

Enyarel by El_Predsjednik

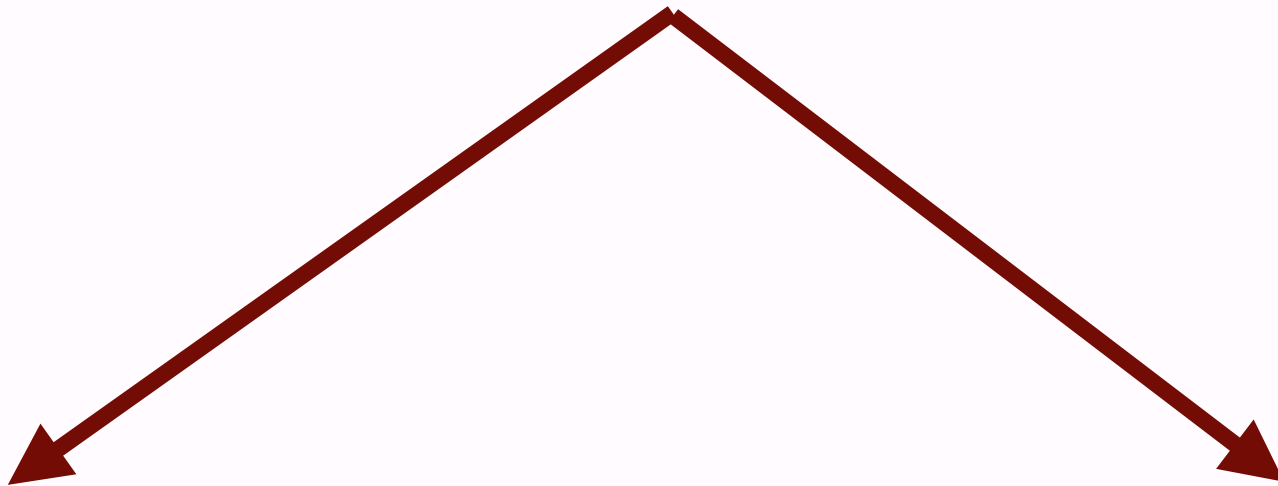
| English | "Ram" | English | "Father" |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| ram | æg edʒn | father | æg pođa |
| ewe | eg esdʒn | chief | eg pođga |
| wool | ul eθdʒn | fatherland | ul pođna |
| mutton | fen ekdʒn | soup roll | fen pođʃa |
| sheep encl. | eθ eldʒn | balcony | eθ pođfa |

HIGH VALYRIAN

The common language of the Valyrian Freehold, a federation in Essos that was destroyed by the Doom before the series begins.



????????



High Valyrian

????????

Valar morghulis.

“ALL men MUST die.”

Valar dohaeris.

“ALL men MUST serve.”

Singular, Plural, Collective

| Number Marking | Definite | Indefinite |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Small Number | Singular | |
| Large Number | Collective | Plural |

| Number Marking | Definite | Indefinite |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Small Number | Singular | Paucal |
| Large Number | Collective | Plural |

Head Final
ADJ — N
kastor qintir
“green turtle”

Head Final
ADJ — N
*val ka:r
“man heap”

Head Final

ADJ — N

*valha:r > *valhar > valar
“all men”

Head Final
ADJ — N

*val ont > *valon > valun
“man hand > some men”

SOUND CHANGE

Dispreference for certain _#

Cs, e.g. voiced stops,
laterals, voiceless non-
coronals, etc.

SOUND CHANGE

Dispreference for
monosyllabic words—
especially in nouns (didn't
have enough weight).

SOUND CHANGE

*val > vala

*to:m > to:mo

*gue:s > gue:se

*qi:b > qi:bi

| -a | -e | -i | -o | -y |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| vala | gueɣse | qiɰbi | toɰmo | uɰly |
| aɰbra | gelte | pisti | ovoŋo | poyry |
| taoba | korze | eleɰni | nuɰmo | qiloɰny |
| zokla | nine | keɰli | melvo | somby |

vala
toꝛmo
gueꝛse
qiꝛbi

azantys
aꝛpsos
beqes
bantis

obvos ~ rɔŋɡon
“arch” ~ “hide”

doꝛos ~ doꝛon
“wall” ~ “stone”

vala ~ valar ~ valun
“man” ~ “all men” ~ “some
men”

*val > vala ~ valar
*kon > kono ~ konor

*val > vala ~ valar

*kon > ~~kono~~ ~ konor

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|-------|---------|
| Strong | vala | konor |
| Weak | obvos | ronggon |

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|---------|---------|
| Strong | Class 1 | Class 3 |
| Weak | Class 2 | Class 4 |

*kast > kasta
“blue/green”

kasta laːra
“blue crow”

kasta
“the blue one (Class 1)”

kast-?

