

Translation Text

amōgodāžom mīši aot tozōntor meme sōnem vānrēm aot kāmage aot *Xipúúpá púnáá Sichuu*. age šō dēno, onažo sōnem vānrīw om, kēm tēcažo *Súúsichi* aot sōnendoj.

īssa sōrendo, simonr ženōca, tōrtogožo mīši aot tozōntor age kitō kārmaj. simonr semāsadākem šō, ajgondāžokaj ōnrica-ktēnca simonr konnem kitō, kēm sōrasožo meme saderēm age kāngaridom.

ošekorentožom ewrīw om aot gōm mīši simonr kitō. vēntojadāžorīw tojācocarīw, kēm šārondāžo meme gēta, ewrīw kā bešīdāžom rīw mīši age som sākensoca.

ennadāžorīw ewrīw tojācocarīw, simonr ošekorentožom rīw mīši age konnem sākensoj, kāsāt taēvendāžo mīši wēkem sewkādāžoca tojācocarīw kāroca aot mīši. sāt lenvo, smodāžo entoraj meme entēgar age anden aot konnem sākensoj.

kowedāžo tojācocarīw age som kāroca aot mīši meme sewkādage aot rīw, wēkem sōrendāžorīw kitō rīw. simonr korāsadāžo bēmam, torēdākem kāroca aot mīši meme onta asāca. taēvendāžo mīši nenē simonr tokāmodāžo sōnem aot bēmam kitō.

ennadāžom cētīrēm aot ōnrica-ktēnca lididendo aot taēvenra. amōdāžokaj rīwsem kerē sōnem lendoj kā sewkādaj. simonr dēsadāžo bēmam, ajgondāžokaj rīwsem nenē meme rotatom aot mīši. simonr korāsadāžo bēmam, entožo rīwsem som konnem sākensoj kā amōdāžokaj entid lendoj age kārmaj aot lem sarendage.

simonr dēsadāžo bēmam, ēwedākenkaj šō vogadom kāmage, kēm šotēndākenmod enir vāj mīši aot tozōntor. rōn lasottožo cētīrēm aot ōnrica-ktēnca, žōttožokaj rīwsem kāmage som rīwsem kā mīši, cō forāntenenžo rīwsem age matajom kā agēžorīw *Súúsichi*.

Morphology

Verbs

Verb Template

[stem][voicing][tense][subject][object]

A verb in the dictionary is shown in its infinitive form, which is [stem]-*r(a)* with the “*a*” at the end appearing if the stem ends in a consonant. Verbs have 3 conjugations (I, II, III), which will be listed in the part of speech section of the dictionary

Example:

taēvenra (to scream) has the stem *taēven* which ends in a consonant, hence the infinitive having a *-ra*

whereas

vēntoja (to shove) has the stem *vēntoja* which ends in a vowel, hence the infinitive having an *-r*

Voicing

There are three voices; Active, Passive, Causative. They work rather normally.

The Active voice has no affix

The passive voice has the suffix *-go-*

The active voice has the suffix *-rento-*

When either of the suffixes are taken, the conjugation of the verb changes to II if it was another previously

Tense Marking

Tenses	Conjugation I	Conjugation II & III
Present	-	
Past	-dā-	
Future	-fo-	-tto-
Subjunctive	-fe-	-nen-

These are the tense markings when the subject of the verb is 3rd person, there are no 1st or 2nd person usages in the text and the rules for their tense markings are convoluted and therefore left out for brevity.

The subjunctive is grammatically considered a tense in this language.

Subject/Object Marking

AN Transitive Verb agrmt		3rd	
Object↓	Subject→	Animate	Inanimate
3rd Animate	Human	-žo-rīw	-ken-rīw
	Animate	-žo-m	-ken-žo
3rd Inanimate	Inanimate	-žo-kaj	-ken-kaj
	Concept	-žo-m	-ken-mod
	Place	-žo-ca	-ken-ca

This chart shows the combinations of subject and object affixes, with the columns being the subjects and the rows being the objects.

