

Taqva-miir Text

Sinahti sikti ir nēhkēllo amba rōöynö-dhaw töhrö lēwarbissa-ōrrüühsü röhsü. Rōöynöhi talma ir lēwarbissa imaak iskaarhis nimiraadhas matasqaas. Ihrid, lēwarbissa qorod ir yaalliihüüh sök nēhvihtaad vōöt örmī miyan ohoros. Ködhün, lēwarbissa-ōrrüüh-yaalas tüün, nēhkēllo kürdivöösquörōhhiin kövihyükkön, niilla vir sihvas yaarahvan. Niillas inwa vir tohsē miyan aarakahhin kürdivöösquöömō torvotonno ürnin diimün. Sükkīn, inwanda horon ilnaan sühinöömistiis rühhin aaras tis'sēmaaywarahhin tassīn'damrē. Sühinöömisti horon yaattan, inwanda aaras osto töhrö aarak, dērē yalhirat. Sühinöömisti taay tar'tirahhanahhin ayrimak-miirmiqas taraan'din. Araay sühinöömistüür ostoomiqos kahaykamrēhhin qaadhatanahhin noolkotonohhin siyüstüür komohoron. Yaltaamēndē inwanda araay ayrimak-miirmiqas dirahhin osto töhrö torrē kondoos ihqaan. Sükkīn sühinöömisti taay baraadhis ayrimak sar iskaarhis rōöynö-noolkos matasqaar aaylaahkēnna noolkoton diimrēhhin sinrē yaattan. Iskaarhi lēwarbissa atqaarahhin baraadhis ayrimak-miirmiqas din, örmī vōöt tihnü ir yērvēttinahhin. Ya din sin ya körühhin ilrē, dērē iqva ayrimak-miirmiqas ilkēēh ir ohoron. Inwanda aaras aarman siyüsti sar qaadhas ostoos qööröt. Rōöynö-noolko töhrö, sinahti sikti ya torrē lēh'örmis miyan qaadhas süürdüs ostoos röhsü. Darha ör noolkos lēs'sikti ih ohoroohsē rühhin. Iskaarhi lēwarbissa alhitanahhin inwanda oorho ayrimak ya siktis matasqaas. Sikti ya nilküühyaqas hooqqon kahaytirahsē. Va ya miyaq sikti yaandē vöösquön ayaar.

Glossary

The following abbreviations are used in the entries below:

adj. – adjective

adv. – adverb

aux. – auxiliary verb form

cls. – possessive classifier

conj. – conjunction

n.h. – human noun

n.a. – animate noun

n.i. – inanimate noun

part. – particle

p.n. – pronoun

post. – postposition

v.i. – intransitive verb

v.t. – transitive verb

Human and animate nouns are entered in their nominative singular form, while inanimate nouns are entered in their nominative indefinite form. Adjectives are entered in their human, animate, and inanimate forms. Verbs are entered in their four principal parts in due order. Nouns, adjectives, and verbs entries also include the stem type.

Entries

aarman – cls. human plural possessive classifier for class 2 possession

aaylaahkën, aaylaahkëër, aaylaahkës, saaylaahkë – v. i. -U stem, “to be quiet, silent”

alhitan, alhitaar, alhirat, salhit – v. i. -A stem, “to fall asleep”

amba – cls. Animate singular possessive classifier for class 5 possession

araay – aux. Human plural auxiliary form II

atqaan, atqaar, atqaas, satqa – v. i. -AA stem “to stand up, rise”

ayrimak – n. i. -A stem, “magic”

baraadhe, baraadha, baraad – adj. -i stem, “strong, powerful”

bihyükkön, bihyüküür, bihyürök, süvihyük – v. t. -A stem, “to cook”

daman, damaar, damrë, sëdham – v. i. -A stem, “to go, run”

darha – n. a. -A stem, “rain”

daw – n. i. -A stem, “mark, sign”

dërë – conj. “but, however”

diimün, darmëël, diimrë, sëdharmë – v. i. -U stem, “to remain, stay”. Used to convey the continuative aspect (lexical verb rendered in 1st principal part)

din – conj. “that”. Used to introduce content clauses

din, düür, dis, sëd – v. t. -i stem, “to say, speak”

höön, hoor, hos, sëh – v. t. -A stem, “to do, make, carry out”

horon – n. i. -C stem, “forest”

iikkin, aakaar, aarak, saak – v. i. -A stem, “to sit”

ih – cls. inanimate possessive classifier for class 3 possession

ilkün, ilkeër, ilkes, silkë – v. t. -U stem, “to want”

ihrid – adv. “truly, indeed”

