.** v.adv. *walk,* manner marker for a path of motion verb, **Jjẽdra sho zen hlaungìló** *the Jjẽdra walked up the tree.*

.aunw. v. *be eight; 8.*

.aur. v. *be official.*

.aurr. v. *be green.*

.aury. v. *wander* (aimlessly).

.aus. v. *lock; secure.*

aussã n. *lock.*

.aush. v. *be meek; be complacent.*

.ausr. v. *be fast; be quick.*

.aut. v. *trade, exchange; do business;* **mriing zen dautelløngó** *I went out to buy candy;* **yauta tunn iinyá** *our business is doing great!*
 a. **mauta** n. *sell-out, "rat."*
 b. **zauta** n. *economy.*
 c. **.usn.aut.** v. *"dump," sell for a pittance;* **Pyom zen tusnautén o jjã'tė** *supposedly they're going to dump Pyom.*

.ãut. v. *be horny;* **dadãuta zen obė** *it makes me really horny.*

.auw. v. *be likely; be probable;* **A: Tanya Radá zwĩ sõga zwẽ hlantau? B: Pan auwìrė. Hlaryė yũ' desnė** *A: Could Radá be the spy? B: Likely not. I believe it's someone else.*

.auy. **1.** v. *float,* **Yanoppsã al yauyawa** *we were floating around in the Polychronom.* **2.** v.adv. *float,* manner marker for path of motion verbs, **Yanoppsã ngo sed chĩ yauyamó** *we floated through the walls of the Polychronom.*

.ãuy. **1.** v. *be magic, be supernatural.* **2.** v. *be inexplicable;* **dro sshwu ãuyaja zen lyaudrė** *we need a miracle.*

ãuyaja n. *miracle.*

.auz. **1.** v. *strive;* **døìdauzo'wenyá** *I will perseveringly strive.* **2.** v.gov. *try;* **dro sìppra Ẽ zen hleshrauzwa** *some management dude was trying to find you.*

.aw. v. *manufacture; work.* **ge'ttyang dawa ttyiil ìrepė** *my work for the day is still unfinished.*

.ãw. v. *precede; come before.*

awa **1.** n. *work.* **2.** n. *role.*

.ay. **1.** v. *increase; be more; become more;* **llyã'nayá** *another one!* (when you want more of the same thing). **2.** v.adv. *-er,* used to form a comparative, with **rrìnn** for the comparand; the verb may be used independently with a nominalized stative verb for the same sense, **ron tunngem epetrau, rang ìnngon iina ayìrén** *if this reality completely changes, then that one won't be any better.*

    a. **.ot.ay.V.** v.adv. *approximately, roughly;* **bo nerũ, Gyann donrõ'nu hlotayunén** *when are you expecting Gyann, roughly?* **otayaurra** *a more or less green color;* the expression **otáy** may be used independently, **otay ìwaurratė** *it's kinda green-ish somehow.*

.ãy. v. *be interesting.*

.az. v. *be permanent; eternal; consistent.*

.azm. **1.** v. *be white.* **2.** v.adv. *light,* with other color words.

.azr. v. *wonder; ponder;* with **jan** for the thing wondered about, or with **zen** for very intense concentration, more in the *ponder* sense; **hlo jan dazrė** *I wonder about him* (he might be good for this); **hlo zen dazrė** *I really wonder about him* (either through obsession or suspicion, for example); with **yũ'** for a full clause, **gammu tunén? yũ dazrė** *I wonder how many of them will come.*

.azz. v. *be precious; be valuable.*

.azzng. v. *be dangerous.*

<div align="center">ñ · B · ñ · B · ñ</div>

ba conj. *or* (see also **tamba**).

bã conj. *or,* adverbial.

bad n. *story, dramatic portrayal.*

bãu **1.** n. *brain.* **2.** n. *(good) sense;* in this meaning it often takes a diminutive **bãuda** for men, **bãuley** for women. **Ø' muzra ngo bãu(da/ley) epodlìryá** *my sense of self-defnese is terrible.*

bbãu n. *gas; vapor.*

bbaun n. *type, kind; genre;* **gem bbaun aryė** *this is another genre.*

bbiinng n. *mole*

bbo n. *hole.*

bbol n. *inner elbow.*

bbran n. *night;* **gema zwĩ bbran wė antén yũ' dapnė** *I think this is the night.*

bbung n. *worry; concern,* specifically about something being done properly due to accountability in response to obligation.

    a. **bbung .er.** v. *worry;* **Kyemm gal ggyo pobwa zen bbung hlerén** *Kyemm is going to worry about getting that tool dealt with* (due to this being his responsibility somehow).

bbyod **1.** n. *bison* **2.** n. slang for a man with an enormous penis.

bem n. *planet; world* (slang, see **abem**).

bemm n. *paperwork.*
    a. **bemm .er.** v. *do paperwork.*

benn n. *neck.*

beng part. *from now; in the future.*

bii n. *stone, rock.*

bìd n. *tooth.*

bo n. *estimate, prediction, guess;*
    a. **bo .er.** v. *estimate, guess;* **bo nerũ, Gyann donrõ'nu hlotayunén** *when are you expecting Gyann, roughly?*

brad n. *throat* (front, external); see also **shũj.**

braj n. *jar.*

brėn n. *trough.*

brĩggyė n. *kilt, sarong, lungi.*

brĩj   n. *male waist and hips.*

bwøng   part.   *before, prior; ago;* **onnoì ttyang bwøng** *four days ago.*

bwu   n. *pot; vat.*

byõ   n. *tower.*

byur   n. *atlanto-occipital joint and atlas (C1).*

<div align="center">o · Ch · o · Ch · o</div>

cchã   n. *death;* **soranngra cchã w'anté** *the end of life is death.*

ccho   n. *nipple (male).*

cchwaumm   n.   *grin, smiling mouth full of teeth;* has an aroma of subservience, with the nuance "if you're not grinning you're going to make yourself a target for trouble."

  a. cchwaumm .er. v. *grin,* **sõnìppra re cchwaumm teró** *they grinned for the manager;* **to sìppra prã cchwaumm merobó** *they forced themselves to grin at the behest of management;* **to prã sìppra mamm cchwaumm teró** *for their own good they grinned in front of the management.*

cchwìd   n. *eel; eel-like creature.*

chau   n. *vagina.*

chĩ   part. *through* (penetrating), **Yanoppsã ngo sed chĩ yauyamó** *we floated through the walls of the Polychronom.*

chiir   n. *knee.*

choì   n. *penis.*

chon   art. *a certain; the aforementioned;* use of **chon** signals a certain unwillingness to name something specifically, and assumes the listener does know what is being (obliquely) referred to; **gon iiwasã ngo ttyud øsrũ, nn chon hløsma'sh hleponsìraté** *that tip of the nudge-rod is broken, but a certain wonder-dude seems clueless (about it).*

chud   n. *shit; excrement* (profanity).

chyẽ   n. *hound; dog (animal);* **iilsoì chyẽ yø iid tanlunó** *two hounds ran out at us.*

chyõ   n. *context.*

chyũ   n. *torso,* of human(oid) body.

chyũgyė   n. *shirt* (but see **nwõ**).

<div align="center">ƺ · D · ƺ · D · ƺ</div>

dã   **1.** n. *egg.*   **2.** n. *nut.*   **3.** n. *testicle.*

dang   n. *gun; phaser.*

dde   conj. *and,* connects items immediately (but see **ddẽ**); **Kana dde Senn madaullé** *Kana and Senn love each other a lot.*

ddẽ   conj. *and,* picks up an interrupted thought (but see **dde**).

ddõj   n. *sex; gender.*

ddonng   n. *male shoulders*

ddũ   n. *tongue.*

ddyãu   n. *jam; jellie.*

ddyod   n. *beast, animal.*

ded   n. *finger;* **ssa, hlo'sh ded ãdetó' jẽ'nubré** *well, at least he has three fingers left.*

denn   n. *algorithm.*

dennsã   n. *computer (algorithm machine).*

ddan   n. *(male) pectoral muscle.*

ddìd   n. *bug,* in the sense of sickness, **Pebã rã o ddìd're hlìzzró** *he died from a bug he caught in Ditchland.*

dĩj   n. *freckle.*

do   n. *time period*

dõ   n. *the back, the rear* (of a thing or area).

dõì   adj. *rear.*

dõìd   n. *thumb.*

dõìddedũnng   n. *the fingers and thumb.*

donrõ'nu (**do** + **nrõ** + **'nu**)   adv. *what time?* **tunn donrõ'nu'nó** *what time is it now?* **bo nerũ, Gyann donrõ'nu hlotayunén** *when are you expecting Gyann, roughly?*

drã   n. *seed.*

drãj   n. *authority.*

drėl   part. *behind.*

dro   art. *some;* indefinite marker; **dro san zen Trann hlennlũ hlìmnìzzró** *Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.* **Liid! Nomaley dro ttyonn zen hlìnngorjó** *Look! Little Noma has just made something amazing!*

drũ   n. *door,* **ge'drũcha nãunn** *open this damn door!*

dũ   adv. *back, moving back, toward the rear* (see **dõ**).

dwad   n. *brown;* a borrowing from colloquial Royddinese; **zwĩ riimm asha dde dwad'w'antė** *the colors (we were discussing) are red and brown.*
   a. dwad .etw.   v. *be brown*

dyėn   art. *any;* **kiimm tera ngo dyėn yan lyiichølmė** *whenever they sound the alarm we must all line up.*

dyo   part. *by; before and not after.*

dyom   n. *law.*

dyul   n. *"tain't," perineum.*

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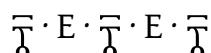
e   n. *material, stuff, substance.*

.eb.   v. *be excessive; be wasteful.*

.ẽb.   v. *dig a hole or trench.*

.ebbr.   v. *act; perform.*

.ebl.   v. *agree; accept;* **Pasro ttau deblė** *I agree with Pasro;* **Etu hladarryũ, Pasro yeblė** *Pasro and I agree that Etu is really pretty;* **Etu hladarra'sh Hlellod mar Pasro yepeblìrė** *Pasro and I completely disagree with Hlellod about Etu's beauty;* with **pren** for nominalized clause complement, **go'ttyang Pẽba kyun nyønga pren deblė** *I agree to go out into the ditches with you tomorrow.*

.eby.   v. *tap; pat; fondle.*

.ech.   v. *be different.*

ecchyũngyė   n. *shawl; makeshift shirt; torso wrap.*

.edd.   v. *can; be possible;* **nyoslìrølma nwayá ny-**

oniitreddan øssnė *the possibility of our actually getting away is so limited that we shouldn't even dream (about it).* v.gov. *be able to, can;* **gem sshwu pwed'ėsh ge'nnra sepejeddìrė** *this type of vehicle is useless here.*

.edr.   v. *compare.*

.edw.   v. *own; possess; dominate,* **hlwud Ttadda zen tedwũ, yìrhlan topìra nwayá hlepodyayá** *Ol' Ttad there is such an utter moron that nobody wants him to belong to their team;* **ga'jjė dedwa wė hlantė** *that cow is mine* (I'm in carge of it, feed it, or milk it); **nranu (pìnn zen) nedwa hlantė** *where's yours?* (vehicle, or whatnot).

.eg.   1. v. *be liquid.*

ega   n. *liquid; juice.*

egėya   n. *effluent, (liquid) toxic waste.*

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.egg. v. *hit; strike; bump.*
   a. X pren .egg. v. *bump into X,* **Kana pren hleggó** *she bumped into Kana.*

.egn. v. *make sense.*

ej part. *up to; until.*

.ej. v. *use;* **jjiir zen nejwìnn** *don't use your hand.* **gem sshwu pwed'ésh ge'nnra sepejeddìrė** *this type of vehicle is useless here.*

.ejj. v. *be fresh.*

.ejjw. v. *be industrius; hard working.*

.ejr. v. *share;* with **prã** or **pren** for person shared with; **Broì'sh pomja zen Gìd prã hlejró** *Broì shared food with Gìd;* **Broì dde Gìd pomja zen teyejró** *Broì and Gìd shared their food* (with each other); **Broì ttau Gìd pomja zen tejró** *Broì and Gìd shared their food* (with someone else).

.ejy. v. *ask (for an answer); question.*

.ẽjy. v. *give birth to (referent).* referent

.ek. v. *be skilled (at)* takes **zen**.