Within each cell, hyphens split the suffix into the subject and object markings, as they're discrete in each combination. 1st and 2nd person are entirely omitted because they are once again too convoluted and not used in the text.

It is worth noting that subjects only have 2 genders. Any subject which is human will conjugate as though it is animate, with the same happening for concept and place nouns but with inanimate. These can be considered umbrella genders.

Nouns

Inflection

	Singular	Plural
Human	-rīw	-rīwsem
Animate	-	-Vsem
Inanimate	-(a)j	-(a)ge
Concept	-om	-ondo
Place		-(ja)ca

Nouns inflect for two things:

Gender

and Number

Number is simple as it's only Singular and Plural, rather self explanatory.

Gender is also simple. There are 5 genders, but they can be sorted into two umbrella genders, that being Animate and Inanimate.

The Animate genders are Human and Animate.

The Inanimate genders are Inanimate, Concept, and Place.

When marking the 3rd person subject of a verb (in the above section) the gender of the noun is marked with the category its gender is from, which is why the subject markers only have two gender markings rather than the five gender markings the object markers get.

The animate gender is the only gender with what could be considered declensions, that being that the vowel represented by the *V* in *-Vsen* is something implicit to the noun itself rather than being able to be figured out. Often, the *V* is

null. The V will be listed in the part of speech column in the dictionary when applicable.

Possession

The word *aot* (of) is used for marking possession, coming between the possession and the possessor.

Example:

sewkādaj aot ewrīw means “the tooth of the child”

Syntax and Constructions

Word Order

The default word order is VSO.

Relative clauses move the relative pronouns *kēm* and *kēnsem* (singular and plural) to the beginning regardless of if it is representing the Subject or Object.

Adpositions appear before their noun phrases, and are therefore prepositions.

Adjectives generally precede their nouns, with the exception of numbers being used as counts of nouns, which follow the nouns.

Adverbs follow the subject of their verbs.

Conjunctions are always at the beginning of their verb phrase.

When using verbs like adjectives, they're treated as the possessor of the noun they modify and therefore go after the noun.

Two nouns after another is used to treat the preceding noun as an adjective modifying the following noun.

Glossary

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
age	age	in, inside	preposition
agēr	agēzorīw	to spend time with (someone)	verb, tr, ii
ajgonra	ajgondāžokaj	to drink (if no object is mentioned it is assumed to be beer)	verb, tr, i
amōr	amōdāžokaj, amōgodāžom	to find	verb, tr, iii
anden	anden	shadow	noun, anim,
aot	aot	of, genitive marker	preposition
asāca	asāca	wound	noun, place
bēmam	bēmam	sky	noun, anim, u
bešīr	bešīdāžom	to take	verb, tr, iii
cētīrēm	cētīrēm	person, people	noun, human
cō	cō	in order to, so that	conjunction
dēno	dēno	group	noun, anim, -
dēšar	dēšadāžo	to rain	verb, ntr, ii

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
enir	enir	to see	verb, tr, ii
ennar	ennadāžom, ennadāžorīw	to follow	verb, tr, ii
entēgar	entēgar	bright	adjective
entid	entid	white	adjective
entoraj	entoraj	thing	noun, inan
entor	entožo	to go	verb, ntr, ii
ēwer	ēwedākenkaj	to tend to a farm	verb, ntr, ii
ewrīw	ewrīw	younger one, child	
forānter	forāntenenžo	to die	verb, ntr, ii
gēta	gēta	evil, dirty	adjective
gōm	gōm	3rd person animate animate plural pronoun	pronoun
īssa	īssa	across	preposition
kā	kā	and	conjunction
kāmaj	kāmage	flower	noun, inan
kāngaridom	kāngaridom	celebration	noun, concept