ihqaan, ihqaar, ihqaas, sihqä – v. t. -AA stem, “to put, place”

ilnaan – post. “near, approaching, in the direction of”, assigns ACC to its object

illin, ilüür, ilrë, sül – v. t. -C stem, “to know, understand”

imaak – cls. Inanimate possessive classifier for class 6 possession

inwa – n.h. -C stem, “sibling”

ir – aux. inanimate auxiliary form II

iskaarhë, iskaarha, iskaarhi – adj. -i stem, “plentiful, copious, numerous”

issin, ayaar, assë, say – v. i. -a stem, “to be”

iqva – cls. Inanimate possessive classifier for class 4 possession

kimmin, kamëër, kamrë, sëkam – v. t. -C stem “to eat”

ko – n. a. -A stem, “head”

ködhün – adv. “there, in that place”

lëh – conj. “and”, proclitic used for nominal coordination

lëwarbissa – n. i. -A stem, “bulrush(es)”

matasqaan, matasqaar, matasqaas, sëntosqo – v.t. -AA stem, “to bring about, bring into existence”

miirmiq – n. i. -A stem, “word(s)”

miyan – post. “next to, beside, adjacent to”, assigns the ACC to its object

miyaq – p. n. rel. “how, the manner in which...”

mohoron – v. t. -A stem, “to grow on”

nilküühyaq – n. i. -A stem, “path, trail” (LIT. “walking way”)

niilla – n. h. -L stem, “child, young one”

nimiraad – n. i. -A stem, “field, grassland, plain”

nëhkëllo – n. a. -L stem, “sacred or exalted animal, noble beast”

nëhvihtaad – n. i. -A stem, “homeland”

noolko – n. i. -A stem, “light”

noolkoton, noolkotoor, noolkorot, sënoolkot – v.i. -A stem, “to light up, illuminate, glow”

ohoron, ohorool, ohoros, sohor – v.i -A stem, “to grow”

osto – n. i. -AA stem, “tree”

ostoomiq – n. i. -A stem, “wood”

oorho – cls. Human plural possessive classifier for class 3 possession

öö – aux. Animate singular auxiliary form I

ör – aux. Animate singular auxiliary form II

örmi – n. i. -i stem, “lake”

örrüüh – n. i. -A stem, “harvest, reaping”

qaadha, qaadha, qaad – adj. -A stem, “large, great”

qaadhatan, qaadhataar, qaadharat, sēqaadhat – v. t. -A stem, “to get bigger, increase in size”

qorod – adv. “further, additionally, plus”

qööttin, qostoor, qööröt, sēqórot – v. t. “to reach, arrive at”

rööynö – n. a. “star”

rööynöhü, rööynöhö, rööynöhi – adj. “starry”

rühhin, röhöör, röhsü, süröh – v. t. -A stem, “to see, watch”

tassin – p.n. animate plural locative person clitic

sar – post. “with, using, by means of”

sēmaaywan, sēmaaywaar, sēmaaywas, sērēmaaywa – v. t. “to greet, welcome” (LIT. “say hello to”)

sihva – n. a. -AA stem, “fire”

sikti – n. i. -i stem, “flower(s)”

sin – n. i. -C stem, “water”

sinahti – adj. -i stem, “water-dwelling, aquatic”

siyö – n. a. -U stem, “wing”

sök – post. “after, due to, as a consequence of”

söördü, söördö, süürdü – adj. “black”

sühinöömö – n. a. -i stem, “firefly”

sükkin – adv. “afterward, then, next”

taarin= – p. n. “human plural locative person clitic”

taay – aux. Animate plural auxiliary form II

talma – n. i. -A stem, “sky”

tar= – p. n. Human plural accusative person clitic

taraaal= – p. n. Human/ Animate plural dative person clitic

tihnü – n. i. -U stem, “bone(s)”

tirahhan, tissöör, tirahsë, sütissë – v. t. - “to bite, cut into, puncture”

tis= - p.n. Animate plural accusative person clitic

torrë – p. n. Human plural accusative pronoun

torvoton, torvotoor, torvorat, sëtorvo – v.i. “to become cold”

töhrö – post. “under, below, beneath”

tohsë – p. n. Human singular accusative pronoun

tüün – post. “during”, assigns ACC to its object

ürdivöösqöön, ürdivöösqöör, ürdivöösqöös, sürdivöösqö – v. t. -AA stem, “sacrifice, ritually slaughter” (LIT. “gift-kill”)

