# Ketoshaya

/ketoʃaja/

**An agglutinative language with "no adjectives or adverbs"**

**June 22, 2023**

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# I. Introduction & Sample Texts

## zoshinaya zoshiya

zo-ʃina-ja     zo-ʃi-ja
on-land-LOC   on-water-LOC

*Ketoshaya idiom meaning "by all means" or "at all costs" - literally "on land and on water"*

# Location, history, and influences



Ketosh is located here somewhere



national flag of Ketosh

Ketoshaya is a language isolate that is the national language of the fictional country of Ketosh. Ketosh is a former Soviet Republic located somewhere near the Caspian Sea north of the Greater Caucuses.

As an agglutintive language with a simple phonology, Ketoshaya does not fit in well with the Caucuses. Perhaps its speakers migrated there from further north in Eurasia.  The language has significant borrowings from Byzantine Greek, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, and Russian. There are also some borrowings from Georgian, Armenian, Chechen, and even a few that can be traced to Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Uralic.

# Weird terminology specific to Ketoshaya studies

| | |
|---|---|
| **base + name of noun case** (*e.g.*, "base locative") | A noun that has taken a case ending (and possibly other suffixes for number, tense, definiteness, diexis) but has not taken a preposition |
| **base irrealis** | An irrealis verb that has taken the obligatory tense + primary mood marker, but has not taken a marker for secondary mood |
| **pseudo-adjective** (ps-adj.) | A class of nouns that evolved from adjectives. They typically have meanings that are equivalent to the English ending -ness. For example **blon** means "thickness". Treated as nouns grammatically. |
| **inherently definite** | A noun that never takes the definitiveness marker -pi(m)- because it is considered inherently definite. Examples include **ipirrò** (sky), **èvèrri** (moon), **èyro** (sun) and most proper nouns.<br><br>To make an inherently definite noun indefinite, add the prefix mun- |

# Example sentence with gloss

**conèspimi shen èknoyi ùmiyirrùyal tasoconèsina yen ci tarkanarral kolmofasasacimina, insani monal conèspiminatyan budgolètòm**

*the act of a person twice-doing a similar action and expecting different results, we call this act insanity*

```
conɛs-pim-i    ʃen   ɛkno-ji    ʌmi-jirʌ-jal   taso-conɛs-ina   jen    c-i      taɾ-kanar-al
act-DEF-NOM    that  person-NOM 2-do-PRS.R     same-act-ACC     and    1P-NOM   before-count-PRS.R

kolmo-fasa-sa-cim-ina              in-san-i     mon-al      conɛs-pim-ina-tjan   bud-golɛt-ɔm
different-fact-PL-FUT-ACC          1P-PL-NOM    call-PRS.R  act-DEF-ACC-PROX     as-insanity-RNOM
```

# Example sentence with gloss

**shoshazsabima kashutpisani irrèbal noshù èknosanina sha cisani irrèbal shotyakanpima**

*During former days, the kings treated with goodness people who worked inside the castle*

```
ʃo-ʃaʒ-sa-bim-a              kaʃut-pi-san-i     irɛ-bal    noʃ-ʌ
during-day-PL-PST-LOC    king-DEF-PL-NOM    do-PST.R  goodness-COM

ɛkno-san-ina    ʃa      ci-san-i     irɛ-bal        ʃo-tjakan-pim-a
person-PL-ACC   that   3P-PL-NOM   work-PST.R     inside-castle-DEF-LOC
```

## Sample Text - Article 1 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

revèknosani avneserral èlèfù yen budpeshirrsanòm payègadèshinana yen payveshregayana. cisani sarreybal krukadinina yen zhunregayina yen irrùvacèl kolmoyèknosanana zhyodùma soyètshinan.

# Sample Text - Lord's Prayer + Byzantine Rite Doxology

**tankroyèni insanan sha devadal shodayipirroga**
**vyeni azan komòm**
**kashutshini azan lamascel, vagayi azan avirrùcel**
**zobesha taciyipirrogòm**
**azi norrocel zoshazhatyan shazhòshòyina insanan**
**yen kurrencel beginsanina insanan insanana**
**zhyoda sha insani kurrenal cisani sha yemekal insanina**
**yen diya berrancel insanina zivarrkarresvaga**
**yod zhibarmicitcel insanina vushgonaga**

mek kashutshinpimi, sazumpimi, yen rekazpimi azan
tankroyènpiman, tankopòpiman, yen aciyòsègadèpiman
zokezatyan yen shodayòmarrgorrana
shogorransana yen shogorransana

# Sample text: Book of Ezekiel (Chariot of God)



ci lamasbal shen shodayèyrogorranpima sha òmlazasèl, shoshazhpima sha òmsasèl èvèrripiman sha òmkotèl, shovarrdevbala inan tozòkobarryemaza oratavpisanù, ipirròyi avèbal yen ini shunbal avèyavsanina Brenan

Iyezeciyel 1:1

it came that during the 30th year, during the 5th day of the 4th month, during my dwelling along the Kobar River with the exiles, the sky opened and I saw God's visions

Ezekiel 1:1



velitpanagpimana cisanan, revcisani kerrbal velitina ènkoyan, kotoci kerrbal velitina mayùlan zovena velitina pakurran zozena, yen kotoci kerrbal velitina konùlan

Iyezeciyel 1:10

as for the face-shapes of them, all of them had a human face, the four had a lion face on the right and a bull face on the left, and the four had an eagle face

Ezekiel 1:10

zokaspima sha ci avshunbal tacitakatòm, èknopanagi
– Iyezeciyel 1:26

on the thing that looked like a throne, a human shape
– Ezekiel 1:26

# Sample text: Book of Exodus (Plague of Frogs)

**diya azi zirrvevdocel cisanina, zu ini zhimicitnocel zhiloylisbacetina. nili avzasdevnocel varzhiloysanùma. cisani lamasnocel zhityakana azan, zhishomorrèsèta azan, zotetarra azan, zhitolunpisana korritsanan azan, zoyèknosana azan, zhitepalsana azan zhibaròshòakurrsana azan**

*if you do not release them, yea I will bring a frog-plague. The Nile would be dwelt-in ten-fold by frogs. they would come into your castle, into your sleep-chamber, onto your bed, into the houses of your councilors, onto your people, into your ovens, into your bread-troughs*

| dija | az-i | zirvev-do-cel | ci-san-ina | zu | in-i | ʒimicit-no-cel | ʒiloj-lis-bacet-ina | nil-i |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEG | 2P-NOM | release-HYP-FUT.IRR | 3P-PL-ACC | yes | 1P-NOM | bring-COND-FUT.IRR | frog-big-disease-ACC | Nile-NOM |

| av-zas-dev-no-cel | var-ʒiloj-san-ʌma | ci-san-i | lamas-no-cel | ʒi-tjakan-a | az-an | ʒi-ʃomor-ɛsɛt-a | az-an |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PASS-10-dwell-COND-FUT.IRR | by-frog-PL-INST | 3P-PL-NOM | come-COND-FUT.IRR | into-castle-LOC | 2P-GEN | into-sleep-room-LOC | 2P-GEN |

| zo-tetar-a | az-an | ʒi-tolun-pi-san-a | korit-san-an | az-an | zoj-ɛkno-san-a | az-an | ʒi-tepal-san-a | az-an | ʒibaɾ-ɔʃɔ-akur-san-a | az-an |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| on-bed-LOC | 2P-GEN | into-house-DEF-PL-LOC | council-PL-GEN | 2P-GEN | on-person-PL-LOC | 2P-GEN | into-oven-PL-LOC | 2P-GEN | into-bread-trough-PL-LOC | 2P-GEN |

# Sample text: Soviet propaganda posters



ЗИШАЖКЇМА МЯАКТОСИВШИНУМА

"towards the future by means of mechanized agriculture"



колакѐйпими инсанан рэказвенү Ленинан

"our library bears the glorious name of Lenin"



ИРҮЕВПИСАНИ ТОСИВЬВПИСАНИ ŎМѢДѢЯЛ !

"the workers and the farmers are one!"

# Sample text: awkward office conversations



**diya ini tizlamasal zirestoranpima azù. kliyenètpimi vagal pamyitpiminatyan tarsabatòna.**

*I cannot come to the restaurant with you. The client needs this memo before Saturday.*

| dija | in-i | tiz-lamas-al | zi-restoran-pim-a | az-ʌ | klijenɛt-pim-i |
|------|------|--------------|-------------------|------|----------------|
| NEG | 1P-NOM | can-come-PRS.R | to-restaurant-DEF-LOC | 2P-COM | client-DEF-NOM |

| vag-al | pamjit-pim-ina-tjan | taɾ-sabatɔn-a |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| need-PRS.R | memo-DEF-ACC-PROX | before-Saturday-LOC |



**inèsegarenityan votamù zotableta. yod zokompyuterra revinèsegasani lisòzhèyù dasòrrùgù! vesterreshpimi darzasshorrashsana.**

*This slide deck was beautiful on a tablet. But on a computer every slide is very wide and without color! The meeting is in ten minutes.*

| inɛ-sega-ɾen-i-tjan | votam-ʌ | zo-tablet-a | jod | zo-kompjuter-a | ɾev-inɛ-sega-san-i | lis-ɔʒɛ-jʌ |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| talk-page-collection-NOM-PROX | beauty-COM | on-tablet-LOC | but | on-computer-LOC | all-talk-page-PL-NOM | big-wideness-COM |

| das-ɔrʌ-gʌ | vestereʃ-pim-i | daɾ-zas-ʃoraʃ-san-a |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|
| NEG-color-COM | meeting-DEF-NOM | after-ten-minute-PL-LOC |

# I. Introduction and Basics

# Bonigènèt

bonig-ɛnɛt
devil-fart

*a small town in southern Ketosh with fumaroles - literally "devil's fart"*
*used to refer to any backwater or obscure place*

# Basic overview of features

- Highly agglutinative and synthetic
- SVO primary word order
- No adjectives or adverbs as separate parts of speech
- Written in Latin alphabet since 1991, but formerly written in Cyrillic and Greek
- generally head-final in synthetic constructions, head-initial in analytic constructions

**head-final synthetic**

# **vut**tani

**head-initial analytic**

# tani **vutù**

*these are two different ways to say "a fast man" - note that when the word meaning "swiftness" (**vut**) is agglutinated to the word for man (**tan**), it comes at the front, while when it appears separately as a comitative noun it comes after*

# II. Phonology, Phonotacics, and Orthography

**ini deval peca**

| in-i | dev-al | pe-c-a |
|------|--------|--------|
| 1P-NOM | dwell-PRS.R | below-3P-LOC |

*idiom that means "I am required to care about this" -
literally "I dwell below it"*

# Ketoshaya has a simple consonant inventory

| | Labial | Alveolar | Palatal | Velar |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Stops** | p <p><br>b <b> | t <t><br>d <d> | c <c> | k~x <k><br>g~ɣ <g> |
| **Fricatives** | f <f><br>v <v> | s <s>, ʃ <sh><br>z <z>, ʒ <zh> | | |
| **Nasals** | m <m> | n <n> | | |
| **Taps** | | ɾ <r> | | |
| **Trills** | | r <rr> | | |
| **Approximates** | | l <l> | j <y> | |

**Fun Fact:** [c] and [ɟ] merged only in the 19th century, late enough that there are sound recordings of Ketoshaya speakers with phonemic [ɟ]

