

Qpyn | gài by Henrik Theiling

səxqʌqʈaxɣhàwkài.

“Do not eat yellow snow.”

səxqʌqʈaxɣhàwkài.

“Do *NOT EVER* eat yellow snow!”

səxqʌqʈaxèhàwkài.

“You should *TOTALLY* eat yellow snow!”

# One More Thing...

## Negative Verb Forms

# Swahili

Ninasoma Kiswahili.

“I am studying Swahili.”

Tunasoma Kiswahili.

“We are studying Swahili.”

Swahili

Sisomi Kiswahili.

“I am not studying Swahili.”

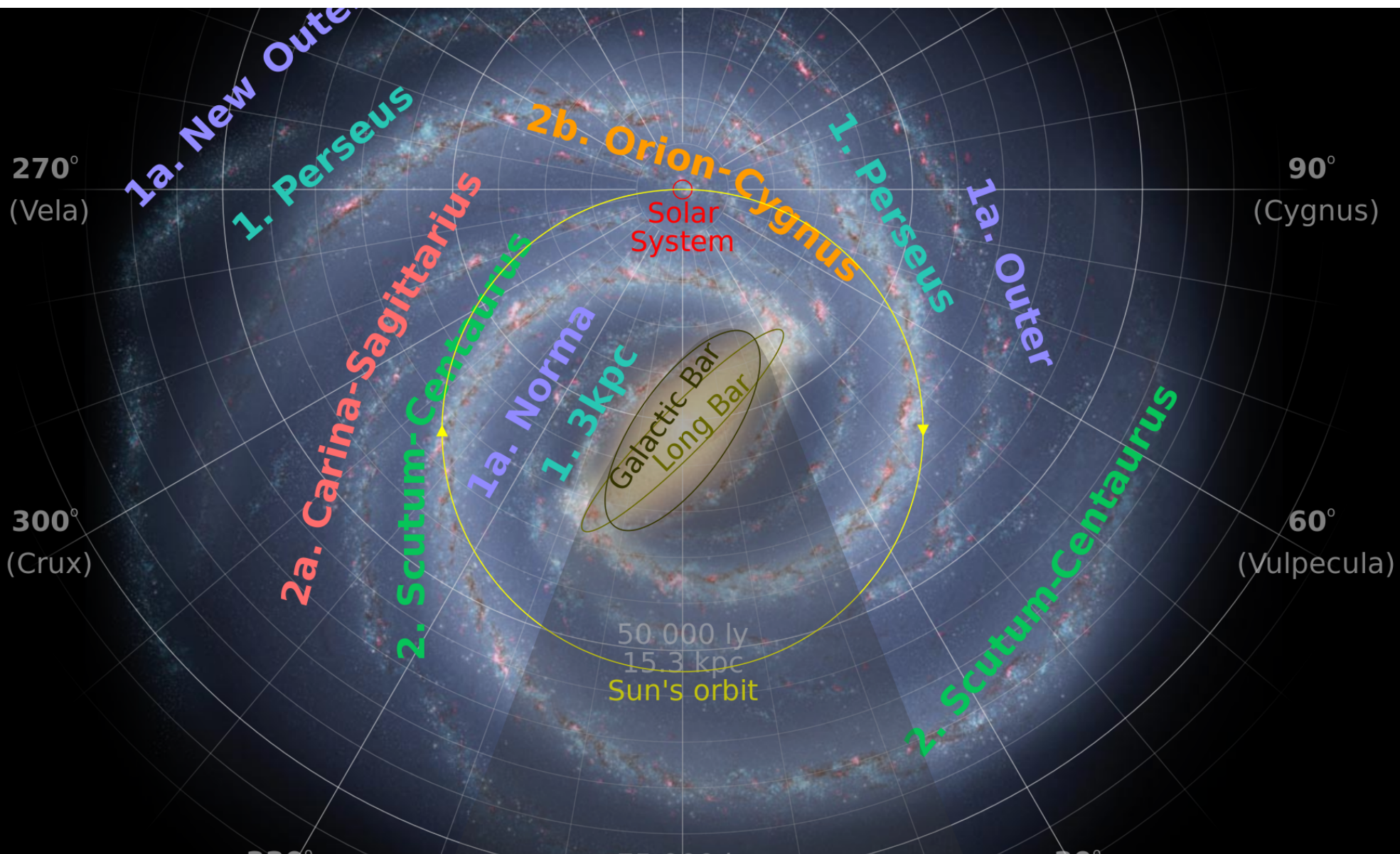
Hatusomi Kiswahili.

“We aren’t studying Swahili.”

