

Teonaht by Sally Caves

1st Pers. "eat"	Form 1	Form 2
Future	ennives	esry ennive
Habitual	ri ennivom	omy ennive
Anterior	i eniveljar	jari ennive
Im. Fut.	ri enivead	adri ennive
Pst. Hab.	elri ennivom	olmi ennive

ASTAPORI
VALYRIAN

5,000 years before the present, the Valyrian Freehold conquered the Ghiscari Empire. High Valyrian replaced Ghiscari as the language of Ghis.

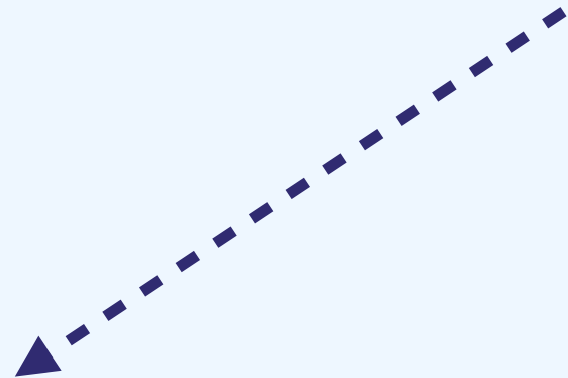
In Astapor and the other cities, Ghiscari words mixed with High Valyrian grammar and produced a creole that became Astapori Valyrian.



High Valyrian

Ghiscari

Astapori Valyrian



Background

High Valyrian Verbs

High Valyrian
Subject Agreement with
Person and Number
7 Tense/Aspect Combos
2 Modes
2 Voices

High Valyrian Tense/Aspect

- Present
- Past Incomplete
- Anterior (Past/Present)
- Future
- Habitual (Past/Present)

High Valyrian Modes

Indicative

Subjunctive

High Valyrian Voices

Active

Passive

High Valyrian

Present	Singular	Plural
1st Pers.	vestran	vestri
2nd Pers.	vestra:	vestra:t
3rd Pers.	vestras	vestris

High Valyrian

1st Pers.	Indicative	Subjunctive
Present	vestran	vestron
Past Inc.	vestrilen	vestrilon
Ant. Pres.	vestretan	vestreton

High Valyrian

1st Pers.	Indicative	Subjunctive
Ant. Past	vestreten	vestreton
Future	vestrinna	vestrilun
Hab. Prs.	vestrin	vestrun
Hab. Past	vestretin	vestretun

High Valyrian

Present 1st Pers.	Indicative	Subjunctive
Active	vestran	vestron
Passive	vestraks	vestroks

Copula

High Valyrian

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	iksan	iksi
2nd Pers.	iksaː	iksaxt
3rd Pers.	issa	issi

Low Valyrian

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	skan	ski
2nd Pers.	ska	skat
3rd Pers.	sa	si

High Valyrian

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	ilan	ili
2nd Pers.	ilaː	ilaxt
3rd Pers.	ilza	ilzi

Low Valyrian

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	lan	li
2nd Pers.	la	lat
3rd Pers.	las	lis

sagon → sayo

ilagon → layo

sayo → equative copula
layo → locative copula

Nominal Copula
zi tova sa me ragero.
“The boy is a friend.”

Adjectival Copula

zi tova sa kreni.

“The boy is (always) happy.”

zi tova las kreni.

“The boy is happy (atm).”

Locative Copula

zi tova las vi linto be.

“The boy is on the house.”

Agreement

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	vetran	vetri
2nd Pers.	vetra	vetrat
3rd Pers.	vetras	vetris

Agreement

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	sindin	sindi
2nd Pers.	sindi	sindit
3rd Pers.	sindis	sindizi

Agreement patterns *resisted*
sound changes where
nominal paradigms
accelerated them.

Result: Verb agreement more or less in tact, while noun cases disappeared.

Tense/Aspect

Many High Valyrian Tense/
Aspect Combinations Kept;
Some Replaced; Some
Destroyed.

Tense/Aspect

HV

LV

Present → Present

Future → Subjunctive

Imperfect → Imperfect

Prs. Complete → Preterite

Tense/Aspect

HV

LV

Past Complete → \emptyset

Pres. Habitual → Conditional

Past Habitual → \emptyset

Tense/Aspect

High Valyrian

ziȝot vestrakon sytili:bas.

“She should tell her.”

Tense/Aspect

Low Valyrian
zi vetrozlivas.

“She will tell her.”

Low Valyrian Future

Present	Indicative	Subjunctive
1st Pers.	vetrozlivan	vetrozlivi
2nd Pers.	vetrozliva	vetrozlivat
3rd Pers.	vetrozlivas	vetrozlavis

Modality, Etc.

The composite passive voice and subjunctive mode of High Valyrian were *both* lost.

Modality, Etc.

As mentioned, the High Valyrian future became the Low Valyrian subjunctive (now just used in the present).

Modality, Etc.

The passive was replaced by
a prolix expression.

Modality, Etc.

ma.ze.'ma.go → maz.'ma.ɣo
“to obtain”

Modality, Etc.

mazman doerari.