# Ketoshaya has an even simpler 8-vowel system

|  | Front | Back |
|---|---|---|
| **High** | i <i> | u <u> |
| **Close-Mid** | e <e> | o <o> |
| **Open-Mid** | ɛ <è> | ɔ <ò> <br> ʌ <ù> |
| **Low** | a ~ ɑ | |

**Fun Fact:** the consonants written with a grave accent - [ɔ] [ʌ] and [ɛ] - were the result of a sound change called the "Great Lowering"

# The old Cyrillic orthography

| IPA | Cyrillic |
|---|---|
| p | П |
| t | Т |
| k | К |
| b | Б |
| d | Д |
| g | Г |
| c | К or Г* |
| f | Ф |
| v | В |

| IPA | Cyrillic |
|---|---|
| s | С |
| z | З |
| ʃ | Ш |
| ʒ | Ж |
| m | М |
| n | Н |
| l | Л |
| ɾ | Р or Рь* |
| r | Р or Ръ* |
| j | Й |

| IPA | Cyrillic |
|---|---|
| a | А |
| e | Э |
| ɛ | Ђ |
| i | И |
| o | О |
| ɔ | Ơ |
| u | У |
| ʌ | Ү |

| IPA | Cyrillic |
|---|---|
| ja | Я |
| je | Е |
| jɛ | Йђ |
| ji | Ï |
| jo | Ё |
| jɔ | Ö |
| ju | Ю |
| jʌ | Ұ |



**flag of the Ketoshan Soviet Socialist Republic (KSSR)**

**\*see Appendix for full rules about writing [c] [ɾ] and [r] in Cyrillic**

# Phonotactics

- **No vowels next to each other, ever, even across syllables**
  - By default, when agglutination would break this rule an epenthetic [j] is added to the start of the second syllable, though lexically some roots and affixes use a different consonant for this rule

- **Consonant clusters can only occur in syllable onset**

- **Only valid consonant clusters are stop/fricative/nasal + liquid or semivowel**

- **Valid syllable shapes**
  - V
  - CV
  - CCV
  - VC
  - CVC
  - CCVC

# Stress is based on syllable weight

**To determine where stress falls in a word:**

1. Look at the first two syllables
2. If any of the first two syllables have a consonant coda, stress the first such syllable
3. If none of the first two syllables have a consonant coda, stress the first syllable of the word

# III. Nouns

**diya revabotsani Azèrbayzhanan Ayasatanùn**

| dija | rev-abot-san-i | azɛrbajʒan-an | ajasatan-ʌn |
|------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| NEG | every-problem-PL-NOM | Azerbaijan-GEN | Armenia-CAUS |

*idiom meaning "sometimes you cause your own problems" -*
*literally "not all of Azerbaijan's problems are caused by Armenia"*

# Nouns inflect via suffixes for definiteness, number, nominal tense, case, and deixis

| Slot 1: Definiteness (optional) | | Slot 2: Number (optional) | | Slot 3: Noun Tense (optional) | | Slot 4: Case Marker (obligatory) | Slot 5: Demonstrative (optional) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ummarked | -ø- | unmarked | -ø- | unmarked | -ø- | See list below | unmarked | -ø |
| definite | -pi(m)- | plural | -sa(n)- | past | -bim- | | proximal | -tyan |
| | | | | present | -lim- | | distal | -kan |
| | | | | future | -cim- | | far distal | -shyan |

**Definiteness and number markers have long and short forms: the long form is used when it is the last suffix before the case marker**

- tanpimi (tan-pim-i) - "the man
- tanpisani (tan-pi-san-i) - "the men"
- tanpisacimi (tan-pi-sa-cim-i) - "the future men"

# Nouns are obligatorily marked for one of 9 cases

| Noun Case | Meaning | Consonant Final Noun | -i/-e/-è Final Noun | -a Final Noun | -u/o/-ù/-ò Final Noun |
|-----------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| **Nominative (NOM)** | subject | -i | -ţi | -yi | -yi |
| **Accusative (ACC)** | direct object | -ina | -tina | -yina | -yina |
| **Dative (DAT)** | indirect object | -ana | -yana | -yana | -yana |
| **Genitive (GEN)** | possessive | -an | -yan | -yan | -yan |
| **Renominative (RNOM)** | equates two nouns | -òm | -yòm | -yòm | -gòm |
| **Locative (LOC)** | location, movement, time | -a | -ya | -ya | -ga |
| **Causal (CAUS)** | because of | -ùn | -yùn | -yùn | -gùn |
| **Instrumental (INS)** | by means of | -ùma | -yùma | -yùma | -gùma |
| **Comitative (COM)** | with | -ù | -yù | -yù | -gù |

# Prepositions are bound to the front of nouns as prefixes

**dar - in front of (place), after (time)**
- dartana (dar-tan-a) - "in front of a man"
- Darkrisitòsa (dar-Krisitòs-a) - "before Christ"

**Many prepositions have long and short forms - the short forms are used when the noun it attaches to begins with a consonant**

**zha(bar) - into, through**
zhabayeza (zha-bajez-a) - "into a forest"
zhabaripirròga (zhabar-ipirrò-ga) - "into the sky"

**Prepositions can have very different meanings depending on the case of the noun they are attached to**

# The Nominative Case (NOM)

| Forms of the Nominative Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -i | -ti | -yi | -yi |

**Nominative nouns take no prepositions**

# The Accusative Case (ACC)

| Forms of the Accusative Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -ina | -tina | -yina | -yina |

| Accusative nouns can take these prepositions | |
|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence |

# The Dative Case (DAT)

| Forms of the Dative Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -ana | -yana | -yana | -yana |

| Dative nouns can take these prepositions | |
|---|---|
| **var-** | for, on behalf of, for the benefit of, according to |
| **pay-** | about, regarding, than (for comparative phrases) |
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence |

# The Genitive Case (GEN)

| Forms of the Genitive | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -an | -yan | -yan | -yan |

| Genitive nouns can take these prepositions | |
|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition |
| **toz-** | inalienability |

# The Renominative Case (RNOM)

| Forms of the Renominative | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -òm | -yòm | -yòm | -gòm |

| Renominative nouns can take these prepositions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition | **lar-** | more |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence | **mar-** | less |
| **day-** | unlike | **bud(ay)-** | as |
| **taci(y)-** | similar to | | |

# The Locative Case (LOC)

| Forms of the Locative | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -a | -ya | -ya | -ga |

**Locative nouns take so many prepositions that they will be listed on the following slide**

# The Locative Case (LOC)

| Locative nouns can take these prepositions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **dar-** | *Place:* in front of<br>*Time:* after | **zi(r)-** | *Place:* towards, to<br>*Time:* immediately before | **so(gay)-** | *Time:* until |
| **tar-** | *Place:* behind<br>*Time:* before | **vush(èr)-** | *Place:* away from, from<br>*Time:* immediately after | **vod(ay)-** | *Place:* outside<br>*Time:* not during |
| **taci(y)-** | *Place:* on, alongside<br>*Time:* at the same time as | **sho(day)-** | *Place:* inside, in<br>*Time:* during | **ser-** | *Place:* against |
| **zo(y)-** | *Place:* on, at<br>*Time:* at | **tozò(y)-** | *Place:* throughout, among<br>*Time:* for the duration of | **bud(ay)-** | becoming, turning into |
| **ti(y)-** | *Place:* above | **zha(bar)-** | *Place:* out of | **lar-** | more at |
| **pe(y)-** | *Place:* below | **zhi(bar)-** | *Place:* into | **mar-** | less at |
| **cish(òy)-** | *Place:* between | **toz(èr)-** | *Place:* beyond | | |

# The Causal Case (CAUS)

| Forms of the Causal Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -ùn | -yùn | -yùn | -gùn |

| Causal nouns can take these prepositions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition | **lar-** | more |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence | **mar-** | less |
| **so(gay)-** | until | | |
| **zha(bar)-** | depending on | | |

# The Instrumental Case (INS)

| Forms of the Instrumental Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/-o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -ùma | -yùma | -yùma | -gùma |

| Instrumental nouns can take these prepositions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition | **lar-** | more |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence | **mar-** | less |
| **vad-** | since | **vat-** | per, according to |
| **var-** | by (agent of passive verb), consisting of, made of | | |

# The Comitative Case (COM)

| Forms of the Comitative Suffix | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Consonant Final Noun* | *-i/-e/-è Final Noun* | *-a Final Noun* | *-u/o/-ù/-ò Final Noun* |
| -ù | -yù | -yù | -gù |

| Comitative nouns can take these prepositions | |
|---|---|
| **ka(gay)-** | weakening preposition |
| **toz-** | dramatic permanence |
| **lar-** | more with |
| **mar-** | less with |

# Using ka(gay)- and toz-

## ka(gay)- the weakening preposition

**markusi kalukasù**
Markus [is] kind of with Lukas

markus-i      ka- lukas-ʌ
Markus-NOM    kinda-Lukas-COM

**markusi kagayònyatùma**
Markus [is] sort of of using an onion

markus-i      kagaj-ɔnjat-ʌma
Markus-NOM    kinda-hammer-INS

## toz- dramatic permanence

**lyenini insanù, lyenini tozinsanù**
Lenin [is] with us, Lenin [is] with us forever

ljenin-i     in-san-ʌ     ljenin-i     toz-in-san-ʌ
Lenin-NOM    1P-PL-COM    Lenin-NOM    forever-1P-PL-COM

**èyroyi tozvadarrotùma**
the sun [is] using Hydrogen forever

ɛʝɾo-ji      toz-vadarot-ʌma
sun-NOM      forever-Hydrogen-INS

# Pronouns

| Singular | | Plural | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **in** | 1P | **insa(n)** | 1P-PL |
| **az** | 2P | **azsa(n)** | 2P-PL |
| **c** | 3P | **cisa(n)** | 3P-PL |

**Pronouns are treated just like other nouns and can take all of the usual nominal markers**

# IV. Verbs

**ci èshèyal vonina limina minina**

| c-i | ɛʃɛ-jal | von-ina | lim-ina | min-ina |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3P-NOM | feel-PRS.R | hotness-ACC | lukewarmness-ACC | coldness-ACC |

*idiom meaning "they're inconsistent" -*
*literally "they feel hotness, lukewarmness, and coldness"*

# Verbs inflect for Tense, Aspect, Reflexiveness, and both Primary and Secondary Mood

| Slot 1: Reflexiveness (optional) | | Slot 2: Aspect (optional) | | Slot 3: Secondary Mood (optional, irrealis only) | | Slot 4: Primary Mood + Tense (obligatory) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **non-reflexive** | -ø- | **perfective** | -ø- | **unmarked ("base irrealis")** | -ø- | Realis | PST: -bal<br>PRS: -al<br>FUT: -kal |
| **reflexive** | -zhi- | **imperfective** | after cons: -ad-<br>after vowels: -nad- | **Conditional** | PST/FUT: -no-<br>PRS: -non- | Irrealis | PST: -bel<br>PRS: -èl<br>FUT: -cel |
| | | **habitual** | after cons: -èd-<br>after vowels: -ned- | **Imperative** | after cons: -ac-<br>after vowels: -yac- | | |
| | | | | **Jussive** | PST/FUT: -va-<br>PRS: -vac- | | |
| | | | | **Potential** | PST/FUT: -fa-<br>PRS: -fam- | | |
| | | | | **Hypothetical** | PST/FUT: -do-<br>PRS: -don- | | |