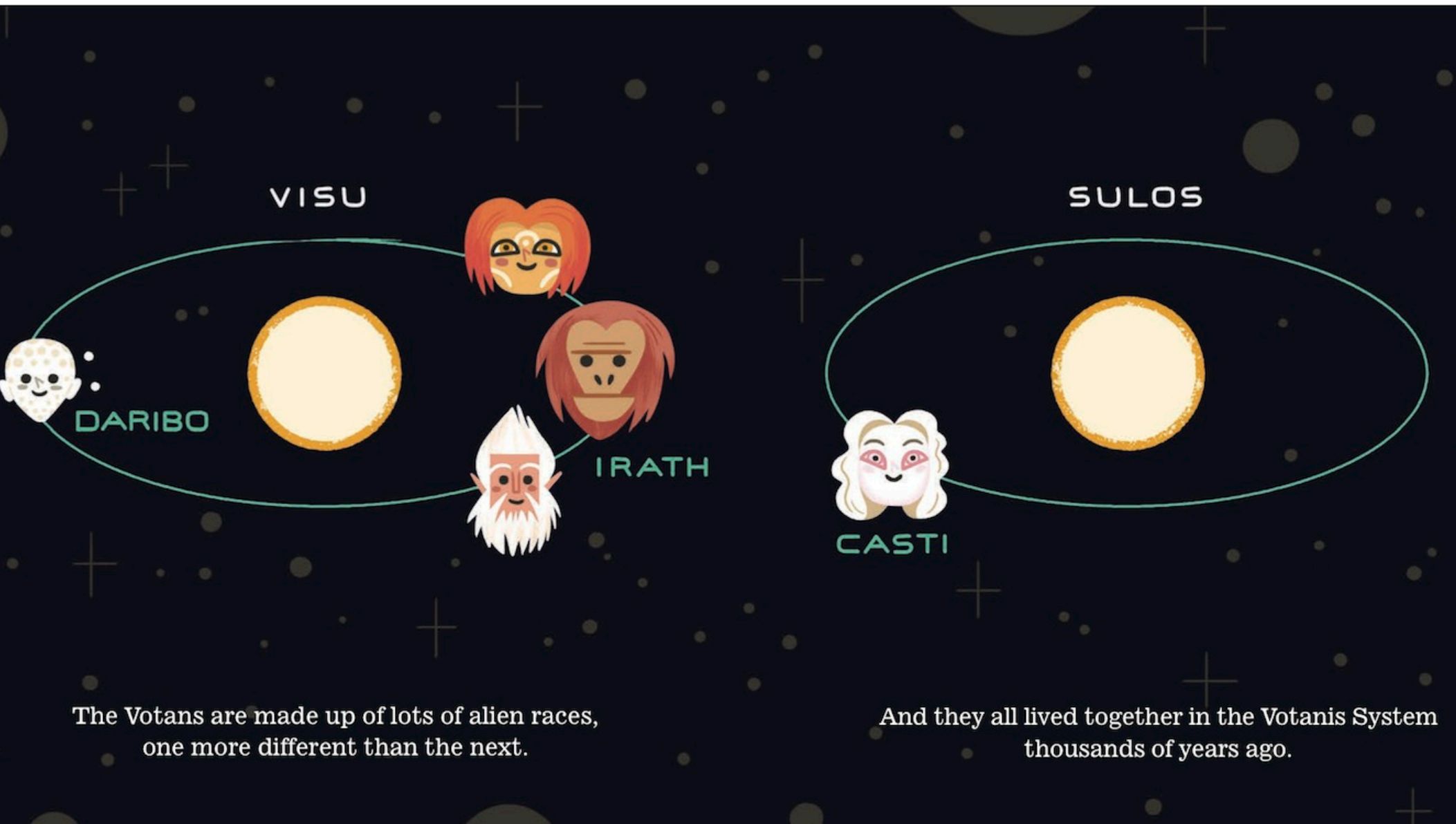
Perfectly possible to have a negative verb form. Same evolution: Just make it a verbal affix.

IRATHIENT

Irathient is the language of the Irathient people, from the planet now called Casti. They reject technology, for the most part, and prefer a more nomadic existence.







The Votans are made up of lots of alien races,  
one more different than the next.

And they all lived together in the Votanis System  
thousands of years ago.



# Head-Initial

VOS

NA

NR

NG

PN

# Intransitive

❖ Երեկոյն ընկած ռաբընս

ezegno enelige zmaine.

“The woman is sleeping.”



# Transitive

❖ ზეტა ეტუ ულიკე ზმაინე ❖

zeta ettu ulike zmaine.

“The woman is watching the  
river.”

# Transitive

❖ ზეტა ეტუ ულიკე ზმაინე ❖

zeta ettu ulike zmaine.

“The woman is watching  
the river.”

# Agreement

✦ Երեկոյն ընկած ռաբրտս ✦

εζεγνη εnelige zmaine.

“The woman is sleeping.”



# Agreement

✦ ʔhɛgnə.ɛnɛlɪgə.honumɛ.✦

ahɛgnə ɛnɛlɪgə honumɛ.

“The stranger is sleeping.”

# Agreement

✦ ᐱᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ ✦

atεgnə εnεlige tipasku.

“The bird is sleeping.”

# Agreement

✦ anεgnə·enεlige·inagna ✦

anεgnə enεlige inagna.

“The family is sleeping.”

