

LHAR 2

A ♩ = 160

Viola

Violoncello

Piano

p

pp

9

18

B

mf

mf

27

pp

f

pp

f

36

C

mf

mp

45

mp

p

54

D

mf

mp

mp

63

f

p

mf

pp

72

E

f

f

80

F

rit..... ♩ = 108

pp

pp

mp

mp

Red.

88

Measures 88-93. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure 88: Treble has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 89: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 90: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 91: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 92: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 93: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Dynamics: *mf* (measures 89-90), *p* (measures 91-92), *mf* (measure 93). Trills marked with '3' above the notes.

94

Measures 94-99. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure 94: Treble has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 95: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 96: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 97: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 98: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 99: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Dynamics: *fp* (measure 94), *mf* (measures 95-96), *p* (measures 97-98), *mf* (measure 99).

100

Measures 100-105. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure 100: Treble has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 101: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 102: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 103: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 104: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 105: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Dynamics: *p* (measures 100-101), *mf* (measures 102-103), *p* (measures 104-105). A box labeled 'G' is above measure 102.

106

Measures 106-111. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure 106: Treble has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 107: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 108: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 109: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 110: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 111: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Dynamics: *f* (measures 106-111). Trills marked with '3' above the notes.

112

Measures 112-117. Treble clef. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure 112: Treble has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 113: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 114: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 115: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 116: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Measure 117: Treble has quarter rest, eighth notes G4, A4, B4, A4, G4; Bass has half notes F#3, E3. Dynamics: *mf* (measures 112-113), *f* (measures 114-115). A box labeled 'H' is above measure 112. Trills marked with '3' above the notes.

I

119

N⁺ H⁺

p *mf* *p* *mf* *3* *3*

H⁺ N⁺

p *mf* *p* *mp*

3 *3* *3*

125

3 *3* *3* *p*

pp

131

J

f *3* *3*

f

137

K

p *f* *3* *3*

f *3* *3*

pp *f* *N⁺*

144

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

p

p

151

151

152

153

154

155

156

ff

ff

ff

p

L

157

157

158

159

160

161

162

p

mp

mf

H

H

N

M

164 *accel* ♩ = 160

p *mp* *f* *f* *p*

H *N*

172

mp *pp*

181

f *mf* *mp* *p*

H *N*

189

O

mf *mp* *f*

197

p *p* *p*

207

P

f *f*

216

Musical score for measures 216-226. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *pp*. The Bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *ppp*. The Piano staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and slurs, marked *pp*. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

227

Musical score for measures 227-237. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *pp*. The Bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *ppp*. The Piano staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and slurs, marked *pp*. The key signature is one sharp (F#). A box labeled 'Q' is present above the Treble staff in measure 237.

238

Musical score for measures 238-248. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and Piano. The Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *mp* and *pp*. The Bass staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked *p* and *pp*. The Piano staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and slurs, marked *p* and *pp*. The key signature is one sharp (F#). A box labeled 'N' is present above the Treble staff in measure 238, and a box labeled 'H' is present above the Bass staff in measure 248.

R

247

H⁺

mf

p

mp

256

p

pp

263

rit.....

p

ppp

271

S a tempoH⁺

p

pp

After this point, I haven't yet had a chance to properly compose the music, but the structure of the Sdefa text is more or less in place. I'm presenting it without rhythm, accompaniment, etc. but will hopefully compose it properly soon. Double bars indicate likely places for changes in style (meter, tempo, instrumentation, etc.).



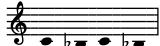
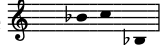
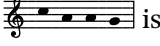
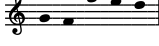


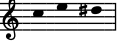
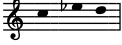
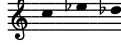
Overview

Sdefa is a musical language. Its phonemes are the twelve pitch classes of the Western chromatic scale. All other musical information, like register, rhythm, dynamic, and timbre, is secondary; it doesn't convey meaning, though it can contribute to the mood of a text. Because register is not phonemic, any B flat, regardless of octave, is considered the same: all B flats are essentially allophones in free variation.

The music provided is for three instruments, but only one is “speaking” in Sdefa at any given time. The meaningful parts are marked with H for “Hauptstimme” (main voice). When the piano is the main voice, only the highest line in the right hand carries meaning. When a part ceases to be in Sdefa, it is marked with N for “Nebenstimme”.¹ Double bars and rehearsal marks are there to convey musical phrasing, and don't necessarily reflect meaningful divisions in the Sdefa text.