# Secondary moods and their function

| Secondary Mood | Used for |
| --- | --- |
| "base irrealis" (no secondary mood) | confident predictions, reportative evidentiality, sentences where the speaker is unsure of what the subject is doing but the subject is definitely doing something, ordinal numbers (long story) |
| Conditional | the verb in the "then" part of if-then statements (if certain) |
| Imperative | second person commands |
| Jussive | expressions of hope (in a subordinate clause), curses and benedictions (in a subordinate clause), polite commands, third person commands, statements about what a person ought to do, requesting/granting permission |
| Potential | things people may or may not do, sentences where the speaker is unsure of what the subject is doing and it's not clear the subject is doing anything at all, the verb in the "then" part of an if-then statement (if uncertain) |
| Hypothetical | the verb in the "if" part of an if-then statement |

# Serial verb constructions

**Verbs with the same subject and object (or intransitive verbs with the same subject) can occur in serial constructions.**

**ini lamasbal shunbal yanenbal**
I came, I saw, I conquered

| in-i | lamas-bal | ʃun-bal | janen-bal |
|------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1P-NOM | come-PST.R | see-PST.R | win-PST.R |

**lukasi trotbal zayakbal krayina**
Lucas stalked and killed a deer

| lukas-i | trot-bal | zajak-bal | kɾaj-ina |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Lucas-NOM | stalk-PST.R | kill-PST.R | deer-ACC |

**ini micitdocel Zinokotoshshina, ini mokasnocel pagasnocel tozòdavitsana**
If I were to travel to Chechnya, I would climb and camp in the mountains

| in-i | micit-do-cel | zi-nokotoʃ-ʃin-a | in-i | mokas-no-cel | pagas-no-cel | tozɔ-davit-san-a |
|------|--------------|------------------|------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1P-NOM | travel-HYP-FUT.IRR | to-Chechen-land-LOC | 1P-NOM | climb-COND-FUT.IRR | camp-COND-FUT.IRR | among-mountain-PL-LOC |

# Verb compounding

**Verb + Verb Compounds**
usually productive; results in a new verb combining the meanings of the two
- **kram**, *to eat* + **vag**, *to want* = **kramvag** *to be hungry* (*want to eat*)

**Noun + Verb Compounds**
usually productive; typically means to do that action to that noun
- **rini**, *meat* + **kram**, *to eat* = **rinikram**, *to eat meat*
- but some have specific lexical meanings: **mayinè** is combination of **may**, *cat*, and **inè**, *to speak*, but it means *to whine, to complain*, not *to speak to/for a cat*.

**Preposition + Verb Compounds**
not productive today, but some verbs were derived this way
- **timicit**, *to carry*, comes from **micit**, *to travel*, + the preposition **ti(y)-**

# Multiplicity of action

**Attaching a number in front of a verb means the verb is being done that many times**

- **ùmi**, *two* + **kene**, *to hear* = **ùmikene**, *to hear twice*

But **la (three)** and **zas (ten)** have idiomatic meaning

- **la** + a verb could mean to do that verb exactly three times, but could also just mean to do it a few times.
- **zas** + a verb means to be a habitual doer of that verb

**zas**, *ten* + **èrrè**, *to love* = **zasèrrè**, *to be a lothario*
**zas**, *ten* + **gadarr**, *to break, to fracture* = **zasgadarr**, *to pulverize, to crush*

# Transformative prefixes

| Name | Prefix | Description | Sample |
|------|--------|-------------|--------|
| **stative (n -> v)** | òm- | added to a noun, makes it a verb meaning to be in the state of that noun | **nuzh** means "blue", **òmnuzh** means "to be blue' |
| **gerund (v -> n)** | varr- | added to a verb, makes it into a noun. may retain verbal endings: thus, gerunds are nouns that can be marked for the full range of verbal TAM | **kramal** is the present realis of "to eat" **varrkramal** is a present realis gerund of "to eat" |
| **passive (v -> v)** | av- | added to a verb, makes it passive | baypimi **kramal** means "the dog eats" baypimi **avkramal** means "the dog is eaten" |
| **causative (v -> v)** | zirr- | added to a conjugated verb, means to cause that action | baypimi **kramal** means "the dog eats" baypimi **zirrkramal** means "the dog causes eating" |
| **progressive (v -> v)** | zoy- | Added to a conjugated imperfective verb, makes it progressive. ungrammatical if added to a perfective verb. | baypimi **kramadal** means "the dog is eating" baypimi **zoykramadal** stresses the dog is eating right now |

| Transformative prefixes stack in this order | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. varr | 2. zoy- | 3. zirr- | 4. av- | 5. òm- |

# Auxiliary verbs (prefixed)

| aux verb | function | example |
|---|---|---|
| **das** | momentane aspect | daskram - "to eat suddenly/quickly" |
| **kanarr** | iterative aspect | kanarrfris - "to fall multiple times" |
| **irrù** | discontinuous aspect | irrùfris - "to fall now, but not before or after" |
| **lema** | inchoative aspect | lemakram - "to start to eat" |
| **bazap** | volitive mood | bazapkram - "to hope to eat" |
| **èna** | commissive mood | ènakram - "shall eat" |
| **zyin** | forced debitive mood | zyin - "must eat (because forced to)" |
| **lasem** | resumptive aspect | lasemkram - "to eat again" |

# Auxiliary verbs (non-prefixed)

**These auxiliary verbs take the gerund of the main verb (in the accusative) as a direct object. If there is another direct object, it is place in the base locative.**

| aux verb | function | example |
|---|---|---|
| **minad** | presumptive / assumptive mood | minadal varrkramalina - "to assume there is eating" |
| **zhod** | inferential / speculative mood | zhodal varrkramalina - "to suspect there is eating" |
| **kerr** | debitive mood (not forced) | kerral varrkramalina - "to have to eat" |
| **sarrey** | recent perfective aspect | sarreyal varrkramalina - "to have just eaten" |

# V. Turning Nouns into Verbs and Verbs into Nouns

**azi inènadal sakarratvelòyayina**

| az-i | inɛ-nad-al | sakaratvelɔ-jaj-ina |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 2P-NOM | speak-IPFV-PRS.R | Georgia-language-ACC |

*idiom meaning "I don't understand you" -
literally "you're speaking Georgian"*

# Common nominalizing suffixes for verbs

**Theoretically any noun suffixed to a verb nominalizes it. But here are common ones.**

| suffix | function | example |
|--------|----------|---------|
| **-av** | object of action | kramav - "that which is eaten", i.e. "food" |
| **-èv** | doer of action | kramèv - "eater" |
| **-nav** | potential object | kramnav - "that which can be eaten", "edible item" |
| **-nev** | potential doer | kramnev - "one who can eat" |
| **-èy** | place of | kramèy - "place of eating" |
| **-shin** | skill/craft related to | kramshin - "eatcraft" |
| **-kas** | thing related to | kramkas - "eating-related thing", i.e. "utensil or plate" |
| **-conès** | action/instance of | kramconès - "an act of eating, an instance of eating" |

# Gerunds: the verbnouns

The prefix **varr**- can attach to a verb and turn it into a gerund. Gerunds are treated as nouns gramatically and thus are subject to obligatory case marking and can take all other noun markings.

**varr**- can attach to the unmarked lexical forms of verbs, or it can attach to verbs that have taken verbal markings for TAMs. Thus, gerunds are nouns that can have verbal TAM and can have a mix of nominal and verbal markings.

## varrkrami

**"eating (NOM)"**

```
var-kɾam-i
GER-eat-NOM
```

## varrkramèdbalùn

**"because of past habitual eating"**

```
var-kɾam-ɛd-bal-ʌn
GER-eat-HAB-PST.R-CAUS
```

# Gerunds vs -*conès*

The suffix -conès turns a verb into a noun meaning an instance of that action. This is similar to a gerund, but tends to imply just an isolated instance of that act versus the broader phenomenon

**simoni rekal varrinèyalina**
*Simon fears speaking*

```
simon-i     ɾek-al       var-inɛ-jal-ina
Simon-NOM   fear-PRS.R   GER-speak-PRS.R-ACC
```

**inèconèspimi lazarran zirròmèmèbal mansanina**
*Lazarr's speaking offended women*

```
inɛ-conɛs-pim-i     lazar-an      zir-ɔm-ɛmɛ-bal              man-san-ina
speak-act-DEF-NOM   Lazarr-GEN    CAUS-STAT-anger-PST.R       woman-PL-ACC
```

# Stative verbs

Any noun can be made into a stative verb, but the exact shade of meaning can differ depending on the type of noun.

**If the noun is a pseudo-adjective or state, it means to be in that state**

**Otherwise, it can mean to behave like the noun in question**

**yoni òmtimal**
*John is tall*

**yoni òmlukasèdbal**
*John used to act like Lukas*

```
jon-i ɔm-tim-al
John  STAT-height-PRS.R
```

```
jon-i ɔm-lukas-ɛd-bal
John  STAT-lukas-HAB-PST.R
```

# VI. Adjectival and Adverbial Constructions

**kerracèl cina varzhyodana azan**

kerr-ac-ɛl        c-ina      var-ʒjod-ana              az-an

have-IMP-PRS.R   3P-ACC   according to-manner-DAT    2P-GEN

*"have it your way" -*
*former Burger King slogan*

# "No Adjectives" and "No Adverbs"

Ketoshaya does not have adjectives and adverbs as distinct parts of speech. Instead, adjectival and adverbial functions are expressed primarily via nouns.

Earlier forms of Ketoshaya had adjectives and adverbs, but these were outcompeted by the nominal and verbal forms in this section. These former adjectives and adverbs remain in Ketoshaya today as **pseudo-adjectives**, which are treated as nouns gramatically and have meanings like "sadness", "wideness", "fame", etc.

# Adjective Strategy 1: Stative Verbs



## bayi òmsharral òmzeyal

baj-i        ɔm-ʃar-al          ɔm-zej-al
dog-NOM      STAT-brown-PRS.R    STAT-sadness-PRS.R

- By introducing verbs, you introduce everything they bring: aspect, primary mood, secondary mood, etc.

- That could be great for expressing complex meanings but could also overly complicate your sentence

# Adjective Strategy 2: Agglutination



## sharrzeybayi

ʃar-zej-bay-i
brown-sadness-dog-NOM

- Easy, but ambiguous - what is a "sadness-dog" exactly - a dog that is sad? A dog that brings sadness but is not necessarily sad? A dog that hunts sadness and thus brings happiness?

- Not in this case, but in many cases specific word compounds in Ketoshaya have specific and narrow lexical meanings - *e.g.*, the compound "frog-speech" exclusively means "boastful, prideful speech" when logically it could also mean speech about frogs, or things literally said by frogs)

# Adjective Strategy 3: The comitative case



**bayi sharrù zeyù**

bay-i       ʃar-ʌ        zej-ʌ
dog-NOM   brown-COM   sadness-COM

- Ketoshaya prefers to use this strategy - the comitative case is probably used this way more than it is used to say that some noun is (physically) with some other noun - surnames **(Sharrùslayù)**

- It's more precise than agglutination and a bit less complex than stative verbs

- Inherently contrasts with other noun cases (genitive, instrumental, causitive, etc.)

