# Introducing Tamerinian, a Germanic Conlang

# The Universe

The Tamerinian language is spoken in the land of Tamerinia, a version of Andorra which was conquered by a hybrid human-bear people prior to the divergence of the Germanic dialects, forming its own branch of the Germanic languages.

# Phonological Evolution

The starting point for Tamerinian was Proto-Germanic.

## **Proto Germanic Phonemes**

#### Consonants

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labiovelar
Nasal	m		n			
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, <b>d</b>			k, <b>g</b>	kw, gw
Fricative	φ, β	θ, <b>ὄ</b>	s, <b>z</b>		x, <b>y</b>	Μ, <b>γ</b> w
Approx.				j		w
Trill			r			
Lateral Approx.			I			

#### Vowels

#### Oral

	Front	Back
Close	i, iː	u, uː
Mid	e, eː, eːː	o:, o::
Open		a, aː

#### Nasal

	Front	Back
Close	ĩ, ĩ:	ũ, ũ:
Mid		õ:, õ::
Open		ã, ãː

## Allophony

Nasals assimilate for place of articulation to the following consonant.

#### **Full Consonant Sounds Table**

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labiovelar
Nasal	m	й	n		ŋ	ŋw
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, <b>d</b>			k, <b>g</b>	kw, gw
Fricative	φ, β	θ, <b>ð</b>	S, <b>Z</b>		х, <b>ү</b>	Μ, <b>γ</b> w
Approx.				j		w
Trill			r			
Lateral Approx.			I			

#### Proto Germanic to Old Tamerinian

- Word final /m/ is lost, lengthening and nasalizing the vowel before it.
- /n/ is lost before /s/, lengthening and nasalizing the vowel before it.
- /aj oj e::/ > /e:/
- /o: o::/ > /o o:/.
- /i/ was epenthesized before word-initial /sC/ sequences.
- In polysyllabic words, unstressed short vowels were lost:
  - Between an unstressed initial syllable and a later stressed syllable (this was exceedingly rare)
  - o Between a stressed syllable and the last syllable.
  - o Between syllables carrying primary and secondary stress.
  - o /j w/ prevented dropping from occurring.
- Word final /er or/ metathesize to /re ro/
- /ti ki/ > /ti/
- /t k/ before front vowels > /tʃ/
- /d ð g γ/ are lost before /j/

- $/g \gamma / > /j / before front vowels$
- /gn yn nj/ > /n/
- /pl bl βl gl ɣl kl фl lj/ > /λ/
- /uk ul/ > /oj/ before /t ts s/
- /k l/ > /j/ before  $/t \widehat{tf} s/$
- /x/ was lost adjacent to nasals, laterals, and /r/, causing these sounds to devoice.
  - This caused fortition of /xl lx/ > / $\frac{1}{4}$ / and /x $\frac{1}{4}$ / and /x $\frac{1}{4}$ / and /x $\frac{1}{4}$ /
- Word initial /w/ that was itself before a consonant was fortited to /b/.

# Old Tamerinian Phonemes

#### Consonants

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labiovelar
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>		ņ, <b>n</b>	ູກ, <b>ກ</b>	ņ	ům
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, d		<del>Î</del> Ĵ	k, g	kw, gw
Fricative	φ, β	θ, <b>ð</b>	S, <b>Z</b>		х, <b>ү</b>	M, <b>y</b> w
Approx.				j		w
Trill			ŗ, <b>r</b>			
Lateral Fricative			4			
Lateral Approx.			I	K		

#### Vowels

#### Oral

	Front	Back
Close	i, iː	u, uː
Mid	e, eː	o, o:
Open		a, aː

#### Nasal

	Front	Back
Close	ĩ, ĩ:	ũ, ũ:

Mid	ẽ, ẽː	õ, õ:
Open		ã, ãː

## Allophony

Nasals assimilate for place of articulation to the following consonant.

#### **Full Consonant Sounds Table**

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Postalv.	Palatal	Velar	Labiovelar
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>	ភ្ជុំ, <b>ភ្ជ</b>	ņ, <b>n</b>	ņ <sup>j</sup> , <b>n</b> j	ņ, <b>n</b>	ŋ, <b>ŋ</b>	ŋw, <b>ŋw</b>
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, d				k, <b>g</b>	kw, <b>gw</b>
Affricate				<del>Î</del>			
Fricative	φ, β	θ, <b>ð</b>	S, <b>Z</b>			х, <b>ү</b>	M, <b>Y</b> w
Approx.					j		w
Trill			ŗ, <b>r</b>				
Lateral Fricative			4				
Lateral Approx.			I		<b>K</b>		

#### Old Tamerinian to Middle Tamerinian

- /ts dz dz f r/ are all introduced in loanwords from Spanish.
  - $\circ$  [ʒ] is introduced as an allophone of  $/\widehat{d_3}/$  unless word-initial or after a nasal or lateral.
- A number of changes happen to plosives:
  - /ɣ ɣw/ are fortited to /g gw/ word-initially.
  - $\circ$  /β ð ɣ/ are lost unless between two of the same vowel or between /α/ and /o/. Geminated /b d g/ were retained as plosive [b d g].
  - The [yw] allophone of /gw/ is vocalized to /w/ with the same exceptions.
  - o /p t k kw/ > /b d g gw/ [ $\beta$  ð  $\gamma$   $\gamma$ w]:
    - In coda position unless after a nasal
    - Between vowels, or between a vowel and a sonorant.
- Word final unstressed /e/ was lost after coronal consonants other than /t/ that were themselves after vowels.
- /g γ/ were lost before /n/
- /mpt nkt/ > /nt/
- Consonant gemination is lost.