“the blue one (Class 2/3/4)”

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Strong | huːra | voːkor |
| Weak | perzys | tegon |

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|-------|------|
| Strong | -a | -or |
| Weak | -ys | -on |

vala
gueꜛse
kasta qiꜛbi
toꜛmo
uꜛly

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|-------|-------|
| Strong | moon | water |
| Weak | fire | dirt |

| | Count | Mass |
|--------|-------|-------------|
| Strong | lunar | aquatic |
| Weak | solar | terrestrial |

| | Core | Non-Core |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Grammatical | Nominative Accusative | Genitive Dative Vocative |
| Local | | Locative Instrumental Comitative |

| | Lunar | Solar | Aquatic | Terrestrial |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Nominative | vala | perzys | embar | havon |
| Accusative | vale | perzi | embri | havon |
| Genitive | valo | perzo | embro | havo |
| Dative | valot | perzot | embrot | havot |
| Locative | vala: | perzy: | embra:r | havot |
| Instrument | valosa | perzomy | embrosa | havoso |
| Comitative | valoma | perzomy | embroma | havoso |
| Vocative | valus | perzys | embrus | havos |

Lunar all end in a vowel.

Solar all end in /s/.

Aquatic all end in /r/.

Terrestrial all end in /n/.

Nouns that have /o/ as a theme vowel don't have distinct accusative or locative forms.

The default plural is /i/, with
a backup plural in /a/
when /i/ can't apply.

| | Lunar | Aquatic | Lunar | Aquatic |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nominative | vala | embar | nu:mo | my:r |
| Accusative | vale | embri | nu:mo | my:r |
| Genitive | valo | embro | nu:mo: | my:ro |
| Dative | valot | embrot | nu:mot | my:rot |
| Locative | vala: | embra:r | nu:mot | my:rot |
| Instrument | valosa | embrosa | nu:moso | my:roso |
| Comitative | valoma | embroma | nu:moso | my:roso |
| Vocative | valus | embus | nu:mos | my:s |

| | Lunar | Aquatic | Lunar | Aquatic |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Nominative | vali | embri | nu:ma | my:ra |
| Accusative | vali: | embri: | nu:ma | my:ra |
| Genitive | valoti | embroti | nu:moti | my:roti |
| Dative | valoti | embroti | nu:moti | my:roti |
| Locative | valoti | embroti | nu:moti | my:roti |
| Instrument | valossi | embrossi | nu:mossi | my:rossi |
| Comitative | valommi | embrommi | nu:mossi | my:rossi |
| Vocative | valis | embis | nu:mas | my:ras |

Four Genders
Four Numbers
Six Declension Classes

Questions?

PRONOUNS

Pronouns: Variables that
stand in for other
arguments.


{The girl/She} is reading.
{David Peterson/I} sat on
 {the chair/it}.

First Person: Speaker
Second Person: Addressee
Third Person: Referent

First Person: Speaker
Second Person: Addressee
Third Person: Referent

| | Number | Gender | Clusivity | Honor |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Pronouns | 99% | 50% | 40% | 20% |

Clusivity: In plural (usually 1st person) pronouns, whether the addressee is a part of the exchange or not.



We are going
to Disneyland.







Honor: Social status of the
reference with respect to
the speaker.

Tu es mon ami!
Vous n'êtes pas mon ami!

wataji “I” (normal/formal)
watakuji “I” (very formal)
ore “I” (men mostly)
atai “I” (women)

Arabic

| | Singular | Dual | Plural |
|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|
| 1st | ana | naḥnu | |
| 2nd | anta/anti | antumax | antum/antunna |
| 3rd | huwa/hija | humax | huma/hunna |

Hawaiian

| | Singular | Dual | | Plural | |
|-----|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | Incl. | Excl. | Incl. | Excl. |
| 1st | au | kaʻua | maʻua | kaʻkou | maʻkou |
| 2nd | ʻoe | ʻoulua | | ʻoukou | |
| 3rd | ia | laʻua | | laʻkou | |

EVOLVING PRONOUNS

1st Person and 2nd Person Singular Nearly Always Basic

1st Person Plural and 2nd Person Plural Are Often Basic

3rd Person Singular and 3rd Person Plural Are Sometimes Basic

Inclusive vs. Exclusive 1st Person Plural Pronouns Are Sometimes Basic

Dual Pronouns, Gendered Pronouns, Honorifics Are Never Basic

Third Person Pronouns >
Demonstratives (this/that),
Articles, Basic Words (e.g.
“person”)

Plural Pronouns from Plural
Affixes (If Not Basic), or
Same Source as Plural
Marking (“group”, “bunch”,
etc.)

Dual/Trial Pronouns > Two/
Three + Pronoun (Inclusive
Often “you me”)

Formal Pronoun > Plural

French

$\text{vous} = 2P > 2S$ Formal

German

$\text{Sie} = 3P > 2S$ Formal

Special Words

usted > “your mercy”

boku > “servant”

odzis̥san > “uncle”

Gender and Pronouns: If the language has a gender system, its pronouns will have gender if they derive from gendered words.

Swahili: ~10 genders, but
one third person pronoun.

Arabic: Gendered second
and third person pronouns,
not first.

English: Gendered third
person singular pronouns,
not plural.

Gender Distinction Likelihood

3 > 2 > 1

Singular > Plural > Dual

Also though....
Tibetan and Japanese: No
nominal gender, but
gendered pronouns.

The slide features a decorative header and footer with a black background and light blue musical notes and symbols. The header is at the top, and the footer is at the bottom. The main content area has a light blue background.

CONLANG NOMINAL MORPHOLOGY ASSIGNMENT