.ekl. v. *keep; store.*

.ekn. v. *transfer ownership; give away.*

.ekr. **1.** v. *rust; be rusty; decay.* **2.** v. *be (rust) brown.*

.ėkw. **1.** v. *be down; be low;* **2.** of character, *poor, unsavory, "trashy;"* **hlo('sh) yãu'dadėkwė** *he's really trashy.*

.el. **1.** v. *be current* **2.** v. *be relevant;* with **zen** or **pren**, **tunn nyẽ pren/zen dyėn jjamm elìrė** *the rules are not relevant to us now.*

.ẽl. v. *be careful.*

.eld. v. *be confusing.*
   a. siinya'deld. (siinya .adeld.) v. *to have incomprehensible handwriting;* also **patacha'deld; hlo ngo patacha'delda'sh sepahlayá** *his monstrous handwriting is utterly hilarious!*

.elk. v. *expect.*

.ell. v. *take, acquire, get; procure,* possibly even "snag;" **mriing zen dautelløngó** *I went out to buy candy.*

.ellt. v. *be intense; industriuous.*

.ellz. v. *fly.*

.eln. v. *be awake;* **Ø'pren/Ø'zen dro hlan hlelnobó** *something woke me up.*

.elp. v. *be born.*

.els. v. *be lost.*

.elt. v. *be fresh.*

.elw. v. *be tall (in stature);* **to rrìnn hlepayelwė** *he is the tallest of them all.*

.ely. v. *be missed; be longed for.*

.ehl. v. *be flat.*

.emb. v. *follow;* **Ẽ'nona'sh to zen tanya nembó?** *you yourself followed them?* **noì jjamm zen sembìra pobbrė** *he who does not follow all the rules is purged.*

.eml. v. *decide.*
   a. pemla n. *decision.*

.emml. v. *be clear.*

.emms. v. *make a note of; notate;* **lessén o nra jan nujemmsau** *make a precise note of where you are.*

.emy. v. *assemble; put together.* **diijũ noìta merrdemyė** *happily, everything's coming together according to its true nature.*
   a. pamda mazemya n. *stable derivation,* a derived word that is regularly used by everyone.
   b. pamda mõwemya n. *ad-hoc derivation,* a one-off formation coined for the occasion.

.en. v. *do;* **ggyo yìn nenauzau** *try doing it with a tool.*

.ench. v. *be few;* **wãj nrõzad enchó** *just a few minutes.*

.endr. v. *compare;* comparative infix (trailing); **Etíímm ngo zwõj dde ddonng onndendrũ, hlwud siing "Abbasã" tondrė** *Etíímm is pretty well built through the arms and shoulders so the crew calls him*

"Loader."

.ẽng. v. *sample, have a taste of, try something on; smell something.* **syum zen dẽngopė** *I want to try a bit.*

.ėng. v. *drab; gray; grey.*

.enn. v. *touch.*

.ennl. **1.** v. *breathe;* **kõì zen lyennlė** *we breathe air;* **dro san zen Trann hlennlũ hlìmnìzzró** *Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.* **2.** of rules, *obey slavishly,* with **zen** or **al**; **Ttiinng parũ, jjamm al hlennlė** *Ttiing is a notorious suck-up.*

.ennw. v. *be confident.*

.ens. v. *describe.*

.eny. v. *acknowldege; validate; recognize.*

.ep. **1.** v. *be complete.* **2.** v.adv. *totally, completely,* **hlepagyė** *he's a total asshole.* **3.** adj. *entire, whole,* **epoì ggii zen tanya yud nereddau?** *could you translate an entire book?*

  a. **epa** n. *totality;* **gon aurroì jwa ngo epa** *all those green papers.*

  b. **zepa** n. *the universe, the cosmos.*

  c. **.ìr.ep.** v. *be incomplete;* **ge'ttyang dawa ttyiil ìrepė** *my work for the day is still unfinished.* The position of **.ìr.** here is irregular.

  d. **.ìt.ep.** v.adv. *quite, "bloody,"* a high-register or snobbish usage; **gem nre'rsa'sh dìtepiijė** *I'm quite pleased with these accommodations.*

.epp. v. *be much; a lot.*

.eppr. v. *challenge (validity); contest.*

.er. v. *do,* expects referent to complete sense.

.erb. v. *reference; indicate;* **tunn nerba zen yìnnra dulìrė** *I don't see what you're talking about anywhere.*

.erl. v. *wait; be patient.*

.err. **1.** v. *be young.* **derrė** *I am young.* **2.** of inanimates, *be new-ish,* of things that have some use left in them.

.errd. **1.** v. *be true to one's nature;* **tantang tunngem Ø'sh noìta adũtũ, nn tyiil derrdė** *even though everything is horrible for me right now, I'm not going to lose who I am.* **2.** v.adv. *according to one's nature;* **diijũ noìta merrdemyė** *happily, everything's coming together according to its true nature.*

.errg. v. *sign; stamp.*

.errj. v. *sumarize; tally.*

.errsh. v. *matter; be important.*

.ers. v. *sleep.*

.ery. v. *be 100000; 100000.*

.es. v. *smile; smirk.*

.esh. v. *be noble; be righteous; do the right thing.*

.ẽsh. v. *squirt; spew.*

.eshm. v. *cry; make a loud sound.*

.eshr. v. *find, discover;* **dro sìppra Ẽ zen hleshrauzwa** *some management dude was trying to find you.*

.ẽsht. v. *ejaculate (semen).*

  a. **pẽshta** n. *semen.*

.esk. v. *swat.*

.esn. v. *believe (veracity),* with **yũ'**, A: **Tanya Radá zwĩ sõga zwẽ hlantau? B: Pan auwìrė. Hlaryė yũ' desnė** *A: Could Radá be the spy? B: Likely not. I believe it's someone else.*

.ess. v. *be in; at; occupy (a location);* **zranu Kana gem hlessén** *when will Kana be here?* **byõ'sh nranu essé?** *where is the tower?* **lessén o nra jan nujemmsau** *make a precise note of where you are.*

.esshp. v. *sprinkle; pour dash of liquid; splash.*

.esshr. v. *surrender; turn over.*

.esshy. **1.** v. *settle (down).* **2.** of celestial objects, *set;* **wiilsoì yaumm esshya ìssyó** *the second sun began to set.*

.essw. v. *take a break; rest.*

.est. v. *be thin; emaciated.*

.et. v. *be three; be triple; 3;* **ssa, hlo'sh ded ãdetó' jẽ'nubrė** *well, at least he has three fingers left.*

.ẽt. v. *spew; squirt.*

.etl. v. *be empty.*

.etr. v. *change; modify;* may take predicate complement with **wė**; **zawsã zen detró** *I modified the robot;* **ìnngon etró** *the most recent reality has changed.*

.ett. v. *prohibit; regulate against; condemn;* **wuyonnoì jjamm seyaulla zen epettė** *rule 14 completely forbids love relationships;* **tantang nepettũ, nn zwĩ yauta onũ utrén** *even though you're completely opposed to it, the deal <u>will</u> go through.*

.ẽttr. v. *offload; unload (cargo).*

.etw. v.ref. *be the color of,* with the referent for the comparand, **gal pwed jur etwė** *that ship is the color of steel.*

    a. n'wetwė (**nun hletwė**) v. *be what color,* of intrisic color.

    b. zonn'wetwė v. *be what color,* of something intentionally colored; **Q: Ga'bbemm zonn'wakketwė A: Põyìrurtó.** *Q: What color was that fuckin' paperwork again? A: It was improperly coded as blue/purple.*

.ew. v. *kiss; lick; suck genitals/nipples;* **jjamm lyadiinewa re ttyill lyorė** *we're still alive due to our finesse in romancing the rules.*

.ey. **1.** v. *be together; accompany.* **2.** v.adv. *with, co-, com-,* do an action together; **zìn teyeró** *they had a party together.* **3.** idiom, *hello,* **nyey!** for two people meeting, **lyey!** for more.

.ez. v. *treat; care for; tend to.*

.ẽz. v. *lie, tell lies, deceive;* **nẽza'sh dadaugrė** *your deception really saddens me;* **Dadanngyá. Jõ, Broì yũ' o jjã'tó yu jan Ø'pren nẽzó.** *I'm pissed. Because you lied to me about what Broì supposedly said;* **ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó** *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded before my very eyes.*

.ezl. v. *be 100; 100.*

.ėzn. v. *suffer.*

.ezy. v. *broadcast (as story or report).*

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.ėl. v. *live (a life), pass through life;* **teyėlė** *they live together;* **øssnũ yėlwa** *we've led such limited lives.*

ėn conj. *but;* among the workers more often seen as **nn**.

.ėng. v. *be drab; be gray.*

.ėrp. v. *be seven; 7.*

.ėy. v. *be dirty, be unclean.*

    a. zėya n. *filth.*

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gã n. *(physical) thing;* (see **kya**).

gãgã slang, *"widge,"* widget.

gal adv. *there,* (distant).

gala prn. *that,* distant from both speaker and listener.

gamm n. *number.*

gammu adv. *how many?* **gammu antė?** *how many are there?* **gammu tunén? yũ dazrė** *I wonder how many of them will come.*

gãmoì n. *locker; cabinet.*

gau n. *joint* (of the body).

gãul n. *source.*

gẽ   adv. slang form of **gem**.

gem   adv. *here*.

gema   prn. *this* (near speaker); often just **gem**.

gen'nu   prn. *what?*

geng   n. *valve*.

ger   n. *the bottom, lower* (part or area or direction).

gerũ   n. *down, downward*.

ge'ttyang   adv., n. *today*.

ggãu   n. *facility; building*.

ggẽ   n. *suction*.

ggẽsã   n. *vacuum*.
   a. ggẽsã .er.   v. *vacuum,* **kku zen ggẽsã deró** *I vacuumed the room.*

ggii   n. *book;* **ggii zen dørrsė** *I own a book.*

ggwãur   n. *flavor*.

ggwẽ   adv. *also, too;* **sssaaaa, Jabód ggwẽ abbasã hløsmeratė** *sooo, I guess Jabod's not a pro at running the loader either.*

ggyo   n. *tool;* **ggyo yìn nenauzau** *try doing it with a tool.*

go   n. *reason*.

goma   prn. *that* (near listener).

gon   adv. *there* (near listener).

gong   n. *goal, target*.

gongeng   adv. *that way, by that method*.

go'ttyang   adv., n. *tomorrow;* **go'ttyang ttyiil terrén** *they will still be young tomorrow.*

gonu   adv. *why?*

grã   adv. *soon*.

grad   n. *male back*.

graunn   part. *beyond*.

grẽ   n. *film; movie*.

gremm   n. *ear*.

gremm'ra   n. *ear plugs*.

gren   n. *rubber, latex*.

grene   n. *rubber or latex material*.

greney   adj. *made of rubber or latex*.

groì   adj. *lower, down low*.

grũ   n. *"dissident, thorn; fly in the ointment."*

gyė   n. *clothing*.

gyìr   part. *from across*.

gyõ   part. *from among;* **gem gãgã zen gala gyõ nomobau** *separate these widges from those.*

gyumm   n. *muscle tissue* (in any creature).

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.iib.   v. *burn*.

.iibbr.   **1.** v. *go*.   **2.** v. *travel*.

.iicchw.   v. *connect;* **auja dde amma zen niicchwau** *connect the yellow one to the blue one;* **auja dde amma zen neyiicchwau** *pair the yellow and blue one together;* **auja yun amma zen hiicchwau** *connect the yellow one to the blue one;* **auja kyun amma zen niicchwau** *snap/fit the yellow one into the blue one.*

.iich.   v. *line up;* **kiimm tera ngo dyėn yan lyiichølmė** *whenever they sound the alarm we must all line up.*

iid   part. *to, toward;* in lower registers **ye** is preferred to **iid**. **Senn nrawa iid tunn hluwė** *Senn is returning to the manufactory now;* **iilsoì chyẽ yø iid tanlunó** *two hounds ran out at us.*

.iid.   **1.** v. *look at, regard; examine*.   **2.** of reading

material, *read,* **ggii zen tunn hliidoì roì zen dulė** *I see a man who is reading a book.*

   a. **.ĕl.iid.** v. *analyze;* **tanya yud zen nẽliidó?** *did you analyze the translation?*

.iidd. v. *be valid.*

.iig. v. *be basic; fundamental.*

.iigghl. v. *forbid;* **Pyom zen nullén o yu zen de-piigghlayá** *I absolutely forbid you to leave Pyom;* **Pyom zen lyulla pepiigghló** *We've all been forbidden to leave Pyom.*

.iij. v. *be happy;* **tadiijénau** *they would be very happy;* **diijũ noìta merrdemyė** *happily, everything's coming together according to its true nature;* **zwĩ roìda hladiijìrwa** *the boy was very unhappy.*

   a. **sadiij'** idiom, *great! congratulations!*

.iijjr. v. *fill.*

.iijm. v. *identify.*

.iikkl. v. *shimmer; glimmer.*

.iikr. v. *be random.*

.iil. v. *pick up; handle;* **go'nngyo niilauzā** *try liftin' that damn tool* (Ditchling).