- $\circ$  Voiced stops are lenited to voiced fricatives [ $\beta$   $\delta$   $\gamma$   $\gamma$ <sup>w</sup>], merging them fully.
- o /n:/ > /n/
- /I:/ > /ʎ/
- Ungeminated /r r/ > /r r/ unless word-initial.
- Coda /p b/ > /w/
- /ф/ > /f/
- Laterals began assimilating for place of articulation to any following consonant.
- /it/ > /ti/
- /js/ > /ʃ/
- Tamerinian Great Vowel Shift:
  - o /a:/ > /a/
  - o /aw wa/ > /p/
  - o /e:/ > /e/
  - o /ew we/ > /ø/
  - o /iː/ > /i/
  - /iw wi/ > /y/
  - o /jo oj/ > /γ/
  - o /o:/ > /o/
  - /ju uj/ > /w/
  - o /uː/ > /u/
  - Unstressed vowels reduce to /ə/
  - /α e i/ next to any labiovelar consonant became /p ø y/ and the labiovelar consonant lost its labialization.
  - o Approximants /y w/ were created as a result of diphthongs created in the shift.

## Middle Tamerinian Phonemes

#### Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alv.	Palatal	LP	Velar	Labiov.
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>		ņ, <b>n</b>	<sub>ب</sub> , <b>ب</b>		ņ	ņw
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, d	$\widehat{ts},\widehat{dz}$	ts, d3		k, <b>g</b>	kw, gw
Fric.	f	θ	s, <b>z</b>	ſ		x	W
App.				j	Ч	щ	w
Тар			ູເ, <b>r</b>				
Trill			ŗ, <b>r</b>				
Lateral Fric.			4				

Lateral	I	٨		
App.				

#### Vowels

Vowel length has been lost. All vowels have a nasal counterpart.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i, ĩ, y, ỹ		ա, ա̃, <b>u</b> , ũ
Mid	e, ẽ, ø, ỡ	ə, õ	Υ, Ϋ́, Ο, Ο̈́
Open			a, ã, <b>p</b> , <b>õ</b>

## Allophony

- /b d d3 g gw/ are lenited to voiced fricatives [β ð ʒ ɣ ɣw] if not word-initial or after a nasal.
   /d d3/ additionally remain plosive after laterals.
- Nasals and lateral approximants assimilate for place of articulation to the following consonant.

## Full Sounds Table

	Bil.	LD	Den.	Alv.	Post.	Pal.	LP	Velar	Labiov.
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>	ლ, <b>ო</b>	ņ, <b>n</b>	ņ, <b>n</b>	ņ <sup>j</sup> , <b>n</b> j	ຸກ, <b>ກ</b>		ŋ, <b>ŋ</b>	ກູ <sup>w</sup> , <b>ກູ</b> w
Stop	p, <b>b</b>		t, <b>d</b>					k, <b>g</b>	kw, <b>gw</b>
Aff.				$\widehat{ts},\widehat{dz}$	$\widehat{tJ}$ , $\widehat{d3}$				
Fric.	β	f	θ, <b>ð</b>	S, <b>Z</b>	J, <b>3</b>			x, <b>y</b>	Μ, <b>γ</b> w
Арр.						j	Ч	щ	w
Тар				<b>ر</b> ,۲					
Trill				ŗ, <b>r</b>					
Lat. F				4					
Lat.			Ī	I	Įj.	٨		L	Lw

## Middle Tamerinian to Modern Tamerinian

- Velar consonants are lost after /n/, causing /ŋ/ to become phonemic.
- Labiovelar consonants dissimilated, becoming a velar consonant followed by /w/ (/u/ if word final or before another consonant.)
- /ʒ/ becomes distinct from /d͡ʒ/ in recent loans.