ürnin, ürnüül, ürnis, süрни – v. i. -i stem, “to work, labor, toil”

va – p. n. Inanimate distal demonstrative

vay – aux. human singular auxiliary form I

vir – aux. human singular auxiliary form II

vöösqöön, vöösqöör, vöösqöös, sövöösqö – v. t. -AA stem, “to kill, cause to die”

vööt – post. “in, within, inside”

ya – aux. inanimate auxiliary form I

yaala – n. a. -U stem, “day, sun”

yaallihüüh – n. i. -A stem, “nightfall, sunset, dusk”

yaandë – aux. Inanimate obligative auxiliary form IV

yaattan, yaataar, yaarat, sëyáát – v. t. -A stem, “to enter, go inside”

yaarahvan, yaarahvaar, yaarahvas, sëyaarahva – v. t. -A stem, “to fuel, add fuel to, provide with energy, invigorate”

yaltan, yaltaar, yaltas, sëyalta – v. i. -A stem, “to fly, move through the air”

yërvëttin, yërvëteër, yërvëtës, sëyërvët – v. i. -A stem, “to be incinerated, burned”
(LIT. “turned to ash”)

Grammar Notes:

Consonant Chart

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal	m	n				
Stop	b	t, d		k	q	
Fricative	v	s				h
Lateral		l				
Trill		r				
Glide			j <y>	w		

Vowel Chart

	Front Rounded	Front Unrounded	Central	Back
High	ʏ, y: <ü>	i, i:		
Mid	ø, ø: <ö>		ə, ə: <ë>	o, o: <o>
Low			a, a: <aa>	

Phonological processes

There are three phonological processes in Taqva-miir that are relevant for this torch:

Rhotacization – When /s/ occurs between any voiced segments, it becomes /r/

Spirantization – the voiced stops /b/ and /d/ become /v/ and /ð/ (<dh>) intervocalically.

Vowel Harmony - vowels in affixes must match the features of the vowels in the stem to which they attach. In this document, the vowels in affixes will be

represented with the underspecified vowels <A> and <U>, which will change to match the vowels in the stem according to the following table:

Affix Vowel	Becomes...	When the stem contains...
U	ü	ü, ö, ë*
	ë*	ë*, o, a
A	ö	ö
	ë*	ë*, ü
	o	o
	a	a, ë*

*<ë> occurs as a variant of both <A> and <U> due to /*u/ and /*e/ merging to /ə/

Nouns

All nouns in Taqva-miir take marking for gender, number and case.

Gender

All nouns in Taqva-miir are categorized into three classes or genders: Human, Animate, and Inanimate. Adjectives must agree in gender with the nouns they modify, and auxiliary verbs must agree in gender (as well as person and number) with the subject.

Human and animate nouns distinguish three numbers – singular, dual, and plural – whereas inanimate nouns are generally treated as mass nouns, and as such, the dictionary form of an inanimate noun is referred to as indefinite (here ‘indefinite’ has no relation to definiteness, which Taqva-miir does not mark), and can imply singular or plural meaning depending on context (though inanimate nouns also have a distinct singulative form that doesn’t appear in this torch)

Case

Taqva-miir nouns are marked for four cases: nominative, accusative, locative, and dative.

The **nominative** case is used to mark the subjects of most verb phrases, as well as possessors when using possessive classifiers

- *Yawqa* öö *maanra talniilla ayaar*, “**The dog** is a good boy”
- *Yawqa* *amaak dëk*, “**The dog’s** house (where it lives)”

The **accusative** case is used to mark the direct object in most verb phrases. It can also be used to mark possessors without a possessive classifier

- *Sadha* *vay yawqas rühhin*, “The woman sees **the dog**”
- *Yawqas dëk*, “**The dog’s** house”

The **locative** case is used to mark location, motion towards the referent, and the objects of most postpositions, as well as to mark the direct object of imperatives and prohibitives. The locative case of inanimate nouns is always identical to the nominative.

- *Sadha* *vay yawqan daman*, “The woman is running **toward the dog**”
- *Yawqan süroh*, “Watch **the dog!**”

The **dative** case is used to mark indirect objects, beneficiaries, purpose, and agents of mediopassive constructions

- *Sadha* *vay yawqaar takamaamrë sümmín*, “The woman is giving the food **to the dog**”
- *Sadha* *vay yawqaar hiirükkín*, “The woman is singing **for the dog**”
- *Sadha* *vay yawqaar körühhín*, “The woman is being seen **by the dog**”

Declensions

The suffix that a noun takes to mark its gender, number, and case is determined by its declension class. There are seven regular declensions, as well as many irregular sub-declensions (omitted from this document for clarity). In the glossary, nouns are entered in their nominative singular form, while inanimate nouns are entered in their nominative indefinite form.