.iils. v. *be two; be a couple; be dual; 2.*

   a. **niing tiilsa** n. *twin(s).*

.iim. **1.** v. *be fair, be just, embody justice.* **2.** with **zen**, *treat fairly.*

.iimmhl. **1.** v. *be powerful.* **ge'jjã prã iimmhloì iirpwed paudrė** *we've gotta get a powerful tug in here for this.* **2.** v.adv. *strongly, powerfully;* **pemla'sh sìppra mar diimmhlulró** *I argued with management about this decision* (and likely got the decision reversed); **Sìppra zen shøng rìr hlullpa'nésh Briil hliimmhlodlė** *Briil is a master at getting what she wants out of management without giving it up;* **diimmhloryuzyá** *I'm starving and parched!*

.iimml. v. *allow; let; permit;* **gona pren diirtiimmló** *I regret I let that happen;* **Joro Iissya ttau hløngo' yu zen diimmló** *I let Joro go with Iissya;* **Kaja dde Gyann Joro hluna zen tiimmlìrė** *Kaja and Gyann do not allow Joro to come.*

   a. **.abr.iimml.** v. *give permission;* **Kaja dde Gyann Joro hlunén o yu zen tabriimmlìró** *Kaja and Gyann did not give permission for Joro to come.*

   b. **piimmla** n. *right, permission;* **gem jjã jan, sìppra rã o sozdan zen nacha o piimmla antìrė** *you don't have the right to request management's forgiveness in this matter.*

.iimn. v. *cultivate; grow (crops).*

.iin. v. *be good;* **adiinyá!** *excellent! great!* **yauta tunn iinyá** *our business is doing great!*

   a. **ayiinũ** adv. *better,* often the **ũ** drops, though the accent remains on **-iin-**.

   b. **.onnd.iin.** v. *be awesome, be "sick,"* etc.; **gal zìn yeng o parrba onndiinwayá** *that movie during the get-together was awesome!*

   c. **otiinũ** adv. *less well,* often the **ũ** drops, though the accent remains on **-iin-**.

.iinj. v. *inherit.*

.iinl. v. *wish; long for;* **pan diinlė** *I hope so.*

.iiny. v. *write.*

.iip. v. *be sharp* (pointed).

.iir. v. *transport; move; carry.*

.iirt. v. *be accidental.*

.iishr. v. *be brief; be short.*

.iisl. v. *sit; sit down;* **ga'lló sral abbasã kwii hliisleddìra nwayá hladonndė** *that dude is so fat that he can't even fit in the loader.*

.iisr. v. *be 1000.*

.iissl. v. *be supreme; be ultimate.*

.iit. v. *take time; require time; be involved/lengthy.*

.iitl. v. *be used to; accustomed to.*

.iitr. v. *flee, run away; hide;* **nyoslìrølma nwayá nyoniitreddan øssnė** *the possibility of our actually getting away is so limited that we shouldn't even dream (about it).*

.iittr. v. *submit (to a demand).*

.iiw. **1.** v. *prod, nudge.* **2.** v. *shock, electrocute.*

iiwasã n. *"nudge rod."*

.iiy. **1.** v. *be small;* **Ø'ngo ngẽ hladiiyė** *my mother is very small.*

  a. **.ìnng.iiy.** v.adv. *a little bit,* **dìnngiiyomjó** *I ate a little food.*

.iiz. v. *address (by name).*

.iizy. v. *be rich; thick; full-bodied; dense;* **no'pẽba'sh syumiiyor epiizyė** *the Ditches are rife with little things that'll get'cha.*

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.ib. v. *be free of charge; gratis.*

.ibb. v. *aim; target (something); intend.* v.gov. *plan, intend;* **Eyád zìn hlerìbba'sh noìta'dìndratė** *seems like all's good to go for the hang-out Eyád is planning;*

.ibby. **1.** v. *continue; persist, remain;* may take predicate complement with **wė**; **2.** v.gov. *continue, keep (on);* **tunn domjìbbyopė** *I want to keep eating;* **hlo pren namdìrìbbyau** *don't talk to him!* (ever).

.ibr. v. *be generous.*

.ichr. v. *be poisonous.*

.idn. v. *provide.*

.ìgd. v. *copy.*

.ìj. v. *enter.*

.ìjj. v. *rot; decay;* **gem ìjjìkkató** *this seems to have putrified.*

.ìjr. v. *be new.*

.ìkk. v. *stink; smell terrible;* **gem ìjjìkkató** *this seems to have putrified.*

.ìkr. v. *organize.*

.ìl. v. *ascend; go up;* **Jjẽdra sho zen hlìló** *the Jjẽdra climbed the tree;* **Jjẽdra sho zen hlaungìló** *the Jjẽdra walked up the tree.*

.ìls. v. *call to; invite; enlist;* **Resh zen zìn iid/prã lyìlsau** *let's invite Resh to the party;* **Ẽ zen yedwau o ppwãu prã dìlsė** *I invite you to join our group.*

.ìmmng. v. *authorize; approve.*

.ìmn. **1.** v. *be soon.* **2.** v.adv. *be about to,* **hlìm-nawũrén** *he's on the verge of work-collapse;* see also **.ìnng.**

.ìmr. v. *protect,* usually **zen** for the protectee, or **prã** if the threat is imminent; with **nnau** for threat if it's too powerful to confront directly (such as Management); **Ẽ zen sìppra nnau dìmrén** *I'll protect you against management.*

.ìn. v.ref. *be made of, be composed of;* **ge'gãgã ttãune'pìnė** *this widge is composed entirely of plastic.*

.ìndr. v. *be in order;* **ga'kku'sh noìgã epìndrìryá** *everything about room is a disaster!* **Eyád zìn hlerìbba'sh noìta'dìndratė** *seems like all's good to go for the hang-out Eyád is planning;*

.ìnn. v. *notice; focus on.*

.ìnng. **1.** v. *be close; near (temporally).* **2.** v.adv. *near to now,* may refer to either the near future or the recent past, **ìnnganngrén** *it will soon end,* vs. **ìnnganngró** *it just ended;* but see **.ìmn.**

.ìnr. v. *earn; merit; deserve.*

.ìny. v. *stop; cease to be;* **hlũtìnya zen dobeddìrė** *you cannot make him stop being bad.*

.ìppr. v. *manage; boss.*
  a. **sìppra** n. *management* (the collective of managers).
  b. **sõnìppra** n. *manager.*

.ìpy. v. *choose; select.*

.ìr. v. *be zero; be nothing*

.ìrt. v. *trick; deceive; be sly.*

.ìsm. **1.** v. *be dark.* **2.** v.adv. *dark* (with other

colors).

a. zìsma n. *shadow;* **tũ hlur o zìsma'sh sshwu pwed wė zwẽ yũ' tanya napnė?** *do you think that shadowy spot over the horizon might be a kind of vehicle?*

.ìsshr. v. *submit (a form or payment).*

.ìssy. v. *begin.*

.ìt. v. *be enough; sufficient; suffice; OK;* **tany'ìtó?** *was (it, that) enough?*

.ĩt. v. *urinate.*

a. pĩta n. *urine;* see also **nyii.**

.ìtt. v. *become;* may take predicate complement

with **wė.**

.ìw. **1.** v *be indefinite; amorphous; indistinct;* **dro keng ìwũ zwĩ zelojja Yanoppsã rã tunn pasté** *the phenomenon is being transmitted somehow or other from the Polychronom.* **2.** v. *be wishy-washy.*

a. cha'nìw. v. *be mimsy,* of things.

b. yãu'dìw. v. *be mimsy,* of people.

.ìz. v. *be previous.*

.ìzl. v. *be last; be final.*

.ìzzr. v. *die; perish;* **taulloì ngẽ hlìzzró** *the mother whom they love(d) died;* **dro san zen Trann hlennlũ hlìmnìzzró** *Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.*

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jan part. *about, concerning.*

jãul n. *body.*

jẽ n. *comfort; solace.*

a. o jẽ'nubrė idiom, *at least;* the attributive **o** will merge with the perfective **-o; to pucchìro' jẽ'nubrė** *at least they didn't get cuffed;* **kya re hlìzzrìrén o jẽ'nubrė** *at least he won't die from it.*

jĩ n. *analysis.*

a. jĩ .er. v. *analyze;* **tanya yud zen jĩ neró?** *did you analyze the translation?*

jjã n. *matter, topic, subject;* **gem jjã jan, sìppra rã o sozdan zen nacha o piimmla antìrė** *you don't have the right to request management's forgiveness in this matter.*

a. o jjã't. idiom, *supposedly,* for hearsay that's more than just idle gossip; **Pyom zen tusnautén o jjã'tė** *supposedly they're going to dump Pyom;* **Dadanngyá. Jõ, Broì yũ' o jjã'tó yu jan Ø'pren nẽzó.** *I'm pissed. Because you lied to me about what Broì supposedly said.*

jjamm n. *a code; a specific rule;* **wuyonnoì jjamm seyaulla zen epetté** *rule 14 completely forbids love relationships.*

jje n. *female; woman.*

jjega n. *vaginal fluid; lubricant.*

jjeyonggyė n. *tampon; vaginal pad.*

jjė n. *cow.*

jjiir n. *hand;* **jjiir zen nejwìnn** *don't use your hand.*

jjiirbenn n. *wrist.*

jjiirgyė n. *glove(s).*

jjuj n. *metal(s).*

jjuje n. *metal material.*

jjwĩ part. *close by/to, near; around.*

jjon n. *arm,* specifically anything that's an arm-like appendage including a persons arm, a tree branch, and arm on a robot or other machine, etc.; see **so.**

jjuj n. *metal.*

jo n. *explanation.*

a. jo .er. v. *explain,* with either **zen** or **jan.**

jõ conj. *because,* used when a sentence is complete and an additional thought needs to be added;

Dadanngyá. Jõ, Broì yũ' o jjã'tó yu jan Ø'pren nẽzó. *I'm pissed. Because you lied to me about what Broì supposedly said.*

jonn   n. *instinct.*

jur   n. *steel;* **gal pwed jur etwė** *that ship is the color* *of steel.*

jwa   n. *paper.*

jwae   n. *paper material.*

jwey   adj. *paper, made of paper.*

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kad   n. *year.*

keng   n. *technique; method;* **dro keng ìwũ zwĩ zelo-jja Yanoppsã rã tunn pastė** *the phenomenon is being transmitted somehow or other from the Polychronom.*
   a.   **.a'keng** or **.o'keng**   idiom, *how to X,* **sõyamdo'keng øyìrė** *it's not hard to pronounce;* **sobwa'keng zen hlo pren natlau** *tell him how to fix it.*

kiimm   n. *alarm.*

kìr   n. *food* (but see **pomja**).

kkenng   n. *office (of X), department.*

kkrã   n. *tea.*

kkrann   n. *vertebra*

kkrannũnng   n. *spine*

kku   n. *room;* **kku zen ggẽsã deró** *I vacuumed the room.*

kõì   n. *air;* **kõì al lwu auyawa** *dust was floating in* *the air.*

kren   n. *morning.*

krĩ   bone (generic).

krĩyũnng   skeleton.

krøn   part. *outside;* **kku krøn dodén** *I'll stand outside the room.*

kun   n. *hope, dream.*
   a. kun .er.   **1.** v. *dream,* with **yun** for object; **ssa, ttyiil kun dereddė** *well, I can still dream.*   **2.** with **zen**, *aspire to.*

kwii   part. *inside;* **ga'lló sral abbasã kwii hliisleddìra nwayá hladonndė** *that dude is so fat that he can't even fit in the loader.*

kya   n. *thing,* of a more abstract sense than **gã**, which is a physical thing; **kya re hlìzzrìrén o jẽ'nubrė** *at least he won't die from it.*

kyun   part. *into* (the interior of something); **Yal pẽba kyun hlãbyó** *the Yal fell into the ditch.*