## Modern Tamerinian Phonemes

#### Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	LP	Velar	Labiov.
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>		ņ, <b>n</b>	ູກ, <b>ກ</b>		ņ, <b>ŋ</b>	
Stop	p, <b>b</b>	t, d	ts, dz	t͡ʃ, d͡ʒ		k, <b>g</b>	
Fricative	f	θ	s, <b>z</b>	J, <b>3</b>		х	
Approx.				j	Ч	щ	w
Тар			ړ, <b>ر</b>				
Trill			ŗ, <b>r</b>				
Lateral Fricative			4				
Lateral Approx.			I	٨			

#### Vowels

Vowels remain unaltered from Middle Tamerinian. They each have a nasal counterpart.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i, ĩ, y, ỹ		ա, ա̃, <b>u</b> , ũ
Mid	e, ẽ, ø, ỡ	ə, ə̃	Υ, Ϋ́, Ο, Ο̈́
Open			a, ã, <b>p</b> , <b>õ</b>

## Allophony

• /b d g gw/ are lenited to voiced fricatives [ $\beta$  ð  $\gamma$   $\gamma$ w] if not word-initial or after a nasal.

- o /d/ additionally remains plosive after laterals.
- Nasals and lateral approximants assimilate for place of articulation to the following consonant.
- Fricatives become voiced adjacent to voiced consonants.

## **Full Consonant Sounds Table**

	Bil.	LD	Den.	Alv.	Post.	Pal.	LP	Velar	LV
Nasal	m, <b>m</b>	m, <b>m</b>	ņ, <b>n</b>	ņ, <b>n</b>	ņ <sup>j</sup> , <b>n</b> j	ຸກ, <b>ກ</b>		ŋ, <b>ŋ</b>	
Plos.	p, <b>b</b>		t, <b>d</b>					k, <b>g</b>	
Aff.				ts, dz	ts, d3				
Fric.	β	f, <b>v</b>	θ, <b>ð</b>	S, <b>Z</b>	J, <b>3</b>			x, <b>y</b>	
Арр.						j	Ч	щ	w
Тар				ŗ, <b>r</b>					
Trill				ŗ, <b>r</b>					
Lat. Fric.				4					
Lat. App.			Ĭ	I	<b>j</b> j	٨		L	

## Stress

Stress is always on the first syllable in native words. Secondary stress is on the first syllable of the second stem of compound words.

# Orthography

Letter	Sound	Letter Name
<a a=""></a>	[a] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	а
<Ąą>	[ã] when stressed [ã] when unstressed	ą
<au au=""></au>	[p] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	au
<Ąu ąu>	[p] when stressed [e] when unstressed	ąu

<b b=""></b>	[b] word initially and after <m> [β] otherwise</m>	be
<c c=""></c>	[3]	ce
<d d=""></d>	[d] word initially and after <l n=""> [ð] otherwise</l>	de
<dc dc=""></dc>	[d͡ʒ]	dce
<dz dz=""></dz>	[dz]	dze
<e e=""></e>	[e] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	е
<Ę ę>	[ẽ] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	ę
<eu eu=""></eu>	[ø] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	eu
<Ęu ęu>	<ul><li>[ø] when stressed</li><li>[ə] when unstressed</li></ul>	ęu
<f f=""></f>	[f]	ef
<g g=""></g>	[g] word initially [γ] otherwise	ge
<h h=""></h>	[x]	ha
<hi hi=""></hi>	[4]	hla
<hm hm=""></hm>	[m] before <f> [m] otherwise</f>	hma
<hn hn=""></hn>	[n] before <d f="" t="" z=""> and soft <c> [ni] before <tx x=""> [n] before <ll> [n] otherwise</ll></tx></c></d>	hna
<hñ hñ=""></hñ>	[ບໍ]	hña
<hr hr=""/>	[r] word initially and after a heterosyllabic consonant [r] otherwise	hra

<hrr hrr=""></hrr>	[ŗ]	hra double
<  i>	[i] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	i
<[ i>	[ĩ] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	į
<j j=""></j>	03	jod
<k k=""></k>	[k]	ka
<l  =""></l>	[i] before <d b="" f="" t=""> [i] before <g h="" k="" ng=""> [i] otherwise</g></d>	el
<li   =""></li>	[٨]	lle
<m m=""></m>	[m] before <f> [m] otherwise</f>	em
<n n=""></n>	[n] before <d p="" t=""> [n] before <tx x=""> [n] before <ll> [n] before <k> [n] otherwise</k></ll></tx></d>	en
<Ñ ñ>	[n]	eñ
<ng ng=""></ng>	[ŋ]	eng
<nh nh=""></nh>	[ŋ]	enh
<0 0>	[ɤ] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	0
<q o=""></q>	[r̃] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	Ó
<ou ou=""></ou>	[o] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	ou
<qu ǫu=""></qu>	[õ] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	- Qu
<p p=""></p>	[p]	ре
<r r=""></r>	[r] word initially and after a heterosyllabic consonant [r] otherwise	ег
<rr rr=""></rr>	[r]	er double

<\$ s>	[s]	es
<t t=""></t>	[t]	te
<ts ts=""></ts>	[ts]	tse
<tx tx=""></tx>	धी	txe
<u u=""></u>	[w] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	u
<Ų ų>	[ũ] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	ų
<uu uu=""></uu>	[u] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	uu
<Ųu ųu>	[ũ] when stressed [ã] when unstressed	ųu
<v v=""></v>	[ɰ]	ve
<w w=""></w>	[w]	we
<x x=""></x>	o o	ex
<y y=""></y>	[y] when stressed [ə] when unstressed	у
<y y=""></y>	[ỹ] when stressed [ẽ] when unstressed	y
<Ÿ ÿ>	[4]	ÿe
<z z=""></z>	[z]	zeta
                   	[θ]	þuurnaz

# **Diacritics**

An ogonek is used to indicate that the vowel it is attached to is nasal. An acute accent is used to indicate when primary stress is not on the first syllable. A grave accent is used to indicate secondary stress. A diaeresis is used on <ÿ> to indicate pronunciation as [ų] rather than [y].