(The (^)s mark a change in the stem that isn’t relevant for this torch)

-A stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-A	-AndU	-AAr	-A	-AndA	-Asti	-(A)	-As
ACC	-As	-AndUUs	-AArrU	-As	-AndAAs	-Astiis	-As	-AssU
LOC	-An	-AndUUn	-AArrin	-An	-AndAAn	-Astiin	-(A)	-As
DAT	-AAr	-AndUUr	-AArUUI	-AAr	-AndAAr	-AstUUr	-AAr	-ArAAl

-AA stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-A	-AAndU	-AAr	-A	-AAndA	-AAsti	-A	-AAs
ACC	-AAs	-AAndUUs	-AArrU	-AAs	-AAndAAs	-AAstiis	-AAs	-AAssU
LOC	-AAn	-AAndUUn	-AArrin	-AAn	-AAndAAn	-AAstiin	-A	-AAs
DAT	-AAr	-AAndUUr	-AArUUI	-AAr	-AAndAAr	-AAstUUr	-AAr	-AArAAl

-i stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-(^)U	-(^)UndU	-(^)iir	-A	-AndA	-isti	-(^)(i)	-is
ACC	-Us	-(^)UndUUs	-AArrU	-As	-AndAAs	-istiis	-is	-issU
LOC	-(^)Un	-(^)UndUUn	-AArrin	-An	-AndAAn	-istiin	-(^)(i)	-is
DAT	-(^)UUr	-(^)UndUUr	-AArUUI	-AAr	-AndAAr	-istUUr	-(^)UUr	-irAAl

-ii stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-(^)U	-(^)UUndU	-(^)iir	-A	-AAndA	-iisti	-(^)(i)	-iis
ACC	-UUs	-(^)UUndUUs	-(^)iirrU	-AAs	-AAndAAs	-iistiis	-iis	-iissU
LOC	-(^)UUn	-(^)UUndUUn	-(^)iirrin	-AAn	-AAndAAn	-iistiin	-(^)(i)	-iis
DAT	-(^)UUr	-(^)UUndUUr	-(^)iirUUI	-AAr	-AAndAAr	-iistUUr	-(^)UUr	-iirAAl

-U stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-(U)	-UndU	-UUr	-A	-AndA	-Usti	-(^)(U)	-Us
ACC	-Us	-UndUUs	-UUrU	-As	-AndAAs	-Ustiis	-(^)(U)s	-UssU
LOC	-(^)(U)n	-UndUUUn	-UUrriin	-An	-AndAAAn	-Ustiin	-(^)(U)	-Us
DAT	-UUr	-UndUUr	-UUrUUI	-AAr	-AndAAr	-UstUUr	-(^)(U)Ur	-UrAAI

-UU stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-(U)	-UUUndU	-UUr	-A	-AAAndA	-UUsti	-(^)(U)	-UUUs
ACC	-UUUs	-UUUndUUs	-UUrU	-AAs	-AAAndAAs	-UUstiis	-(^)(U)Us	-UUssU
LOC	-(^)(U)Un	-UUUndUUUn	-UUrriin	-AAn	-AAAndAAAn	-UUstiin	-(^)(U)	-UUUs
DAT	-UUr	-UUUndUUr	-UUrUUI	-AAr	-AAAndAAr	-UUstUUr	-(^)(U)Ur	-UUrAAI

-C stem endings:

Case	Human			Animate			Inanimate	
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Indef.	Sngltv.
NOM	-CA	-CAndU	-AAr	-CA	-CAndA	-dis	-(^)	-rA
ACC	-CAs	-CAndUUs	-AArrU	-CAs	-CAndAAs	-dissU	-rU	-rAs
LOC	-CAn	-CAndUUUn	-AArrin	-CAn	-CAndAAAn	-dissin	-(^)	-rA
DAT	-CAAr	-CAndUUr	-AArUUI	-CAAr	-CAndAAr	-dirUUI	-(^)(U)Ur	-rAAI

Compounding

Taqva-miir makes extensive use of noun compounding. Because there are many phonological processes that affect word-medial that do not occur at the interface of compounds (spirantization being an exception), compounded nouns are written with a hyphen separating them.

Possession

The accusative case can also function as a genitive case. This is most often used for inalienably possessed nouns or in contexts in which the relationship between the two nouns can be inferred.

- *Sadha vay yawqas rühhin*, “The woman sees **the dog**”
- *Yawqas taarmanda*, “**The dog’s** eyes”

However, in most possessive phrases, Taqva-miir uses a system of classifiers that describe the nature of the relationship between the possessor and the possessee. When using a possessive classifier construction, the possessor is marked in the nominative and placed before the classifier, which must be conjugated to agree with the possessor in person, number, and gender, while the possessee is placed after the classifier.