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la   part. *like, similar to;* **tantang dautũyũ, nn Ẽ la o mauta wė dantìra ngo jẽ'nubrayá!** *I may be a prostitute, but at least I'm not a sell-out like you!*

lad   n. *eyebrow*

lẽ   prn. *you (plural).*

llaung   n. *section; subset; area* (of an organization *or land).*

llyã   adv. *again;* **Dulyau. Tanya llyã daryon-nreddė?** *Please. Could I select again?* **llyã'nayá** *another one!* (when you want more of the same thing).

llyun   n. *surrender; tranquility; enlightenment;.*

llyunsrad   n. *"philosophy," "balance."*

ló   n. *dude* (Ditchling), often **Loda**.

luj   n. *tongue*.

lwa   n. *stomach*. **Ø'sh lwa syumãngyawa** *I had an upset stomach;* **tunn ũna'sh Ø'ngo lwacha** *the problem is my damn stomach.*

lwu   **1.** n. *powder*.   **2.** n. *dust*, **kõì al lwu auyawa** *dust was floating in the air.*

lyar   n. *system*.

lyẽ   prn. *we* (pl. inclusive).

lyel   n. *lamp, light.*
  a. lyel .er.   v. *illuminate, set up lighting.*

lyõ   n. *the front* (of a thing or area).

lyõì   adj. *front, forward.*

lyũ   adv. *forward, moving forward, toward the front.*

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hlan   n. *living creature; being.*

hlannu   prn. *what (kind of living thing)?* used with sentient beings who are not clearly people.

hle   n. *fire.*

hlo   prn. *he, she, it* (animate).

hlur   part. *above;* **tũ hlur o zìsma'sh sshwu pwed wẽ zwẽ yũ' tanya napnė?** *do you think that shadowy spot over the horizon might be a kind of vehicle?*

hlwãu   n. *time off; when not obligated to work.*

hlwud   **1.** n. *herd* (of animals).   **2.** of workers, *group, team* (slang), **hlwud Ttadda zen tedwũ, yìrhlan topìra nwayá hlepodyayá** *Ol' Ttad there is such an utter moron that nobody wants him to belong to their team.*

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mamm   part. *in front of; before;* **gal abbasã mamm o zawsã ìwøsrė** *there's something funky going on with the robot in front of that loader.* **ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó** *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded before my very eyes.*

mar   part. *against, in opposition to;* **pemla'sh sìppra mar diimmhlulró** *I argued with management about this decision* (and likely got the decision reversed).

mau   n. *bed, cot.*

menn   **1.** n. *oil*.   **2.** n. *extract.*

mìd   adv. *almost.*

mìj   n. *chair; bench.*

mmyon   n. *family; kin; kindred.*

moì   n. *storage space.*

mra   n. *treasure; bounty; wealth.*

mrang   n. *something recycleable (waste) .*

mren   n. *music.*

mriid   n. *dissection; autopsy.*

mriing   n. *sweet, candy; treat;* **mriing zen dautelløngó** *I went out to buy candy.*

mrønn   n. *forest.*

mwer   n. *paragraph.*

mwøggyė   n. *turban,* whole head wrap done by common laborers out of doors.

mwøl   n. *head*

myum   n. *berry.*

nad   n. *female blouse or makeshift shirt.*

nanna   n. *nipple (female).*

niing   n. *sibling.*

nn   conj. *but* (see **én**).

nnau   part. *across, covering* (position; see **wøm**).

nnel   n. *rain.*

nnĩj   n. *worry, fretting* (less official than **bbung**).
   a. nnĩj .er.   v. *worry;* **Yopa zìn prã o pegomja zen tunn nnĩj hlerė** *Yopa is fretting over the drinks for the get-together.*

nnre   n. *pound equivalent; unit of measure.*

nod   n. *male armpit.*

nodwã   (stress on **wã**) n. *male armpit hair.*

noì   adj. *all;* **jãul momja noì sshwu hlan ngo sãngya w'antė** *cancer is a disease of every kind of animal or person;* may take the diminutive suffixes, **noìda'sh, nranu?** *where're all the guys?*

noìhlan   prn. *everyone.*

noìta   prn. *everything.*

noìyan   adv. *always.*

nra'daja   n. *paradise, wonderland.*

nranu   adv. *where?*

nrawa   n. *manufactory,* **Senn nrawa iid tunn hluwė** *Senn is returning to the manufactory now.*

nrõ   n. *hour* (approximate).

nrõzad   n. *Pyomian minute, moment* (precise length unknown); **wãj nrõzad enchó** *just a few minutes.*

nru   n. *snow.*

nrue   n. *snow material.*

nruey   adj. *made of snow.*

'nu   (suffixed to noun) q. part. *what? which?*

nun   prn. *what?*

nwa   part. *nearby, close to,* an archaic relational.

nwayá   conj. *so X that Y,* in the order: Y-nom **nwayá** X, **nyoslìrølma nwayá nyoniitreddan øssnė** *the possibility of our actually getting away is so limited that we shouldn't even dream (about it).*

nwõ   n. *shirt,* typically male; slang, see **chyũngyė**.

nwuj   part. *far from, distant from.*

nyaj   n. *female armpit.*

nyẽ   prn. *we* (inclusive).

nyii   n. *piss, urine* (vulgar; see **.ĩt.**)

nyìl   n. *wages; pay (for work).*

ngãu   n. *hooch, homemade alcohol;* **ngãucha zen domjìrė** *I don't drink that shit.*

ngẽ   n. *mother;* **taulloì ngẽ hlìzzró** *the mother whom they love(d) died.*

ngìng   n. *refuse; waste; trash.*

ngo   part. *of,* possessive; **Ø'ngo ngẽ hladiiyė** *my mother is very small.*

ngwobbol   n. *back of the knee.*

ngwoggyė   n. *pants.*

ngwol   n. *leg.*

ngwu   part. *below.*

o part. attributive particle, connecting a complex phrase to a noun. Spelled (irregularly) ꝷ (**au**) in the native script. After **-au** it is **wo** (spelled **wau** in the native orthography).
  a. o yu nominalizer.

õ n. *engineering.*

.ob. **1.** v. *cause;* **hlũtìnya zen dobeddìrė** *you cannot make him stop being bad.* **2.** v.gov. causative. **Kana zen dosyobó** *I frightened Kana.*

.obbr. v. *tidy up, clean out junk.*
  a. bãu pobbra n. *"zombie"* (from brain-washing); **bãu pobbra rũ o sora'sh dopìryá** *I certainly have no interest in living as a zombie.*

.obw. v. *deal with; clear away (a problem).*

.och. v. *be hard; firm.*

.ochn. v. *be annoying.*

od v. *stand, stand up;* **kku krøn dodén** *I'll stand outside the room.*

.odl. v. *be good at;* **Sìppra zen shøng rìr hlullpa'nėsh Briil hliimmhlodlė** *Briil is a master at getting what she wants out of management without giving it up.*

.odr. v. *be orange.*

.odw. v. *be well; be in good health;* **sodwa zen sanlan atrė** *running is good for one's health.*

.ody. v. *be stupid; dumb;* **hlwud Ttadda zen tedwũ, yìrhlan topìra nwayá hlepodyayá** *Ol' Ttad there is such an utter moron that nobody wants him to belong to their team.*

.og. v. *spy.*
  a. sõga n *spy;* **Tonro sõga hlantė** *Tonro is a spy.*

.oggr. **1.** v. *teach about; instruct;* with either **pren** or **prã** for instructee, **tanyo Ẽ pren onyoì Padnamda zen doggrau?** *shall I teach you proper Padnamda?* **2.** with **yũ'**, *inform;* **Sìppra 1'5 ang tunén yũ' Praled Ø'pren hlìnngoggró** *Praled just informed me that Management is coming at 1'5;* also with **jan,**

Sìppra 1'5 ang tunìra jan Praled Ø'pren hlìnngoggró *Praled just informed me about Management's not coming at 1'5.*

.ogw. v. *deficate;*
  a. pogwa n. *feces.*

.ohl. v. *be surprising; surprise.*

.õhl. v. *owe; be indebted,* with **rã** for the lender and **sor** for the amount, **Chomma rã ezloì zũ sor dakkõhló** *I went into debt with Chomma for 100 fuckin' Z's.*

.oj. v. *be smart, be intelligent;* **Yanoppsã ponsìroì dro zoja rã o dro sshwu ttyonn w'antė yũ' sesnė** *the Polychronom is believed to be some sort of technical marvel from some unknown intelligence.*

.õj. v. *be six; 6.*

.ojj. v. *be foreign; be alien.*
  a. sojja n. *"being a stranger."*

.ojl. v. *format as poetry; recite poetry.*

.ojw. v. *order; instruct; tell (to do).*

.ok. v. *be half.*

.oky. v. *behave; comport oneself.*

.ol. v. *hear.*
  a. .ìbb.ol. v. *listen to,* especially music; **.ol.ìbb.** is more likely in a command.

.olb. v. *congregate with; join (a group).*

.oll. v. *respond; answer;* **naryollau** *try again* (try a different answer, as when guessing).

.olp. v. *understand;* **tii nãsolpó** *you finally got it!* **õ zen dadolpìrė** *I just don't "grok" engineering;* **Lassu Ø'pren llyunsrad jan dazra zen hlozũ, ddẽ tunn noìta zen ayiin(ũ) dolpė** *Lassu introduced me to thinking about philosophy and now I understand everything better;* with **pren** to refer to understanding speech, **to pren dolpìrė** *I don't understand them (when they talk to me).*

.olt. v. *be 10000; 10000.*

.oly. v. *be quiet* (not loud; for "silent" see **.oss.**).

.om. v. *be separate; take one's leave;* **gem gãgã zen gala gyõ nomobau** *separate these widges from those.*

.omj. v. *eat, drink; consume;* **sswemm zen yomjén** *we will eat insects.*

> **a. jãul momja** n. *cancer;* **jãul momja noì sshwu hlan ngo sãngya w'antė** *cancer is a disease of every kind of animal or person.*

.omml. v. *low; moo.*

.on. **1.** v. *be real; be actual; not imaginary.* **2.** v.adv. *really, undeniably;* **gemoì roì, wo ngo tauc-chẽ prã o sõga wė hlonantė** *this man is undeniably a spy for a foreign corporation.*

> **a. onũ** adv. *actually,* **Senn sõga wė hlantwa yũ' onũ tanya hlamdó** *he actually said that Senn used to be a spy?*

.ondr. v.ref. *be named; name* **Yunn dondrė** *my name is Yunn;* with infants, until they can say their own name, are spoken of with **tondrė** "they call him/her...," **roì o Pasro tondrė** *he's a boy; they named him Pasro;* **jje o Koyo tondrė** *her name is Koyo.*

.ong. v. *be terrible, awful.*

.onn. v. *be four; be quartered; 4.*

.onnd. **1.** v. *be large.* **2.** of people, *be fat;* **ga'lló sral abbasã kwii hliisleddìra nwayá hladonndė** *that dude is so fat that he can't even fit in the loader.*

.onngw. v. *steal.*

.onnr. v. *select; choose;* **Dulyau. Tanya llyã daryonnreddė?** *Please. Could I select again?*

.onr. v. *make a (normal) sound (but not loudly).*

> **a. samdonra** n. *phonology.*

.ons. v. *be conscious (of), know, be aware;* **gon iiwasã ngo ttyud øsrũ, nn chon hløsma'sh hleponsìratė** *that tip of the nudge-rod is broken, but a certain wonder-dude seems clueless (about it);* **Yanoppsã ponsìroì dro zoja rã o dro sshwu ttyonn w'antė yũ' sesné** *the Polychronom is believed to be some sort of technical marvel from some unknown intelligence.*

onwey (stress final, **onwey**) interj. *right?* asking

for confirmation on an established fact, **nn onũ ti-ilseyedwawa, onwey?** *but they were actually a couple, right?* **nn denén yũ' nìnngamdó, onwey?** *but, you just said that you were gonna do it, didn't you?*

.ony. v. *be proper; conform with protocol;* **tanyo Ẽ pren onyoì Padnamda zen doggrau?** *shall I teach you proper Padnamda?*

.op. v. *want; desire;* **bãu pobbra rũ o sora'sh dopìryá** *I certainly have no interest in living as a zombie.*

> **a. sopa** n. *(personal) desire.*
> **b. sũyopa** n. *sexual desire.*
> **c. sepopa** n. *addiction, clinical dependency.*
> **d. zerrdopa** n. *desire, affinity, predilection, attraction.*

.opp. v. *be many.*

.oppy. v. *slam.*

.or. v. *be alive (organic).* **jjamm lyadiinewa re tty-ill lyorė** *we're still alive due to our finesse in romancing the rules.*

> **a. sora** n. *life;* **bãu pobbra rũ o sora'sh dopìryá** *I certainly have no interest in living as a zombie.*

.orj. v. *create; originate;* **Liid! Nomaley dro tty-onn zen hlìnngorjó** *Look! Little Noma has just made something amazing!*

> **a. morjũ** adv. *automatically.*

.õrr. v. *lead; direct; oversee; rule.*

.õrrs. v. *own;* **ga'jjė dõrrsa wė hlantė** *that cow is mine;* **nranu (hlo zen) nõrrsa hlantė?** *where is yours?* **sawgyė'nu nõrrsa w'antė?** *which uniform is yours?*

.ory. v. *be hungry.*

.os. **1.** v. *be the same.* **2.** v.adv. *the same way, alike;* if negated before the verb, **.os.ìr.V.** the sense is more neutral, while **.os.V.ìr.** means the speaker has a preference, **Wanya yosìrapnė** *Wanya and I think differently* (neither is superior), but **Priinng yosap-nìrė** *Priinng and I do not think alike* (and I prefer my way); comparand with **sor** implies that it is better, with **mar** implies that subject is better, **abbasã dero'keng sor Lyau hlosìrė** *Lyau does not run the*

loader the same way I do (and my way is better) vs. **abbasã dero'keng mar Lyau hlosìrė** *Lyau does not run the loader the same way I do* (and Lyau's way is better).

