

A Documentation On Kaarratosk

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14., 29., 26, 4, 4

2026-08-12

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I Preface

This documentation strives to explain the standard dialect of the Kaarratosk language as it is spoken in Tulisgak. Other dialects of Kaarratosk that are not subject of this documentation are the northern dialect spoken in Ymi, Ioqo and other islands of the north of central Atlantis and the western dialect spoken in parts of Gasangak, Ŋismgak and western Tulisgak. All of these three dialects have their own varieties that are different enough to sometimes be considered their own dialects, but usually these are referred to as varieties, subdialects or just local accents.

Kaarratosk has an extensive history of spoken and written language always being seen as a more prestigious language and even a widespread intermediary language until the eighteenth century. It was the main form of official communication in the Second Atlantic Empire of 1660 Tulisgak and now regains more usage in the most recent Atlantic Federation.

II Phonology and Orthography

II.1 Vowels

II.1.1 Inventory

Kaarratosk has 13 base vowels and 2 base vowel diphthongs.

	Front			Back	
	Unrounded	Rounded	Center	Unrounded	Rounded
Close	i	y <ï>	ɨ <y>	ɯ <w>	u
Near-Close	e	ø <ö>		ɤ <o>	o <w̥>
Near-Open	ɛ <ë>			ʌ <æ>	
Open	a <ÿ>			ɑ <ä>	
Diphthongs	æ̥ <a>			ʌ̥ <ä>	

Table 1: Vowels

II.1.2 Stress System

Depending on the dialect any syllable can be stressed. This stress usually affects the quality of the vowel. How exactly the quality is affected depends on the dialect. Stress is most of the time written on the vowel with an acute. Stress is only partially analyzed as phonemic, so it can be left unwritten a lot of the times. Any single syllable word functions as stressed internally, so the stress is nearly always not written. Usually suffixes to these words don't move the stress. In this case the stress is written again sometimes.

In the standard dialect vowels have these unstressed variants:

Stressed	Unstressed	Stressed	Unstressed	Stressed	Unstressed
i	ɪ	y	ʏ	ɨ	ə
ɯ	ʊ̥	u	ʊ	e	ɛ
ø	œ	ɤ	ʌ	o	ɔ
ɛ	ɜ	ʌ	ɜ	a	ə
ɑ	ä	æ̥	ḁ̈	ʌ̥	ḁ̈

Table 2: Stress

II.1.3 Length System

Any vowel except the diphthongs can appear gemminated. This gemmination is usually not spelled, but if it is, the vowel is simply doubled. If the stressed variants of [i], [y], [ø] or [o] appear gemminated they are realised as [ɨi], [jy], [ɔ̥y] and [ʌ̥y] respectively. In this case the gemmination is usually spelled.

II.2 Consonants

Kaarratosk has 26 consonants.

	Labial	Coronal	Palatal	Dorsal	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		ŋ <g>	
Stop	p, b	t, d		k <c>	
Affricative	pf	ts <z>, tʃ <x>	tʃ <zz>, tʃ <xx>	kx <cc>	
Fricative	f	s, ʃ <š>	ç <ss>, ʃ <šš>	x <k>	h
Approximant	w <v>	j, l		(w)	
Rhotic		ɾ <r>, ɾ <rr>			

Table 3: Consonants

Any nasal, [f], [x], [h] or [l] can be gemminated and are spelled accordingly.

II.3 Spelling

First letters of sentences, predicates and names are uppercase, clitics are ignored for case spelling and never used uppercase. Spaces are used between words, clitics are attached with an apostrophe between the clitic and the word it attaches to. Dots are written at the end of a sentence. Commas are written before conjunctions, before and after clauses that function as objects (AcIs or predicative PCs).

III Morphology

Kaarratosk morphology uses a lot of affixes and clitics to convey meaning. Both the affixes and clitics are mostly fusional.

III.1 Nouns

III.1.1 Patterns

Nouns are declined for Case and Number. There are five different declension patterns.

	Singular		Plural	
	After Vowel	After Consonant	After Vowel	After Consonant
Nominative	-r	-är		-ën
Accusative				
Dative	-n	-än		-ö
Genitive		-w̃		
Ablative	-c	-äc		-ēc
Essive	-š	-äš		-ë
Motivative	-ñr	-äñr	-ñr	-ëñr

Table 4: 1st Declension

	Singular		Plural	
	After Vowel	After Consonant	After Vowel	After Consonant
Nominative	-s	-äs		-ën
Accusative				
Dative	-g	-äg		-өг
Genitive		-w̃		-ö
Ablative	-c	-äc		-ēc
Essive	-š	-äš		-ë
Motivative	-ñr	-äñr	-ñr	-ëñr

Table 5: 2nd Declension

	Singular		Plural
	After Vowel	After Consonant	
Nominative	-r	-ar	-öv
Accusative			
Dative	-g	-ag	-ög
Genitive	-v	-av	-öv
Ablative	-c	-ac	-öc
Essive	-š	-aš	-ö
Motivative	-ñr	-añr	-nör

Table 6: 3rd Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-j	-öv
Accusative		
Dative	-jn	-ög
Genitive	-jm	-öv
Ablative	-jc	-öc
Essive	-jš	-ö
Motivative	-jnür	-nör

Table 7: 4th Declension

	After Vowel	After Consonant
Nominative	-kk	-okk
Accusative		
Dative	-gg	-ogg
Genitive	-b	-ob
Ablative	-cc	-occ
Essive	-šš	-ošš
Motivative	-nníir	-onnníir

Table 8: 5th Declension

Any trailing consonants following a vowel that is part of the suffix may be omitted if the following word starts with a consonant.

The Equative Suffix <-öv> verbalizes the noun. For example *föv* [fø:w] means ‘to be human’.

III.1.2 Cases

The **Nominative**, **Accusative** and **Dative** are used for the subject, direct and indirect objects of a sentence respectively. The **Genitive** can be used to mark the possessor, origin, general belonging or being part of something. The **Ablative**, **Essive** and **Motivative** can be used adverbially. The Ablative marks general direction and location or rarely belonging. The Essive marks similarity or comparison. The Motivative marks motivation.

Adpositions may require any specific case as complimentary case.

