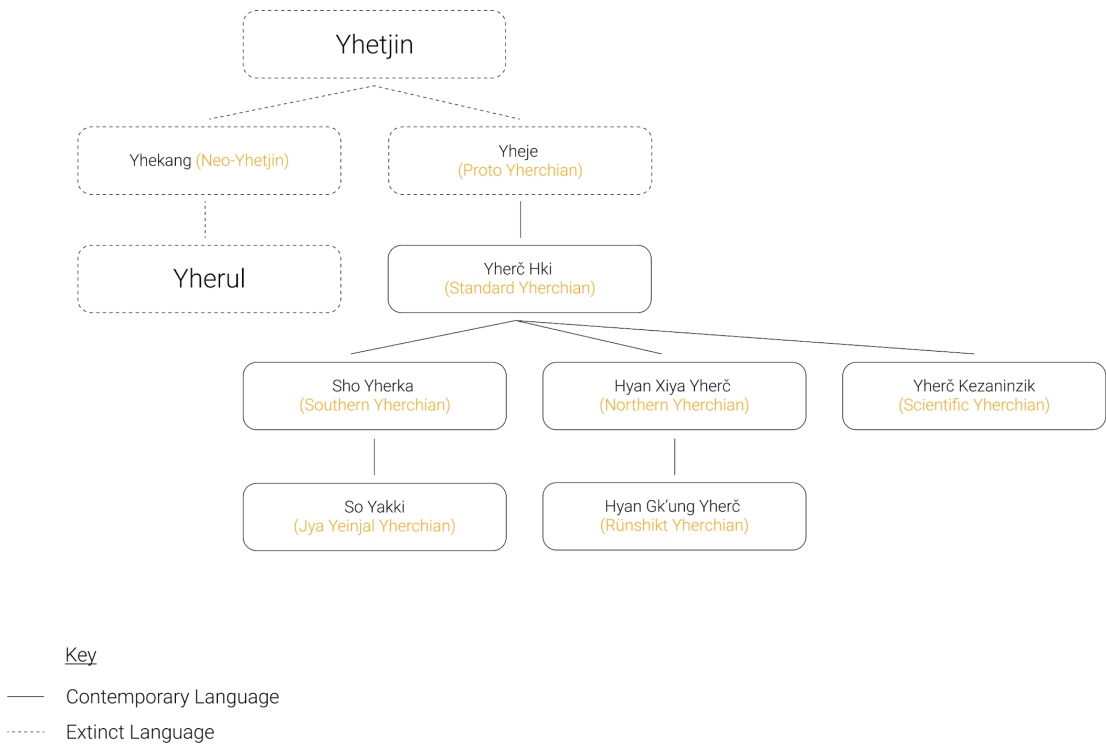
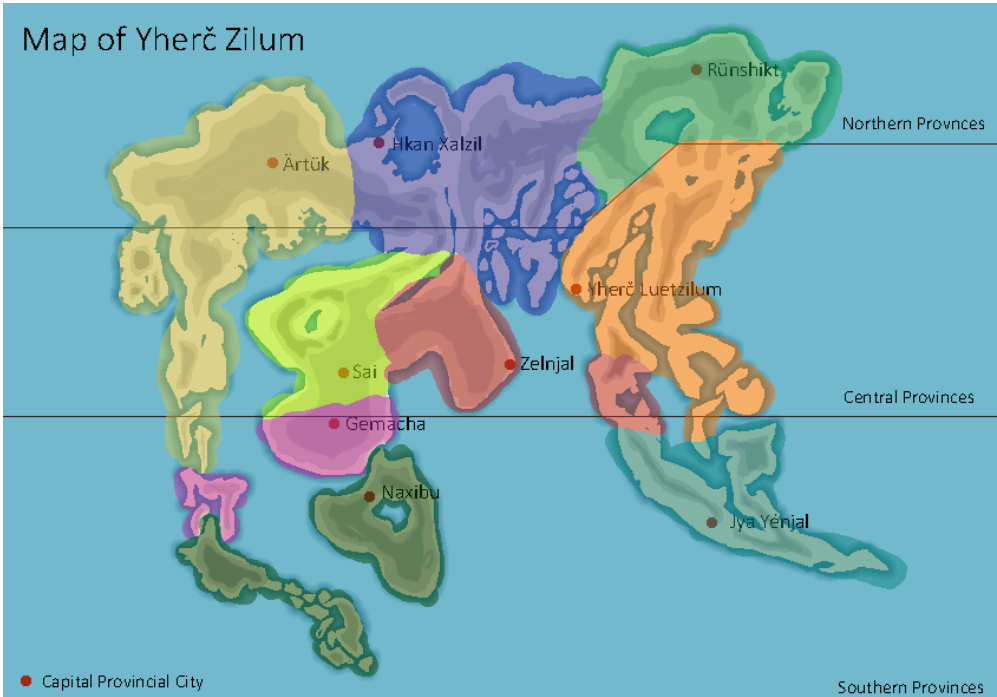