.osh.   v. *figure out.*

.osl.   v. *imagine;* **mra ngo zanngal zen tanya nalosló** *have you ever imagined being rich?* **nyoslìrølma nwayá nyoniitreddan øssnė** *the possibility of our actually getting away is so limited that we shouldn't even dream (about it).*

.ossht.   v. *be responsible.*

.oss.   v. *be silent.*

.osy.   v. *be afraid;* **dosyė** *I am afraid;* **Kana zen dosyobó** *I frightened Kana;* with **pren** to indicate the act was unintentional, **Kana pren dosyobó.**

.ot.   v. *be less; decrease; become less.*

otay   see **.ay.**.

.otn.   v. *be brutal.*

.otr.   v. *arrive.*

.ow.   v. *worry,* usually with **jan; Chomma hlujaunlén o yu jan hlowayá** *he's convinced himself that Chomma will certainly forget.*

.õw.   v. *be ad hoc; emergent; spontaneous.*

.oy.   v. *meet; (greet when meeting).*

.õy.   v. *be correct,* **zwẽ nõyau** *you may be correct.* **Q: Ga'bbemm zonn'wakketwė A: Põyìrurtó.** *Q: What color was that fuckin' paperwork again? A: It was improperly coded as blue/purple.*

.oz.   v. *introduce;* **Yunn Ø'pren Chomma o ló hlamya zen hlozó** *Yunn introduced me to this dude Chomma that he's friends with;* **Lassu Ø'pren llyunsrad jan dazra zen hlozũ, ddẽ tunn noìta zen ayiin(ũ) dolpė** *Lassu introduced me to thinking about philosophy and now I understand everything better.*

.ozd.   v. *forgive;* **sozdan, lyadaudrá** *we all need forgiving.*

  a. **mozdau**   idiom, *oops!*

.ozn.   v. *bulge; swell.*

.ozz.   v. *be nice.*

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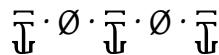
Ød   prn. *I;* often takes the shape **Ø'.**

.øìbr.   v. *be nine; 9.*

.øìd.   **1.** v. *fight; battle.*   **2.** v.gov. *perseveringly,* **døìdauzo'wenyá** *I will perseveringly strive.*

.øìddr.   v. *care for; look after.*

.øìj.   v. *be black.*

.øìmr.   v. *wash, cleanse;* **nomja yel jjir zen nøìmrau** *wash your hand before you eat.*

.øìz.   v. *do menial labor* (digging, etc.).

.øld.   v. *be special.*

.ølm.   **1.** v. *be required*   **2.** v.gov. *must, have to;* **yėlìbbya prã gem sswemm zen yomjølmenyá** *we will have to eat these bugs in order for us to stay alive!*

nyoslìrølma nwayá nyoniitreddan øssnė *the possibility of our actually getting away is so limited that we shouldn't even dream (about it);* for a negative obligation, the negator **-ìr-** goes after the controlled verb, **hlo pren namdìrølmė** *you should not talk to him.*

.ømch.   v. *be lazy.*

.ømm.   v. *put; place; position.*

.ømn.   v. *be bold; be daring.*

.øng.   v. *leave temporarily for a purpose with the intention of returning; run an errand;* **mriing zen dautelløngó** *I went out to buy candy.*

.ønng.   v. *be early.*

.ørn.   v. *be crowded.*

.ørrs. **1.** v. *own, possess;* **ggii zen dørrsė** *I own a book.* **2.** v. *have dominion over.*

.øsm. **1.** v. *be clogged; stopped up;* **pong øsmė** *the hose is clogged up;* **gal abbasã mamm o zawsã ìwøsrė** *there's something funky going on with the robot in front of that loader.* **2.** v. *suck* (in the colloquial sense), **ge'zzìn adøsmė** *this party sucks.* **3.** v.adv. *suck at, be bad at,* **sssaaaa, Jabód ggwẽ abbasã hløsmeratė** *sooo, I guess Jabod's not a pro at running the loader either.*

    a. bãudø'sm. (< **bãuda .øsm.**) idiom, *have a brain fart.*

    b. hløsma (Ditchling **høsma**) n. *klutz, numbskull;* **gon iiwasã ngo ttyud øsrũ, nn chon hløsma'sh hleponsìratė** *that tip of the nudge-rod is broken, but*

a certain wonder-dude seems clueless (about it).

.øsr. v. *be broken;* **hløsrobó' dennsã'sh gona w'antìrė** *that's not the computer he broke.*

.øssh. v. *injure; wound.*

.øssn. v. *be limited;* **øssnũ yėlwa** *we've led such limited lives.*

.øtsh. v. *be false; fake;* **ga'bemm zen tepøtshadobó** *they totally kludged the numbers on that report.*

.øy. v. *be difficult;* **gal zawsã ngo zamda'sh søyolpė** *it's hard to understand when that robot talks.*

.øzzr. v. *threaten; endanger.*

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palamda n. *word.*

pan adv. *so, thus; as discussed;* **Daujjachũ, pan nerìrau** *I implore you, don't do that;* **Pan depenìrén! Yanìr!** *I won't do it! Ever!* **A: Tanya Radá zwĩ sõga zwẽ hlantau? B: Pan auwìrė. Hlaryė yũ' desnė** *A: Could Radá be the spy? B: Likely not. I believe it's someone else.*

parrba **1.** n. *presentation, demonstration.* **2.** n. *movie;* **gal zìn yeng o parrba onndiinwayá** *that movie during the get-together was awesome!*

patacha n. *alphabet.*

pegomja n. *drink, beverage.*

pel n. *female back.*

pper n. *shoe.*

pperũnng n. *pair of shoes.*

pìnn prn. *it* (tangible; inanimate).

pomja n. *food* (but see **kìr**).

pong n. *hose, tube, tubing;* **pong øsmė** *the hose is clogged up.*

ppø n. *biproduct.*

ppronng n. *problem; defect.*

ppwãu n. *purpose,* **Ẽ zen yedwau o ppwãu prã dìlsė** *I invite you to join our group.*

prã **1.** part. *for (the sake of),* benefactive (see also **pren**); **Ẽ prã hlo pren datén** *I will tell him for you;* **to prã sìppra mamm cchwaumm teró** *for their own good they grinned in front of the management;* **Yopa zìn prã o pegomja zen tunn nnĩj hlerė** *Yopa is fretting over the drinks for the get-together.* **2.** with nominalized phrase, *in order to,* **yėlìbbya prã gem sswemm zen yomjølmenyá** *we will have to eat these bugs in order for us to continue to live!*

pren part. *to,* dative (see also **prã**).

pu n. *lip* (of the mouth).

puwã n. *moustache.*

pwed n. *vehicle; ship;* **gal pwed jur etwė** *that ship is the color of steel.*

pyø n. *eye;* **ddẽ, hlo ngo pyø'sh syung etwawayá!** *and, his eyes were the color of blood!* **ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó** *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded before my very eyes.*

pyøwã n. *eyelashes.*

pyøwìmra n. *goggles.*

rã   part. *(originating) from* (see **renn**).

rang   conj. *then* (of if/then); **ron tunngem epetrau, rang ìnngon iina ayìrén** *if this reality completely changes, then that one won't be any better.*

rau   n. *side.*

rawoì   adj. *side, lateral;* also found as **ray**.

rawũ   adv. *sideways, moving to the side; out of the direct path of motion.*

ray   see **rawoì**.

re   part. *because of, due to;* **kya re hlìzzrìrén o jẽ'nubrė** *at least he won't die from it;* **sõnìppra re cchwaumm teró** *they grinned for the manager;* usable with nominalized phrases, **dulhlamda re Ø'sh sadnolpìrė** *because I speak with an accent it is common for people to misunderstand me.*

red   n. *soil, dirt.*

rede   n. *clay.*

redey   adj. *made of clay.*

renn   post. *from* (direction; see **rã**); **pwed tũ renn unén** *the craft will come from the horizon.*

rìr   part. *without; lacking;* **Sìppra zen shøng rìr hlullpa'nésh Briil hliimmhlodlė** *Briil is a master at getting what she wants out of management without giving it up.*

rõ   n. *table; desk.*

roì   n. *man.*

roìdrã   n. *semen.*

roìyonggyė   n. *jock, "cup;" protective loincloth.*

rod   conj. *so; therfore.*

ron   conj. *if.*

royega   n. *semen.*

rriimm   n. *color; coloration;* for "what color" either **nu'wì rriimm** (somewhat formal) or **rrii'mmu**, **gem sìppra ngo pwed rrii'mmu w'adnanté?** *typically what color are management vehicles around here?*

rrìnn   part. *than;* **to rrìnn hlepayelwė** *he is the tallest of them all.*

rrõ   n. *father.*

rrũ   n. *voice.*

rrun   n. *meaning.*

rryã   n. *essence, spirit, nature; quintessence.*

rryẽ   n. *flour.*

rryo   n. *face.*

rryogyė   n. *mask (full face).*

rryowã   n. *facial hair, beard.*

rũ   part. *as, in the capacity of;* **bãu pobbra rũ o sora'sh dopìryá** *I certainly have no interest in living as a zombie.*

ryãu   n. *ear* (internal "hearing" ear)

sã   n. *machine.*

san   n. *chemical;* **dro san zen Trann hlennlũ hlìmnìzzró** *Trann breathed in some chemical and died shortly thereafter.*

sãttyonn   n. *technology.*

saujjachan   n. *supplication; sincere begging.* lit. humble request

sawgyė   n. *work clothes, uniform.*

sed   n. *wall,* **Yanoppsã ngo sed chĩ yauyamó** *we floated through the walls of the Polychronom.*

Seggrøn   n. *The Ditches,* the extramurosian territories.

siin   n. *wire, cable.*

siing   part. *among;* **pemla jan sìppra siing yulrawa** *we argued about this decision among the management.* **Pyom adaudroì kya'sh sìppra siing sõdya taya w'adantyá** *what Pyom really needs is a proliferation of morons among the management.*

sìmrenn'sã   n. *breathing gear* (for toxic chemicals).

sìr   **1.** n. *chamber.*   **2.** n *compartment* (with a special purpose).

slii   n. *female calf* (part of the leg).

snu   part. *after* (temporal).

so   n. *arm,* primarily of a human(oid); see **jjon.**

sõ   prn. *one* (person); **ron dyén sõ samdau, dujauhlén** *if anyone talks, I'll go crazy;* **sõrra zen sagyó' sõ'sh Ø'wė dantìrė** *it's not me that was rude to the boss!*

sõcchã   n. *ghost;* **summũ, gem sõcchã tantė** *they say this place is haunted.*

sogyė   n. *arm wrap.*

sõìza   n. *common laborer.*

sõnawa   n. *line worker; manufacturor.*

sõneza   n. *medic.*

sõnu   prn. *who?*

sor   part. *in exchange for.* **Chomma rã ezloì zũ sor dakkõhló** *I went into debt with Chomma for 100 fuckin' Z's.*

srad   n. *fight; resistence; bravery; (self) confidence.*

sral   adv. *even;* **ga'lló sral abbasã kwii hliisleddìra nwayá hladonndė** *that dude is so fat that he can't even fit in the loader.*

srẽ   n. *the right* (part or area or direction).