# Grammar

#### Word Order

Word order is SOV in formal speech. In informal speech, whichever part of the sentence is to be emphasized goes first. However, adjectives always go before the noun and genitive nouns always go before the main noun.

#### **Nouns**

Nouns decline for two numbers (singular and plural), three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), and six cases (nominative, accusative, dative, genitive, instrumental, and vocative). It is sometimes possible to tell the gender of any given noun just by looking at it, and the rules that currently hold are as follows:

- Nouns ending in <-iz>, <-uz>, or <-yz> are always masculine.
- Nouns ending in <-q>, <-qu>, or <-uu> are always neuter.
- Nouns ending in <-į>, <-q>, <-qu>, or <-y> are always feminine.
- Nouns ending in <-i> or <-y> cannot be masculine.
- Nouns ending in <-r>
   cannot be neuter.
- Nouns ending in <-auz> or <-az> cannot be feminine.
- Nouns ending in <-e>, <-eu>, <-o>, <-ou>, or a consonant other than <-r>> or <-z> can be any gender.

#### First Declension

The first declension hosts masculine nouns ending in <-auz> or <-az> and neuter nouns ending in <-a>> or <-au>

#### Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-az/-auz	-oz/-ouz
Accusative	-ą/-ąu	-anz/-aunz
Dative	-e/-eu	-amaz/-aumaz
Genitive	-as/-aus	-ǫ/-ǫu
Instrumental	-o/-ou	-amiz/-aumiz
Vocative	-Ø	-oz/-ouz

## Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ą/-ąu	-o/-ou
Accusative		
Dative	-e/-eu	-amaz/-aumaz
Genitive	-as/-aus	-ǫ/-ǫu
Instrumental	-o/-ou	-amiz/-aumiz
Vocative	-ą/-ąu	-o/-ou

## Second Declension

The second declension hosts feminine nouns ending in <-o> or <-ou>.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-o/-ou	-oz/-ouz
Accusative	-ǫ/-ǫu	
Dative	-e/-eu	-omaz/-oumaz
Genitive	-oz/-ouz	-ǫ/-ǫu
Instrumental	-o/-ou	-omiz/-oumiz

## Third Declension

The third declension hosts feminine nouns ending in <-i> or <-y>.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-i/-y	-joz/-ÿoz
Accusative	-jǫ/-ÿǫ	
Dative	-je/-ÿe	-jomaz/-ÿomaz
Genitive	-joz/-ÿoz	-jǫ/-ÿǫ
Instrumental	-jo/-ÿo	-jomiz/-ÿomiz

## **Fourth Declension**

The fourth declension hosts masculine nouns ending in <-iz> or <-yz> and neuter nouns ending in <-i> or <-y>.

#### Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-iz/-yz	-iz/-yz
Accusative	-į/-y	-inz/-ynz
Dative	-i/-y	-imaz/-ymaz
Genitive	-iz/-yz	-jǫ/-ÿǫ
Instrumental	-i/-y	-imiz/-ymiz
Vocative		-iz/-yz

#### Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM/VOC/ACC	-i/-y	-i/-y
DAT		-imaz/-ymaz
GEN	-iz/-yz	-Q
INS	-i/-y	-imiz/-ymiz

#### Fifth Declension

The fifth declension hosts masculine and neuter nouns ending in <-u> or <-uu>.

#### Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-uz/-uuz	-ујz
Accusative	-ų/-ųu	-ununz/-uununz
Dative	-уј	-umaz/-uumaz
Genitive	-auz	-ÿǫu
Instrumental	-u/-uu	-umiz/-uumiz

Vocative		-ујz
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#### Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM/VOC/ACC	-u/-uu	
DAT	-уј	-umaz/-uumaz
GEN	-auz	-ÿǫu
INS	-u/-uu	-umiz/-uumiz

## Sixth Declension

The sixth declension hosts masculine and neuter nouns ending in <-o> or <-ou>.

#### Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-o/-ou	-aniz/-auniz
Accusative	-anųu/-aunųu	
Dative	-ini/-yni	-amaz/-aumaz
Genitive	-iniz/-yniz	-anou/-aunou
Instrumental	-ine/-yne	-amiz/-aumiz

#### Neuter

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM/VOC/ACC	-ǫ/-ǫu	-onou/-ounou
DAT	-ini/-yni	-amaz/-aumaz
GEN	-iniz/-yniz	-anou/-aunou
INS	-ine/-yne	-amiz/-aumiz

## Seventh Declension

The seventh declension hosts feminine nouns ending in <-q> or <-qu>.