# Adverb Strategy 1: Agglutination



## bayi sharrù zeypenerral

baj-i        ∫ar-ʌ         zej-pener-al
dog-NOM   brown-COM   sadness-sit-PRS.R

- This is not very common - agglutinating nouns to the front of verbs is more commonly used to derive new verbs

# Adverb Strategy 2: Noun Cases



**bayi sharrù penerral zeyù**

| baj-i | ʃar-ʌ | pener-al | zej-ʌ |
|---|---|---|---|
| dog-NOM | brown-COM | sit-PRS.R | sadness-COM |

**bayi sharrù penerral zeya**

| baj-i | ʃar-ʌ | pener-al | zej-a |
|---|---|---|---|
| dog-NOM | brown-COM | sit-PRS.R | sadness-LOC |

**bayi sharrù penerral zeyùma**

| baj-i | ʃar-ʌ | pener-al | zej-ʌma |
|---|---|---|---|
| dog-NOM | brown-COM | sit-PRS.R | sadness-INST |

# The Great Chain of Adverbial Noun Cases

The Instrumental, Locative, and Comitative cases can all be used to create adverbial phrases that translate to something like "a brown dog sat sadly". But the connotation differs.

| Instrumental | bayi sharrù penerral zeyùma<br>*a brown dog sat sadly* | strongest - the sadness was critical to the sitting |
|---|---|---|
| Locative | bayi sharrù penerral zeya<br>*a brown dog sat sadly* | middle - sadness wasn't critical to the sitting, but the sitting was strongly marked by it |
| Comitative | bayi sharrù penerral zeyù<br>*a brown dog sat sadly* | weakest - sadness was merely incidental to the sitting |

# VII. Subordination

**turrukdamorri**
turuk-damor-i
Turk-rest-NOM

*"Friday" - literally "Turk's Rest"*

# Ketoshaya has two subordinate clause markers

| Type | Marker | Example |
|------|--------|---------|
| Relative Clause (nonrestrictive) | sha | **baypimi sha òmnoshal** <br> *"the dog that is good"* |
| Relative Clause (nonrestrictive) | shen | **zhunav shen baysani òmnoshal** <br> *"the idea that dogs are good"* |
| Adverbial Clause | shen | **baypimi vurradal shen lazarri lamasadal** <br> *"the dog is barking like Lazarr is coming"* |

**<u>sha</u> and <u>shen</u> always follow the word they modify - other words are moved around**

baypimi lukasan  →  lukasan baypimi sha òmnoshal

*normally the genitive "lukasan" would follow the noun it modifies, but here it preceeds the noun to allow a relative clause to follow*

# Ketoshaya does pronoun retention in relative clauses

**The relative clause must contain a pronoun that referrs to the noun being modified, which is declined for the head noun's role in the relative clause**

**markus èrrèyal baypimina sha ci èmabbal lukasina**
*Markus loves the dog that bit Lukas*
literally *"Markus loves the dog that **it** bit Lukas"*

**One exception: you do not need a pronoun in the relative clause if BOTH:**
    (1) the noun being modified is in the nominative in the main clause; AND
    (2) the noun being modified is the subject of the relative clause

**baypimi sha òmnoshal**
*the dog that is good*

# For more complex adverbial clauses, Ketoshaya uses relative clauses with "anchor nouns"

**lukasi èvèbal zokeza shen baypimi can zarrabbal ca**

*Lukas cried when his dog died*

```
lukas-i     ɛvɛ-bal     zo-kez-a        ʃen   baj-pim-i      c-an     zarab-bal    c-a
Lukas-NOM   cry-PST.R   at-moment-LOC   REL   dog-DEF-NOM    3P-GEN   die-PST.R    3P-LOC
```

**in this example, we use a locative noun and a relative clause to create an adverbial clause of time**

**Notice our friend pronoun retention showing up at the end**

# VIII. Questions, Negation, and Discourse Markers

**ini zhunal, ègònùntyan ini òmal**

| in-i | ʒun-al | ɛgɔn-ʌn-tjan | in-i | ɔm-al |
|------|--------|--------------|------|-------|
| 1P-NOM | think-PRS.R | reason-CAUS-PROX | 1P-NOM | exist-PRS.R |

*"I think therefore I am" - Rene Descartes*

# Yes/no questions using *deyò*

Putting the word deyò at the front of a clause turns it into a yes/no question.

## deyò lazarri èvèbal varzhyodana besetan?
*Did Lazarr cry like a widow?*

```
dejɔ   lazar-i      ɛvɛ-bal     vaɾ-ʒjod-ana     beset-an
Q      Lazarr-NOM   cry-PST.R   per-manner-DAT   widow-GEN
```

## deyò kartoshakpisani Irlanadan?
*Are the potatoes from Ireland?*

```
dejɔ   kartoʃak-pi-san-i      iɾlanad-an
Q      potato-DEF-PL-NOM      Ireland-GEN
```

# Unknown qualities using *deci-*

The noun deci inflects for all nine cases and serves as a universal question word for meanings like "who", "whom", "why", etc.

## deciti ènètmezhinbal?
*Who farted?*

```
deci-ti    ɛnɛt-meʒin-bal
what-NOM   fart-make-PST.R
```

## ci deciyòm?
*What is it?*

```
c-i        deci-jɔm
3P-NOM     what-RNOM
```

deciyòm - meaning "what is it" - is a common filler or placeholder word

## Lukasi ùmèbal deciyùn
*Why did Lukas sing?*

```
lukas-i    ʌmɛ-bal     deci-jʌn
Lukas-NOM  sing-PST.R  what-CAUS
```

## Simoni gadarrbal decikunazina?
*Which finger did Simon break?*

```
simon-i    gadar-bal    deci-kunaz-ina
Simon-NOM  break-PST.R  what-finger-ACC
```

# Negating clauses with *diya*

**Placing diya at the front of a clause negates the entire clause**

**diya ùnùspisabimi krambal batalapisanina, krakivpilimi krambal cisanina!**
*The former cows did not eat the flowers, the current pig ate them!*

```
dija ʌnʌs-pi-sa-bim-i    kɾam-bal    balata-pi-san-ina  kɾakiv-pi-lim-i  kɾam-bal    ci-san-ina
NEG  cow-DEF-PL-PST-NOM   eat-PST.R   flower-DEF-PL-ACC   pig-DEF-PRS.-NOM  eat-PST.R   3P-PL-ACC
```

**diya gusèvi mabesvacadèl kasinakan**
*A lender should not be asking that*

```
dija   gusɛv-i      mabes-vac-ad-ɛl        kas-ina-kan
NEG    lender-NOM   ask-JUS-IPFV-PRS.IRR   thing-ACC-DIST
```

# Negating individual words with *da(y)-*

## a noun without a preposition can be negated with the prefix da(y)-

**markusi dalukasù**
Markus [is] not with Lukas

markus-i      da-lukas-ʌ
Markus-NOM   NEG-Lukas-COM

## once a noun takes a preposition, it can only be negated with diya

**Jakobi avzayakbal diya varsoshùna**
Jakob was killed, not by an arrow

jakob-i      av-zajak-bal   dija   var-soʃ-ʌna
Jakob-NOM  PASS-kill-PST.R  NEG  by-arrow-INS

# Narration markers *mek* and *sha mek*

the marker *mek* (usually translated "so") begins a narration. subsequent parts of that same narration are introduced with *sha mek* (usually translated "and so")

**mek subani lamasbal Zirùyèlesa. sha mek ci vanebal lisùma sanzhakpiminashyan cisanan!**

*So a dragon went to Wales. And so, he really liked their flag way over there!*

```
mek    suban-i      lamas-bal    ziɾ-ʌjɛles-a    ʃa mek   c-i        vane-bal      lis-ʌma
so     dragon-NOM   go-PST.R     to-Wales-LOC    and so   3P-NOM     like-PST.R    bigness-INST

sanʒak-pim-ina-ʃjan      ci-san-an
flag-DEF-ACC-FAR.DIST    3P-PL-GEN
```

# Conjunctions

| and | yen |
|-----|-----|
| but | yod |
| or  | mezh |

Ketoshaya does not usually require *yen* to join serial verbs or to join nouns of the same case. In these cases, yen is more accurately translated as "and also" rather than as "and"

**simoni lazarri ùmèbal**
*Simon and Lazarr sang*

**simoni yen lazarri ùmèbal**
*Simon and also Lazarr sang*
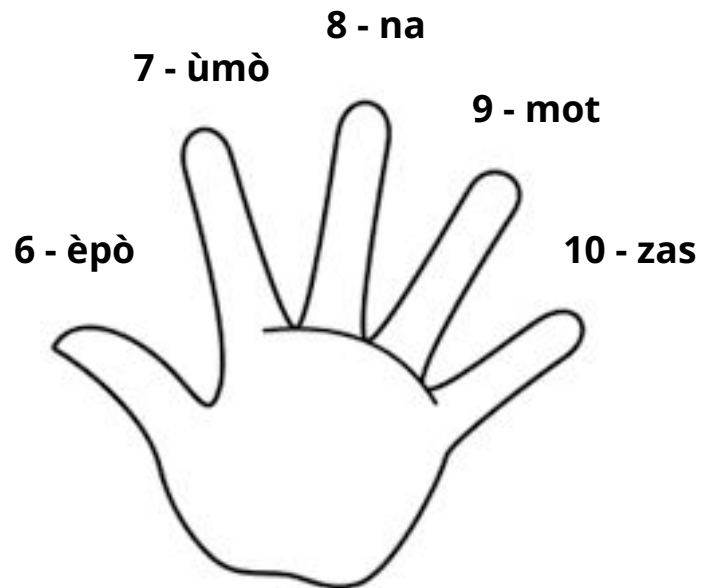
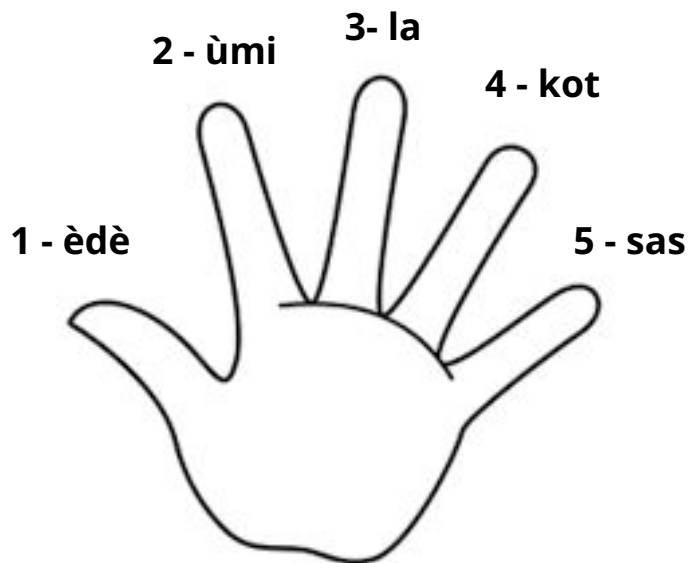(perhaps it is surprising that both sang)

# IX. Numbers

**kabasèyrodavit yen kabasèyroyonog**

kabas-ɛjro-davit    jen   kabas-ɛjro-jonog
old-sun-mountain  and  old-sun-hill

*"Evening Mountain" and "Evening Hill" - the two traditional evening meals eaten in Eastern Ketosh*

# Ketoshaya uses base 10

2 - ùmi

3- la

4 - kot

1 - èdè

5 - sas

8 - na

7 - ùmò

9 - mot

6 - èpò

10 - zas

**Notice how numerals that are counted on the same finger of opposite hands sound similar to each other? èdè/èpò, la/na, kot/mot, etc?**