sroì   adj. *right.*

srũ   adv. *right, to the right, toward the right.*

ssann   conj. *then* for the *then*-clause of an if-then construction, used only in very offical contexts.

ssel   n. *plant.*

sson   n. *ramp.*

ssonng   conj. *otherwise; else.*

sswemm   n. *insect;* **sswemm zen yomjén** *we will eat insects.*

sud   n. *nose* (of an animal).

sul   n. *sweat* (see also **tìjĩta**).
   a. sul .er.   v. *(produce) sweat.*

sutyã   n. *snout* (of an animal).

swã   n. *nose* (human).

swãbbo   n. *nostril.*

swãtyãngyė   n. *mouth and nose mask* (simple cloth/wrap).

swøìj   n. *pad; cushion.*

sya   **1.** n. *flat glass.*   **2.** n. *window.*

syae   n. *glass* (material).

syaey   adj. *glass, made of glass;* **syaey yã pura** *glass phial.*

syamm   n. *friend.*

syayã   n. *drinking glass.*

syer   n. *song; tune; melody.*

syum   n. *bit; morsel;* **syum zen dẽngopė** *I want to try a bit.*
   a. syumiiya   n. *a little bit.*
   b. syumadiiya   n. *a very little bit.*
   c. syumepiiya   n. *the teeniest tiniest bit.*

syumãngya   n. *a bout of being unwell,* used quasi-verbally with the affected person in the topical, **Ø'sh lwa syumãngyawa** *I had an upset stomach,* or the part affected with possessor, **Ø'ngo lwa syumãngyawa** *I had an upset stomach;* **dogwa syumãngyó** *I had a bout of diarrhea.*

syumiiyor   n. *microbe, germ, spore* (non-technical

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term). **no'pẽba'sh syumiiyor epiizyė** *the Ditches are rife with little things that'll get'cha.*

syung   n. *blood;* **ddẽ, hlo ngo pyo'sh syung et-** **wawayá!** *and his eyes were the color of blood!*

syunngã   n. *fragment* (of a physical thing).

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shẽ   n. *fist.*

shė   (and **'ėsh, 'sh**)   part. focus and topic marker.

shiim   n. *female shoulders.*

Shnasay   n *"Festival of Assets,* a Mizemmian/Royddinese holiday (< **Hnasàì**).

sho   n. *tree.*

shoì   n. *wood.*

shoye   n. *wood material*

shoyey   adj. *wooden.*

shøng   n. *genitalia;* **Sìppra zen shøng rìr hlullpa'nėsh Briil hliimmhlodlė** *Briil is a master at getting what she wants out of management without giving it up.*

shønggyė   n. *underwear.*

shøngwã   n. any hair in the anogenital region.

shrũ   n. *size.*

sshanng   n. *threat.*

sshar   n. *male calf* (part of the leg).

sshnu'wì   adv. *what kind?* **sshnu'wì ddyod tantė?** *what kind of animal are they?* **sshnu'wì ggii gema w'antė** *What kind of book is this one?*

sshra   n. *breast.* asshra

sshũ   n. *fang.*

sshwu   art.   *kind of, type of,* generalizer for type/kind; **dro sshwu ãuyaja zen lyaudrė** *we need a miracle (of some kind);* **jãul momja noì sshwu hlan ngo sãngya w'antė** *cancer is a disease of every kind of animal or person;* **gem sshwu pwed'ėsh ge'nnra sepejeddìrė** *this type of vehicle is useless here.*

sshyoj   n. *gate.*

shũj   throat (internal); see also **brad**.

shwan   n. *clouds (the sky).*

shyoìn   n. *weight.*

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ta   n. *attribute.*

tã   n. *yes* (slang; see **tan**).

tal   **1.** n. *nail* of finger or toe.   **2.** n. *claw, hoof.*

tamba   conj.   *or,* used in choice questions, **zwĩ amma tamba urta zen nujmė** *do you prefer the yellow one or the blue one?*

tan   interj. *yes.*

tantang   conj. *although, even though* with verb in adverbial form, followed by clause with **nn**, **tantang nepettũ, nn zwĩ yauta onũ utrén** *even though you're completely opposed to it, the deal <u>will</u> go through.*

tanya   part. question particle, comes at start of clause or immediately before the verb, **tanya gem sho wė antyá** *this is a tree?!* **epoì ggii zen tanya yud nereddau?** *could you translate an entire book?*

tany'ìr   (stress final **tany'ìr**)   tag question, *right?* Fr., *n'est-ce pas?* added after the clause.

taucchẽ n. *corporation.*

tẽ n. *water.*

tii adv. *finally;* **tii nãsolpó** *you finally got it!*

tiim n. *female upper arm.*

tìjĩta n. *sweat,* specifically malodorous sweat (see also **sul**).

to pro. *they.*

tol n. *symbol; glyph; mark.*

triing n. *ceramic(s).*

triinge n. *ceramic material.*

triingey adj. *ceramic.*

ttã n. *rear end; posterior.*

ttamm n. *child.*

ttau part. *with* (accompaniment).

ttãun n. *resin, plastic.*

ttãune n. *plastic material.*

ttãuney adj. *plastic*

ttìd n. *rag, any tattered fabric.*

ttrìn n. *beacon.*

ttyang n. *day.*

ttyaunn n. *agreement; contract.*

ttyiil (Ditch. **chiḷ**) adv. *yet; still.* **go'ttyang ttyiil terrén** *they will still be young tomorrow.*

ttyonn n. *skilled creation;* **Liid! Nomaley dro ttyonn zen hlìnngorjó** *Look! Little Noma has just made something amazing!* **Yanoppsã dro ponsìroì zoja rã o dro sshwu ttyonn w'anté yũ' sesné** *the Polychronom is believed to be some sort of technical marvel from some unknown intelligence.*

ttyud n. *end,* **soranngra cchã w'anté** *the end of life is death;* **gon iiwasã ngo ttyud øsrũ, nn chon hløsma'sh hleponsìratė** *that tip of the nudge-rod is broken, but a certain wonder-dude seems clueless (about it).*

tũ n. *frontier; horizon line;* **pwed tũ renn unén** *the craft will come from the horizon.*

tunn adv. *now.*

tunngem n. *reality (this reality);* **tantang tunngem Ø'sh noìta adũtũ, nn tyiil derrdė** *even though everything is horrible for me right now, I'm not going to lose who I am;* **ron tunngem epetrau, rang ìnngon iina ayìrén** *if this reality completely changes, then that one won't be any better.*

tra n. *the left* (part or area or direction).

troì adj. *left*

trũ adv. *left, to the left, toward the left.*

twã adv. *even.*

twamm n. *smell.*

twãuj n. *humor caused by botched automation.*

tyã **1.** n. *mouth.* **2.** n. *opening,* **Yal pẽba ngo tyã renn hlãbyuggó** *the Yal fell out of the mouth of the ditch.*

tyãwã n. *goatee*

tyal n. *culture.*

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.ub. v. *discuss; talk about.*

.ubbr. v. *be mysterious.*

.ubr. **1.** v. *remain; persist.* **2.** v.adv. *constantly, persistently;* **depamrìrũ, zonnu nemlo' yu zen dubrulrá** *"I will oppose your decision 'til my dying day!"*

.ucch. v. *bind,* in particular *handcuff.* A common word of verbal violence, **(Ẽ) pucchyá** *cuff you!*

get cuffed! For exasperation, **Ø pucchyá** *cuff me* or **(Ø'ngo) dã pucchyá** *cuff my balls!.* Very colloquial and low register, just **pussh!**

.ũch.   v. *be clear, be transparent; be translucent.*

.uchn.   v. *be clever.*

.ud.   **1.** v. *be divided be separate.*   **2.** v.adv. *separately,* **tudøngó** *they went out separately.*

.ũd.   **1.** v. *exceed (a limit); be too much.*   **2.** v.adv. *too.*

.udd.   v. *be clever; (interesting).*

ũdũdũ   adv. *utterly,* lit. "too, too."

.ugg.   **1.** v. *come out (of), emerge from;* **Yal pẽba ngo tyã renn hlãbyuggó** *the Yal fell out of the mouth of the ditch.*   **2.** v. *stand out;*

.ugr.   v. *be permanent; be eternal.*

.uj.   **1.** v. *be certain; be indisputable.*   **2.** v.adv. *certainly;* **Chomma hlujaunlén o yu jan hlowayá** *he's convinced himself that Chomma will certainly forget.*

.ujj.   v. *be luxurious.*

.ujm.   v. *like, have a preference for;* **roì zen dujmė** *I prefer men.*

.ukk.   v. *hate; despise; abhor.*

.ul.   v. *see;* **ggii zen tunn hliidoì roì zen dulė** *I see a man who is reading a book.*

.ulhl.   v. *be odd; be strange.*

.ull.   v.ref. *depart; leave (a location);* may take either **zen** or **renn** for the location; **Pyom renn nyulla zen tepiimmlìrén** *they will never allow us to leave Pyom;* **Pyom zen lyulla pepiigghló** *We've all be forbidden to leave Pyom.*

.ullp.   v. *control.*

.ulr.   v. *argue; dispute;* **pemla jan sìppra siing yulrawa** *we argued about this decision among the management.* **pemla'sh sìppra mar diimmhlulró** *I argued with management about this decision* (and likely got the decision reversed); **depamrìrũ, zonnu nemlo' yu zen dubrulrá** *"I will oppose your*

decision 'til my dying day!"

.uly.   v. *please (sense of like);* **Dulyau. Tanya llyã daryonnreddė?** *Please. Could I select again?*

.umm.   v.ref. *chat,* **go'ttyang Trann nyummén** *we'll chat with Trann tomorrow.*

.umr.   v. *be employed; have work.*

.un.   **1.** v. *come;* **pwed tũ renn unén** *the craft will come from the horizon;* **iilsoì chyẽ yø iid tanlunó** *two hounds ran out at us.*   **2.** in telling time, *be,* always in the perfective for the pres. and fut., **tunn donrõ'nu'nó** *what time is it now?* (< **donrõ'nu unó**); **Kelta hluwén o yan, donrõ'nu'nó?** *What time will it be when Kelta returns?*

.ũn.   v. *be a problem; be problematic; cause trouble;* **wãj iiyũnė** *(it's) just a little problem.*

ũna   n. *problem;* **ũna zen dẽliidén** *I will analyze the problem.*

.und.   v. *rush; hurry.*

.unl.   v. *be worthy.*

ũnng   n. *set, collection.*

.unngch.   v. *crush.*

.unnr.   v. *bother; burden.*

.ũnt.   v. *be cold.*
   a. **.iiy.ũnt.**   v. *be chilly, be cool.*

.uny.   v. *be five 5.*

.up.   v. *throw.*

.upch.   v. *vomit.*

.uppy.   v. *explode, burst open;* **ló, dẽzìramdũ, pyøda iilsa ona mamm, zawsã ona uppyó** *I'm tellin' ya, dude, the robot itself exploded before my very eyes.*

.ur.   **1.** v. *close, shut.*   **2.** v. *tie up, seal.*
   a. **yã pura**   n. *phial.*

.ũr.   v. *collapse; fall apart;* **hlìmnawũrén** *he's on the verge of work-collapse.*

.urd.   v. *bend, curve; be flexible.*

.urn.   v. *remove; take out; delist.*

.urr. v. *be in charge.*

.urrg. v. *be funny; amuse.*

.urrj. v. *learn, study.*

.urt. v. *be blue.*

.ury. v. *convert* (into something else).

.us. v. *lack; be missing.*

.ushr. v. *comprehend, grasp;* singly, it only refers to comprehension.

    a. **.on.ushr.** v. *catch,* especially of something fleeing or about to escape, **koìhlan zen lonushroyá** *y'all caught whatever it was flying around!*

.usn. **1.** v. *run out, be used up, be gone.* **2.** v.gov *to be exhausted (due to),* **nadawusnatyá** *you look really exhausted* (from work).

usnod' (stress final **usnod'**) adv., n., colloquial, *yesterday* (see **usnottyang**).

usnottyang adv., n. *yesterday;* (see **usnod'**).