Parts of Words

Root words are strings of four or five pitch classes. For example,  means “fire.” Since register is allophonic, transposing the whole word down an octave to  also means “fire,” as does changing the register of any of the notes individually, like . Roots never contain back-to-back repeated notes, so e.g.  is not a valid root form, and neither is , since it contains an octave jump (which counts as a repetition).

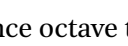
Affixes are always three notes long, and are defined by contours instead of specific pitch classes. The first-person singular suffix, for example, is {+third -step}, i.e. a third up followed by a step down. The third could be minor or major, and the step could be a half step or a whole step.² So these are all the same suffix:    . Also, since register is

¹ This isn't exactly in line with the usual use of the N marking, but it is useful to indicate when the meaningful section of a given voice ends.

² Usually fourths and fifths are perfect but augmented and diminished intervals may also occur, so the enharmonic spelling is occasionally significant.

allophonic, any third up could be replaced by a sixth down, and so on. That means these are some more possibilities for the same suffix: .

Each interval in a suffix can be $\pm$ a step, $\pm$ a third, or $\pm$ a fourth. A fifth up is equivalent to a fourth down, a sixth down is equivalent to a third up, etc., so these six intervals are the only choices. Since there are two intervals per suffix, that means there are 36 possible suffix forms.

The first note of a suffix is always the same as the last note of the root, or the last note of the previous suffix if there's more than one. So that same suffix could also be transposed to start on any other note, depending on what root it follows. After the verb  "sneeze," the first person-singular suffix might be  or . After the verb  "smile," it could look like  or . Since octave transposition is allophonic, the sequence  is also a valid way to follow "smile" with the first-person singular suffix.³

Similarly, the last note of a prefix is always the same as the first note of the root, or the first note of a following prefix. So putting the past tense prefix {-third +third} onto the verb "sneeze" could look like  or , and "smiled" could be .

Since root words never contain back-to-back repeated notes and such repetition always occurs at the beginning of suffixes and the end of prefixes, repeated notes always signal a morpheme boundary. Most often they show a word-internal boundary, but it is possible for the last note of one word to be the same as the first note of the next word by coincidence, so sometimes word boundaries also have repeated notes. Extra repetitions may occur for musical effect (with no change of meaning), but only word-internally, or at the very beginning or end of a section of music (where no ambiguity could result).

³ In this document I'll use half barlines to show word-internal morpheme boundaries, and full barlines for word boundaries. This is just to show these boundaries more explicitly, though; actual barlines in music don't have any meaning.

All root words in a Sdefa text occur with at least one suffix, for reasons explained below. This fact, combined with the fact that affixes are always exactly three notes long and roots are always exactly four or five notes long, make it possible to tell where one word ends and the next begins. To do so, divide the melody into segments divided by repeated pitches, and check the length of each segment:

3 notes: must be an affix. Could be a prefix or a suffix.

4 notes: must be a root

5 notes: must be a root

6 notes: must be two affixes. Since two affixes on the same word would have a repeated note in the middle, this must be a final suffix and then an initial prefix.

7 notes: must be a final suffix and a four-note root

8 notes: must be a final suffix and a five-note root

The only possible ambiguity is in the first case: there may be instances where it isn't immediately obvious whether a three-note sequence bounded by repetitions is a suffix to the previous root or a prefix to the next one. Not all possible prefix forms are used, however, and there is a strict upper limit to how many suffixes a word can have, so it is usually possible to determine by checking the meanings of the surrounding roots and potential meanings of the affix.

Basic Grammar

Sdefa has only two word classes, nouns and verbs. The word order is generally SOV, though there are exceptions. However, because verbs agree with both their subjects and objects, it should always be clear what belongs with what. Because of this agreement, verbs can occur long after their subjects or objects without the meaning becoming ambiguous. If it has been a while since a particular noun was used, however, it may be restated with the same suffix.

Adjective-like meanings are conveyed with intransitive verbs, which (like other verbs) follow their subjects. Certain verb prefixes are usually only used with these adjective-like verbs, so they could potentially be considered a third word class.

Sdefa texts are not clearly broken up into sentences or clauses. There is no distinction made between the predicative use of an adjective-like verb, e.g. “The fire is warm,” and the attributive use, “The warm fire,” so there may be several different ways of translating a given section of text from Sdefa to English. However, the boundaries of a musical phrase may give some indication of the boundaries of an idea being expressed, which could be considered a sentence or clause.