III.2 Adjectives

Adjectives take different suffixes depending on use in the sentence. Noun agreement does not exist for adjectives in Kaarratosk. Adjectives inflect in one of four different patterns.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Predicative	-v	-m	-n	-b
Attributive		-l		-ll
Adverbial	-š	-š	-x	-šš
Concept Nominalization	-ryr, -ryn, ...	-rys, -ryg, ...	-ryr, -ryg, ...	-zys, -zyg, ...
Nominalization		-nyr, -nyn, ...		-nnyr, -nnyn, ...
Location Nominalization		-par, -pag, ...		-pfar, -pfag, ...
Verbializer			-vmfi	

Table 9: Adjective Suffixes

The **Predicative** is used when the verb requires an adjective as object or for Predicative Participle Constructions.

ry’Lípīr ěmób Nīw šakkác. — ‘The cake turns *sweet* from sugar.’

The **Attributive** is used when describing a noun or for Attributive Participle Constructions.

ry’clwīnar hāvol — ‘the *tall* tree’

The **Adverbial** is used to turn an adjective into an adverb describing another adjective or clause or for Adverbial Participle Constructions.

r’Ěljās Fālfw cěäx. — ‘The quing talks *intimidatingly*.’

ry’mýnitār lágäx kыл — ‘The *powerfully* purple clothing’

The different **Nominalizations** turn an adjective into a noun with different semantic relations to the adjective.

hob — ‘old’

hózys — ‘age’

hónnyr — ‘old person, old thing’

hópfar — ‘place of age, retirement home’

The **Verbializer** is used to turn an adjective into an intransitive verb describing the state of being such.

Láisivmfä. — ‘I am happy.’

Adjectives can also take comparative prefixes.

Comparison	Prefix	Comparison	Prefix
Negative	nu-	Equative	fu-
Positive	-	Commodative	tu-
Comparative	šu-	Incommodative	xu-
Superlative	ru-		

Table 10: Adjective Prefixes

The **Negative** (NEG) inverts an adjective, describing the state of not being such.

nuplíšäm — ‘not strong, weak’

The **Positive** is the default form of an adjective, describing the state of being such without any specifics or semantic alterations.

plíšäm — ‘strong’

The **Comparative** (comp) describes the state of being such of a higher degree in a specific comparison or as a general elevation.

rö šlän šuplíšäm — ‘stronger than them’

šuplíšäm — ‘very strong’

The **Superlative** (SUP) describes the state of being such of the highest degree in a specific context or in general.

rö lyfŵ ruplíšäm — ‘strongest of all’

ruplíšäm — ‘strongest’

The **Equative** (EQU) describes the state of being roughly averagely such in a specific context, in general or being such to the same degree as somebody or something else.

rö lyfŵ fuplíšäm — ‘roughly as strong as all’

fuplíšäm — ‘averagely strong’

ríšä fuplíšäm — ‘as strong as them’

The **Commodative** (CMD) describes the state of being such to a comfortable or acceptable degree.

tuplíšäm — ‘strong enough’

rö pígnì tuplíšäm — ‘strong enough to fight’

The **Incommodative** (NCMD) describes the state of being such to an uncomfortable or unacceptable degree, either exceeding or not reaching the degree described with the commodative.

xuplíšäm — ‘too strong, not strong enough, too weak’

rö pígnì xuplíšäm — ‘not strong enough to fight, too weak to fight’

III.3 Verbs

Verbs conjugate for Tense, Mood, Voice, Number and Person.

Mood	Person	After	Present		Future		Past	
			Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Indicative	1st	Vowel	-					
		Consonant	-ä	-a	-om	-ajm	-o	-aj
	1st inclusive			-aš		-al		-alä
	2nd	Vowel	-f					
		Consonant	-äf	-af	-ämy	-amy	-of	-alf
3rd			-w	-av	-ámmy	-ámmý	-wǵ	-aw
Deontic	1st	Vowel	-ri	-rö	-rem	-röjm	-re	-röj
		Consonant	-i	-ö	-em	-öjm	-e	-öj
	1st incl.	Vowel		-röš		-röl		-rölä
		Consonant		-öš		-öl		-ölä
	2nd	Vowel	-rif	-rö	-rimy	-röjm	-ref	-röjf
		Consonant	-if	-ö	-imy	-öjm	-ef	-öjf
	3rd	Vowel	-rin				-ren	
		Consonant	-in				-en	
Imperative	1st		-i	-ö	-em	-öjm	-e	
	1st inclusive			-öh		-öha		-öj
	2nd		-if	-öf	-imy	-ömy	-ef	-öjf
	3rd		-i	-öv	-ímmy	-ómmý	-iw	-öw
Infinitive		Vowel			-v		-vǵ	
		Consonant			-i		-ij	
Participle		Vowel			-vn		-vǵn	
		Consonant			-in		-ijn	
Concept Nominalization	Nominalization	Vowel			-väs		-vas	
		Consonant			-is		-ijäs	
Agent Nominalization					-gäs		-ogäs	
Patient Nominalization					-mäs		-omäs	

Table 11: Verb Suffixes

Some moods and the voice are marked with a prefix.

Before	Other	Irrealis		Interrogative		Negative
		Vowel	Consonant	Vowel	Consonant	
Active	-	r-	rǵ-	cj-	cä-	g-
Passive	š-	t-	tǵ-	x-	xä-	šg-

Table 12: Verb Prefixes

Some moods can be combined using multiple prefixes or a prefix together with a mood marked by a suffix like Negative together with Imperative.

III.4 Determiners

Determiners are declined for Case, Number and Animacy agreeing with its complimented noun. They can be used in a clitic form that needs to attach to another word.