Possessive classifiers

	1 Generic	2 Inalienable	3 Action	4 Mental State	5 Association	6 Location	7 Value	8 Quantity
1st singular	nök	nimhan	nih	naqva	nimba	nimáák	nörri	nimra
1st plural exclusive	took	tamhan	tah	taqva	tamba	tamáák	törri	tamra
1st plural inclusive	tënnok	tümmin	tëmho	tënqo	tëmba	tëmmaak	tëmörri	tammimra
2nd singular	sook	sëmhan	sëh	saqva	sëmba	sëmáák	sörri	sëmra
2nd plural	qorok	qarman	qassa	qaraqva	qaramba	qarmaak	qörri	qassimra
Human singular	ook	vamhan	vah	vaqva	vamba	vamáák	örri	vamra
Human plural	oorok	aarman	oorho	aarqa	aaramba	aarmaak	iirri	aaramla
Animate singular	ook	amhan	oh	aqva	amba	amáák	örri	amra
Animate plural	töök	tiimhan	tiih	tiiqva	tiimba	tiimaak	töörri	tiimra
Inanimate	ök	imhan	ih	iqva	imba	imáák	ürri	imra
Indefinite	hook	himman	haah	haqva	hamba	hamáák	höörri	haamra

Class 1 – The generic classifier for alienable possession

- *Sadha ook yawqa*, “The woman’s dog”

Class 2 – Used for inalienable possession

- *Sadha vamhan taarma*, “The woman’s eye (**that is part of her body**)”

Class 3 – Used for nouns that were specifically created or enacted by the possessor, as well as to indicate that the possessor is the material that the possessor is made out of

- *Sadha vah dēk*, “The woman’s house (**that she built herself**)”
- *Sadha vah ayhaam*, “The woman’s laughter”
- *Ostomiq ih dēk*, “The wooden house (i.e. ‘house **of** wood’)”

Class 4 – Used for thoughts, ideas, and mental states of the possessor, as well as nouns that the possessor is generally familiar with

- *Sadha vaqva müriim*, “The woman’s love”
- *Sadha vaqva tolo*, “The man **that the** woman **knows**”

Class 5 – Used for nouns that are associated in some way with the possessor

- *Kayaadhiis tiimba aykē*, “The god **of** storms”

Class 6 – Used for nouns that describe the location of the possessor

- *Sadha vamaak vaad*, “The woman’s land (**where she currently lives**)”

Class 7 – Used both for items of value and edible plants

- *Sadha örri irtirni*, “The woman’s ruby”
- *Sadha örri miihü*, “The woman’s crowberry”

Class 8 – Used when the possessor quantifies the possesee. Can optionally be used for numerals

- *Röönti vamra sadhaar*, “A **population** of women”
- *Yaala amra sin*, “A day’s **worth of** water”

- *Öldiis (amra) yawqasti*, “Four dogs”

Adjectives

Adjectives always precede the nouns they modify and agree with them in case, gender, and number (the dictionary entry provides the human singular, animate singular, and inanimate indefinite forms). Like nouns, every adjective belongs to one of the declension classes that determines what endings it takes. Adjectives can also be used independently as nouns when not accompanied by another noun to modify.

- *Miinrü sadha*, “The **good** woman” > *Miinrü*, “The good person”
- *Maanra yawqa*, “The **good** dog” > *Maanra*, “The good animal”
- *Miinri dëk*, “The **good** house” > *Miinri*, “The good thing”

Nouns can be converted into adjectives by adding the suffix -hU, -hA, -hi, creating a meaning of “like [noun]” or “to do with [noun]”.

Verbs can also be turned into adjectives by rendering them as participles (see Verbs below)

Postpositions

Postpositions always come directly after their objects. Most postpositions assign the locative case to their objects, though some instead assign the accusative (this will be mentioned explicitly in the dictionary entries)

Verbs

With the exception of imperatives and prohibitives, every matrix clause in Taqva-miir requires two different verbal elements: a lexical verb and an auxiliary, both of which have four different forms. The tense, aspect, and mood of the matrix clause is conveyed by the combination of lexical verb form and auxiliary form according to the following matrix using the verb *ilhin*, *ëlhüür*, *alhis*, *silhi*, “to sleep” as an example:

		Auxiliary Form			
		I	II	III	IV
Lexical Verb	1 st	Present	Imperfect	Near Future	Conditional
	Principal	<i>Nay ilhin</i>	<i>Nir ilhin</i>	<i>Nan ilhin</i>	<i>Nidhaan ilhin</i>
	Part	"I am sleeping"	"I was sleeping"	"I'm about to sleep"	"I would sleep"
	2 nd	Habitual	Past Habitual	Future	Future in the Past
	Principal	<i>Nay ělhüür</i>	<i>Nir ělhüür</i>	<i>Nan ělhüür</i>	<i>Nidhaan ělhüür</i>
	Part	"I usually sleep"	"I used to sleep"	"I will sleep"	"I was going to sleep"
	3 rd	Perfect	Remote Past	Future Perfect	Pluperfect
	Principal	<i>Nay alhis</i>	<i>Nir alhis</i>	<i>Nan alhis</i>	<i>Nidhaan alhis</i>
	Part	"I slept"	"Long ago, I slept"	"I will have slept"	"I had slept"

Auxiliary Verbs

The mandatory auxiliary that appears in every matrix clause has four different forms (I-IV), none of which have any semantic meaning on their own, but affect the tense, aspect, and mood of the verb phrase when combined with the principal parts of the lexical verb. Each form also inflects to agree with the subject in person, number, and gender. Note that the verb does not have separate forms for a dual subject; the dual triggers plural verb agreement.

Auxiliary Verb Forms

AFFIRMATIVE	I	II	III	IV
1st singular	nay	nir	nan	nidhaan
1st plural	tarak	takaay	taqqan	taqqë
1st plural inclusive	tamra	tamaay	tamhan	tanqa
2nd singular	say	sür	san	sëvaan
2nd plural	qassa	qaraay	qassan	qasqa
Human singular	vay	vir	van	vahan
Human plural	aaras	araay	aarhan	aarqa
Animate singular	öö	ör	oon	ohon

Animate plural	tii	taay	tissan	tiiq
Inanimate	ya	ir	in	yaan
Impersonal passive	harat	hataay	hattan	hataan

Modal Suffixes

Suffixing *-du* to the auxiliary marks the obligative mood, most often expressing a meaning of “must” or “need to”, but when used specifically in conditional tense (1st principal part combined with auxiliary form IV) it changes the meaning of the tense to express a meaning of “should” or “supposed to”.

Lexical Verbs

Every lexical verb has four different principal parts from which all other verb forms can be derived. All four forms of each verb are given in each dictionary entry.

Person Clitics

It is common in Taqva-miir for pronominal arguments (especially direct objects) to be expressed as proclitics on the lexical verb. In this torch, the proclitics are written with an apostrophe between them and the stem.

Note: due to rhotacization (see phonological processes), the final /s/ of the accusative clitics becomes /r/ when the stem begins with a voiced consonant

	Accusative	Locative	Dative
1st singular	nis-	niin-	nAAr-
1st plural	tAsk(U)-	tiin-	tAAr-
1st plural Inclusive	tUmr(U)-	tUmmin-	tUmAAr-
2nd singular	sAs-	sUUn-	sAAr-
2nd plural	qAs-	qAssin-	qArAAl-
Human singular	tAs-	tAAn-	tAAr-
Human plural	tAr-	tAArin-	tArAAl-
Animate singular	tAs-	tAAn-	tAAr-
Animate plural	tis-	tAssin-	tArAAl-
Inanimate	tAs-	t(A)-	tAAr-

Indefinite	hast(U)-	h(A)-	hAAr-
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Negation

Verb phrases are negated by prefixing *y(U)-* to the lexical verb.

Valency

Valency-changing operations are marked by a series of prefixes that occur on the lexical verb. These prefixes can also be applied to participles and gerunds.

The mediopassive indicates that the subject fills a patient-like or experiencer-like role. The mediopassive always precedes any other valency prefixes the verb might have. The agent of a mediopassive verb is marked with the dative case.

The sociative causative indicates that the subject causes the direct object to perform the action of the verb. Generally, it conveys a more volitional sense than the derivational causative, and can sometimes be translated as “to [verb] along with [object]” or “let the [object] verb”. The causee is placed in the accusative case and the direct object of the causativized verb is rendered in the locative case.

The directional applicative indicates that the action is in some way directed toward the object. It is frequently used to turn intransitive verbs into transitive ones. The original direct object of the un applicativized verb is placed in the Dative.

The locative applicative indicates that the direct object fills the role of the location where the action occurs. The original direct object of the un applicativized verb is placed in the Dative.