Yherč Hyanklukat Lek
Yherchian Language Tree



Yherč Zilum Bukxan
Geography



Like the dialects of Yherchian, Yherč Zilum is separated into the northern, central and southern provincial regions.

Kluhkat sha Kluhkat-sak Yheizik

Language & Dialect Comparisons

English	Yheje	Yherč Hki	Sho Yherka	Hyan Xiya Yherč
The man eats food	in yom shthakt	za in baln yuk	sa in ban sya	za iin baln gobtxäzo
I love you	hn mse tzei	ret i tzai	le i dzai	zhret iiy tzaizo
He sees a white cloud	hn chu hne hi	ei, xum hnejak zik hi chu	ai, shu neja hi chu	xum hnejak zik hi zhalzo
The dog's blood is red	chuzek-hn bye okh	chuzhepyut byornyiatsu kadai	chuzhesh byor gadai	tchuzhepyut byornyiatsu kadaisim

Yheje was a language that evolved around its people who were hunters and gatherers. For this reason, Yheje didn't have complex grammar or an extensive written history. This is illustrated in the sentence above; "The man eats food".

In yom shthakt

man eat flesh

The man eats food / The man eats flesh

Za in baln yuk

ART.HUM man food eat

The man eats food

Yherč Hki grammar has since evolved from Yheje and shifted from a primarily SVO language to an SOV language. In the case of "the man eats flesh", the Yheje word for eat **yom** evolved as follows:

yom > yum > yung > yungk > **yuk**

Yheje > Unknown Yheje Dialect > Yhekang > Yhetta Yherka > Yherč Hki

Other words such as **in** / **iin** (man) have remained relatively the same due to Yherchian linguistic purism. As a language, Yherchian's primary goal is to enable linguistic expansion and

natural evolution whilst maintaining its roots. Due to this effort, modern Yherchian will always attempt to substitute loan words with the creation of new words derived from its own language.

Vodzik
Phonology

Yha Jun
Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Mid		ə	o
Open			ɑ

Yha Jun: Pyut

Diphthongs

ai	au(ao)	ei
----	--------	----

Hka Yet

Consonants

	BL	LD	AL	RF	PL	VEL	GL
Plosive	p b		t d			k g	ʔ
Nasal			n		ɲ	ŋ	
Trill			r				
Fricative		v	s z ʃ ʒ	ʒ	ç	x	h
Approximant					j		
L. Approximant			l				

Ejectives	p' t' k'
Others	tʰ t̚ t̚ r̚

Hyansa: Myizik

Syntax: Sentences

Here is a sentence:

Subyan yohran

This is the most basic form of a sentence in Yherchian. The sentence means "the fish swims" or "the fish is swimming". The first word is "fish" and the second word is "swim".

Myizik Sarhuzun

Conditional Sentences

Jakhettya mem hyuya gao zhe zaptem yiza
night.DUR feet cold.condition if NEG socks wear
my feet get cold if I don't wear socks at night

To Txa

Plurals

There are no plurals in Yherchian, only qualifiers and quantifiers.

Subyan yohran

the fish swim
the fish is swimming
the fish are swimming

Subyan zyai yohran

some fish swim
some fish are swimming

Subyan hne yohran

all the fish swim
all the fish are swimming

Subyan hib yohran

each fish swim
each of the fish are swimming

Akyan zik Mik

Specific Determiners

Some determiners are specific to certain exact or near exact values in Yherchian. This encapsulates the Yherchian cultural phenomena of exactitude.