Case	Singular	Plural
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Nominative/Vocative	-ǫ/-ǫu	-oniz/-ouniz
Accusative	-onųu/-ounųu	-onunz/-oununz
Dative	-oni/-ouni	-omaz/-oumaz
Genitive	-oniz/-ouniz	-onou/-ounou
Instrumental	-one/-oune	-omiz/-oumiz

## **Eighth Declension**

The eighth declension hosts feminine nouns ending in <-j> or <-y>.

	g ,	<u> </u>
Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-į/- <b>y</b>	-iniz/-yniz
Accusative	-inųu/-yunųu	-inunz/-ynunz
Dative	-ini/-yni	-imaz/-ymaz
Genitive	-iniz/-yniz	-inou/-ynou
Instrumental	-ine/-yne	-imiz/-ymiz

## Ninth Declension

The ninth declension hosts a few irregular nouns, mostly kinship terms, ending in <-er>. The terms in question are as follows:

Noun	IPA	English
fader	[ˈfɑðər]	father
mouder	[ˈmoðər]	mother
brouþer	[ˈbroθəɾ]	brother
seustxer	[ˈsøst͡ʃəɾ]	sister
duuhtxer	[ˈduxt͡ʃəɾ]	daughter
þeuhtxer	[ˈθøxt͡ʃəɾ]	grandson
ehtxer	[ˈext͡ʃəɾ]	owner

The actual declension works as follows:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-er	-riz

Accusative	-erųu	-runz
Dative	-ri	-ruumaz
Genitive	-uurz	-rǫu
Instrumental	-re	-ruumiz

## **Tenth Declension**

The tenth declension hosts nouns that end in <-e>, <-eu>, and consonants other than <-r> or <-z> regardless of gender.

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative/Vocative	-∅/-e/-eu	-iz
Accusative	-ųu	-uunz
Dative	-i	-uumaz
Genitive	-iz	-ǫu
Instrumental	-е	-uumiz

# Adjectives

Adjectives agree with their nouns in case (barring vocative), gender, and number, and are all declined alike. These are as follows.

	Singular		Plural			
	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
NOM	-az/-auz	-a/-au	-o/-ou	-e/-eu	-ǫ/-ǫu	-oz/-ouz
ACC	-anou/ -aunou		-ǫ/-ǫu	-anz/-aunz		
DAT	-ame/-	-aume	-eze/-euze	-ezǫu/euzǫu		
GEN	-as/-	-aus	-ezoz/ -euzoz	-emaz/-eumaz		2
INS	-ana/-	-auna	-ezou/ -euzou	-emiz/-eumiz		

## Comparatives and Superlatives

The comparative is formed by adding the suffix <-iz> to the root, and the superlative is formed by adding the suffix <-ist> to the case form. However, a few are irregular, and these are as follows:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	English
goudaz [ˈgoðəz]	batsou [ˈbɑt͡sə]	batstaz [ˈbɑt͡stəz]	good, better, best
uulaz [ˈuləz]	yrzou [ˈyɾzə]	yrstaz [ˈyrstəz]	bad, worse, worst
millaz [ˈmiʎəz]	mezou [ˈmezə]	mestaz [ˈmestəz]	much, more, most
ungaz [ˈɯŋəz]	uhnzou [ˈɯn̥zə]	uhnstaz [ˈɯn̥stəz]	young, younger, youngest
aldaz [ˈɑl̪dəz]	alþzou [ˈɑl̯θzə]	alþstaz [ˈɑl̯θstəz]	old, older, oldest

#### **Pronouns**

#### Personal Pronouns

#### First and Second Person

The first and second person pronouns only have four case forms, with the vocative not being used and the dative and instrumental being merged. Some notably have distinct unstressed forms.

Person	First Person		Second Person	
Number	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
NOM	eg [eɣ] (stressed) ig [əɣ] (unstressed)	yz [yz] when stressed, [əz] when unstressed	þuu [θu]	uz [wz]
ACC	meg [meɣ] (stressed) mig [məɣ] (unstressed)	uuns [uns]	þeg [θeɣ] (stressed) þig [θəɣ] (unstressed)	izyz [ˈizəz]
DAT/INS	miz [miz]	uunsiz [ˈunsəz]	þiz [θiz]	izeuraz [ˈizərəz]
GEN	minaz [ˈminəz]	uunsraz [ˈunsrəz]	þinaz [ˈθinəz]	izyz [ˈizəz]

#### Third Person

The third person pronouns additionally inflect for gender and have separate case forms for all cases except the vocative.

Number	Singular			Plural		
Gender	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
NOM	iz [iz]	id [ið]	si [si]	iz [iz]	jo [jɤ]	joz [jɤz]
ACC	inǫu [ˈinə̃]		jǫ [j̃r]	inz [inz]		
DAT	ime [	ˈimə]	eze [ˈezə]	imaz [ˈiməz]		
GEN	es	[es]	ezouz [ˈezəz]	ezǫu [ˈezə̃]		
INS	ina [	ˈinə]	ezou [ˈezə]	imiz [ˈiməz]		

## Interrogative/Relative

The interrogative and relative pronouns do not distinguish number or gender.