	Prefix	Example	Meaning
Mediopassive	k(A)-	<i>Irni ya naar'karakahsë</i>	“The rock was thrown by me”
Sociative Causative	hAy-	<i>Say irni nis'sayrakahsë</i>	“You let me throw the rock”
Directional applicative	il-	<i>Say irnüür nir'ilrakahsë</i>	“You threw the rock toward me”
Locative applicative	m(i)-	<i>Say irnüür nir'mirakahsë</i>	“You threw the rock at me”

Converbs

While the auxiliary verb forms are required for matrix clauses, verbs in subordinate clauses are rendered as converbs, which take no person marking and are assumed to have the same subject as the verb in the matrix clause unless otherwise specified. Note that because the mandatory auxiliaries require the lexical verb to occur in one of the principal parts, every matrix clause will contain at least one imperfective, purposive, or perfective converb. If there are more than one of these three converbs in a sentence, only one will serve as a lexical verb and complete the meaning of the main clause, usually the one closest to the end of the sentence.

Most of the other converbs are formed by adding suffixes to one of the principal parts, summarized in the table below using *daman*, *damaar*, *damrë*, *sëdham*, “to go, run” as an example:

Converb	Stem	Suffix	Example	Meaning
Imperfective	1 st	-	<i>daman</i>	“While/when going...”
Purposive	2 nd	-	<i>damaar</i>	“In order to go...”
Perfective	3 rd	-	<i>damrë</i>	“Having gone...”
Simultaneous	1 st	- <i>Ah</i> hin	<i>damanahhin</i>	“going and...”
Consecutive	3 rd	- <i>Ah</i> hin	<i>damrahhin</i>	“going and then...”
Causal/Posterior	1 st	- <i>yAk</i>	<i>damanyak</i>	“After/because of going...”
Anterior	2 nd	-(*) <i>hhAy</i>	<i>damaahhay</i>	“Before going...”
Concessive	2 nd	-(*) <i>ntA</i>	<i>damaanta</i>	“Although going...”
Conditional	1 st	-(*) <i>mbUn</i>	<i>damambën</i>	“If going...”
Inceptive	1 st	- <i>AhsU</i>	<i>damanahsë</i>	“Once going...”
Resultative	1 st	- <i>nA</i>	<i>damanna</i>	“Until/resulting in going...”
Instrumental	2 nd	-(*) <i>qqAn</i>	<i>damaaqqan</i>	“By going...”

The **Imperfective converb** denotes that the action of the converb clause occurs alongside or contemporaneously with the matrix clause, usually translated into English with “while/when/as”. The imperfective converb serves as the first principal part for all verbs.

The **Purposive converb** indicates that the action of the matrix clause is carried out in order for the action of the converb clause to occur. The purposive converb serves as the second principal part for all verbs.

The **Perfective converb** conveys that the action of the converb clause had already occurred or was completed prior to the action of the matrix clause, usually translated as “having [verb]ed...”. The perfective converb serves as the third principal part for all verbs.

The **Simultaneous converb** is used to coordinate verb phrases, indicating that the actions of the converb and matrix clauses occur concurrently, often translated into English with “and”. It is formed by adding the suffix *-Ahhin* to the 1st principal part.

- *Niilla ayhinahhin vay hiirü*, “The child is **laughing and** singing”

The **Consecutive converb** is also used in coordination, but marks that the action of the matrix clause follows sequentially from the action of the converb clause, roughly equivalent to the English “and then”. It is formed using the same *-Ahhin* suffix as the simultaneous converb, but uses the 3rd principal part as the stem instead of the 1st

- *Nay nimir yaat nakëlrëhhin miihüs qayarak*, “I **walked** into the field **and then** looked for crowberries”

The **Causal/Posterior converb** conveys that the action of the matrix clause either happens after the converb clause or is caused by it (the exact interpretation is often left up to context). It is formed by adding the suffix *-yAk* to the 1st principal part

- *Tissaamas iilësqaanyak nay osto yaat dawwas midhawrë*, “**After sharpening** the blade, I carved a symbol into the tree”
- *Ihrëmliihhinyok nayra dëkas mërot*, “**Because it was snowing**, I didn’t leave the house”

The **Anterior converb** marks that the action of the converb clause happens before the action of the matrix clause. It is formed from the 2nd principal part by removing the final <r> or <l> and adding the suffix *-hhAy*

- *Imrës müütüühhëy nay nök lühös röhsü, “Before leaving the city, I saw my friend”*

The **Concessive converb** marks the action of the converb clause as contrary in some way to the action of the matrix clause, equivalent to the English word “although”. It is formed from the 2nd principal part by removing the final <r> or <l> and adding the suffix *-ntA*

- *Küülqö ayaanta, tolo vay dimün baraadhë ayaar, “Although he is old, the man is still strong”*

The **Conditional converb** marks the action of the converb clause as the condition under which the action of the matrix clause happens, equivalent to the English word “if”. It is formed from the 1st principal part by removing the final <n> and adding the *-mbUn* suffix

- *Ëtvalkës nöörihhimbün, nidhaan qalan, “If I fought the chief, I would lose”*

The **Inceptive converb** conveys that the action of the matrix clause happens as soon as, or from the moment of, the action of the converb clause. It is formed by adding the suffix *-AhsU* to the 1st principal part

- *Damanahsë nay laahsë, “Once I started running, I fell”*

The **Resultative/Terminative converb** marks the converb clause as the end point of the action of the main clause, indicating either the result of main clause or simply the point at which the action of the main clause finishes (the interpretation is often left up to context). It is formed by adding the *-nA* suffix to the first principal part.