.uss. v. *repeat.*

.ũt. v. *be bad;* **tantang tunngem Ø'sh noìta adũtũ, nn tyiil derrdė** *even though everything is horrible for me right now, I'm not going to lose who I am.*

.utr. v. *happen, occur;* **hlo ngo pyø'sh yannu dde zonnu utró** *when and how did that happen to his eye?* **tantang nepettũ, nn zwĩ yauta onũ utrén** *even though you're completely opposed to it, the deal will go through;* **dro utra zen duló** *I saw something.*

.uw. v. *return, go/come back;* **Senn nrawa iid tunn hluwė** *Senn is returning to the manufactory now.*

.uy. v. *be ten, 10.*

.ũy. v.ref. *have sex with.*
    a. **jje sõsuya** n. *homosexual female.*
    b. **roì sõsuya** n. *homosexual male.*
    c. **.aut.ũy.** v. *engage in prostitution;* **tantang dautũyũ, nn Ẽ la o mauta wé dantìra ngo jẽ'nubrayá!** *I may be a prostitute, but at least I'm not a sell-out like you!* • **c.i. sõnautũya** n. *prostitute.* • **c.ii. sõnautũyan** n. *prostitution.*

.uz. v. *be next.*

.uzr. v. *save (from harm).*

.uzy. v. *be thirsty.*

.uzzy. v. *trembel; shake,* violently, as in mixing paint.

uzzyasã n. *mixing machine.* **uzzyasã era** n. *earthquake;* **uzzyasã iiyera** *mild earthquake.*

<div align="center">ꖴ · W · ꖴ · W · ꖴ</div>

wã n. *hair, fur.*

wãcha n. *scruff, whiskers.*

wãj adv. *just; only;* **wãj nrõzad enchó** *just a few minutes.*

wang n. *infant;* **Chyii Yopa rã o wang hlẽjyó** *Chyii had Yopa's baby.*

waud n. *corpse; dead body.*

waunn n. *bottom; sole (of the foot).*

wenn n. *model.*

weng n. *fabric, cloth.*

wenge n. *cloth material.*

wengey adj. *made of cloth, fabric.*

wė part. predicate marker; usually elided to **w'** before vowels; may be omitted altogether when the context is clear; **sõga wé hlanta ìradė** *he's not really a spy;* **gem gen'nu w'antyá?** *what is all this?!*

wii n. *nucleus; core.*

wiir n. *right; permission;* confined to Mizemmian contract law.

a. wiir .er. v. *grant formal privileges for,* **MngR Shoì ngo Bbed prã Abem ngo Yuzz ye o zwan ngo sekna zen wiir abreró** *MngR has (officially and beneficently) granted to Bbed Shoì transfer of employment to the world of Yuzz.*

wo n. *off world; foreign; unfamiliar;* **gemoì roì, wo ngo taucchẽ prã o sõga wé hlonantẽ** *this man is undeniably a spy for a foreign corporation.*

wo see **o.**

wooõ interj. *oooh!*

wøm part. *across, crossing* (directional, see **nnau**).

wul n. *medication; drug; medicine.*
  a. wul .er. v. *take/use drugs,* **wul dalerìssyó** *I only started doing drugs once.*

wulìchra n. *poison;* **wulìchra zen pomjoboì ddyod ya'netũ hleshmó' yun, hlaugrausrìzzró** *the poisoned beast howled three time and then promptly died a miserable death*

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yā copula, *it is certain that,* preserved in the archaizing story-telling style, as well as Ditchling, where it more closely approximates simple "to be."

yã n. *cup, vessel for holding liquid.*

yad n. *dwelling.*
  a. yad .er. v. *dwell.*

yaj n. *the top/upper* (part or area or direction).

yajũ adv. *up, moving up*

yal n. *Yal,* a hive insect similar to an ant.

yan 1. n. *time; a point in time;* **kiimm tera ngo dyėn yan lyiichølmė** *whenever they sound the alarm we must all line up.* **2.** n. *times,* contracted with a number in adverbial form, so **ya'netũ** *three times,* as in **wulìchra zen pomjoboì ddyod ya'netũ hleshmó' yun, hlaugrausrìzzró** *the poisoned beast howled three time and then promptly died a miserable death*
  a. o yan conj. *when, as,* clause-final temporal conjunction, **Kelta hluwén o yan, donrõ'nu'nó?** *What time will it be when Kelta returns?*

yanìr (accent final, **yanìr**) adv. *never* (archaic); used mostly as an absolute rejection, **Pan depenìrén! Yanìr!** *I won't do it! Ever!*

yannu adv. *when* (at what point in time); see also **zranu; hlo ngo pyø'sh yannu dde zonnu utró** *when and how did that happen to his eye?*

Yanoppsã n. *Polychronom,* **Yanoppsã ngo sed chĩ yauyamó** *we floated through the walls of the Polychronom.*

yãud 1. n. *personality.* **2.** n. *character;* **hlo('sh) yãu'dadėkwė** *he's really trashy.*

yaumm n. *sun, star.*

ye part. *in, at,* general locative; **Ø'ngo so ye adlė** *it hurts in my arm.*

yėd n. (slang) *cock, dick.*

yej n. *female muscles, musculature;* **hlo'sh yej adãjė** *she's very lithe.*

yel part. *before,* temporal; **nomja yel jjir zen nøìmrau** *wash your hand before you eat.*

yeng part. *during, while, when.*

yĩ n. *anus.*

yĩntyã n. *"bullshit,"* in the sense of non-sense, etc.
  a. yĩntyã .er. v. *talk BS.*

yìn part. *with, by means of,* instrumental; **ggyo yìn nenauzau** *try doing it with a tool.*
  a. triingey ggyo n. *tool made of ceramic.*
  b. triinge prã o ggyo n. *tool for working ceramic material.*
  c. trii'ngo ggyo n. *tool related to ceramics.*

yìnnra adv. *nowhere;* **tunn nerba zen yìnnra**

dulìrė *I don't see what you're talking about anywhere.*

yìr interj. *no.*

yìrhlan prn. *nobody, no one;* **hlwud Ttadda zen tedwũ, yìrhlan topìra nwayá hlepodyayá** *Ol' Ttad there is such an utter moron that nobody wants him to belong to their team.*

yìyìr (accent final) idiom, *isn't it? ain't it? right?* when the speaker strongly expects you to agree; the register is somewhat low; **Go'nngyo zen niilauzā. Nakkabbølmė, yìyìr?** *Try liftin' that damn tool. It's fuckin' heavy, ain't it?*

yõ n. *ice.*

yõe n. *ice material.*

yongwã n. *pubic hair* (see also **shøngwã**).

yõnr'ersa n. *igloo, lumitalo.*

yõì n. *exoskeleton; shell; carapace.*

yø prn. *we* (exlcusive).

yøì adj. *upper, up high* (see **yaj**).

yũ' conj. *that,* clause-final conjunction for reported speech and thought; **gema zwĩ bbran wė antén yũ' dapnė** *I think this is the night.* The use of **yũ'** is sufficient to imply a verb of speaking or cognition, with the main verb focusing on other elements, **Yìr! yũ' hlosyobesó** *"No!" he (said) with a sinister grin.*

yu'ssã (< **yud.sã**) n. *interface.*

yud n. *translation* (see **suryamda**); **tanya yud zen jĩ neró?** *did you analyze the translation?*

yun part. *on (top of), on the surface of; touching;* **auja yun amma zen hliichwau** *connect the yellow one to the blue one.*

yuyũ' hluhlũ (from **yũ'**) rude onomatopoeia for when people are talking to themselves oddly, often implying mental illness.

   a. **yuyũ hluhlũ .er.** v. *mumble to oneself;* **Q: Gìd nranu'sh narė? A: Dro gal yuyũ' hluhlũ hlauwerė** *Q: Do you know where Gìd is? A: Probably off mumbling to himself somewhere.*

<div align="center">

ꝳ · Z · ꝳ · Z · ꝳ

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zã n. *male muscles, musculature;* **hlo'sh zã'dìizyė** *he's really built.*

zad n. *part.*

zann adv. *then (a distant point in time).*

zanngal n. *another (distant) reality.*

zar n. *surface.*

zaud n. *wax.*

zawsã (some might spell it **zausã**, ignoring—or not recognizing—the verbal element **.aw.** *work*) n. *robot;*

zẽ adv. *already.*

zel n. *situation; "the deal."*

zelojja n. *phenomenon;* **dro keng ìwũ zwĩ zelo-** **jja Yanoppsã rã tunn pastė** *the phenomenon is being transmitted somehow or other from the Polychronom.*

zen part. direct object marker.

ziimm n. *information.*

zìn n. *hanging out, chilling, impromptu meeting or party.* This is originally a Mizemmian term meaning roughly "invite/summons" for the context of being called to appear before a supervisor. The (ironic) meaning morphed into the current semantic range which has a legitimate neutral to positive connotation. **Gal zìn yeng o parrba onndiinwayá** *that movie during the get-together was awesome!*

   a. **zìn .er.** v. *have an informal gathering.*

zon part. *via, by way of; following.*

zonnu adv. *how?* **hlo ngo pyø'sh yannu dde**

zonnu utró *when and how did that happen to his eye?*

zøbbenn   n. *ankle.*

zød   n. *foot.*

zødded   n. *toe.*

zøddõìd   n. *big toe.*

zøggyė   n. *sock(s).*

zøttal   n. *toenail* (of person).

zra   n. *time; continuum of time.*

zranu   adv. *when?* (during which period of time); see also **yannu**; **zranu Kana gem hlessén** *when will Kana be here?*

zra'ppa   n. *eon.*

zrãun   n. *illusion(s).*

zrenng   n. *nectar.*

zrẽ   part. *excepting, except (for), excluding.*

zrøn   n. *(personal) well-being.*

zũ   n. *currency; credit; dollars.*

zũj   adv. *somewhat.*

zwan   n. *role; professional job.*

zwansõ   n. *Role Maser* (in the yal culture).

zwẽ   adv. *might, may,* used with **-au** in the present, **zwẽ nõyau** *you may be correct;* with normal tense marking for past and future, **zwẽ yiibbrén** *we may go;* **zwẽ hliibbró** *he may have gone;* **zwẽ hliibbrawa** *he may have been going.* **A: Tanya Radá zwĩ sõga zwẽ hlantau? B: Pan auwìrė. Hlaryė yũ' desnė** *A: Could Radá be the spy? B: Likely not. I believe it's someone else.*

zwenng   n. *transaction; deal.*

zwĩ   art. *the previously discussed,* reinforcing the definite nature of the discourse topic; **zwĩ riimm asha dde dwad'w'antė** *the colors (we were discussing) are red and brown;* **tantang nepettũ, nn zwĩ yauta onũ utrén** *even though you're completely opposed to it, the deal will go through.*

zwõ   n. *prize.*

zwõj   n. *male upper arm.*

zzad   n. *hero.*

zzẽ   n. *divison; group; unit* (of people typically).

zzran   n. *fate; destiny.*

zzur   n. *outer elbow.*

B   Names

Female first names: **Azé, Briil, Chyii, Etu, Giilya, Hlala, Jeya, Jjau, Kada, Kahla, Kaja, Kana, Kejja, Kelta, Kepa, Kerrda, Kili, Lassu, Llød, Lyã, Lyadii, Lyau, Nẽna, Ølla, Øwel, Pøm, Priinng, Radá, Ralya, Sriinya, Tallii, Trenna, Wanya, Womé, Yattíí, Yerra, Yiizii, Yìyii**.

Male first names: **Aned, Azó, Bbed, Broì, Chomma, Ddiinng, Ddũd, Dwann, Etíímm, Eyád, Gìd, Gwarr, Gyann, Hlellod, Hlonng, Jobód, Joro, Krenn, Kyanng, Kyemm, Kyod, Ladda, Lann, Mẽnng, Ngol, Ngudo, Nronn, Pasro, Praled, Renn, Resh, Sann, Senn, Srom, Syomm, Tõl, Tonro, Trann, Uba, Wìmm, Wossa, Yopa, Yøtta, Yunn**.

Unisex first names: **Ãnng, Iissya, Koyo, Noma, Pød, Yeng**.

Family names date back to the times of the original acquisition of Pyom by Royddin and were common terms for occupations and functional areas at that time. Some of these are still relevant terms in the language (**pwed**, **jjuj**, **õ**) and some are still close, such as **denn** *algorithm,* but most are purely names to residents of the Planet. The vast majority would not associate **Bbrìd** with robots for any reason. Acquired labor force members get **Nrawa** *Manufactory* as their family name.