Indefinite	Singular		Plural
	Inanimate	Animate	
Nominative	än	äg	në
Accusative	ányın	ágyn	nëg
Dative	ányg	ágyg	
Genitive	ánw	ágw	nö
Ablative	änc	ägc	nëc
Essive	änš	ägš	në
Motivative	änır	ágır	nır
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	n'	
	Before Consonant	ny'	

Table 13: Indefinite Determiner

Definite	Singular		Plural
	Inanimate	Animate	
Nominative	rjä	rafg	rjë
Accusative	rjän	ráfän	rjög
Dative	rjäg	ráfäg	
Genitive	rjw	ráfw	rjö
Ablative	rjäc	rafc	rjéc
Essive	rjäš	rafš	rjëš
Motivative		ráfır	
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	r'	
	Before Consonant	ry'	

Table 14: Definite Determiner

Negative	Singular		Plural
	Inanimate	Animate	
Nominative	gym	gyg	gy
Accusative	gýmän	gýgän	
Dative	gýmäg	gygg	gyg
Genitive	gymm	gýgw	gym
Ablative	gýmäc	gygc	gyc
Essive	gymš	gygš	gyš
Motivative	gýmır	gýgır	gır
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	g'	
	Before Consonant	gy'	

Table 15: Negative Determiner

Universal	Singular		Plural
	Inanimate	Animate	
Nominative	lä	läg	lē
Accusative	län	läggän	lēg
Dative	läg	lägg	
Genitive	lŵ	läggŵ	lö
Ablative	läc	lägc	lēc
Essive	läš	lägš	lēš
Motivative	lir	läggir	lir
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	l'	
	Before Consonant	ly'	

Table 16: Universal Determiner

Interrogative	Singular		Plural
	Inanimate	Animate	
Nominative	kä	käg	kē
Accusative	kän	käggän	kēg
Dative	käg	kägg	
Genitive	kŵ	käggŵ	kō
Ablative	käc	kägc	kēc
Essive	käš	kägš	kēš
Motivative	kir	käggir	kir
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	k'	
	Before Consonant	hy'	

Table 17: Interrogative Determiner

Possessive determiners are declined for Case agreeing with the complimented noun and Person, Number and Animacy of the possessor.

1st Person	Singular	Plural	
		Exclusive	Inclusive
Nominative			
Accusative	lŵ	lŵö	lŵlö
Dative			
Genitive	lŵym	lŵöm	lŵlöm
Ablative			
Essive	lŵ	lŵö	lŵlö
Motivative	lŵir	löjr	lŵlir
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	lv'	
	Before Consonant	lvy'	

Table 18: 1st Possessive Determiner

2nd Person	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Accusative	nw̃	nö
Dative		
Genitive	nw̃ym	nóym
Ablative		
Essive	nwc	nö
Motivative	nw̃ir	nóir
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	m'
	Before Consonant	my'

Table 19: 2nd Possessive Determiner

3rd Person	Inanimate		Animate	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative				
Accusative	mw̃	mö	šlw̃	šälö
Dative				
Genitive	mw̃ym	móym	šlw̃ym	šälöm
Ablative				
Essive	mw̃	mö	šlw̃	šälö
Motivative	mw̃ir	móir	šlw̃ir	šálir
Clitic Form	Before Vowel	b'		šv'
	Before Consonant	by'		švy'

Table 20: 3rd Possessive Determiner

III.5 Pronouns

III.5.1 Personal

Personal Pronouns are inflected for Case, Number, Person and Animacy.

1st Person	Singular	Plural	
		Exclusive	Inclusive
Nominative	lä	lw̃ë	lw̃l
Accusative	län	lw̃n	lw̃ln
Dative	lw̃g	lw̃ëg	lw̃lg
Genitive	lw̃	lw̃ö	lw̃lö
Ablative	lwc	lw̃ëc	lw̃lc
Essive	läš	lw̃š	lw̃l
Motivative	rílä	rílw̃	rílwl

Table 21: 1st Person Pronoun

2nd Person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	nä	në
Accusative	nw̃	nën
Dative	näf	nëf
Genitive	nw̃	nö
Ablative	näc	nëc
Essive	näš	nëš
Motivative		rïn

Table 22: 2nd Person Pronoun

3rd Person	Inanimate		Animate	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	mä	më	ša	šal
Accusative	män	mën	šlän	šaln
Dative	mäg	mëg	šag	šalg
Genitive	mw	mö	šlw	šälö
Ablative	mäc	mëc	šac	šalc
Essive	mäš	mëš	šaš	šalš
Motivative	rīm		rīša	rīša

Table 23: 3rd Person Pronoun

III.5.2 Other

	Inanimate	Animate
Indefinite	nyclúgär	nyfás
Definite	ryclúgär	ryfás
Negative	gyclúgär	gyfás
Universal	lyclúgär	lyfás
Interrogative	hyclúgär	hyfás

III.6 Other Morphology

III.6.1 Conjunctions

Conjunctions can take the subjunctive clause topicaliser (SUBTOP). This prefix can either be <rj-> if the root of the conjunction starts with a vowel or <ryk-> if the root starts with a consonant. As an example the word ývīn ['i:.wɪ:n] meaning 'if' becomes rjývīn ['rji:.wɪ:n] 'if that' and kápäl ['xæä.pä:l] 'even though' becomes rykkápäl ['ræx'xæä.pä:l] 'despite that'.

IV Numerals

IV.1 Cardinal Numerals

Kaarratosk numerals are base eighteen with a subbase of nine. The numbers nine and below are root words, the numbers from ten to seventeen are composed of the number for nine and another rootword number added together. The number for eighteen is a rootword again and any number higher than that is composed like a regular base eighteen number.

English	Kaarratosk	Number	English	Kaarratosk	Number
zero	gyn	G	nineteen	tánäg	01
one	äg	1	twenty	tánën	02
two	ën	2	twenty-one	tánsäg	03
three	säg	3	thirty-six	éntän	20
four	alk	4	fifty-four	ságtän	30
five	gäf	5	seventy-two	álktän	40
six	äl	6	180	rágtän	910
seven	läl	7	324	mal	00
eight	ym	8	325	mäläg	001
nine	rä	9	342	máltän	010
ten	räg	91	360	mälëntän	020
eleven	rën	92	378	málságtän	030
twelve	rásäg	93	648	énmal	200
thirteen	rolk	94	972	ságmäl	300
fourteen	rágäf	95	5832	méc	000
fifteen	räl	96	5833	mécäg	0001
sixteen	räläl	97	5850	méctän	0010
seventeen	räm	98	6156	mécmal	0100
eighteen	tän	0	11664	énméc	2000

IV.2 Ordinal Numerals

Ordinal numerals are formed using the ordinal prefix <rī-> if the number begins with a consonant and <rv-> if the number begins with a vowel. For example <rväg> for 'first' or <rīsäg> for 'third'

V Syntax

V.1 Parts of Speech

Kaarratosk uses Determiners, Pronouns, Numerals, Adjectives, Adverbs, Nouns, Verbs, Conjunctions and Adpositions as parts of speech.