Pronoun	IPA	English
haud	[xpð]	what
haume	[ˈxɒmə]	whom
haun	[xon]	when
haur	[nax]	where
haurjaz	[ˈxɒɾjəz]	which
hauz	[xoz]	who
heus	[xøs]	whose
hwou	[xwo]	how
hy	[xy]	why
hyligaz	[ˈxyləɣəz]	what kind of

## **Articles**

Tamerinian has both definite and indefinite articles, which fully inflect for case, gender, and number.

#### Definite

The definite article evolved from the demonstrative *sa*, and the articles continue to carry demonstrative functions.

Number		Singular		Plural		
Gender	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
NOM	sa [sɑ]	þad [θαð]	sou [so]	þe [θe]	þou [θo]	þouz [θoz]
ACC	þanǫu [ˈθɑnə̃]		þǫu [θõ]	þanz [θαnz]		
DAT	þame [	θamə]	þezouz [ˈθezəz]	þ	emaz [ˈθeməː	z]
GEN	þas [θαs]		þeze [ˈθezə]	þezǫu [ˈθezə̃]		]
INS	þana (	'θαnə]	þezou [ˈθezə]	ļ.	emiz [ˈθeməz	<u>z</u> ]

#### Indefinite

The indefinite article evolved from *ainaz*, the word for the number 1.

Number	Singular		Plural			
Gender	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
NOM	enaz [ˈenəz]	eną [ˈenə̃]	enou [ˈenə]	ene [ˈenə]	enou [ˈenə]	enouz [ˈenəz]
ACC	eñǫu [ˈeɲə̃]		enǫu [ˈenə̃]	enanz [ˈenənz]		
DAT	eme [	'eme]	eneze [ˈenəzə]	en	emaz [ˈenəmə	əz]
GEN	enas [ˈenəs]		enezouz ['enəzəz]	enezou [ˈenəzə]		ə]
INS	eñou	[ˈеɲә]	enezou [ˈenəzə]	enemiz [ˈenəməz]		ez]

## **Determiners**

There are various other determiners, which inflect as adjectives. The nominative masculine singular forms are shown here.

Pronoun	IPA	English
allaz	[ˈɑʎəz]	else, all
be	[be]	both
haurjazuh	[ˈxɒɾjəzəx]	each, every
hiz	[xiz]	this
jenaz	[ˈjenəz]	yon
samaz	[ˈsɑməz]	same, alike
sauligaz	[ˈsɑləɣəz]	such
suumaz	[ˈsuməz]	some

## Numbers

#### **Cardinal Numbers**

- Numbers 0 and 1 decline identically to the indefinite article. Number 1 *is* the indefinite article, and the number 0 is just the number one prefixed with <n->.
- Number 2 agrees with the case and gender of the noun it modifies, which is always plural.
- Number 3 declines likewise though with masculine and feminine forms merged.
- Number 4 declines only for case.
- Numbers 5 and above do not decline.
- Additive numbers decline the ones place if required, and multiplicative numbers decline all places that require it.

#### **Declensions**

2

Case	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine
Nominative	teu [tø]	twou [two]	twouz [twoz]
Accusative	taunz [tonz]		
Dative	teumaz [ˈtøməz]		
Genitive	teujǫ [ˈtøjə̃]		
Instrumental	teumiz [ˈtøməz]		

Case	Non-Neuter	Neuter	
Nominative	þriz [θriz]	þrjo [θɾjɤ]	
Accusative	þrinz [θrinz]		
Dative	þrimaz [ˈθɾiməz]		
Genitive	þrjǫ [θrjɤ̃]		
Instrumental	þrimiz [ˈθɾiməz]		

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Case	Form
Nominative/Accusative	feuwr [føwr]
Dative	feurmaz [ˈførməz]
Genitive	feurou [ˈføɾə̃]
Instrumental	feurmiz [ˈføɾməz]

# Other Cardinal Numbers

Number	Tamerinian	IPA
5	fimf	[fimf]
6	sehs	[sexs]
7	seun	[søn]
8	ahtouw	[ˈaxtəw]
9	neuwn	[nøwn]
10	tehuun	[ˈtexən]
11	enlif	[ˈenləf]
12	taulif	[ˈtɒləf]
13	þrithuun	[ˈθritxən]
14	feurtxehuun	[ˈført͡ʃəxən]
15	fimfthuun	[ˈfimʃtxən]