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
kārmaj	kārmaj	basket	noun, inan
kāroca	kāroca	neck	noun, place
kāsāt	kāsāt	and then	conjunction
kēm	kēm	relative clause pronoun	pronoun
kerē	kerē	only	adverb
kitō	kitō	fire	noun, anim
konnem	konnem	big, vast	adjective
korāsar	korāsadāžo	to thunder	verb, ntr, ii
kower	kowedāžo	to dig	verb, ntr, ii
lasor	lasottožo	to die	verb, ntr, ii
lem	lem	dark, black	adjective
lendoj	lendoj	pile of ashes	noun, inan
lenvo	lenvo	what, which	pronoun
lididem	lididendo	noise	noun, concept
matajom	matajom	peace	noun, concept
meme	meme	with	preposition

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
mīši	mīši	dove	noun, anim
nenē	nenē	again	adverb
om	om	one	adjective, number
onažo	onažo	is, to be, copula	verb, tr, ii
ōnrica-ktēnca	ōnrica-ktēnca	farm-houses	noun, place
onta	onta	fresh, new	adjective
ošekor	ošekorentožom	to lay	verb, ntr, ii
rīw	rīw, rīwsem	3rd person human pronoun	pronoun
rōn	rōn	when, if	conjunction
rotatom	rotatom	memory	noun, concept
saderīw	saderēm	friend	noun, human
sākensoca	sākensoca	forest	noun, place
sākensoj	sākensoj	tree	noun, inan
sarendaj	sarendage	root	noun, inan
šāronra	šārondāžo	to act	verb, ntr, i
sāt	sāt	behind, under, after	preposition

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance (s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
		(temporal)	
semāšar	semāšadākem	to happen	verb, ntr, ii
sewkādaj	sewkādage	small bones, teeth	noun, inan
sewkār	sewkādāžoca	to bite	verb, tr, iii
simonr	simonr	near, by	preposition
simonr	simonr	while, as	conjunction
smor	smodāžo	to shine	verb, ntr, ii
šō	šō	this	demonstrative
som	som	dative particle, to, toward	preposition
sōnem	sōnem	water	noun, anim,
sōnem	sōnem	wet, watery, sad	adjective
sōnendoj	sōnendoj	fresh water, drinkable water	noun, inan
sōrasor	sōrasožo	to dance, to party	verb, ntr, ii
sōrenra	sōrendāžorīw	to flow	verb, ntr, i
sōrendo	sōrendo	river	noun, anim, -
šotēnra	šotēndākenmod	to know how to do (smthn), to know (smthn)	verb, tr, i

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
<i>Súúsichi</i>	<i>Súúsichi</i>	taken directly from prior language, proper name of the god of water	
taēvenra	taēvendāzo, taēvenra	to scream	verb, ntr, i
tēcažo	tēcažo	to be called (like heißen from german)	verb, ntr, ii
tojācocarīw	tojācocarīw	elder, old person	noun, human
tokāmor	tokāmodāzo	to fall	verb, ntr, ii
torēr	torēdākem	to concede, to lose, to give up	verb, ntr, iii
tōrtor	tōrtogožo	to load (smthn) (into (smthn))	verb, tr, ii
tozōntor	tozōntor	to drown	verb, ntr, ii
vāj	vāj	like, as, more than (when comparing)	preposition
vānrīw	vānrēm	father	noun, human
vēntojar	vēntojadāzorīw	to shove, to push	verb, tr, ii
vogadom	vogadom	story, poem, song, music	noun, concept
wēkem	wēkem	because	conjunction
<i>Xipúúpa púnáá Sichuu</i>	<i>Xipúúpa púnáá Sichuu</i>	taken directly loan from prior language, proper name of an island (literally means “our	proper noun

<u>Nerom Dictionary Form</u>	<u>Appearance(s) in Text</u>	<u>English and Notes</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>
		rock under the clouds”))	
ženōca	ženōca	sacred lands	noun, place
žōr	žōttožokaj	to give	verb, tr, iii