- **Bbrìd** Robots
- **Chyønng** Assembly
- **Ddar** Runner
- **Ddenn** Computers
- **Ėj** Plumber
- **Hlwamm** Miller
- **Jjuj** Metal
- **Kyãunng** Mold Maker
- **Kyiid** Repair
- **Llyamm** Technical/Systems
- **Mmẽj** Clerk
- **Nremm** Foreman
- **Õ** Engineer

- **Pwed** Vehicles
- **Rryãj** Driving
- **Shoì** Wood
- **Snaung** Mechanic
- **Snėd** Logistics
- **Srãud** Construction
- **Ssød** Human Resources
- **Ttad** Maintenance
- **Ttiinng** Saw/Cut
- **Ttred** Loader
- **Ttũ** Efficiency
- **Yurr** Security

In giving someone's first name, the order is *Family Name **ngo** First Name*, with **ngo** often written without the vowel: **Ddar ngo Resh**, **Mmẽj ng Kana**.

It's somewhat rare for people's last names to be used as a primary form of address. Using it typically indicates some kind of criminal reputation.

C   Ditchling – ꠩ꠇꠤꠉꠦ

"Proper" Siinyamda *per se,* is a thing of the past in many senses. But, it was characterized by a crisp accent somewhat akin to a French person speaking Italian. In the area around Senn, there are some management elites who still speak the Pyomian dialect of Mizemm (Corporate Standard). Although there are many direct loans in Siinyamda from Mizemm, the languages are not in any way mutually intelligible. And, at the far end of Siinyamda (technically speaking, Padnamda) there is the broad dialect known "officially" to Senn as **Sumrìra ngo Pamda** (The Speech of Unemployment), but everyone calls it **Pẽbamda** (Ditch Talk) or simply **Pẽba** (ditch, **.ẽb.** dig a hole or trench). In English the name is "Ditchling," after the inhabitants themselves. To a speaker of the workplace dialect, Pẽbamda comes across similar to the gap between a French person speaking Italian and Brazilian Portuguese. It can be very difficult for them to understand each other. Here's why:

Standard	**Pẽbũ namdwìnn. Ẽ'sh eppũnob-eddė.**	Don't speak Ditchling. It can get you in much trouble.
Pẽba	**Pẹba namdirā. Efȭ gụna Ē'prẹ nireða.**	Don'cha talk Ditchling. Ye can bring a heap o' that trubble on'ya.

The dot under vowels marks a reduced vowel, with a raised pitch of the vowel in the following syllable.

Other notworthy features of Ditchling —

Obligatory **g-** on inanimate derived nouns (from **ge', go', ga'**, deictic markers). St.: **ũna**, Ditch.: **gụna**, *trouble.* If literate speakers of Siinyamda had occasion to write down Ditchling, they might spell these with **g'**.

Derivation of plural animate nouns with **t-** and an absence of **s**-forms: St.: **sõcchã**, *ghost,* Ditch.: **h.iw.a/t.iw.a**, *ghost/ghosts* (< ***s.iw.a/sọn.iw.a**).

Sparing use of **.ant.** or its being replaced entirely by a fixed form **yā** that is only used when the speaker feels certain of facts.

Standard	**Summũ, gem sõcchã tantė.**	They say this place is haunted.
Pẽba	**Ge tiwa yun tumma.**	They gossip that (there are) ghosts here.
	Wạsh todjumman, nn ge tiwa yā.	They are just idly gossiping, but it's definitely haunted here.

There are many basic differences in vocabulary, St. **jjiir** *hand* vs. Ditch. **tō**, St. **bãu pobbra** *"zombie,"* someone brain-washed, vs. **hāshāṛya** *"he meakly wanders."*

Word order is rather strictly (S) O S.V in Ditchling and the particle **zen** is extremely rare for transitive verbs. The other most common particle is **prẹ** (a mixed dative/benefactive). Where

Standard maintains a plethora of particles (cases) from Mizemmian origins, Ditchling often reverts to native roots in the same context.

Standard	**Jjiir zen nejwìnn. Ggyo yìn nen-auzau.**	Don't use your hand(s). Try doing it with a tool.
Pẽba	**Tō nejiṛlā. Gyho ejū nenāzā.**	**.ej.** *use,* **.en.** *do,* **.auz.** *try*
Standard	**Nomja yel jjiir zen nøìmrau.**	Wash your hands before you eat.
Pẽba	**Nomja ạwū tō nōmṛlā.**	**.omj.** *eat,* **.ãw.** *precede,* **.øìmr.** *wash*

The standard language lacks a progressive tense and accomplishes it with **tunn** *now*, usually right before the verb. Ditchling has reanalyzed the **-an** ending (act of/process of X) as progressive.

| Standard | **Senn nrawa iid tunn hluwė.** | Senn is returning to the manufactory (now). |
| Pẽba | **Senn nṛlawa ga huwan.** | **.uw.** *return, come/go back* |

Words derived via **-an** in standard Siinyamda can only be used properly as nouns, but not so in Ditchling. A speaker of standard would likely hear **Senn nṛlawa ga huwan** as *Senn, y'all's working (there?) [gibberish...]."* In Ditchling, **.uw.** expects both a subject and a location (in that order). If the location were missing then the meaning "headed back (to where he normally is)" would be the default deduction.

Factory workers, particularly males, also often attempt to emulate Ditchling in their cursing for an extra dose of testosterone. This has produced the male pseudo-pronoun **ló** (/lo:/) which is a variant of Ditchling **ṛlō** (St.: **roì** *male; man*). It is comfortably translated as "dude" or Spanish "güey." With the masculine diminutive **-da** added the vowel is often shortened to normal length producing **Loda**, in the atmosphere of "Bro." So, **Ló, pucchyá!; Lóda, púsh!** (< **p.ucchØ**); and even **G'adúsh, Loda** *that reall cuffs, Bro* (*cf.* "that SUX ASS, Bro") are common in speech among male friends. This also serves in the sense of "Busted!" with **Ø'znn tucchó** *they've cuffed me*. And **Nucchén** is common for "You're gonna KILL me!" when casually asking for forgiveness in advance of explaining a confession. If threatening another with physical violence, **Dìnnkucchén, Ló!** *I'm about to fuck (you) up, Man!*

D   Conversational Routines

> **Nyey** *hello!* (2 people meet)
> **Lyey** *hello!* (3+ people meet)
> **Zo'nnoìta?** *How is everything?* Much less common and "old fashioned:" **Zo'nnoìkya?**)
> **Zo'nnaldė? Zo'nnaldwa?** *How are you, how have you been getting along?*
> **Ta'nnodwė? Tan'lodwė?** *Are you well (now)?*
> **Ta'nnubrodwa? Tan'lubrodwa?** *Have you been well (since we last met?)*
> **N/Latodwė or N/Lodwatė.** *You seem well.*
> **Danyė.** *I thank. Thank you.* **Danyá!** *thanks very much!*

For *please* you have to decide who should be pleased by the theoretical result of the proposal.

> **Dulyau** or **Dulyũ, X.** *I would be pleased if X,* (please do something for me.)
> **N/L/Hl/Tulyau** or **N/L/Hl/Tulyũ, X.** *May it please you/him/her/them to/for X.*
> **Nulyau. Ẽ'prã gem pomja** / (antė. / zen dassó / delló). (please, I'm offering something (up) to you (or your people).
> **Pìnn zen zwẽ nebla'sh dadulyén.** You could translate this as *please do me the honor of accepting it.* This would be for a *thing* that's there. If you had made a proposal like marrying someone, then:
> **Nulyau. Nyẽ meyedwa zen dadopė. (Ron) (Geng'ya'sh) zwẽ neblén o yun/yu'sh, (rang) depulyén.** *Please. I so want us to be married. (If) (This'thing/idea) you would accept, (then) I'll be over the moon.*

There would not be two things in the topical/focus so: **Geng'ya'sh zwẽ neblén o yun, depi-ijulyén**. *If* and *then* are not as obligatory as they are in English. More used for emphasis in theoretical scenarios.

Slang:

> Q: **'Nnagwa? 'N(u)lagwa? (X'nu n/l.ag.wa?)** *Wha'ss up? (What... have you been smuggling?)*
> A: **Ìwetla, Lō.** *Not much, Man.*
>   **Epakketla, Lōda.** *Nothin' the fuck at all, bro.*
>   **Wã'cchud / Wã'ppã, Bbyodda.** *Same 'ol shit, Boss.*
>   **Lō, nu'sh? / Lōda, nu'sh?** *How 'bou'chu?*

The REALLY illicit or extreme answer to this is **yĩn'etla** *my ass is empty.* It implies even that I'm not eating enough to need to take a dump. "I ain't (even) got SHIT goin' on."

> Q: **Ló, yėd/pong/bbyod zõn'aldwa / zõn hlaldwa?** *Dude, how's it hanging?*
> A: **Hleppuggwa, Lód', Dany'. Nnu'sh?** *He's been "up" a lot lately, Bro, Thanx. How 'bout you?*
> A. **Dãudeddrė. Hlan pìtewė.** *Can't complain. He's gettin' his fare share of suckin' 'n' lickin'.*

Less vulgar:

> Q: **Nyey, Lō, Cchìl purnó?!** *Hey, Man, still not delisted?*
> A: **Nyey, Lōda, Tã, cchìl tõsrā. Ddẽ nosũ, Sadiij'!** *Hey, Bro, Yeah, they still don't know (about whatever I'm likely doing to get be delisted). And you too! Congrats!*

Farewells (depends on context of the goodbye):

> **Nashtau. Lashtau.** *Be safe.*
> **Nodwau. Lodwau.** *Ne well.*
> **Nashtiibrau. Lashtiibrau.** *Go/travel safely.*
> **Nashtøngau. Lashtøngau** *"Go and come back safely"*
> **Nyìmney! Lyìmney!.** *"See you" (again) soon.*
> **Llyã nyeya'j / lyeya'j** *Until we're together next together, until I see you (we see each other) again.*
> **Dãd!** *Bye!* (said by the person who does not go.)
> **Nãd! Lãd!** *Bye!* (said by the person leaving.)

Slang (on goodbye):

> **Ølmė'rlìrė** (< **ølma erlìrė**) or **Ølmė'rlìryá** or Ditch **Nō'ṛḷme'ṛḷhiṛḷa** (< **noì ølma erlìrė**) *The obligations don't wait (patiently),* Ditch: *All (of the) obligations don't wait (patiently).* "Gotta go. Lots to do."
> **Gãgã memyìrā.** *Widges don't assemble themselves.*
> **Ssì'nnén** *Well, it will be soon,* "Catch'ya later!"
> **Nō'té'znn nucchā** *Cuff'em all,* "Don' let nobody mess wit'cha."

Names and introductions:

> **Zonnu nondrė? Zo'nnondrė?** *What's your name?* Also just **nondra'nu?** in a very low register.
> **Ddũd dondrė. Ddẽ (n)Ẽ nu'sh? (Ddẽ'Nẽ'nnu'sh?)** *My name is/I'm Ddũd. And what about you, what's yours?*
> **Ø'sh Etíímm. Nyiijoyė.** *I'm Etíímm, Nice to meet you.*
> **Ẽ'sh zzẽ'nu anté? Nranu nersė?** *What's your group? Where do you bunk/live?*
> **Ø'sh aunwuyonna (84a) pedwė. Abbasã derė. Dwu'sh (/Nr'ersa'sh) wezletoì llaung (** or **Nr'ezleta) y'antė. Cchu'ppẽba.** *I'm in Group 84* (more like "I belong to the 84th," lit. "I'm owned by 84.") *I run a loader. (my) dorm is in section/area 103. (It's a) shit hole.*
> **Ẽ'sh dwuj nrappã w'osantũ, g'epohla.** *What a surprise that your dorm is a toilet too.*

They don't talk about the weather much,

> **Ssa, ge'ttyang sennleddė.** *Well, one can breathe today.*
> **Tan. (Tã., Tang.) Ny/Lyiijeddė.** *Yes. (Yeah., Yep.) We can be happy.*
> **Tan. (Tã., Tang.) Ny/Lyanyeddė.** *Yes. (Yeah., Yep.) We can be grateful.*

E   Font and Script Variants

p	pp	b	bb

(consonants)

p · pp · b · bb · t · tt · d · dd · ch · cch · j · jj · sh · ssh

k · kk · g · gg · s · ss · z · zz · hl · r · rr · l · ll · w · y

n · nn · m · mm · ng · nng

a · é · u · au · e · ø · o · ii · ì · øì · oì

ã · ũ · ãu · ẽ · õ · ĩ · õì

ay · ey

p pp b bb t tt d dd ch cch j jj sh ssh

k kk g gg s ss z zz hl r rr l ll w y

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Here are some names, handwritten.

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