- *Liihhinna nay ostoos tiraahsë, “I cut the tree so that it fell”*
- *Lündis iildis minanna, nay dëk vööt diimrë, “Until three days passed, I stayed in the house”*

The **Instrumental/Manner converb** frames the action of the converb clause as the means by which the action of the matrix clause happens. It can also simply frame the converb clause as the manner in which the matrix clause happens. It is formed from the second principal part by removing the final <r> or <l> and adding the suffix *-qqAn*

- *Ködhiin **nilküüqqën** nay imrë ba qööttin*, “I reached the city **by walking** there”
- *Limratas **töhrööqqön** nay irnis sakahsë*, “I threw the rock **in such a way that** I **missed** the target”

Participles

A lexical verb can be used as a participle by replacing the *-UUr* ending of the second principal part with *-AAmU*, *-AAmA*, *-AAm*, which turns the verb into an adjective that describes an action that a noun is carrying out, agreeing with it in person, number, and gender. Participles are capable of taking arguments, and like other adjectives, participles can act as nouns when used on their own without an accompanying noun to modify.

- *Yawqa öö nimirrë kamëër*, “The dog eats grass”
- *Nimirrë kamaama yawqa*, “The grass-eating dog
- *Nimirrë kamaama*, “The grass-eating animal”
- *Kakamaama*, “The eaten animal”

Gerunds

The gerund is used to turn a verb into an abstract noun with the meaning of “The act of [verb]-ing”. A lexical verb can be rendered as a gerund by replacing the final /r/ or /l/ of the 2nd principal part with an /h/ and applying case marking. The resulting forms are summarized in the table below (note that all gerunds are classed as inanimate nouns):

	Indefinite	Singulative
Nominative	-h	-hsA
Accusative	-hsU	-hsAs
Locative	-h	-hsA
Dative	-hAAr	-hsAAr

Although they behave like nouns, gerunds are still able to take objects and adjuncts in the same way as verbs. A gerund and its arguments can be used as the subject or object of a verb

- *Nimirrë tissööh say baraadhë ayasqaar, “Cutting the grass makes you strong”*
- *Vahrasti tissa yadvaas kamëëhsë mürrüül, “Lizards love eating bugs”*

Syntax

Default word order is Subject-Auxiliary-Object-Verb.

The auxiliary verb most often immediately follows the subject, though as Taqva-miir is a pro-drop language, a pronominal subject is most often omitted, leaving the auxiliary as the first word in the clause.

The direct object almost always immediately precedes the lexical verb, which is usually the last word in the clause.

Adpositional phrases and converb clauses typically occur before the direct object, though there is some degree of freedom in their placement for discourse purposes.

Relative clauses usually precede the noun they modify

Content clauses

The particle *din* is used to introduce content clauses, allowing a verb phrase to serve as an argument of another verb.

When used as a subject, a content clause must be preceded by the inanimate nominative pronoun *tōh*, whereas this pronoun is not necessary when the content clause is serving as an object. Note that unlike in English, the content clause still comes at the beginning of the verb phrase when serving as the subject (content clauses always trigger inanimate subject agreement)

- *Nayra din yawqa nimir öö kamëër müürüül*, “I don’t like **that the dog eats grass**”
- *Tōh din aykëër aaryë tar’aanqas ya tolo vötöhörrü*, “It disappointed the man **that the gods didn’t listen to him**”

Coordination

Taqva-miir uses a different strategy for nominal coordination than it does for verbal coordination (for verbal coordination, see the simultaneous and consecutive converbs above). The two coordinated noun phrases are placed next to each other, and the proclitic *lë(h)-* is added to the first element of the second noun phrase. Note that the clitic need not necessarily attach to the noun itself; if the noun is modified by adjectives, possessors, or classifiers, the clitic will attach to the leftmost element. If the first segment of the word the clitic attaches to is an obstruent, the /h/ will assimilate to it, resulting in a geminate. In this document, this clitic will be separated from the stem by an apostrophe.