“I am served.”

Modality, Etc.

Other prolix expressions
used for progressive and
anterior.

Questions?

MODALITY AND FRIENDS

Modality: Anything that's not explicitly tense or aspect.

Valence = next week. Don't worry about causatives, passives, or applicatives yet.

“Verby” Bunch
Infinitive
Participle
Gerund

Infinitive
saber
(to) know

Infinitive

I want to know it.

You may know it.

Infinitive

Bare form of the verb;
nominalization (gender
marker, etc.); “time”, “way”,
“style”, etc.

Participle = Adjectival Form
Gerund = Nominal Form

Participle > Adjectival
Morphology

Gerund > Nominal
Morphology

“Aspecty” Bunch
Durative/Continuous
Momentane
Habitual
Gnomic
Repetitive

Durative, Continuous, etc.
look at vs. stare
to “keep/continue” xing
to x again and again

Durative, Continuous, etc.
“stay”, “be at”, reduplication,
vowel lengthening, “still”,
“hold”, “maintain”, etc.

Momentane
walk vs. step out
look vs. glance

Momentane
“once”, “quick”, etc.

Habitual

I ate a hot dog yesterday.

I ate hot dogs while I was at
Berkeley.

Habitual
Present/Imperfect > Habitual
“stay”, “keep”, “long”, etc.

Gnomic
Birds fly.
Dogs bark.

Gnomic

Present > Gnomic

Lack of morphology that
would ordinarily be present.

Same as Habitual.

Repetitive
I redid did it.
I hammered at it.
I pumped the bellows.

Repetitive
“Again”, “new”, “back”,
“return”, etc.

“Have to” Bunch
Permissive
Weak Obligation
Strong Obligation

Permissive
I let him leave.
You may leave.

Permissive

“Leave”, “loose”, “drop”,
“give”, “power, might,
etc.” (same as Potential—or
from Potential)

Weak Obligation

I should eat. (I don't *have* to,
but I probably should.)

Weak Obligation
“Owe”, “debt”, etc.
(something where *someone else* requires you to do something.)

Strong Obligation
I have to eat. I must eat.

Strong Obligation

“Power, might, etc.” (same as Potential), possession, “debt”, “owe”, etc.

“Can” Bunch
Potential (Event)
Potential (Ability)

Potential (Event)
We might leave.
It can happen.

Potential (Ability)
I can lift four kittens.

Potential (Either)

(1) “Power”, “might”,
“strength”

(2) “Know”, “see” (in the
sense of knowing *how* to do
something)

“Cause I Said So” Bunch Hortative Imperative

Hortative
Let's go!

Let's make cats our rulers!


Imperative
Go!
Eat!

Imperative

Bare form of verb; affective change (like vocative); some verb like “do” or “make” or “go”.

Hortative

Imperative; some non-finite form plus a dative/allative; auxiliary with suggestability; “yes/no”.

The **hortative** ( [/ˈhɔːrtətɪv/](#); abbreviated HORT) is a group of **semantically** similar **deontic modalities** in some **languages**.

Hortative modalities encourage or urge. In English, there are seven hortative modalities: the adhortative, exhortative, suprahortative, cohortative, dehortative, inhortative, and **infrahortative**. *[citation needed]* They differ by intensity, attitude (for or against), and—in the case of the cohortative—**person**. *[citation needed]*

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1 Behavior

Imperative-hortative systems [[edit](#)]

Many languages have imperative-hortative systems in which modalities dealing with commands and encouragement are grouped together. This is not the case in English and results in some disagreement among linguists^[*who?*].

Imperatives and hortatives both involve the expression of a wish

“Maybe” Bunch
Optative
Subjunctive
Conditional

Optative

May we feast on mulberries!

I hope to eat mulberries!

Subjunctive
I hope he comes.

Conditional

If you go, I'll go.

He would like to do that.

All these “moods” are crazy.
Every single language uses
every single one differently.

There is no standard
definition or usage of ANY of
them.

Sources

“Want”, “hope”, future,
antiquated verb forms,
potential, past tense of any of
these...

Evidentiality

Indirectivity

Evidentiality: Indicating how likely to be true the information one is presenting is.

Indirectivity

Turkish

geldi “he came”

gelmiş “he must have come”

Evidentiality

Witness vs. Non-Witness

First-hand vs. Second/Third

Saw vs. Heard

No Evidence, but Inferred

Evidentiality

Quechua

-m(i) = experienced

-tjr(a) = inferred

-f(i) = hearsay

MA 6

- Figure out your copulæ.
- Decide on past/non-past or complete/incomplete.
- Build out as desired.

For “Augments”

- Must be composite.

- Must show source.

- Must explain how it interacts with other elements.

- Must show what happens when it fails to apply.

-en ≈ inchoative

It darkened quickly after 8
p.m.

Source is actually -en
causative (PIE *-no; opaque
before that).

When It Fails

dark = adj.

darken = grow dark

bizarre = adj.

bizarren = grow bizarre

Repair Strategy

The movie got/grew/became
bizarre.





CONLANG VERBAL MORPHOLOGY ASSIGNMENT