Suffixes

Suffixes are used for person marking. The previously shown suffix {+third -step} is for the first-person singular, and it is used on any intransitive verb whose subject is first-person singular, as in  “I sneeze.” The second-person suffix is {+step -fourth}, so “you sneeze” could be expressed as .

The verb  “to hear” is transitive, so it can have two suffixes: the first for the subject, and the second for the object. For example,  has the first-person singular suffix followed by the second-person one, so it means “I hear you.” If the order of the suffixes is reversed, you get , meaning “you hear me.” It is possible to drop the object suffix:  means simply “I hear” or “I hear something.” However, the subject suffix is obligatory, so verbs always have at least one suffix.

A ditransitive verb similarly has three suffixes, with the two objects having a fixed order inherent to the definition of the verb. The second object or both may be dropped, but as with other verbs the subject suffix is obligatory.

The “impersonal” or “unspecified” suffix, {+third +third}, is used to fill a suffix slot when no actual information is given. This can be used for the equivalent of the passive voice if it fills the subject slot for a transitive verb:  is “I am heard,” or “something hears me”

(hear-IMPRS-lSG). It is usually not used in the object position, as the object suffix could simply be omitted instead.

The suffix {+step -step} is used to coordinate nouns, allowing two or more suffixes to take the same nominal role:  is sneeze-lSG-and-2, so it means “You and I sneeze.” It may also join two object suffixes together:  is hear-IMPRS-lSG-and-2, or “You and I are heard.”

There are seven suffixes with fixed meanings, including those already mentioned. The remaining 29 possible suffix forms are used for third-person referents. They are assigned as needed, almost like ad-hoc noun classes. Each one may be assigned to any noun. The first time a noun is used, it has one of these suffixes applied to it; from that point forward, that suffix may be used on a verb to show that noun’s role as one of the verbs nominal arguments.

For example, one possible third-person suffix is {+step +step}. If we attach this suffix to the noun  “fire,” we get . Now this suffix is associated with this noun, so at any point in the text we could attach the same suffix to a verb to indicate that “fire” is its subject or object. For example, the word “to be warm” with the same suffix is , which can be translated as “The fire is warm.” In full, that would be .⁴ However, even if there are other words between  and , this meaning is clear because of the agreement marking.

If the word  occurs a second time with a different suffix, this is referring to another fire; if it reoccurs with the same suffix, it refers to the same fire as the first instance. Though it isn’t actually necessary to restate the same object and suffix pair, this may be done for musical reasons, and potentially to highlight the importance of the repeated word to the text as a whole. It may also be done simply because it’s been a while since the word was first stated.

⁴ As previously noted, this could also be translated as “a/the warm fire.”

The prefixes {+third -third} and {-third +third} are deictic, referring to the physical or metaphorical location of the noun. They can generally be translated as “this” and “that” respectively, but when referring to abstract things such as events they typically indicate time: essentially, “the following” and “the preceding” respectively. They are often used with the noun  “thing,” which has a very broad meaning, to refer to whatever will be said and whatever was just said, respectively (e.g. for quotation or referring to events broadly).

Derivational Prefixes

The prefix {-third +step} nominalizes verbs. From the verb  “to sneeze,” you can derive the noun  “a sneeze.” Nominalized verbs still have agreement, so to say “a sneeze” in general you must use the unspecified/impersonal suffix:  . However, you may also specify a subject, as in  “my sneeze” or “the fact that I sneezed,” using the first-person singular suffix instead. Either way, there is one additional obligatory suffix slot for nominalizations, referring to the newly-created noun itself. So, for example, you could have  , using the third-person suffix {-step -step} after the previous example, and then use the verb “silent” with the same suffix to say “My sneeze was silent”:  .

One derivational prefix, {+third -step}, is applied to nouns to create an associative intransitive verb, i.e. something that has to do with that noun. For example,  is “cow” or “cattle,” so  is “having to do with cows.” Note that the root noun in this case does not get its own suffix, so you can’t use this prefix with any specific noun. In other words, this can only mean “having to do with cows in general,” and not “having to do with that cow over there.” However, a number prefix may still be used following the associative prefix, to make more explicit e.g. “having to do with many cows” or “having to do with a single (generic) cow.”