Determiners are optionally part of a noun phrase as a separate word or a clitic to specify mainly definiteness, number, case, animacy, possession, negativity or interrogativity.

Pronouns can be used in the place of any noun phrase. Any non-clitic form of determiners can be used as pronouns although this is very uncommon. **Numerals** work like adjectives with the difference that they specify number, which has to agree with the number of the noun if the number is cardinal. The numeral for one (äg) agrees with singular, any numeral higher than that agrees with plural, the numeral for zero (gyn) agrees with plural for animate nouns and with singular for inanimate nouns. Rarely numerals can also function as determiners.

Adjectives describe nominally, but can also be inflected to be used in a wide variety of ways, like in nominalization to function as a noun or in verbalization to function as a verb. **Adverbs** describe verbally and are not inflected. **Nouns** are the core part of noun phrases, but can also be inflected to verbalize. **Verbs** are used mostly in predicates for most clauses, but can also inflect as nominalization to be used as nouns or as participle to be used as adjective or in predicates for participle clauses. **Conjunctions** are used to conjunct different phrases, or clauses. **Adpositions** are only used in adpositional phrases.

V.2 Word Order

The default word order of Kaarratosk is **SOV**. The object depends on what the verb in the predicate of the clause requires. An object noun phrase, a predicative adjective, a predicative participle construction or an ACI can function as an object.

ry'Fäs	ëmónnyö	Nnávw.
[rə'fas	ʒ:'mɔ:.n:ə.œ	'n:æä.wɔ]
DEF = person-NOM.SG	sweet-NMZ-ACC.PL	eat-3S

'The person eats sweets.'

V.3 Noun Phrases

A noun phrase begins with the determiner, if it has one. Numerals go before the noun and attributive adjectives or an attributive participle construction go after it. If a noun phrase has a possessor, a noun phrase in the genitive can slot in as that after the adjectives. Adpositional phrases describing the noun go in the final place of a noun phrase. The determiner can be used in its clitic form, which attaches to the next word in the phrase, which is either the numeral or the noun.

në	läl	cl'wnö	hával	fécnw	ö
[nɛ	la:l	'klo:.nœ	'hæä.wa:l	'fɛk.nɔ	ø
INDEF.PL.NOM	seven	tree-PL.NOM	tall-ATTR	gardener-SG.GEN	in

r'wnag	cë
'ro:.näɣ	kɛ]
DEF = meadow-SG.ACC	green

'some seven tall gardener's trees in the green meadow'

V.4 Verb Phrases

A verb phrase consists of a verb and a preceding or subsequent adverb or adverbial adpositional phrase. Adverbs or adverbial adpositional phrases can also appear at the beginning of

the clause. Adverbs or adverbial adpositional phrases describing an adjective go before that adjective.

V.5 Adpositional Phrases

An adpositional phrase consists of either a preposition and a subsequent noun phrase in the appropriate case or a postposition and a preceding noun phrase in the appropriate case. This appropriate case depends on the adposition. Usually this information is given in a dictionary.

V.6 Participle Constructions

Participle constructions are used for a wide range of things in Kaarratosk, if that is using it as an object, describing a noun or describing a verb.

V.6.1 Attributive

Participle constructions describing nouns consist of the participle with the attributive form preceeded by the object that is required by the verb. This construction functions like a relative clause of other languages semantically.

Lä	ányn	émag	rjäg	tjwmäg
[la	'a:.nə:n	'ε:.mäɣɲ	rja:ɲ	'tjo:.mä:ɲ
1S.NOM	INDEF.INANIM.SG.ACC	ship-SG.ACC	DEF.INANIM.SG.DAT	coast-SG.DAT
lwpš	Pýmwwl	Víli.		
lupɬ	'pɪ:.mɔ:wɪ	'wi:.lɪ]		
quick-ADV	sail-PART-ATTR	see – 1S		
<i>'I see a ship that is quickly sailing towards the coast.'</i>				

Objective attributive participle constructions are simply formed by using passive on the participle.

Lä	ágyn	pög	län	Šémwhefijl
[la	'a:.ɲə:n	pø:ɲ	la:n	'ʔε:.mɔ.hε.fɪ:jɪ]
1S.NOM	INDEF.ANIM.SG.ACC	fish-SG.ACC	1S.ACC	PASS-catch-PAST.PART-ATTR
Nnávä.				
'n:æɣ.wä]				
eat-1S				
<i>'I eat a fish that I caught.'</i>				

V.6.2 Predicative

Participle constructions used as an object of a verb consist of the participle with the predicative form, any subsequent object required by the participle and a subsequent noun phrase in the nominative functioning as the subject to the construction. The subject noun phrase of a predicative participle construction can be omitted if it is the same as the subject of the main clause.

Lä,	Hórfijn	äg	pus,	Vílio.
[la	'hø:r.fɪ:jɪn	a:ɲ	pus	'wi:.lɪ.ʌ]
1S.NOM	sleep-PAST.PART-PRED	INDEF.ANIM.SG.NOM	cow-SG.NOM	see-PAST.1S
<i>'I saw a cow sleeping.'</i>				

V.6.3 Adverbial

Participle constructions can also describe a clause itself, in which case they are called adverbial participle constructions. The tense of such a construction is usually relative to the described clause, meaning that if the described clause uses a past tense, the construction's present tense expresses simultaneity. The subject of such a construction is often omitted when it is the same

as the subject of the described clause. The participle, which functions as the predicate's verb of the construction, is put in the adverb form.

The construction can be place **before the described clause**. Here any object preceeds its participle. The noun phrase that functions as a subject preceeds the object.