# Beyond 10, numbers divisible by 5 often have special words

**Note that, e.g., 12 is "ten and two" and 16 is "ten and six", while 15 is "three five" and 25 is derived from "five five"**

10 - zas
11 - zas yen èdè
12 - zas yen ùmi
13 - zas yen la
14 - zas yen kot
**15 - lasas**
16 - zas yen èpò
17 - zas yen ùmò
18 - zas yen na
19 - zas yen mot

**20 - ùmizas**
21 - ùmizas yen ède
22 - ùmizas yen ùmi
23 - ùmizas yen la
24 - ùmizas yen kot
**25 - sasas**
26 - ùmizas yen èpò
27 - ùmizas yen ùmò
28 - ùmizas yen na
29 - ùmizas yen mot

# Three strategies for cardinal numbers

| | |
|---|---|
| **Agglutinating the numeral to the front of a noun** (most common) | **èdè**bay (one dog) <br> **ùmi**bay**san** (two dogs) |
| **Realis Stative Verb** (a bit long winded/formal) | bayi òm**èdè**yal (one dog) <br> bayana shen ci òm**èdè**yal (for one dog) |
| **Renominative case** (extremely formal or emphatic) | breni **èdè**yòm (God is one) <br> insani **zasyenùmi**yòm (there are dozens of us) |

**Note how when they are declined or conjugated, numbers like "zas yen ùmi" (twelve) combine into a single word**

# Ordinal numbers are done with irrealis stative verbs. Yes really.

## kashutkarrali òmlayèl
*King Charles the Third*

```
kaʃut-karal-i        ɔm-la-jɛl
king-charles-NOM     STAT-three-PRS.IRR
```

## insani sapadbal sebopimina shen ci òmlayèl
*We were reading the third chapter*

```
in-san-i     sap-ad-bal        sebo-pim-ina   ʃen   c-i      ɔm-la-jɛl
1P-PL-NOM    read-IPFV-PST.R    head-DEF-ACC   REL   3P-NOM   STAT-three-PRS.IRR
```

# Add -c to any numeral to make it a pronoun

## sufurruci èrrèyal gripina
*nobody loves influenza*

```
sufur-uc-i      ɛrɛ-jal      gɾip-ina
zero-3P-NOM     love-PRS.R   influenza-ACC
```

## ùmizasyenùmici pigosal cemolepina
*twenty-two play soccer*

```
ʌmi-zas-jen-ʌmi-c-i           pigos-al      cemo-lep-ina
two-ten-and-two-3P-NOM        play-PRS.R    foot-ball-ACC
```

# X. Appendix

**misùnùssan, ùmèshoymak, ceboshazhsan**

mis-ʌnʌs-san    ʌmɛ-ʃojmak    cebo-ʃaʒ-san
little-cow-PL    sing-storm     wet-day-PL

*The names of the months of March, April, May - literally "little cows",
"sing-storm", and "wet days"*

# Irregular Verbs

# Kinds of irregular verbs in Ketoshaya

| azhù-suppletion (2 verbs) | ù/ò-final (8 verbs) | è-final (13 verbs) | k/g-final (20 verbs) | sho-retention (4 verbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| the archaic verb azhù suppletes in some tenses<br><br>fun fact: every verb with azhù-suppletion also has at least one other form of irregularity | in the past tense, ù/ò shift to è<br><br>this does not happen in reflexive forms | in the future tense, è shifts to ù<br><br>this does not happen in reflexive forms | final k/g becomes c when it is immediately followed by front vowel<br><br>does not happen in some recently borrowed verbs<br><br>fun fact: nouns ending in k/g are similarly irregular | the archaic prefix sho- (once the discontinuous aspect marker) remains in the past imperfective<br><br>all verbs that have this irregularity are related to the 5 senses or to thinking |

**44 distinct verbs are irregular in at least one of these five ways, or 11.73% of Ketoshaya's 375 documented verbs**

# How did these irregularities come to be?

| azhù-suppletion (2 verbs) | ù/ò-final (8 verbs) | è-final (13 verbs) | k/g-final (20 verbs) | sho-retention (4 verbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| whatever causes suppletion idk | past tense markers *-bal* and *-bel* caused word final ù to front to è in a commonly used verb - this spread by analogy to all verbs ending in ù or ò | future tense markers -kal and -cel caused word final è to back to ù in a commonly used verb - this spread by analogy to all verbs ending in è | regular sound change caused [k] and [g] before a front vowel to palatalize to [c] and [ɟ] - which later merged into [c]

nouns ending in k/g are similarly irregular in the nominative and accusative cases

the verbs not exhibiting this were borrowed after the sound change | I guess one of these verbs was used in the past discontinuous aspect so much that this merged with the past perfective - this then spread by analogy to verbs with similar meanings |

# azhù-suppletion

A long time ago, the verb **azhù** meant "to hope". It has been outcompeted by **bazap** which means both "to pray" and "to hope" - but **azhù** remains in some derived nouns and in some forms of two verbs:

- **irrù** (to do, to work) - this becomes azhù in the future tense
- **vag**, (to want) - this becomes azhù in the past tense (where it also displays the ù/ò-final irregularity)

Fun fact: other verbs derived from irrù or vag do NOT show this irregularity!

# ù/ò-final

Any **ù/ò** at the end of a verb root turns into **è** in all past tense forms except the reflexive forms. The reflexive marker **-zhi-** uniquely blocks this change.

- **irrù** (to do, to work) - *also has azhù-suppletion*
- **èmù** (to know)
- **èyò** (to hate)
- **èvò** (to cry [intrans], to mourn [trans])
- **asò** (to learn)
- **zirasò** (to find out information)
- **layasò** (to verify, to confirm)

Fun fact: the archaic verb **azhù**, when it suppletes **vag** in the past tense, also displays this irregularity!

# è-final

Any **è** at the end of a verb root turns into **ù** in all future tense forms except the reflexive forms. The reflexive marker **-zhi-** uniquely blocks this change.

- **inè** (to speak)
- **èrrè** (to love)
- **avè** (to open)
- **srenavè** (to rip open)
- **ùmè** (to sing)
- **breninè** (to prophesize)
- **zhiloyinè** (to brag)

- **bayinè** (to be loyal)
- **payinè** (to debate, to discuss)
- **ètè** (to feel an emotion)
- **èshè** (to feel a sensation)
- **zasètè** (to be hysterical)
- **èbè** (to thresh, to separate)

# k/g final

In some verbs, **k** or **g** at the end of a verb root is palatalized to **c** when immediately followed by a front vowel (e or è).

- **vag** (to want) - *also has azhù-suppletion and -ù/ò stem irregularity*
- **èrrèvag** (to want romantically)
- **prag** (to burn)
- **zayak** (to kill)
- **demek** (to shatter)
- **pogag** (to aerate)
- **desuk** (to reap, to stop)
- **ganok** (to have sexual intercourse with, non-vulgar)
- **nesok** (to please)
- **cesok** (to doubt)

- **anèk** (to teach)
- **yemek** (to harm, to hurt)
- **yenak (**to happen, to occur)
- **mesik** (to choose)
- **kamak** (to mourn, to give up on)
- **myak** (to spin)
- **vek** (to clasp)
- **zokavek** (to hug)
- **kunazvek** (to pinch)
- **shuk** (to drop)

Not all k/g-final verbs show this irregularity. Some recent borrowings and verbs for crimes do not. This must be memorized lexically, alas!

# sho-retention

A long time ago, the prefix **sho**- marked the discontinuous aspect. Today it has been outcompeted by an auxiliary verb form based on the verb **irrù**.

But these verbs also have sho- affixed to them in **__all__ past perfective** forms.

- **shun** (to see)
- **zhod** (to smell)
- **kene** (to hear)
- **zhun** (to think)

Fun fact: other verbs derived from these verbs do NOT show this irregularity

# Use these common words to describe people based on their features, emotions, and interests

| -kerrèv: owner, haver | |
|---|---|
| **tolunkerrèv** | homeowner |
| **srefakerrèv** | skilled person, "skill-haver" |
| **èlèfkerrèv** | free person, "freedom-haver" |
| **timkerrèv** | tall person, tall thing, "height-haver" |

| -tucemèv: sufferer | |
|---|---|
| **cimtucemèv** | shortness-sufferer |
| **nayamtucemèv** | rash-sufferer |
| **alushintucemèv** | baldness-sufferer |
| **zarrabtucemèv** | death-sufferer, *i.e.*, a mortal |

| -ètèyèv: one who feels (an emotion) | |
|---|---|
| **èmèyètèyèv** | mad person, "anger-feeler" |
| **zeyètèyèv** | sad person, "sadness-feeler" |
| **kanasètèyèv** | happy person, "happiness-feeler" |
| **dutdiyètèyèv** | silly person, "silliness-feeler" |

| -èshèyèv: one who feels (a sensation) | |
|---|---|
| **minèshèyèv** | cold person, "coldness-feeler" |
| **vonèshèyèv** | hot person, "hotness-feeler" |
| **limèshèyèv** | "lukewarmness feeler" |
| **glekayèshèyèv** | oppressed person, "boot-feeler" |

# Auxiliary Verbs

# Auxiliary verbs (prefixed)

| aux verb | function | example |
|---|---|---|
| **das** | momentane aspect | daskram - "to eat suddenly/quickly" |
| **kanarr** | iterative aspect | kanarrfris - "to fall multiple times" |
| **irrù** | discontinuous aspect | irrùfris - "to fall now, but not before or after" |
| **lema** | inchoative aspect | lemakram - "to start to eat" |
| **bazap** | volitive mood | bazapkram - "to hope to eat" |
| **èna** | commissive mood | ènakram - "shall eat" |
| **zyin** | involuntary debitive | zyin - "must eat (because forced to)" |
| **lasem** | resumptive aspect | lasemkram - "to eat again" |

# Prefixed auxiliary constructions (1/2)

**ini daslamasbal dasshunbal dasyanenbal**
*I came [suddenly], I saw [suddenly], I conquered [suddenly]*

```
in-i     das-lamas-bal    das-ʃun-bal     das-janen-bal
1P-NOM   MOM-come-PST.R   MOM-see-PST.R   MOM-win-PST.R
```

**diya kuzhtankroyèni kanarrfrisbal, ci irrùfrisbal**
*Grandpa didn't fall multiple times, he fell [but not before or after]*

```
dija   kuʒ-tan-krojɛn-i      kanar-fɾis-bal    c-i        irrʌ-fɾis-bal
NEG    long-MASC-father-NOM  ITER-fall-PST.R   3P-NOM     DSC-fall-PST.R
```

# Prefixed auxiliary constructions (2/2)

**èsakakerrèvsani lemakramal, petakatucemèvsani bazapkramèl**
*wealth-havers start to eat, poverty-sufferers hope to eat*

```
ɛsaka-kerɛv-san-i      lema-kɾam-al       petaka-tucemɛv-san-i      bazap-kɾam-ɛl
wealth-haver-PL-NOM    INCH-eat-PRS.R     poverty-sufferer-PL-NOM   VOL-eat-PST.IRR
```

**guzègpimi ènakramcel: tosivèvpimi lasemzyinzayakcel ùnùsina**
*The lord shall eat: the farmer will be forced again to kill a cow*

```
guzɛg-pim-i    ɛna-kɾam-cel      tosivɛv-pim-i    lasem-zjin-zayak-cel      ʌnʌs-ina
lord-DEF-NOM   CMS-eat-FUT.IRR   farmer-DEF-NOM   RES-IDEB-kill-FUT.IRR     cow-ACC
```