Zeb	Öjizeb hkanyet	I want a few (2-6) tomatoes
Ula	Ret, vyang-ula sanin	You almost (~85%) won the game
Vuk	Pa-vuk soha	I have a <i>couple</i> (2 or 3) of requests

Hak Zob

Time Spectrum (tense)

-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Jhat	Jima	Jishe	Ei	Pyash	Tyi	Syeng
Before your existence	Memorable past	Recent past	Now (present)	Immediate future	Foreseeable future	Unforeseeable Future
REM.PST	PST	REC.PST	PRS	IMM.FUT	FUT	REM.FUT

These time spectrum particles comprise most of the tense that is used in Yherchian.

Jhat, sanhabukhi hnal-in xuya

Jima, subyan zing

Jishe, subyan zing

Ei, ret i chu

Pyash, tsila

Tyi, subyan ti

Syeng, yutzei xuya je?

A long time ago, cavemen existed on Earth

I caught a fish

Recently I caught a fish

I see you now

I will arrive very soon

I will carry the(a) fish

Will humans exist in the distant future?

Zom

Time

Time is a complex idea in Yherchian. The word **zom** refers to a spectrum of space-time in which something happens. Time is treated differently in Yherchian from how it is in English.

There are two words for when. The first derives from ancient Yherchian. However, is still used to this day as **hnit**. The other word is **txat tcha yu**, which can also refer to 'the time when... happens(ed)'. **Txat tcha yu** is used as a preposition, where as **hnit** is a lone question marker.

Xokhi zulla hnit?

When are you done at work?

Time is also intricately linked with the Yherchian Time Spectrum. This means that often words will require a time marker at the beginning of the sentence to show tense.

Tyi, tsila je?

When are you coming?

Lei lektya

At one o'clock (during one o'clock)

Zyojyakmi hnit?

When is dinner?

Cha lek la

At five o'clock pm

Wu lekka la

At 4:30 pm

An hour in terms of time is **lek**. If you are referring to one hour that is **tchaheb**. Half an hour is **ka**, a minute is **tchameng** or **tm** for short, a second is **tsup** or **tsub** (often written **tsub** but said **tsup**).

Lei tchahebtya

It will only take an hour

Wu lekka la zulla

I will be finished by 4:30 pm

Tsakasek leitsub

One second past midnight

Tsakajhat leitsub

One second to midnight

Morning is **zan agi (zan)**, and night is **jakhet**. There are also specific words for specific times of the day, just like English.

Jima, wu lek gu chakjal

I went to sleep at 4 am

Jima, vyottcha hazu

I woke up at noon

Jima, leisam lekka la yuk

I ate at 12:30 pm

Ei, wu lek cha tm la

It is 4:05 pm now

Ei, cha lek ji tm gu

It is 5:07 am now

Yheizu sha Tukzu

Comparatives and Superlatives

At the most basic level comparatives and superlatives exist as shown below. However, more levels of complexity can be added to create depth and convey emotion and meaning.

Xaye	Good	-	Good	
Ch'xaye	Better	-er	Very + good	COMP
Hroxxaye	Best	-est	Most + good	SUPL

Innal xaye	I am a good man
Innal ch'xaye	I am a better man (implying you used to be worse)
Innal hroxxaye	I am the best man I can be (best version of himself)

Prefix			Suffix
very	extremely	hyper	emphasis marker
ch'	kying	txarn	tan

The prefixes are usually used to add emphasis to adjectives, whereas **tan** is more commonly used to describe quantities or amounts.

Hrap shht	This snow is cold
Hrap ch'shht	This snow is very cold
Hrap kyingshht	This snow is extremely cold
Hrap txarnshht	This snow is unbearably (so extremely) cold
Vixazhangtan	A large quantity of vegetables

Sometimes, words can simply be repeated to create emphasis and exaggeration. This is often through shortening the initial word and then repeating another.

zet zai ch'hkanyet	I really want some milk
zet zai hkanhkan	I really want some milk

In this instance above, the base stem for the word want, **hkan** is geminated creating exaggeration and urgency.