Rjë	cäre	Tétwvx	lä	rjäg
[rjε	'ka:ɹɜ	'tɛ.tɔ:wtɨ	la	rja:ŋ
DEF.PL.NOM	bird-PL.NOM	chirp-PART-ADV	1S.NOM	DEF.INANIM.SG.DAT
vían	Fílyso.			
'wi.ä:n	'fy:..lə.sʌ]			
street-SG.DAT	walk-PAST.1S			

'While the birds were chirping I walked over the street.'

The construction can also be place **after the described clause**. In this case the participle preceeds the noun phrase that functions as a subject, which in turn preceeds any object of the participle.

Lä	rjäg	vían	Fílyso	Tétwvx
[la	rja:ŋ	'wi.ä:n	'fy:..lə.sʌ	'tɛ.tɔ:wtɨ
1S.NOM	DEF.INANIM.SG.DAT	street-SG.DAT	walk-PAST.1S	chirp-PART-ADV
rjë	cären			
rjε	'ka:ɹɜ:n]			
DEF.PL.NOM	bird-PL.NOM			

'I walked over the street while the birds were chirping.'

V.7 AcI

An AcI or also Accusativus cum Infinitivo is a clause, of which the subject takes the Accusative case and the verb of the predicative appears in the infinitive. This clause can be used as a object in a sentence.

r'Éljäs,	r'ílukïë	ny'tírig
['rɛ:l.jäs	'ri:..lʊ.xʏ.ɜ	nə'ty:..rɪ:ŋ
DEF = quing-SG.NOM	DEF = person-PL.ACC	INDEF = castleSG.ACC
Cjéräsï,	Ólatw.	
'kʲɛ:..rã.sʏ	'ɹ:..läg.tɔ]	
build-INF	make_happen-3S	

'The quing makes the people build a castle.'

V.8 Conjunctions

In Kaarratosk different phrases can be conjuncted using conjunctions.

V.8.1 Nominal Conjunction

Using the word ë [ɛ] nouns or noun phrases can be conjuncted. Conjuncted nouns or noun phrases function as a single plural noun or noun phrase respectively.

Lä,	ë	lv'ámikär	ágyn
[la	ɛ	'lwɑ:..mɪ.xä:r	'ɑ:..ŋə:n
1S.NOM	CONJ	1.POSS = friend-SG.NOM	INDEF.ANIM.SG.ACC
riárrun	Ófa.		
rɪ'ɑ:..rʊ:n	'ø.fäg]		
movie-SG.ACC	watch-1PL		

'Me and my friend watch a movie.'

Rafg ŵnäs nēg rópäg, ë milg,
 [ræ̥af̥ŋ 'o:.näs nɛ:ŋ 'rø.pä:ŋ ɛ mi:lŋ
 DEF.ANIM.SG.NOM soup-SG.NOM INDEF.PL.ACC fig-SG.ACC CONJ honey-SG.ACC
 ë hákälág mēn rjān táprig Lénw.
 ɛ 'hæ̥ä.xä:.lḁ̈ŋ mɛ:n rja:n 'tap.rɪ:ŋ 'lɛ:.nɔ]
 CONJ garlic-SG.ACC from DEF.INANIM.SG.ACC store-SG.ACC contain-3S
'This soup contains some fig, honey and garlic from the store.'

V.8.2 Adjective and Verbial Conjunction

Adjectives, adverbs and verbs can be conjuncted using ä [a].

Cráljäs, ä ŵcišlīš rafg pápiljur cēl,
 ['kra:l.jät a 'o.kʏt̪.lʏt̪ ræ̥af̥ŋ 'pa.pɪ:l.ju:r kɛ:l
 grace-SG.ESS CONJ majestic-ADV DEF.ANIM.SG.NOM butterfly-SG.NOM green-ATTR
 ä rēl Lýnaw, ä Výluw.
 a rɛ:l 'li:.næ̥ɔ a 'wi:.lu.ɔ]
 CONJ blue-ATTR hover-3S CONJ fly-3S
'Gracefully and majestically the green and blue butterfly hovers and flies.'

V.8.3 Conjunctive Clauses

Two clauses can be conjuncted with a conjunction in between.

Lä rjäg víän Fílyso, ijn rjē
 [la rja:ŋ 'wi.ä:n 'fy:.lə.sʌ y:jn rjɛ
 1S.NOM DEF.INANIM.SG.DAT street-SG.DAT walk-PAST.1S while DEF.PL.NOM
 cářē Tétwaw.
 'ka:.rɜ 'tɛ.tɔ.ḁ̈ɔ]
 bird-PL.NOM chirp-PAST.3PL
'I walked over the street while the birds were chirping.'

The clauses may be depending on each other in case of a subjunction like ývin ['i:.wɣ:n] 'if'.

ry'Cýö Láisivmfámmy, ývin ry'fē šaln
 [rə'kɪ.œ 'la.i.sɣ:wm'fæ̥ɔ.m:ɣ 'i:.wɣ:n rə'fɛ t̪æ̥aln
 DEF = god-PL.NOM glad-VBZ-FUT.3PL if DEF = person-PL.NOM 3P.ANIM.ACC
 Lwluav.
 'lo:.lu.ḁ̈ɔw]
 pray-3PL
'The gods will be glad if the people pray to them.'

Using the subjunctive clause topicaliser on a subjunction the order of the two clauses can be reversed without changing the semantics. This is used to indicate a change of topic.

ry'Fē šaln Lwluav, rjývin ry'cýö
 [rə'fɛ t̪æ̥aln 'lo:.lu.ḁ̈ɔw 'rjɪ:.wɣ:n rə'kɪ.œ
 DEF = person-PL.NOM 3P.ANIM.ACC pray-3PL SUBTOP-if DEF = god-PL.NOM
 Láisivmfámmy.
 'la.i.sɣ:wm'fæ̥ɔ.m:ɣ]
 glad-VBZ-FUT.3PL
'If the people pray to them, the gods will be glad.'

VI Dictionary

VI.1 Usage

Every entry contains the spelling, the standard phonetic pronunciation, the part of speech and the meaning. The part of speech is one of the following abbreviations:

<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>det</i>	determiner	<i>adj.</i>	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	<i>conj.</i>	conjunction
<i>name</i>	name	<i>num.</i>	numeral

Additional the animacy of a noun or other grammatical information is placed in bold below the first line. If a word has multiple meanings, they are split into separate lines, which are numbered on their left. Transitivity for both verbs and prepositions is marked with a '+' in front of the respective meaning and the abbreviation of the case or part of speech it goes with.