16	sehsthuun	[ˈsexstxən]
17	seuntxehuun	[ˈsønɨt͡ʃəxən]
18	ahtouwtxehuun	[ˈaxtəwt͡ʃəxən]
19	neuwntxehuun	[ˈnøwnit͡ʃəxən]
20	teu tijyjz	[tø ˈtijyjz]
30	þriz tijyjz	[θriz ˈtijyjz]
40	feuwr tijyjz	[føwr ˈtijyjz]
50	fimf tijyjz	[fimf ˈtijyjz]
60	sehs tijyjz	[sexs ˈtijyjz]
70	seuntxehùundą [ˈsønʲt͡ʃəˌxun̯də̃]	
80	ahtouwtxehùundą	[ˈaxtəwt͡ʃəˌxun̯də̃]
90	neuwntxèhndą	[nøwn <sup>j</sup> ˌt͡ʃen̪də̃]
100	huundą [ˈxundə̃]	
1000	þuusndi	[ˈθusn̩də]

#### **Ordinal Numbers**

To form most ordinal numbers, the suffix <-tou> is added to any cardinal numbers ending in a voiceless consonant and <-dou> is added to any other number. There are a number of irregular ordinal numbers, however, which are as follows:

Number	Tamerinian	IPA
1st	fruumou	[ˈfrumə]
2nd	anþraz	[ˈan̪θɾəz]
3rd	þrjo	[θɾϳɤ]
4th	ferþou	[ˈferθə]

## Verbs

Verb conjugations have disappeared, except for verbs that even in Proto-Germanic were notably irregular. All verbs end in <-ną> or <-ñą>. Participles remain, with present participles ending in <-ndaz> and past participles ending in <-naz> or <-ñaz>.

# Irregular Verbs

Most irregular verbs conjugate for two tenses (present and past), three people, two numbers (singular and plural), and three moods (indicative, subjunctive, and imperative).

#### To Own

The verb eña, meaning *to own*, is the first of the notable irregulars. It does not conjugate for an imperative mood.

#### Present Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA
1S	eh	[ex]	ejį	[ˈejə̃]
2S	eht	[ext]	ejiz	[ˈejəz]
3S	eh	[ex]	eji	[ˈejə]
1P	ęu	[ø]	ejį	[ˈejə̃]
2P	eu	[ø]	eji	[ˈejə]
3P	eun	[øn]	ejin	[ˈejən]

#### Past Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA
1S	ehtǫu	[ˈextə̃]	ehtej	[ˈextəj]
2S	ehtez	[ˈextəz]	ehtejz	[ˈextəjz]
3S	ehte	[ˈextə]	ehtej	[ˈextəj]
1P	ehtęu	[ˈextə̃]	ehtęj	[ˈextə̃j]
2P	ehteu	[ˈextə]	ehtej	[ˈextəj]
3P	ehteun	[ˈextən]	ehtejn	[ˈextəjn]

#### Participles

Tense	Form	IPA
Present	jandz	[jandz]
Past	eñaz	[ˈeɲəz]

#### То Ве

The verb *beuną*, pronounced ['bønə̃], means"to be". It does not have a past participle. The active participle is written *eusandz* and pronounced ['øsandz].

#### **Present Tense**

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA	Imperative	IPA
1S	bymi	[ˈbymə]	bÿǫ	[bų̃r]		
2S	bysi	[ˈbysə]	byjes	[ˈbyjəs]	beu	[bø]
3S	byþi	[ˈbyθə]	byje	[ˈbyjə]	beuþau	[ˈbøθə]
1P	bęu	[bø̃]	bjy	[bjỹ]		
2P	beu	[bø]	byjþ	[byjθ]	beuþ	[bøθ]
3P	bynþi	[ˈbyn̯θə]	byjn	[byjn]	beunþau	[ˈbøn̞θə]

#### Past Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA
1S	aus	[ɒs]	euzį	[ˈøzə̃]
2S	aust	[pst]	euziz	[ˈøzəz]
3S	aus	[ɒs]	euzi	[ˈøzə]
1P	euzųu	[ˈøzə̃]	euzį	[ˈøzə̃]
2P	euzuu	[ˈøzə]	euzi	[ˈøzə]
3P	euzuun	[ˈøzən]	euzin	[ˈøzən]

#### To Do

The verb douną, pronounced ['donə̃], means "to do".

#### Present Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA	Imperative	IPA
1S	dou	[do]	dǫu	[dõ]		

2S	dousi	[ˈdosə]	dous	[dos]	dou	[do]
3S	douþi	[ˈdoθə]	dou	[do]	douþau	[ˈdoθə]
1P	doumaz	[ˈdoməz]	dǫu	[dõ]		
2P	douþ	[doθ]	douþ	[doθ]	douþ	[doθ]
3P	dounþi	[ˈdoṇθə]	doun	[don]	dounþau	[ˈdonθə]

#### Past Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA
1S	dęu	[dø]	dęj	[dẽj]
2S	dedez	[ˈdeðəz]	dejz	[dejz]
3S	dede	[ˈdeðə]	dej	[dej]
1P	dęu	[dø]	dęj	[dẽj]
2P	deu	[dø]	dej	[dej]
3P	deun	[døn]	dejn	[dejn]

## Participles

Tense	Form	IPA
Present	doundz	[dondz]
Past	denaz	[ˈdenəz]

## To Go

The verb gana, pronounced ['gana] means "to go". It does not conjugate for the subjunctive mood in the present tense.