Varzu Hnazyä

Noun Cases

Like Finnish, Yherchian has many noun cases. These noun cases are mostly represented as suffixes which can be attached to nouns. Noun cases exist less and less in informal forms of written communication such as text and messaging. This is due to their formal nature in Yherchian.

Noun Case	Abbreviations	English Prep.	Suffix	Prefix
Genitive / Possessive (human)	POS	('s)	zik	
Genitive (non-human)	POS.ZO	('s)	pyut	
Inessive	INE	in, within (inside), amongst	gi	
Elativ	ELA	from (inside to outside)	txar	
Illative	ILL	Into (outside to inside)	ge	

Adessive / Allative / Locative	LOC	at, on, to	hi	
Ablative	ABL	from	li	
Abessive / NEG	ABE	without		zhe
Comitative	COM	together(with)	hye	
Instructive	INS	using, with, by means of, by	azh / zat	
Perlative	PER	through	suk	
Dative	DAT	to / for	je	
Essive	ESS	as / as a	nal	

Hyezik henda kya	The house is ours (we own the house)
Lyumpyut ba	The pig's foot
Hendagi	Inside the house
Hendatxar	Go out of the house
Hendage	Into the house
Hendahi	At the house
Hendali	From the house
Zhe henda	No house / Without a house
Pyash, yubeihye pyong	I am going to meet with my friends

Kanazh	By hand
Jitkazat	By cycling / By bike
Wosuk chu	I see through the water
Innal	As a man

Other less common but still used noun cases include:

Noun Case	Abbreviations	English Prep.	Suffix	Prefix
Honorative (referring to 2SG)	HON.POL	(someone with which you respect)		sottchi
Honorative (gen.)	HON	(someone with authority over you)		zhak
Honorative (god / deity)	HON	(someone with omniscient authority)		Tzaiya

Tyet-in sottchi Suruk il

This is Suruk (formal / polite form)

Tzang gu eiya li zhaksumn
Tzaiya hyurusat yha ayesopya

Thank you boss
Bless our almighty god

Nyolgai

Verbs

Ma and **ba** are the most basic form of a verb in Yherchian. They both represent 'to act' or 'to do' and can be used interchangeably.

Ma / ba	I ma	I do, I act
	Ret ba	You do
	Xum ba	He does
	Hye ma	They do

Kya and **xi** are verbs that mean to exist or 'to be'. **Xi** is closer to the English word for is, in which one describes how an inanimate object manifests itself. **Xi** can also be used in a poetic sense. **Kya** is used to describe humans in most cases in Yherchian. Therefore **xi** = BE.INAN and **kya** = BE.ANIM(HUM).

Kya	I kya	I am
	Ret kya	You are
	Ret yutzei kya	You are (a) human

Xi	Chahin xi To sasoro xi	There is a table, the table exists That is how it is, that is the situation
-----------	---	--

Other types of verbs are more regular and simply must follow the order noun, adjective, verb.

Shen	Kain shen Ret kain shen	I have a cat You have a cat
Tsi	Ret tsi Hyehye chok tsi	You go, you are going Let's go together
Kek	Zyogaltya kek	Come at lunch time
Te	I te Ret te	I walk You walk

Nyolgai Sam-tseruk

Ditransitive Verbs

Jima, yehanpunje Trevali chalzai hnabi PST, students.DAT Trevor.ABL exam mail	Trevor sent the students the exam
---	-----------------------------------

Nyolgai Lei-tseruk

Transitive Verbs

Ei, za ze yhao PRS, ART.HUM children jump	The children are jumping
---	--------------------------

Ei, chuzhe raha PRS, dog bark	The dog(s) are barking
---	------------------------

Since articles don't technically exist in Yherchian, the article 'the' can only be used when referring to human beings or equally intelligent beings. All other animate or in-animate nouns cannot use the **za / sa** article.