NOM	nominative	ACC	accusative
DAT	dative	GEN	genitive
ABL	ablative	ESS	essive
MOT	motivative	ADJ	adjective
ACI	accusativus cum infinitivo	PPC	predicative participle construction

If the inflection type of a word is not determinable, the first two endings are placed after the pronunciation. This is marked with a '-'.
Example [pronunciation] -form1 -form2 *part of speech*

grammatical information

1. + CASE meaning 1
2. + CASE meaning 2

If the entry is a variation or different spelling of another entry, it only contains the spelling, the standard phonetic pronunciation and the spelling of the entry it refers to.

Example /pronunciation/ → **Other Entry**

VI.2 Wordlist

ä [a] *conj.*

and

ænn [ʌn:] *conj.*

so that, so

ærrár [äɾ'ræɾ] *n.*

inanim.

dust, rust

ærrás [äɾ'ras] *n.*

inanim.

hut, house

ærrfi [ʌɾfɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to set smth. on fire

äg [a:ŋ] *num.*

one

äg [a:ŋ] *det.*

a/an (anim.)

äl [a:l] *num.*

six

alk [æɾ|x] *num.*

four

álnär [ʌ:l.nä:r] *n.*

inanim.

wood

am [æɾm] *conj.*

when, during

ámikär [ʌ:.mɪ.xä:r] *n.*

anim.

friend

än [a:n] *det.*

a/an (inanim.)

än [a:n] *prep.*

+ ACC through smth.

ánäs [ʌɾ.näs] *n.*

inanim.

skin, shell

äp [ap] *conj.*

because

ápës [ʌɾ.pɜs] *n.*

anim.

head

ärcénnis [ä:r'ke:.n:ys] *n.*

inanim.

silver

ärrás [ä'ras] *n.*

inanim.

weapon

áryv [ʌɾ.rə:w] *v.*

1. to survive, live

2. + DAT to survive smth.

av [æɾw] *adj.*

white

cánfi [ʌ'kæɾn.fɪ] *v.*

to dance

cáräs [ʌ'ka:.räs] *n.*

anim.

bird

cäs [kas] *n.*

inanim.

island, land

ccíšmafmas [ʌ'ksiʃ.mäɾf.mäs] *n.*

inanim.

belly

céän [ʌ'ke.ä:n] *adj.*

intimidating, bold, strong

céhar [ʌ'ke.häɾ] *n.*

anim.

grass

cën [ken] *adj.*

green

cépan [ʌ'ke.päɾn] *adj.*

brown

céšhar [ʌ'keʃ.häɾ] *n.*

inanim.

prison cell, prison

cevés [ke:'wɛs] *n.*

inanim.

rampage, pillage, thieving spree, riot

cévi [ʌ'ke:.wɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to kill sb.

cígäs [ʌ'ki:.ŋäs] *n.*

inanim.

elbow, knee

cjéräsi [ʌ'kje:.rä.sɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to build smth.

clúgär [ʌ'clu:.ŋä:r] *n.*

inanim.

thing

clúris ['klu:.ris] *n.*

inanim.

glory

clŵnar ['klo:.näɾ] *n.*

inanim.

tree

cob [kɔ:b] *adj.*

good

cráljäs ['kra:l.jäs] *n.*

inanim.

grace, elegance

crásäs ['kra.säs] *n.*

inanim.

evening

cráti ['kra.ti] *interjection*

thanks

cýnlycvis ['kɪ:n.lə.kwɪs] *n.*

inanim.

discussion

cýpär ['kɪ.pä:r] *n.*

inanim.

land, territory

cýpcnäs ['kɪp.knäs] *n.*

anim.

kingdom

cýpnär ['kɪp.nä:r] *n.*

inanim.

reign, power

cyr ['kɪ:r] -r, -g, ... *n.*

anim.

deity, god

ë [ɛ] *conj.*

only noun conjunction

and

égav ['ɛ:.ŋäɣw] *v.*

1. + ACC to destroy smth.

2. to kill a lot of people

3. to riot

ékis ['ɛ.xɪs] *n.*

anim.

horse

éljäs ['ɛ:l.jäs] *n.*

anim.

quing

émar ['ɛ:.mäɾ] *n.*

inanim.

ship

ëmób [ɜ:'mɔ:b] *adj.*

sweet

émwhefi ['ɛ:.mɔ.hɛ.fɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to catch smth.

ën [ɛ:n] *num.*

two

énlos ['ɛ:n.lɔs] *n.*

anim.

atlantis, enkavak, enqava

er [e:r] *n.*

anim.

rice

érär ['ɛ:.rä:r] *n.*

inanim.

wool

évnfi ['ɛ:vn.fɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to hold, embrace, carry smth.

fä [fa] *conj.*

or (inclusive)

fälfi ['fa:l.fɪ] *v.*

to talk

fánäs ['fæɹ.näs] *n.*

anim.

kid, young person

fäs [fas] *n.*

anim.

person, human

fécnäs ['fɛk.näs] *n.*

anim.

farmer, gardener

fijv [fy:jw] *adj.*

ancient

fíkläs ['fɪx.läs] *n.*

inanim.

power, ability

fílys ['fɪ:.ləs] *n.*

inanim.

foot

fílysī ['fɪ:.lə.sɪ] *v.*

1. to walk

2. + ACC to step on smth.