#### Present Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Imperative	IPA
1S	gou	[go]		
2S	jesi	[ˈjesə]	je	[je]
3S	jeþi	[ˈjeθə]	gaþau	[ˈgɑθə]

1P	gamaz	[ˈgɑməz]		
2P	jeþ	[jeθ]	jeþ	[jeθ]
3P	ganþi	[ˈgaṇθə]	ganþau	[ˈgaṇθə]

#### Past Tense

Person and Number	Indicative	IPA	Subjunctive	IPA
1S	ijǫ	[ˈijə̃]	ijęj	[ˈijə̃j]
2S	ijez	[ˈijəz]	ijejz	[ˈijə̃jz]
3S	ije	[ˈijə]	ijej	[ˈijəj]
1P	ijęu	[ˈijə̃]	ijęj	[ˈijə̃j]
2P	ijeu	[ˈijə]	ijej	[ˈijəj]
3P	ijeun	[ˈijən]	ijejn	[ˈijəjn]

### Participles

Tense	Form	IPA
Present	gandz	[gandz]
Past	ganaz	[ˈgɑnəz]

#### Will

The verb ylnq, pronounced ['ylnə̃], is used as an auxiliary verb, carrying roughly the same meanings as English will. It is explicitly subjunctive in meaning in the present tense and thus has no present indicative or imperative forms. It also has no past participle. The active participle is written yllandz and pronounced ['ykəndz].

Person and Number	Present	IPA	Past Indicative	IPA	Past Subjunctive	IPA
1S	yllųu	[ˈyʎə̃]	euldǫu	[ˈøl̪də̃]	euldęj	[ˈøl̪də̃j]
2S	yliz	[ˈyləz]	euldez	[ˈøl̪dəz]	euldejz	[ˈøl̪dəjz]
3S	yli	[ˈylə]	eulde	[ˈøldə]	euldej	[ˈøl̪dəj]
1P	ylį	[ˈylə̃]	euldęu	[ˈøldə̃]	euldęj	[ˈøl̪də̃j]

2P	yli	[ˈylə]	euldej	[ˈøl̪dəj]	euldej	[ˈøl̪dəj]
3P	ylin	[ˈylən]	euldejn	[ˈøl̪dəjn]	euldejn	[ˈøl̪dəjn]

## Adverbs

Adverbs are usually formed by using the non-feminine genitive singular form of adjectives. These need not agree for case but form the comparative and superlative identically to adjectives. Additionally, there are a notable group of adverbs which seem to have no adjectival origin. A group of adverbs that have irregular comparative and superlative forms are below.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	English
eula [ˈølə]	batxiz [ˈbɑt͡ʃəz]	batxist [ˈbɑt͡ʃəst]	well, better, best
uulas [ˈuləs]	yrsiz [ˈyɾsəz]	yrsist [ˈyɾsəst]	badly, worse, worst
millas [ˈmiλəs]	mez [mez]	mest [mest]	much, more, most

# **Prepositions**

Prepositions are indeclinable, but govern the case of any noun they come before. These are as follows:

Preposition	IPA	Case	English
а	[a]	Dative	of, off
ad	[að]	Accusative	at
aftre	[ˈaftrə]	Dative	after
an	[an]	Dative	on
		Accusative	onto
bi	[bi]	Accusative, Dative	by
enuu	[ˈenə]	Instrumental	without
frą	[frã]	Dative	from
fuure	[ˈfuɾə]	Dative	before
fuuri	[ˈfuɾə]	Accusative	for
gajin	[ˈgajin]	Accusative	against
hindre	[ˈxindɾə]	Accusative, Dative	behind

in	[in]	Dative	in
		Accusative	into
midi	[ˈmiðə]	Instrumental	with, by, through, along, together
tou	[to]	Accusative	to
uumbi	[ˈumbə]	Accusative	around, about
uundre	[ˈundrə]	Dative	among, between, under, beneath
		Accusative	under
uure	[ˈurə]	Accusative, Dative	over
		Dative	above
yþrą	[ˈyθɾǝ̃]	Accusative	toward, against
þuuhruu	[ˈθu̞ɾe]	Accusative	through

# Conjunctions

Conjunctions are also indeclinable but do not have the same case governing effects as prepositions. These are as follows.

repositions. These are as follows.				
Conjunction	IPA	English		
ag	[aɣ]	but, however		
andi	[ˈandə]	and		
aug	[γα]	also, too, furthermore, in addition		
efþau	[ˈefθə]	or		
haunde	[ˈxɒndə]	for, because		
i	[1]	in that case, then, thereby		
ja	[ja]	thus, so		
jaj	[jaj]	if		
ne	[ne]	not		
nehuu	[ˈnexu]	nor, and not		

suunzi	[ˈsunzə]	as soon as
uuþan	[ˈuθən]	even