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Low	ɛ	ə	ɑ

	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ə	u
Low	ɛ		a

# Passive

❖ ზეტა ეტუ ულიკე ზმაინე ❖

zeta ettu ulike zmaine.

“The woman is watching the  
river.”

# Passive

✦ ႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵႵ ✦

twa uttu ulike.

“The river is being watched.”

Verb Change  
εττϰ → υττϰ



# Auxiliary Change

zeta → twa

# Passive

❖ ზედიზედ უნდა დაინახოს ❖

twa uttu ulike tha zmaine.

“The river is being watched  
by the woman.”

# Causative

❖ Ենեցաւ օրն որ զարեւոյս  
❖

εζεցոթ Էլս շմայնէ.

“The woman is eating.”

# Causative

❖ Երեւոյնքոյն զարմարեալ ❖

uzεgnə elu zmainε.

“The woman feeds.”

# Causative

❖ **ქმედის სუბიექტის დასრულებული ქმედის ნაღობის დასრულება**

**uzegnə tipasku eluhε zmaine.**

**“The woman feeds the bird.”**

Auxiliary Change  
εζεγνῆ → υζεγνῆ

Verb Change  
ελυ → ελυηε

# Word Order Change

## AVS → AOVS



# Applicative

❖ Երեւոյնքոյն զարմարք  
❖

εζεցոթ εլս zmainε.

“The woman is eating.”

# Applicative

❖ ომცნოს. ცნობ. ადამრს. ❖

εζεგნᎠ εლუε zmαιε.

“The woman is eating for  
someone.”

# Applicative

❖ Երեւոյն օճակը կը թփնարարուի քան  
εζεցոթ սկիր Էլուհէ շմայնէ.

εζεցոթ սկիր Էլուհէ շմայնէ.

“The woman is eating for the  
boy.”

# Verb Change

ελυ → ελυηε

# Word Order Change

## AVS → AOVS

Verbal suffix denotes special  
argument comes before it.  
Context determines what its  
role is.

# Yes/No Question

❖ ოქროსოცდაცხრამეტი ოჯახი  
ezegnə skir eluhə zmaine.

“The woman is eating for the

boy.”

# Yes/No Question

ገጠናዬ ስ. ር. ለጋ. ከገጠኑ ጋራ ማጠገን ማለፊያ

εζεγጠ፩ skir εluηε zmαινε?

“Is the woman is eating for  
the boy?”



# WH-Question

ⲉⲗⲉⲓⲛⲁⲓⲛⲟⲩⲥⲁⲩⲱⲛⲓⲛⲉⲃⲟⲩⲉⲛⲟⲩ

εζεγνῆ skir ελουε hazə?

“Who is eating for the boy?”



# Negation

❖ Ենեցաւ օրն որ զարեւոյս  
ezegnə elu zmaine.

ezegnə elu zmaine.

“The woman is eating.”

# Negation

❖ Երեւոյնքոյն չի ուտարձեւնալ զբրտնքն։ ❖

ezegnoḗ elu zmaineḗ memε.

“The woman is not eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյնքոյն զարմարեալ

εζεցոթ εլυ zmainε.

“The woman is eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ խմելու է  
❖

ezegnə elu zmainə zututtun  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman who watched  
the river is eating.”

ToR Change  
zmainε → zmainə

# Verb Change

Aux+Agr/Tns V → V+Agr/Tns



# Gap for ToR

Adjective at end which  
agrees with ToR (-on).

# Relative Clauses

❖ ገጠናዬ ማህተም ማህተም ማህተም ❖

ezegnə elu zmainə zututtunə  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman who is watching  
the river is eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ դարձաւ  
❖

εζεγνη ελυ zmaine tuzuttun  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman whom the river  
watched is eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ գետն է

εζεγνη ειν ζmaine tuzuttune  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman whom the river  
is watching is eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ խմելու է  
❖

ezegnə elu zmainə zututtun  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman who watched  
the river is eating.”



# Relative Clauses

✦ 𐌲𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌵 ✦

εζεγνε ελυ tipasku zututtun  
ulike toṇa.

“The bird who watched the  
river is eating.”



# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ խմելու է  
❖

εζεγνη ελυ zmaine zututtun  
ulike zvonε.

“The woman who watched  
the river is eating.”

Adjectives

zmainε

“woman”

tipasku

“bird”

Adjectives  
zmainə zupimε  
“beautiful woman”  
tipasku tipima  
“beautiful bird”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ խմելու է  
❖

εζεγνη ελυ zmainε zututtun  
ulike.

“The woman who watched  
the river is eating.”

# Relative Clauses

❖ Երեւոյն ինչ որ խաղաղութիւն

εξεγνηθ ελυ zmainε hatuttunhε

ulike honumε zvonε.

“The woman for whom the stranger  
watched the river is eating.”

# Questions?

# Tonight

(1) PA: Find a non-Roman  
writing system.

(2) MA8



# CONLANG SYNTAX ASSIGNMENT