3. + DAT to walk through/ over/ on smth.

fíšcīs ['fɪʃ.kɪs] *n.*

inanim.

money

flus [flus] *n.*

anim.

flower

fras [fræɹs] *n.*

inanim.

north

fýnär [ˈfiː.näːr] *n.*
 inanim.
 milk
fyvkókk [fəːwˈxɔːx] *n.*
 anim.
 fruit
fyvókk [fəːˈwɔːx] *n.*
 inanim.
 berry
gäf [ŋaf] *num.*
 five
gállätókk [ˈŋæɰ.läˈtɔːx] *n.*
 anim.
 Laevanaak
gétī [ˈŋɛ.tɪ] *v.*
 + DAT to write smth.
gläj [ŋlaj] *n.*
 inanim.
 day
gläls [ŋlɑːls] *n.*
 inanim.
 south
góës [ˈŋø.ɜs] *n.*
 inanim.
 bread
gvámäs [ˈŋwæɰ.mäs] *n.*
 inanim.
 iron
gy [ŋi] *det.*
 no (plural)
gyclúgär [ŋəˈkluː.ŋäːr] *pron.*
 nothing
gyfäs [ŋəˈfas] *pron.*
 nobody
gyg [ŋiːŋ] *det.*
 no (anim.)
gym [ŋiːm] *det.*
 no (inanim.)
gyn [ŋiːn] *num.*
 zero
hácfäm [ˈhæɰk.fäːm] *adj.*
 gray
hákälar [hæɰ.xäː.läɰr] *n.*
 inanim.
 garlic
hávom [ˈhæɰ.wɔːm] *adj.*
 tall, large

hílnäs [ˈhiːl.näs] *n.*
 anim.
 flame
hob [hɔːb] *adj.*
 old
höj [høːj] *n.*
 anim.
 parent
hórfi [ˈhøːr.fɪ] *v.*
 to sleep
hólfī [ˈhoːl.fɪ] *v.*
 1. + ACC to pray to sb.
 2. + DAT to beg for smth.
hyclúgär [həˈkluː.ŋäːr] *pron.*
 what
hyfäs [həˈfas] *pron.*
 who
hýv [haːw] *adj.*
 black
hýväs [ˈhiː.wäs] *n.*
 inanim.
 gold
ijn [yːjn] *conj.*
 when, while, as
íläs [ˈiː.läs] *n.*
 anim.
 boats wake
ílukīs [ˈiː.lu.xɪs] *n.*
 anim.
 person, citizen
kä [xa] *det.*
 which, what (inanim.)
käg [xaːŋ] *det.*
 which, what (anim.)
kánar [ˈxaː.näɰr] *n.*
 inanim.
 arm
kánis [ˈxaː.nɪs] *n.*
 anim.
 dog
kápäl [ˈxæɰ.päːl] *conj.*
 even though, despite
kárrytókk [ˈxaː.rəˈtɔːx] *n.*
 anim.
 Kaarratosk
kë [xɛ] *det.*
 which, what (plural)

kýlnäs [ˈxɪ:l.näs] *n.*

anim.

fire

kyn [xɪ:n] *adj.*

purple

lä [la] *det.*

every (inanim.)

lä [la] *pron.*

I

läg [la:ŋ] *det.*

every (anim.)

lágän [ˈlæɣ.ŋä:n] *adj.*

great, powerful, good

láisim [ˈla.i.sɪm] *adj.*

happy, grateful, glad

läl [la:l] *num.*

seven

lánfi [ˈlæŋ.fɪ] *v.*

to die

läs [las] *n.*

inanim.

beach

lë [ɛ] *det.*

all

lénĭ [ˈɛ:.nɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to contain smth.

lígevär [ˈli:ŋ.kwä:r] *n.*

anim.

language

líkĭ [ˈli.xɪ] *v.*

1. + PPC to say smth.

2. + DAT to talk to sb.

lípĭr [ˈli.pɪ:r] -r, -g, ... *n.*

inanim.

cake

lofätókk [la.fäˈtɔx:] *n.*

anim.

Ancient Laevanaak, Laevanaaic Language

los [lɔs] *n.*

anim.

ocean, sea

lúcär [ˈlu.kä:r] *n.*

inanim.

west

lŵ [lo] *det.*

my

lŵluv [ˈlo:.lɔ:w] *v.*

+ ACC to praise, pray to sb.

lwpm [lɔpm] *adj.*

quick, fast

lýcĭ [ˈli.kɪ] *v.*

+ ACC + DAT to teach sb. about smth.

lyclúgär [ləˈklu:.ŋä:r] *pron.*

everything

lyfäs [ləˈfas] *pron.*

everybody

lymíkk [ləˈmyx:] *n.*

inanim.

house, home

lýnav [ˈli:.näɣw] *v.*

to hover

lýnjäs [ˈli:n.jäs] *n.*

inanim.

powder

mä [ma] *pron.*

it

mal [mæɹ] *num.*

eighteen times eighteen

mär [ma:r] *n.*

anim.

sea, ocean

máräs [ˈma:.räs] *n.*

inanim.

tool, item of use

mëc [mek] *num.*

eighteen to the third power

mën [mɛ:n] *prep.*

+ ACC from, out of smth.

mën [mɛ:n] *adj.*

yellow

mils [mi:ls] *n.*

inanim.

honey

mis [mis] *n.*

inanim.

pickaxe

mórwĕr [ˈmø:.rɔ:r] -r, -g, ... *n.*

inanim.

clothing

mŵ [mo] *det.*

its

mýnitär [ˈmi:.nɪ.tä:r] *n.*

inanim.

money

nä [na] *pron.*

you

nákläs [ˈnæ̌x.läs] *n.*

inanim.

east

náläs [ˈna:läs] *n.*

anim.

water

nálfi [ˈna:l.fɪ] *v.*

to flow

nána [ˈna:nä] *conj.*

but, though

nánjus [ˈnæ̌n.jus] *n.*

anim.

child, descendant

nánrö [ˈna:n.rœ] *prep.*

+ DAT for, because smth.

nē [nɛ] *det.*

a/an (plural)

nēn [nɛ:n] *adj.*

red

ni [ni] *interjection*

no

nitákk [niˈtax:] *n.*

inanim.

bar, pub

niv [ni:w] *v.*

+ ADJ to turn smhw., to become smwh.

nnávi [ˈn:æ̌.wɪ] *v.*

+ ACC to eat smth.

nóvav [ˈnø:.wä] *v.*

to be eternal, to last forever

nväs [nwas] *n.*

anim.

grass

nw [no] *det.*

your

nwä [ˈno.ä] *prep.*

+ DAT towards smth.

nwmis [ˈnu:.mys] *n.*

inanim.

coin

nwnäs [ˈno:näs] *n.*

inanim.

hair

nwnozókk [no:nʌˈtsɔx:] *n.*

anim.