Ei, za yalrensu chu PRS, ART.HUM people look	The people are looking
--	------------------------

Ei, sa in johre kya

PRS, ART.HUM man best exist

The man is the best

Nyolgai Antseruk

Intransitive Verbs

Tyi, leiyirr lek gu luvikopi vei

The museum opens at 10 am

FUT One.zero o'clock AM museum open

Jima, kefeihi Tyashik tsi

Tyashik went to the café

PST cafe.LOC Tyashik go

Nyolgai: Arxilzik sha Ahai

Active and Passive Verbs

Active verbs in Yherchian exist in the same way as they do in English. Passive verbs are denoted with the prefix **a-** before the verb in a sentence. The following poem elaborates on this.

Suyihi ayang

Tya zye suyihi ayang

Gazujhat jhapei ajhat

Muyet zik pyopyoyi sha hyi azen

Tyib zik mottsai sha vai ahkisa

Tyahi pyarem zik shei kiyat yun ahyeji

Voyai kachusolmabeibi alambik

At the end of the path

There is a place

Before the street begins

Where the grass grows soft and white

And the sun shines crimson bright

Where the moon birds rest from flying

And the wind is mint scented and refreshing

Normally this sentence would read as:

Suyihi yang path.LOC end	At the end of the path
------------------------------------	------------------------

Where **yang** refers to the finish or the end. But in the case of the poem above and poetry in general, the passive marker is placed before **yang**.

Suyihi ayang path.LOC PASS.end	At the end of the path
--	------------------------

The difference in passive tense can be understood in the following sentence:

Xheya I hear it	Axheya It is heard
---------------------------	------------------------------

Nyolgai: Sam-jou sha Lei-jou Auxillary and Lexical Verbs

Auxillary verbs are ones which are attached to the main (lexical) verbs in a sentence. They are essentially helping verbs.

Hka	Ret hka Xum hka Hye hka Hye hkahka	You can / you have the ability to He can We can We can easily
	Arl Sup jyotso da hka Arl Sup (name) sing proficient can	Arl Sup can sing really well
Jang	Ret jang Xum jang	You could (can if you choose to) He could
	Arl Sup zalkertjon tson jang Arl Sup (name) rock.SUPE climb could	Arl Sup could climb the rock
Kla	Ret kla Gam kla	You should (recommendation) She should

Arl Sup chakjal kla
Arl Sup (name) sleep should

Arl Sup should go to sleep

Ta	Ret ta	You would
	Xum ta	He would
	Hyehye ta	Together we would

Arl Sup, hra yhem ta
Arl Sup (name) book read would

Arl Sup would read that book

Sarhu	Ret sarhu	You could possibly, you might possibly
	Xum sarhu	He could possibly

Arl Sup, hyehye kek sarhu
Arl Sup (name) us.COM come possibly

Arl Sup could possibly come with us

Xehe	Ret xehe	You might
	Zyehi kek xehe	I may be able to come / might be able to
	Yangzethi vilvilna xehe	It might be slippery on the road

Dali is used for belief or more like a hunch or perspective, rather than a hard fact, or definite answer. **Ju** means must in English, but can also refer to something which is definite and will undeniably happen.

Dali	Hnitxa, zantya zho tsila dali	I think they will arrive this morning
	Tseib johre dali	I think that is the best option

Ju	Xumzik jakyai yeti ju	He must bring his clothing
	Tyi, hnitxa havyot tsi ju	I am definitely going to a party today

Yen meaning need and **hkanyet**, which is often shortened to **hkan**, meaning want are used in a similar fashion to English. **Hkanyet** can also refer to wish as well. Reduplication like **hkanhkan** intensifies the verb.

Yen	Vo xin yen	I need a new cell phone
------------	-------------------	-------------------------

Hkan	Vo xin hkanyet	I want a new cell phone
	Vo xin hkanhkan	I really want a new cell phone

De sha Yogt

Subjects and Objects

Jishe, Zora tzarl zik saka sen

Zora kicked the soccer ball

In this example Zora is the subject and the soccer ball is the direct object. In certain situations the object cannot be distinguished easily from the subject, in such a situation, the subject marker **de** and noun or object marker **e** can be used.