The same prefix form, when applied to a verb root, creates an adverb from that verb. This adverb modifies the following verb, and has the same subject suffix:  , which is ADV-silent-1SG, could precede  , “I sneezed” (PST-sneeze-1SG) to say “I sneezed silently.”

The causative prefix, {+fourth -step}, increases a verb’s valency by one, with the first suffix slot indicating the agent, and the others following in the usual order. Thus, to say “You made me sneeze,” one would say  (CAUS-sneeze-2-1SG).

TAM Prefixes

Tense is often left unmarked, but the past tense may be marked with the prefix {-third +third}. For example,  means “I sneezed,” composed of the verb “sneeze” with the past tense prefix and the first-person singular suffix. Reduplication of the past tense prefix may be used to convey a longer span of time. If multiple verbs in a row would be in the past tense, it is usually only marked on the first.

The present tense is marked with the prefix {-third -third}, so  is “I am sneezing.”

The prefix {-+step -fourth} indicates the inchoative aspect, e.g.  “I became warm” or “I am getting warm” (INCH-warm-1SG).

The habitual aspect is indicated by the prefix {+third +third}:  is “I am usually/often warm” (HAB-warm-1SG).

The prefix {-third +fourth} marks the irrealis or subjunctive. The exact meaning depends on context, but generally it either indicates uncertainty as to whether the action of the verb really occurs, or indicates that it doesn’t occur but could. When used alone, it can be translated as

“maybe,” or with a modal verbs like “can” or “be able to.” For example,  could be translated as “I might sneeze,” “Maybe I sneezed,” “It’s possible I will sneeze,” etc., depending on context.

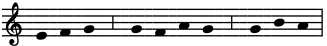
The same prefix may also be combined with the nominalizing prefix, in which case the combined meaning is something like “the possibility of X happening” or “the fact that X might happen.” This is almost always combined with another verb that references that nominalization. For example, if we take the nominalization of the previous example and assign it the suffix {-step -step}, we get , meaning “the fact that I might sneeze” (in total, this is NOM-IRR-sneeze-1SG-3). We can then have a second verb, like  “want,” with its object suffix also being {-step -step}:  would mean “You want me to sneeze.” Without the irrealis prefix, the meaning would be more like “You wanted me to sneeze, and I did.”

Conjunction Prefixes

There are a number of verb prefixes that act like conjunctions, expressing logical or temporal relationships between the marked verb and the last finite (non-nominalized) verb. The verbs connected by these conjunction prefixes may sometimes be separated by one or more nouns, if the latter verb is modified by an adverb or has an explicitly stated subject and/or object.

The sequential prefix {+fourth -fourth} is like “then” or “and then,” indicating that the marked verb takes place after the previous one:  means “I danced and then I sang” (dance-1SG SEQ-sing-1SG).

The suffix, {+step +step} is “then,” “so” or “therefore,” indicating that the marked verb is a consequence of the preceding one. For example,  “I sneezed, so you’re happy” (sneeze-1SG so-be_happy-2). This prefix may be paired with the conditional, marking its verb explicitly as the (potential) result of the marked condition, or simply used to indicate the consequence of a realis verb (as in the example).

The prefix {+step -step} is “and,” used to indicate that the marked verb and the last finite verb (i.e. not one that has been nominalized or made into an adverb) should be thought of as a unit in some sense. It is generally only used when it is necessary to group verbs together. For example, changing the “then” prefix in the last example to “and” we get  “I danced and I sang” (dance-1SG and-sing-1SG) and we can then add  “so I’m tired” (so-be_tired-1SG). Using the conjunction prefix between the first two verbs shows that the third verb is a consequence of both of them together, rather than just the second verb. If you just wanted to say “I danced and sang” without another verb referencing the pair of actions together, no conjunction prefix would be used.

The benefactive prefix {-step +fourth} indicates that the marked verb is the intended consequence of the previous finite verb. It may or may not be combined with irrealis marking to indicate whether this outcome was achieved. For example,  is “I sat down in order to listen” (sit-1SG BEN-listen-1SG).

Relational Nouns

A small number of nouns are “relational,” with a function somewhere between that of a noun and a verb. They are most often used for relationships and parts of wholes, e.g.  “parent.” These nouns have two suffix slots: in the case of “parent,” the first is the parent and the second is the child. Body parts, such as , “wing,” are also generally relational nouns, with the second suffix slot designating the person or other living thing whose body part it is.