Navnaak

ny [ni] *adv.*

not

nyclúgär [nəˈklu:.ɲä:r] *pron.*

something

nyfäs [nəˈfas] *pron.*

somebody

ö [ø] *prep.*

+ ACC in, inside, at

ócäs [ˈø.käs] *n.*

anim.

food

ófi [ˈø.fɪ] *v.*

1. + ACC to look at smth.

2. + ACC to watch/view smth.

ólati [ˈɔ:.lä̌.tɪ] *v.*

+ ACI to make smth. happen

öm [ø:m] *prep.*

+ ACC away from smth.

ömáev [œ:ˈmʌ̌w] *v.*

+ ACC to imprison, arrest sb.

órav [ˈø:.rä̌w] *conj.*

then, after that, before

öv [ø:w] *v.*

+ NOM to be smth. / sb.

pákäs [ˈpa.xäs] *n.*

anim.

berry

päm [pam] *conj.*

or (exclusive)

pámäs [ˈpæ̌.mäs] *n.*

inanim.

chest (body part)

pápiljur [ˈpa.pɪ:l.ju:r] *n.*

anim.

butterfly

pícir [ˈpy.kɪ:r] -r, -g, ... *n.*

inanim.

dagger

pígnī [ˈpy:ɲ.ny] *v.*

+ ACC to fight sb.

pípi [ˈpi.py] *v.*

+ ACC to drink smth.

plíšäm [ˈpli.ʃä:m] *adj.*

mighty, strong

pös [pøs] *n.*

anim.

fish

pus [pus] *n.*

anim.

cow

pŵs [pos] *n.*
 inanim.
 mouth

pŵv [po:w] *v.*
 + ACC to stop sb./ smth.

pýbnäls ['pa:b.nä:ls] *n.*
 anim.
 axolotl

pýmŵv ['pɪ:.mɔ:w] *v.*
 1. to sail
 2. + DAT to sail towards smth.

pýrkis ['pɪ:r.xys] *n.*
 anim.
 pig

rä [ra] *num.*
 nine

rácäs ['ræɔ.käs] *n.*
 inanim.
 night

rafg [ræɔfɲ] *det.*
 the (anim.)

räläs ['ra:.läs] *n.*
 anim.
 hand

ránfi ['ræɔn.fɪ] *v.*
 + ACC to have, own smth.

ránöv ['ra:.noe:w] *v.*
 to swim

rásis ['ræɔ.sɪs] *n.*
 inanim.
 morning

rēm [ɛ:m] *adj.*
 blue

riárrur [rɪ'a:r.ʊ:r] -r, -n, ... *n.*
 anim.
 movie, theatre, show

rígnīs ['ri:ɲ.nɪs] *n.*
 inanim.
 realm

rjä [rja] *det.*
 the (inanim.)

rjē [rje] *det.*
 the (plural)

rö [rø] *prep.*
 in comparisons
 1. + ACC than smth.
 2. + GEN of smth.
 3. + GEN as smth.
 4. + INF so that, to

rö [rø] *conj.*
 in comparisons
 so that, to

rópäs ['rø.päs] *n.*
 anim.
 fig

rws [ruws] *n.*
 inanim.
 respect, favour

ryclúgär [rø'klu:.ɲä:r] *pron.*
 this (inanim.)

ryfäs [rø'fas] *pron.*
 this (anim.)

šä [ʈa] *pron.*
 they

säg [sə:ɲ] *num.*
 three

šäkkär [ʈä'x:a:r] *n.*
 inanim.
 sugar

šäls [ʈa:ls] *n.*
 anim.
 salt

šánar [ʈa:.näɔr] *n.*
 inanim.
 ice

šápīräs [ʈa.py:.räs] *n.*
 inanim.
 sand

šav [ʈæɔw] *v.*
 1. to wait, remain
 2. + ACI/DAT to wait for smth./sb.
 3. + ACC to keep smth.

šépäs [ʈɛ.päs] *n.*
 inanim.
 sword

šlŵ [ʈlo] *det.*
 their

šúhar [ʈu.häɔr] *n.*
 anim.
 meat, flesh

sŵrŵs [sɔ:'ros] *n.*
 anim.
 (insult) old person

šýlfi [ʈɪ:l.fɪ] *v.*
 + ACC to like sb.

tä [ta] *interjection*
 yes

tän [ta:n] *num.*
 eighteen
tápäs [ta.päs] *n.*
 inanim.
 mud
tápris [tap.ris] *n.*
 inanim.
 store, shop
tétwv [tɛ.tɔ:w] *v.*
 to chirp, sing
thícasī [thy.käg.sɣ] *v.*
 to be broken, sick
tíris [ty:.ris] *n.*
 inanim.
 tower, castle
tjŵmäs [tjo:.mäs] *n.*
 inanim.
 coast
túcäs [tu.käs] *n.*
 anim.
 river
túmär [tu:.mä:r] *n.*
 anim.
 sea, gulf
úcav [u.kägw] *v.*
 to sing
víär [wi.ä:r] *n.*
 inanim.
 road, street
vígkī [wi:ŋ.xɣ] *v.*
 to win
vīgn [wyŋŋ] *adj.*
 young
vīliv [wi:.li:w] *v.*
 1. + ACC to see smth.
 2. + PPC to see smth. happen
vnar [wnægr] *n.*
 inanim.
 trident
vúhäs [wu.häs] *n.*
 inanim.
 copper
výluv [wi:.lu:w] *v.*
 to fly
ŵcišlīm [o.kɣʈ.lɣm] *adj.*
 majestic

ŵcväs [o.kwäs] *n.*
 anim.
 country, nation
ŵnar [o:.nägr] *n.*
 anim.
 garden, meadow
ŵnäs [o:.näs] *n.*
 anim.
 soup
ŵvīs [o:.wɣs] *n.*
 anim.
 eye
ym [ɪ:m] *num.*
 eight
ývar [ɪ:.wägr] *n.*
 inanim.
 leg
ývīn [ɪ:.wɣ:n] *conj.*
 if
ývis [ɪ:.wis] *n.*
 anim.
 sheep
ývjäs [ɪ:w.jäs] *n.*
 anim.
 corpse
yvób [ə:wɣ:b] *adj.*
 sharp