Jishe, Zora-de sarbyor-e bul

Zora used the thermistor

REM.PST Zora(name).SUB thermistor.N use

Jishe, leixeb-e hkatsek

I clicked the first one/thing

Ong Traliso

Word Order

In sentences where the subject and object are more obvious the following grammar is utilised. The following sentence is an example of human + human. When the sentences are human + human the word order switches from SOV to OSV. If there is any ambiguity the dative particle **je** can be placed on the accusative or the subject marker **de** can be placed on the subject.

Za in zei chu

The boy sees the man

ART.HUM man boy see

Za zei in chu

Za zeije in chu

Za zeide in chu

The man sees the boy

ART.HUM boy man see

The same can be used for inanimate + human sentences except the article is omitted.

Chahin in chu

The man sees a / the table

Table man see

This then gets a little more complex when animals or the zoic gender is introduced. Animals are treated with less importance and less precedence than humans in Yherč culture. Instead of giving animals direct possession with the zoic possessive marker **pyut**, much of the time the suffix **myik** (regarding, or relating to) is used instead. You can remember this by thinking of it as if it is from the animal's perspective.

Subyan zei chu

The boy sees the fish

fish boy see

Subyanmyik zei chu

The fish sees the boy

fish-REF boy see (regarding the fish, the boy is visible)

Xharmyik hrodin-in atzezhe

The deer was killed by the hunter

deer-REF hunt-man PASS-kill

Xharpyut hrodin-in atzezhe

The deer was killed by the hunter

deer-DAT(zoic) hunt-man PASS-kill

[jima] chuzhemyik [za] zei-in-mang yek xhao

The boy hit the dog, and then ran away

[PST] dog-REF [ART.HUM] child.man-beyond then ran

[jima] chuzhemyik [za] zei-in molat xhao tsi

The boy hit the dog, and then it ran away

[PST] dog-REF [ART.HUM] child.man such.that run go

Xhavibatya Tsorjhalkahi chatza sha yakbea hyehye hkaga tanxem ga

Every summer we visit our uncle and aunt in Tsorjhalka

summer.time-DUR tsorjhalka-LOC uncle and aunt 1PL-COM visit always every

Txattchaji, eyungbalkmyik jeisa man no lyi suga zai towo

While my husband chopped firewood, I washed the dishes

at.the.time.when firewood-REF husband chop and.also 1SGF dish some wash

Lek Surazihnizik

Derivational Morphology

-tsan	adjective → adverb	-ty / ly
-so	verb / adjective → noun	-ion / -tion / -ment / -th
-e	noun marker / it / thing	
-zik	of something / possess	-ness / -ful / POS
-pik (not used for time)	kind of similar / approximately	-ish

Amyi → Amyitsan
Xashi → Xashitsan

Happy → Happily
Naive → Naivety

Valei → Valeiso
Xhao → Xhaoso

Move → Movement
Run (v) → Run (n)

Sometimes it can be important to make the distinction between a noun and a verb, especially if the two words are homonyms.

Tsa → Tsa-e
Hkao → Hkaozik
Amyi → Amyizik
Sayi → Sayizik

What's up → Shell (n)
Hope → Hopeful
Happy → Happiness
Cohere → Coherence

Cheljham → **Cheljhamzik**
Idalya → **Idalyazik**
Sanva → **Sanvazik**

Satisfy → Satisfactory
Italy → Italian
Beautiful / Pretty → Picturesque

Arul → **Arulpik**

Here → Around about here

Tseb

Question Markers

Questions in Yherchian can be approached in two main ways. The first way is through using either the question marker **je**, or the rhetorical question marker **mye**. Both these are used at the end of sentences in the same way a question mark would be used in English.

Ret Yherč tak je?

Can you speak Yherchian?

Vothun je?

Is that my phone number?

In this example you are unsure whether it is your phone number

Zhe hkao xi mye?

There is no hope, is there?

Yibo mye?

I know right? (solidifying a statement made by the speaker)

The other way of asking a question is through using a question word as a suffix to a sentence. There are only a few of these words that are still used, the majority of questions are asked using the first method. The question mark is not used for these words.

Mei

Ret: mei

Who are you?

Hnin gazhuot: mei

Who are the people expected?

Ch'ja

Ret someitxi: ch'ja

What kind of person are you?