# Auxiliary verbs (non-prefixed)

These auxiliary verbs take the gerund of the main verb (in the accusative) as a direct object. If there is another direct object, it is place in the base locative.

| aux verb | function | example |
|---|---|---|
| **minad** | presumptive / assumptive mood | minadèl varrkramalina - "to assume there is eating" |
| **zhod** | inferential / speculative mood | zhodèl varrkramalina - "to suspect there is eating" |
| **kerr** | debitive mood (not forced) | kerrèl varrkramalina - "to have to eat" |
| **sarrey** | recent perfective aspect | sarreyal varrkramalina - "to have just eaten" |

# Non-prefixed auxiliary constructions (½)

**ini minadadèl varrkramkalina <mark>pitsaya</mark> zotizharrpima <mark>varlistansanùma</mark>**
*I am assuming there will be pizza-eating at the party by the boys*

```
in-i       minad-ad-ɛl          var-kram-kal-ina   pitsa-ja     zo-tiʒar-pim-a      var-lis-tan-san-ʌma
1P-NOM     SUPP-IPFV-PRS.IRR    GER-eat-FUT.R-ACC  pizza-LOC    at-party-DEF-LOC    by-small-man-PL-INST
```

**lukasi zhodèdbel varrlashèd<mark>bel</mark>ina bonigana shodayanatbayeza**
*Lukas used to suspect there might have been sacrificing to Satan in the dark woods*

```
lukas-i    ʒod-ɛd-bel           var-laʃ-ɛd-bel-ina              bonig-ana    ʃodaj-anat-bayez-a
Lukas-NOM  INFR-HAB-PST.IRR     GER-sacrifice-HAB-PST.IRR-ACC   Satan-DAT    in-dark-forest-LOC
```

When used as an aux verb for the inferrential / speculative mood, *zhod* is always in the irrealis. Whether the gerund is irrealis or realis depends on the confidence of the suspicion. Here, Lukas was not entirely confident in his suspicion of Satanic rituals so we see the irrealis.

# Non-prefixed auxiliary constructions (2/2)

**yakobi kerrcel varrirrùkalina èganùn shen ci òmpetakayal**
*Yakob will have to work because he is poor*

| jakob-i | ker-cel | var-irʌ-kal-ina | ɛgɔn-ʌn | ʃen | c-i | ɔm-petka-jal |
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Yakob-NOM | DEB-FUT.IRR | GER-work-FUT.R-ACC | reason-CAUS | REL | 3P-NOM | STAT-poverty-PRS.R |

**filipòsi sarreyal varrsapalina kolaksebopima**
*Filipòs just finished reading the book chapter*

| filipɔs-i | sarej-al | var-sap-al-ina | kolak-sebo-pim-a |
|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| Filipos-NOM | R.PFV-PRS.R | GER-read-PRS.R-ACC | book-head-DEF-LOC |

**Remember, the locative (with no preposition) serves as the accusative in these constructions**

# More Stuff About Nouns

# Uses of the Dative (1)

**<u>Beneficiary of an action</u>**

**ini norrobal adùkayina bayana** - "I gave a bone to a dog"

| in-i | noro-bal | adʌka-jina | baj-ana |
|------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1P-NOM | give-PST.R | bone-ACC | dog-DAT |

**ludvici vosbal ùmèyavina eliseyana** - "Ludwig wrote a song for Elise"

| ludvic-i | vos-bal | ʌmɛjav-ina | elise-jana |
|----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Ludwig-NOM | write-PST.R | song-ACC | elise-DAT |

**Either of these dative nouns could have been used with the preposition var- (for, on behalf of, for the benefit of) but context makes this unnecessary.**

# Uses of the Dative (2)

## Vocative

**Aciyòsmatayòsana kenevacèl bazapavina inan** - "O Saint Matthew, hear my prayer"

| aciyɔs-matajɔs-ana | kene-vac-ɛl | bazapav-ina | in-an |
|---|---|---|---|
| saint-matthew-DAT | hear-JUS-PRS.IRR | prayer-ACC | 1P-GEN |

Generally, the vocative dative will be placed at the start of a sentence while the beneficiary dative will be placed after both the verb and the direct object - but a beneficiary dative could be placed at the start of a sentence for emphasis. Use context clues.

The vocative dative never takes a preposition, while the beneficiary dative can take var-

# Uses of the Dative (3)

## Topic of a sentence

**payzhunavana markusan, ini èyòyal cina** - "As for Markus's idea, I hate it"

paj-ʒunav-ana    markus-an    in-i    ɛjɔ-jal    c-ina
about-idea-DAT   Markus-GEN   1P-NOM  hate-PRS.R  3P-ACC

**zastolopazpisanana, kotoci dayamugù** - "Concerning the ten apples, four are without worms"

zas-tolopaz-pi-san-ana   kotoc-i    da-jamu-gʌ
ten-apple-DEF-PL-DAT     four-NOM   NEG-worm-COM

**This usually occurs at the start of a sentence and is followed by the comment. Generally this use of the dative will take the preposition pay- but speakers may omit this if they believe the context makes it obvious.**

# Uses of the Dative (4)

## Topic of a book, film, conversation, etc.

**filimpimi payrobotveshkazilèvana** - "the movie is about a robot policeman"

| filim-pim-i | paj-robot-veʃ-kazilɛv-ana |
|---|---|
| movie-DEF-NOM | about-robot-law-defender-DAT |

**cisani inèbal paymogayana sulukana** - "they talked about war and peace"

| ci-san-i | inɛ-bal | paj-moga-jana | suluk-ana |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3P-PL-NOM | to speak | about-war-DAT | peace-DAT |

**This use of the dative will almost always take the preposition pay-**

# Uses of the Dative (5)

**Citation of authority, "in the name of"**

**varbreninèyèvpimana, insani òsètal bugikapusavinakan** - "by order of the prophet, we ban that boogie sound"

var-breninɛjɛv-pim-ana          in-san-i          ɔsɛt-al          bugi-kapusav-ina-kan
on behalf of-prophet-DEF-DAT    1P-PL-NOM    ban-PRS.R    boogie-sound-ACC-DIST

**diya azi tizirrùyal conèsinatyan varcenevalashakana** - "you cannot do this, per the Geneva Convention"

dija    az-i          tiz-irʌ-jal          conɛs-ina-tjan          var-ceneva-laʃak-ana
NEG    2P-NOM    can-do-PRS.R    action-ACC-PROX    according to-geneva-treaty-DAT

**This use of the dative will almost always take the preposition var-**

# Uses of the Dative (6)

## Expressing support, fandom

**markusi varargentinayana** - "Markus supports Argentina"

markus-i         var-argentina-jana
Markus-NOM     for-Argentina-DAT

**lukasi bolshevikshinana, lazarri itùsrishana** - "Lukas supports Bolshevism, Lazarr supports the White Army"

lukas-i  bolʃevik-ʃin-ana          lazarr-i   itʌ-ʃriʃ-ana
Lukas  bolshevik-phenomenon-DAT    Lazarr    white-faction-DAT

**This use of the dative generally takes the  preposition var- but speakers may omit this if they feel context makes it obvious.**

# Uses of the Dative (7)

## Purpose

**mateyòsi shrabal Varkrisitòsana, tomasi shrabal varlavuyana** - "Matthias fights for Christ, Thomas fights for money"

| matejɔs-i | ʃrab-al | var-krisitɔs-ana | tomas-i | ʃrab-al | var-lavu-jana |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matthias-NOM | fight-PRS.R | for-Christ-DAT | Thomas-NOM | fight-PRS.R | for-money-DAT |

**leyayi irrùnadal varègonana sha ci kerral kramavina cenuyana can -** "Leah is working for the purpose of having food for her family"

| leja-ji | irʌ-nad-al | var-ɛgɔn-ana | ʃa | c-i | ker-al | kramav-ina | cenu-jana | c-an |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leah-NOM | work-IPFV-PRS.R | for-purpose-DAT | that | 1P-NOM | have-PRS.R | food-ACC | family-DAT | 3P-FEN |

**This use of the dative generally takes the preposition var- but speakers may omit this if they feel context makes it obvious.**

# Using var + the instrumental case for composition

**lukasi ètnosòm meshirrèdal idolonina varkapatùma**

Lukas, a pagan, worships an idol made of wood

```
lukas-i      ɛtnos-ɔm      meʃir-ɛd-al          idolon-ina    var-kapat-ʌma
Lukas-NOM    pagan-RNOM    worship-HAB-PRS.R    idol-ACC      of-lumber-INST
```

**firmayi insanan sokonkal zasbanaconèsùn varègònsanùma**

our company will close because of a multiplication of reasons

```
firma-ji         in-san-an     sokon-kal     zasbana-conɛs-ʌn      var-ɛgɔn-san-ʌma
company-NOM      1P-PL-GEN     close-FUT.R   multiply-action-CAUS  of-reason-PL-INST
```

# Reduplication

# First syllable noun reduplication competes with and complements pseudo-adjectival affixes

**kashuti**
*a king*

**liskashuti**     **kakashuti**
*a great king*      *a great king*

**liskakashuti**
*a really great king*

**srinmab**
*a blood-sucking insect (bug)*

**karressrinmab**     **srinsrinmab**
*a bad bug*            *a bad bug*

**karressrinsrinmab**
*a really bad blood-sucking insect*

# How first-syllable noun reduplication works with compound nouns

**dagayi**
*a country*

**gusèvi**
*a bank*

**dadagayi**
*a great country*

**gugusèvi**
*a great bank*

**dagagusèvi**
*a national bank*

**dadagagusèvi**
*a national bank of a great nation*

**dagagugusèvi**
*a great national bank*

**dadagagugusèvi**
*a great national bank of a great nation*

# First-syllable noun reduplication can be used in adjectival and adverbial noun phrases

**bayi zeyù**
*a sad dog*

```
baj-i     zej-ʌ
dog-NOM   sadness-COM
```

**bayi zeyzeyù**
*a very sad dog*

```
baj-i     zej-zej-ʌ
dog-NOM   AUG-sadness-COM
```

**lukasi meyesal srefayù**
*Lukas dances skillfully*

```
lukas-i      mejes-al      sɾefa-jʌ
Lukas-NOM    dance-PRS.R   skill-COM
```

**lukasi meyesal sresrefayù**
*Lukas dances very skillfully*

```
lukas-i      mejes-al      sɾe-sɾefa-jʌ
Lukas-NOM    dance-PRS.R   AUG-skill-COM
```

# First syllable reduplication in verbs

Reduplicating the first syllable of a verb denotes a particularly intense example of that action.