You could alternatively define  as a verb, “to be the parent of,” but relational nouns are considered as defining their pronoun suffixes, like nouns. That is, unlike verbs they do not require a preceding noun with matching suffixes, though this is of course possible. Alternatively, relational nouns could be thought of as simply stating the existence of the relationship, so e.g.

 could also be translated as “I have a parent,” while simultaneously assigning the suffix {+step +step} to refer to that parent.

As with transitive verbs, the second suffix slot is optional, so if one *only* wanted to refer to a parent or an arm without stating whose it is, one could instead say , with only the “subject” suffix.

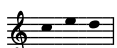
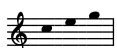
Glossary

Affixes and roots are listed in as close to an alphabetical order as I could come up with. Only the affixes and roots which appear in the text are listed below.

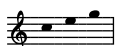
Noun Prefixes

-step -fourth		singular
-step -step		plural
+step +third		many
+step +step		mass/gestalt
+third +third		generic
+third -step		associative

Verb Prefixes

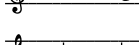
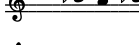
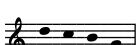
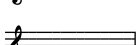
-third -third		present
-third +step		nominalization
-third +third		past
-third +fourth		possible, irrealis, subjunctive
-step +fourth		benefactive
+step -fourth		inchoative
+step -step		and
+step +step		then (result), so, therefore
+third -step		adverb
+third +third		habitual
+fourth -fourth		then (sequential), afterwards
+fourth -step		causative

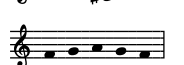
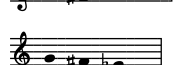
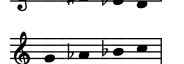
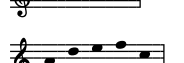
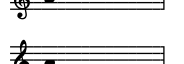
Suffixes

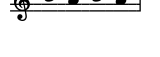
+step -step		and (coordination)
+third +third		impersonal/unspecified

All other suffixes used in this text are third-person suffixes.

Roots

	vd. teach, instruct, show, demonstrate. The first object slot is the recipient of instruction, and the second is that which is taught.
	vt. touch, be in contact with, be leaning against
	vi. be large, big, giant
	n. fire, flame
	n. word, phrase, short utterance (not necessarily in a spoken language)
	nr. wing. The second object slot is for the creature whose wing it is.
	vt. be in, on, at, inside; to occur during
	n. thing, something. Often used very abstractly, referring to something that is said, a fact that has been stated, a story, etc.
	vt. tend, tend to, care for, take care of, monitor
	n. water
	vt. want, wish for, desire. The object is often a nominalized verb, which will usually have the same subject suffix (if the subject wants to do something), though not necessarily (if the subject wants someone else to do something)
	vi. quiet, silent
	vi, vt. exist; be.
	vi. sleep; be asleep
	vi. two (be two in number)
	vd. say, tell. Doesn't necessarily refer to spoken language. The first object slot is that which is said, and the second is the addressee.

	vt. be above, over, on top of
	n. leaf
	vt. heed, pay attention to; listen; observe; watch. The specific sense being used is secondary; it is the attention being paid that is the primary meaning.
	vi. glow, luminesce, shine (to omit light rather than reflecting it)
	vt. find, discover, encounter, locate; arrive at, come to, reach; realize
	nr. head. The second object slot is for the creature whose head it is.
	vi, vt. go, move, walk; go to
	n. brook, river, stream
	vi. sit (either be sitting or sit down)
	n. star
	vt. consume; eat; drink
	vt. use (as a tool, strategy, path, etc.)
	vi. change, become different
	vi. grow
	vd. put, place, set down (at/in/on). The first object slot is for that which is placed, and the (optional) second slot is for the location where the first is placed.
	vt. create, make, produce
	n. light (any source of illumination, or the light it produces)
	n. destination, end, endpoint, goal, termination
	vt. be close to, near to, next to; to be nearby (if the object suffix is omitted)
	vt. collect, gather, harvest
	vi. be black, dark
	n. magic
	vt. address, call; communicate with, speak to, talk to
	n. berry, blueberry. Not necessarily in the genus <i>Vaccinium</i> , but something similar.
	n. tree
	n. briar, bramble, bush, shrub

	vt. exit, leave; depart, go away from
	n. cow, bull, cattle
	vt. cook, prepare (food)
	n. day
	vt. see
	n. ocean, sea
	n. child (a young person; this is not a relational noun)
	vi. fly, float, soar
	vt. slaughter
	vt. dwell in, live in/around/near reside in/at