Zhaohyagi nut: ch'ja

What is inside of the box?

Hnit

Krev kulchei lek: hnit

When should I drive the car?

Hyanxiji: hnit

When is the appropriate time?

Nai

Yuli yugin: nai

How do you make the bread?

Krevge ve: nai

How do you get into the car?

Yao

Ret pe: yao

Why are you uptight?

	Ret kain wu: yao	Why do you like cats?
Yimo	Manzak: yimo De to: yimo	Which species? Which one?

Xig: Lo sha Bei

Asking and Answering Questions

To answer a question positively you can say **ye** or **yehet** if you are more certain. Closed questions are either answered with **het**, **yehet** for yes or **zhe** for no. Open questions aren't limited to these answers.

Hka ret Tseidbi je?	Hello, you good How are you?
Ei, txat tcha ch'ja Txat tcha: yimo	What time is it now? Which day is it?
Ei, ret shei Ret shei je?	You are ready Are you ready?
Ei, ret va salu Ret va je?	You are feeling tired Are you tired?
Arulhi je? Het	Are you here? Yes (affirmative)
Ret Yherč tak je? Yehet, tak	Do you speak Yherchian? Yes, I speak it
Yibo je? Yibo	Are you sure? I know
Rethye, chuzhe je? Zhe	Did the dog accompany you? No
Babin zik chuzhe je? Zhe su-eir	Is this your fathers dog? No way! (definitely not)
Retje soa je? Ye, soa	Is this ok for you? Yeah, its fine

Negative sentences usually result in answering **het** and then repeating the verb asked.

Tyi, hnihet Jon zhe kek je?
Het, Jon zhe kek

Is John not coming tonight?
Correct, John is not coming tonight

Beizik Xem

Common Responses

Soa	Fine, good, ok, well, alright,
Zhe soa	no problem
Yi	good, rested, content
Yalkuya	I'm sick / unwell

1: Tseidbi je?	How are you?
2: Yi	Good
2: Ret xu je?	And, how are you?
1: Zhe soa yil	I'm not great
1: Yalkuya	I'm sick

Hka Hkazu

Pronouns

I	I	1S
Ret	You (sg)	2S
Gam	She	2SF
Xum	He	2SM
Hye	We	1PL
Hnin	Y'all	2PL
Zho	They	3PL

Adding **zik** to any of these pronouns makes them genitive / possessive.

Ret chuzhe wu	you like dogs
Retzik chuzhe	your dogs
Hyezic chuzhe	our dogs

Due to formal Yherchian language, it is polite to address the others or other person in the conversation before yourself. This is seen across all of Yherchian speech, even though it is originally a formality. It is also more polite to include the first person pronoun.

Ret, i tzai	I love you
--------------------	------------

Xum, i ch'ba	I ask him (more polite)
Xumje, ch'ba	I ask him (more common)

Pet hra angyen	She read the book
Pyash, pet angyen-e	She read it

Xig: Tekniyanzik Mik

Direct Content Questions

Yhashaili hranjing suxil: hnit

When did Yhashai send the letter

Yhashai-ABL letter send: when

Jhattxatya Yhashaili suxil: ch'ja je?

What did Yhashai send yesterday?

yesterday-DUR Yhashai-ABL send what Q

Jhattxatya texamuxali kranjing: mei

Who sent the letter yesterday?

yesterday-DUR someone-ABL letter who

Zholi lig-tan yeti je?

How many bowls did they bring?

3PL-ABL bowl-amount bring Q

Formal:

Texamuxazik hendaxul: yimo

Whose house is over there?

someone-POS house-outside: which

Informal:

e henda temu je?

Whose house is over there?

DET house someone(coll.) Q

Formal:

Tza kunggiyage sobashaki piyet hra: yimo

Which basket am I supposed to put the acorns in?

basket-ILL acorn correct should: which

Informal:

sobashakimyik sai hra je?

Tza kunggiyage sobashaki sai hra je?

Tza kunggiyamyik sobashaki sai hra je?

Which basket am I supposed to put the acorns in?

acorn-REF decide should Q (visual contextual)

basket-ILL acorn decide should Q

basket-REF acorn decide should Q