**markusi sokatbal lukasina**

*Markus praised Lucas*

```
markus-i      sokat-bal        lukas-ina
markus-NOM    praise-PST.R     lukas-ACC
```

**markusi sosokatbal lukasina**

*Markus effusively praised Lucas*

```
markus-i      so-sokat-bal         lukas-ina
markus-NOM    INT-praise-PST.R     lukas-ACC
```

**lazarri mabesbal tosivèvpimana**

*Markus asked the farmer*

```
lazar-i        mabes-bal      tosivɛv-pim-ana
lazarr-NOM     ask-PST.R      farmer-DEF-DAT
```

**lazarri mamabesbal tosivèvpimana**

*Markus grilled the farmer*

```
lazar-i        ma-mabes-bal       tosivɛv-pim-ana
lazarr-NOM     INT-ask-PST.R      farmer-DEF-DAT
```

# First syllable reduplication in nouns

Depending on context, reduplicating the first syllable of a noun is either augmentation or amelioration, denoting a particularly impressive or good instance of that noun

**Moyisisi breninèyèvòm**
*Moses is a prophet*

```
mojisis-i   brɛn-inɛjɛv-ɔm
Moses-NOM   god-speaker-RNOM
```

**Moyisisi brenbreninèyèvòm**
*Moses is a great prophet*

```
mojisis-i   brɛn-brɛn-inɛjɛv-ɔm
Moses-NOM   AUG-god-speaker-RNOM
```

**yerroncukuli mayòm**
*Mr. Paws is a cat*

```
jeron-cukul-i   maj-ɔm
mister-paw-NOM  cat-RNOM
```

**yerroncukuli maymayòm**
*Mr. Paws is a good cat*

```
jeron-cukul-i   maj-maj-ɔm
mister-paw-NOM  APPROB-cat-RNOM
```

# Cyrillic

# Using Cyrillic to write Ketoshaya (1/2)

**[c] vs [k] and [g]**

- [c] began as an allophone of both [k] and [g] before front vowels but became phonemic due to borrowings and contractions (once upon a time, [g] became [ɟ] before front vowels and the sound change that merged [ɟ] with [c] happened within living memory of the early 20th century)
- To determine whether <К> and <Г> in front of a vowel are actually [c], look to the following vowel: if the palatalized version is used, it's [c]
- To determine whether <К> and <Г> at the end of a word or at the end of a syllable followed by a consonant onset is actually [c], look for the soft sign
- In the instances where <К> and <Г> are [k] and [g] but come at the end of a syllable and are followed by a [j] onset, the hard sign is put next to them

**Rhotics**

- [r] began as an intervocalic and word-final allophone of [r] but is now phonemic
- If you see <Р>, you can generally assume that it is [r] if it's intervocalic or at the end of a word and that it is [r] otherwise
- If that <Р> actually represents intervocalic or word-final [r], the soft symbol is put after it
- If that <Р> actually represents an [r] that is not intervocalic or word final, the hard symbol is put after it

# Using Cyrillic to write Ketoshaya (2/2)

**Consonant + [j] clusters**

- Most consonants, with the notable exceptions of [k] and [g], can be followed by [j] as part of a consonant cluster
- These clusters are written by using the palatalized version of the following vowel - there's always a vowel after them as they can ONLY occur at the onset of a syllable

**Coda Consonant + following syllable begins with [j]**

- Since there are no palatalized consonants to distinguish, you do not need to put the hard sign next to such a
- consonant unless the rules above otherwise say you have to
- Because consonant + [j] clusters can only happen as an onset, there's no real risk of confusing this with a consonant + [j] cluster

# Cyrillic example sentences (1/2)

**Маркуси шувбал водкаïна Товаришлазаргенаяна**

*Markus drank vodka for Comrade Lazarr's birthday*

| markus-i | ʃuv-bal | vodka-jina | tovariʃ-lazar-cena-jana |
|---|---|---|---|
| Markus-NOM | drink-PST.R | vodka-ACC | comrade-lazar-birthday-DAT |

**Лукаси ɂрɂял ŏсиваïна кян**

*Lukas loves his horse*

| lukas-i | ɛrɛ-jal | ɔsiva-jina | c-an |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucas-NOM | love-PRS.R | horse-ACC | 3P-GEN |

## Матаёси зиръкрамбал ҍкѣдѣвпимина

*Matayòs caused the accused preson to eat*

| matajɔs-i | zir-kɣam-bal | ɛcɛdɛv-pim-ina |
|---|---|---|
| Matthew-NOM | CAUS-eat-PST.R | accused-DEF-ACC |

## колакѣйпими венɣ рэказɣ Ленинан

*the library gloriously [bears the] name of Lenin*

| kolac-ɛj-pim-i | vjen-ʌ | rekaz-ʌ | ljenin-an |
|---|---|---|---|
| book-place-DEF-NOM | name-COM | glory-COM | Lenin-GEN |

# Airports and Air Travel

| English | Ketoshaya | IPA | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| *to fly (intransitive)* | reme | [reme] | native root |
| *to pilot\** | èzarr, remeyèzarr | [ɛzar] [remejɛzar] | native root |
| *to board (a plane)*<br>*to enter (a country)* | zhilamas | [ʒilamas] | zhi - *into, through* + lamas - *to come* |
| *to admit* | ronislamas | [ronislamas] | ronis - *to allow* + lamas - *to come* |
| *airplane* | remerada | [remerada] | reme - *to fly* + rada - *machine* |
| *engine* | nozhrada | [noʒrada] | nozh - *physical force* + rada - *machine* |
| *airport* | remeradayèy | [remeradajɛj] | remerada - *flying machine* + èy - *place of* |
| *terminal* | vaksal | [vaksal] | *from Russian* вокзал, *from English* Vauxhall |
| *gate* | tebem | [tebem] | native root |
| *checkpoint* | zhishunèy | [ʒiʃunɛj] | zhishun - *to inspect* + èy - *place of* |
| *passport* | pasporrot | [pasporot] | borrowing from a european language |

**\* èzarr can mean to drive a car, to pilot a plane, or to ride a horse or bicycle. remeyèzarr unambiguously means to pilot a plane**

| English | Ketoshaya | IPA | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| *passenger, traveller* | micitèv | [micitɛv] | micit - *to travel* + èv - *nominalizing suffix* |
| *air crew* | remebrigad | [remebrigad] | reme - *to fly* + brigad - *team* |
| *pilot* | remeyèzarrèv | [remejɛzarɛv] | remeyèzarr - *to fly* + èv - *nominalizing suffix* |
| *captain* | kapitan | [kapitan] | borrowing from a European language |
| *first officer* | zomarrferrik | [zomarferik] | zomarr - *foremost* + ferrik - *officer* (from Turkish) |
| *flight attendant* | remeyèsatèv | [remejɛsatɛv] | reme - *to fly* + èsat *to serve food* + èv |
| *cockpit* | brigadkabina | [brigadkabina] | brigad - *team* + kabina - *small room* (from Russian) |
| *main cabin* | micitèvkabina | [micitɛvkabina] | micitèv - *passenger* + kabina - *small room* |
| *first class* | bayanèbèyav | [bajanɛbɛjav] | bayan - *luxury* + èbè - *to divide* + av *nominalizer* |
| *business class* | kotarrshinèbèyav | [kotarʃinɛbɛjav] | kotarr - *to trade* + shin - *craft* + èbèyav - *division* |
| *coach/economy* | dekoyèbèyav | [dekojɛbɛjav] | deko - *simple* + èbèyay - *division* |
| *ticket* | byilet | [bjilet] | *from Russian* билет |

| English | Ketoshaya | IPA | Etymology |
|---|---|---|---|
| *baggage* | shamadan | [ʃamadan] | *from Russian (I think ultimately from Persian?)* |
| *hand baggage* | brisinshamadan | [brisinʃamadan] | brisin - *hand* + shamadan - *luggage* |
| *checked baggage* | gusavshamadan | [gusavʃamadan] | gus - *to loan* - + av - *nominalizer* + shamadan |
| *baggage claim* | shamadanbarsunèy | [ʃamadanbarsunɛj] | shamadan + barsunèy - *orphanage* |
| *customs officer* | kotarrkazilèv | [kotarkazilɛv] | kotarr - *trade* + kazilèv - *protector* |
| *immigration officer* | zidevkazilèv | [zidevkazilɛv] | zidev - *migrate* + kazilèv - *protector* |
| *a border* | zruz | [zruz] | native root |
| *a flight* | remeconès | [remeconɛs] | reme - *to fly* + conès - *instance of action* |
| *to crash* | fris | [fris] | verb primarily meaning "to fall" |
| *a crash* | frisconès | [frisconɛs] | fris - *to fall* + conès - *instance of action* |
| *to line up* | yirri | [jiri] | *from Ottoman Turkish* يورمك - *to march* |
| *a line* | yirriconès | [jiriconɛs] | from yirri + conès - *instance of action* |

# remebrigad
flight crew



**kapitan**
captain

**remeyèsatèv**
flight attendant

**zomarrferrik**
first officer

**remeyèzarrèv**
pilot

**remeyèzarrèv**
pilot

# Example sentences

diya lukasi shunbal Portogalina shodayèyrobimakan zu desukconèspimùn èzarrèvsanan

*Lukas didn't see Portugal during that year because of a pilots strike*

| dija | lukas-i | ʃun-bal | poɾtogal-ina | ʃodaj-ɛjɾo-bim-a-kan | zu | desuk-conɛs-pim-ʌn | ɛzarɛv-san-an |
|------|---------|---------|--------------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------|
| NEG | Lukas-NOM | see-PST.R | Portugal-ACC | during-sun-PST-LOC-DIST | yes | stop-action-DEF-CAUS | driver-PL-GEN |

kani tebemòm shen ci òmzasyenmotèl. azi kerrèl varrvevina zitebema D-jòm

*This is Gate 19. You must go to Gate D.*

| kan-i | tebem-ɔm | ʃen | ɔm-zas-jen-mot-ɛl | az-i | ker-ɛl | var-vev-ina | zi-tebem-a | D-jɔm |
|-------|----------|-----|-------------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|
| here-NOM | gate-RNOM | REL | STAT-10-and-9-PRS.IRR | 2P-NOM | have-PRS.IRR | GER-go-ACC | to-gate-LOC | de-RNOM |

# Example sentences

**kotarrkazilèvpimi Rossiyan lidetbal pasporrotina inan! diya ci norrokal cina zirina!**

*The Russian customs official took my passport! He will not give it to me!*

| kotar-kazilɛv-pim-i | ɾossij-an | lidet-bal | pasporot-ina | in-an | dija | c-i | noro-kal | c-ina | ziɾ-in-a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| trade-protector-DEF-NOM | Russia-GEN | take-PST.R | passport-ACC | 1P-GEN | NEG | 3P-NOM | give-FUT.R | 3P-ACC | to-1P-LOC |

**remeyèsatèvsani ùmilamasadal zhibrigadkabinaya**

*The flight attendants are returning to the cockpit*

| ɾeme-jɛsatɛv-san-i | ʌmi-lamas-ad-al | ʒi-bɾigad-kabina-ja |
|---|---|---|
| flight-server-PL-NOM | 2-come-IPFV-PRS.R | into-team-cabin-LOC |

# Example sentences

**kusi, ronislamasacèl inina zhidamorrèypima. deyò azi shunal shen "bayanèbèyavi" avvosal zobyileta inan?**

*Servant, admit me into the lounge. Do you see that "first class" is written on my ticket?*

```
kus-i           ronislamas-ac-ɛl    in-ina   ʒi-damor-ɛj-pim-a       dejɔ  az-i    ʃun-al    ʃen  bayan-ɛnɛjav-i
servant-NOM     admit-IMP-PRS.IRR   1P-ACC   into-rest-place-DEF-LOC  Q     2P-NOM  see-PRS.R  ADV  luxury-division-NOM

av-vos-al       zo-bjilet-a     in-an
PASS-write-PRS.R  on-ticket-LOC  1P-GEN
```

**deyò mrasèvi zoremeradaya? mrasèvi sha inèyal abkazayina**

*Is there a doctor on the plane? A doctor who speaks Abkhaz.*

```
dejɔ  mrasɛv-i     zo-ɾeme-rada-ja        mrasɛv-i   ʃa   inɛ-jal      abkaz-aj-ina
Q     doctor-NOM   on-flight-machine-LOC  doctor-NOM  REL  speak-PRS.R   Abkhaz-language-ACC
```

# Example sentences

**liszeyùma, insani zhabarinè shen remeconèsi òmsetesyenzasèl frisbal kusconèsù revmicitèvsanan revbrigadsanan**

*With great sadness, we announce that Flight 110 has crashed with the loss of all passengers and all crew*

```
lis-zej-ʌma         in-san-i    ʒabarinɛ  ʃen  ɾeme-conɛs-i    ɔm-setes-jen-zas-ɛl      fɾis-bal    kus-conɛs-ʌ
great-sadness-INST  1P-PL-NOM   announce  ADV  flight-act-NOM  STAT-100-and-10-PRS.IRR  fall-PST.R  lose-action-COM

ɾev-micitɛv-san-an    ɾev-bɾigad-san-an
all-traveler-PL-GEN   all-crew-PL-GEN
```

**zomarrferrikpimi remeradayan sha ci frisbal, ci kerrbal kotzecesremetonashsanina**
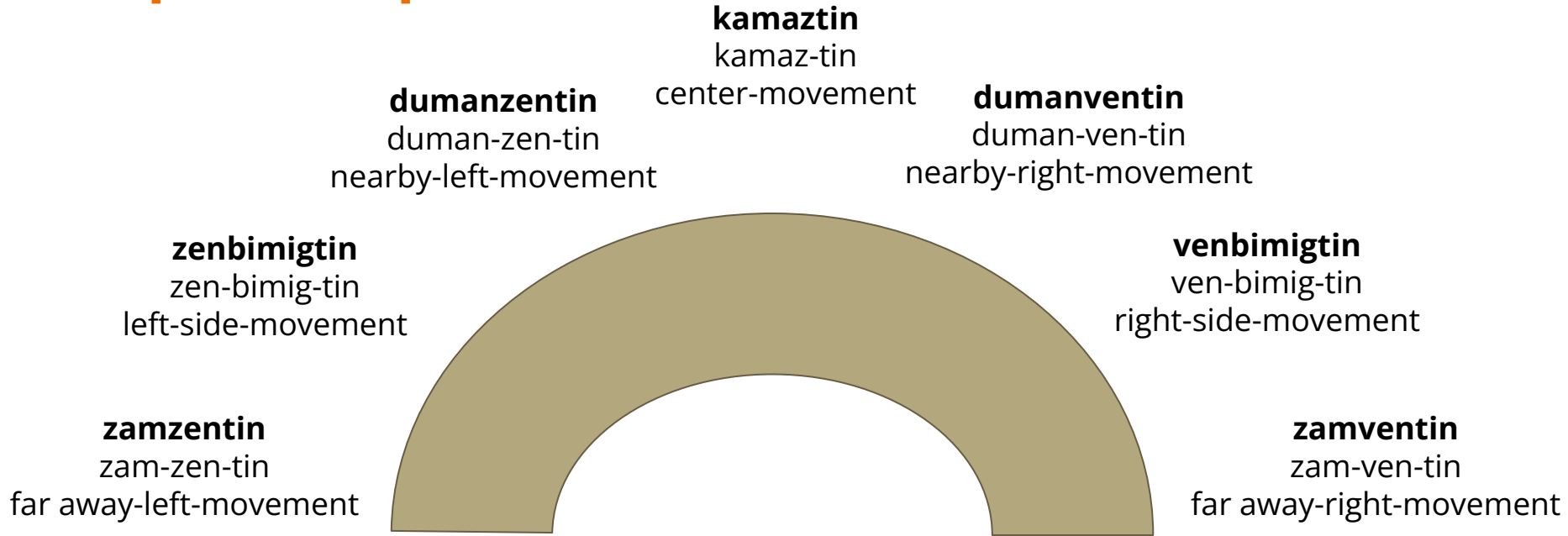
*The first officer of the plane that crashed had four thousand flight hours*

```
zomar-ferik-pim-i          ɾeme-rada-jan        ʃa   c-i      fɾis-bal    c-i      ker-bal
foremost-officer-DEF-NOM   flight-machine-GEN   REL  3P-NOM   fall-PST.R  3P-NOM   have-PST-R

kot-zeces-ɾeme-tonaʃ-san-ina
four-thousand-flight-hour-PL-ACC
```

# Politics and Ideology

# The political spectrum



**kamaztin**
kamaz-tin
center-movement

**dumanzentin**
duman-zen-tin
nearby-left-movement

**dumanventin**
duman-ven-tin
nearby-right-movement

**zenbimigtin**
zen-bimig-tin
left-side-movement

**venbimigtin**
ven-bimig-tin
right-side-movement

**zamzentin**
zam-zen-tin
far away-left-movement

**zamventin**
zam-ven-tin
far away-right-movement

# The suffix -tin denotes a movement or ideology

| Ideology | Ketoshaya term and gloss |
|---|---|
| **Liberalism (Europe)** **Libertarianism (USA)** | **èlèftin** ɛlɛf-tin freedom-movement |
| **Neoliberalism** | **nakasèlèftin** nakas-ɛlɛf-tin new-freedom-movement |
| **Nationalism** | **lisdagatin** lis-daga-tin great-country-movement |
| **Environmentalism** | **feserrmrastin** feser-mɾas-tin nature-health-movement |

# Forms of government: who has the *sazum* ?

| Form | Ketoshaya term and gloss |
|------|--------------------------|
| **Democracy** | **èknosazum** <br> ɛkno-sazum <br> person-power |
| **Socialism** | **tefratsazum** <br> tefrat-sazum <br> public-power |
| **Social Democracy** | **èknotefratsazum** <br> ɛkno-tefrat-sazum <br> people-public-power |
| **Theocracy** | **èklissazum** <br> ɛklis-sazum <br> church-power |

| Form | Ketoshaya term and gloss |
|------|--------------------------|
| **Republic** | **tefratkas** <br> tefrat-kas <br> public-thing |
| **Monarchy** | **kashutsazum** <br> kaʃut-sazum <br> king-power |
| **Oligarchy** | **mismunsazum** <br> mis-mun-sazum <br> little-some-power |
| **Kleptocracy** | **nagadèvsazum** <br> nagadɛv-sazum <br> thief-power |

Add the suffix -tin to create the ideology that supports that form of government
**kashutsazumtin** = monarchism

# Political parties and factions

The formal word for "political party" is **furka** [furka]. The Greek borrowing **òmò** [ɔmɔ] meaning "union" is also common in political party names, especially parties that originated as coalitions of different ideological or ethnic groups. This term is never used to describe a labor union as in English.

You may also hear **srish** [sriʃ] which means "faction" - this word has a somewhat negative connotation and few movements self-identify as a srish.

## Dagafurkayi Èknosanan (DFÈ)
### *National People's Party*

daga-furka-ji      ɛkno-san-an
nation-party-NOM   person-PL-GEN

## Tefratòmòyi Ketoshan (TÒK)
### *Civic Union of Ketosh*

tefrat-ɔmɔ-ji      ketoʃ-an
civic-union-NOM    Ketosh-GEN

## Tefratèknosazùmi (TÈS)
### *Social Democracy*

tefrat-ɛkno-sazum-i
social-person-power-NOM

## Soyètsani Ùtùkonùlan (SÙK)
### *Black Eagle Brotherhood*

sojɛt-san-i        ʌtʌ-konʌl-an
sibling-PL-NOM     black-eagle-GEN

## Komunafurkayi Ketoshan (KFK)
### *Communist Party of Ketosh*

komuna-furka-ji        ketoʃ-an
communism-party-NOM    Ketosh-GEN

## Òmòyi Rossiysanan Ketosha (ÒRK)
### *Union of Russians in Ketosh*

ɔmɔ-ji        rossij-san-an      ketoʃ-a
union-NOM     russian-PL-GEN     Ketosh-LOC

# Pro- and anti-

The prepositions **zi(r)-** *towards* and **vush(èr)-** *away from* are used to describe stances for or against particular ideas, places, or people.

**ziseboktin**
*Pro-Westernism*

zi-sebok-tin
towards-west-movement

**zirayasatantin**
*Pro-Armenianism*

zir-ajasatan-tin
towards-Armenia-movement

**vushtefratkuzh**
*Anti-Social Distancing*

vuʃ-tefrat-kuʒ
away from-social-distance

**vushèrèklissazum**
*Anti-theocracy*

vuʃɛr-ɛklis-sazum
awasy from-church-power

# Talking about support

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Dative Case**<br>*(often with the preposition var-)* | **ini varèklissazumana**<br>*I'm for theocracy*<br><br>in-i     var-ɛklis-sazum-ana<br>1P-NOM  for-church-power-DAT | **lazarri bolsheviktinana**<br>*Lazarr is for Bolshevism*<br><br>lazar-i    bolʃevik-tin-ana<br>lazar-NOM  bolshevik-movement-DAT |
| **bavan**<br>*active support (does more than just like/vote)* | **timdaviti bavanadbal vushrossiytin zokeza shen ci avzayakbal zoca**<br>*Timdavit was actively supporting anti-Russianism when he was killed*<br><br>timdavit-i     bavan-ad-bal     vuʃ-rossij-tin       zo-kez-a        ʃen<br>Timdavit-NOM  support-IPFV-PST.R  away-Russia-movement  at-moment-LOC   REL<br><br>c-i          av-zajak-bal     zo-c-a<br>3P-NOM    PASS-kill-PST.R  at-3P-LOC | |
| **bul**<br>*passive support, just likes/votes, often translated as "follow"* | **lukasi bulal DFÈina shofacebooka**<br>*Lukas supports the DFE on Facebook*<br><br>lukas-i     bul-al       DFÈ-ina   ʃo-fajasbuk-a<br>lukas-NOM  follow-PRS.R   DFE-ACC  in-Facebook-LOC | |

# Example sentences

**nakaszhunavkotanpimi can banayal vosavpisanina Schmittan yen Trotskyan!**
*His new ideology synthesizes the writings of Schmitt and Trotsky!*

nakas-ʒunav-kotan-pim-i        c-an        bana-jal        vosav-pi-san-ina        ʃimit-an        jen        trotsik-an
new-thought-camp-DEF-NOM       3P-GEN      add-PRS.R       writing-DEF-PL-ACC      Schmitt-GEN     and        Trotsky-GEN


**Tomasi Sharrùslayù marbavanèvòm zirossiytinan paytankroyènana can**
*Tomas Sharrùslayù is less of a supporter of pro-Russianism in comparison to his father*

tomas-i   ʃar-ʌslaj-ʌ        mar-bavanɛv-ɔm        zi-rossij-tin-an              paj-tan-krojɛn-ana        c-an
Thomas    brown-hair-COM     less-supporter-RNOM   towards-Russia-movement-GEN  regarding-MASC-parent-DAT 3P-GEN


**deyò simoni mesikbal TÈSina? yod ci tanòm nakasèlèftinan! deyò gusavsanùn can?**
*Simon voted for the TÈS? But he's a man of neoliberalism! [Is it] because of his debts?*

dejɔ   simon-i        mesik-bal      TÈS-ina    jod   c-i      tan-ɔm       nakas-ɛlɛf-tin-an           dejɔ   gusav-san-ʌn    c-an
Q      simon-NOM      choose-PST.R   TES-ACC    but   3P-NOM   man-RNOM     new-freedom-movement-GEN    Q      loan-PL-CAUS    3P-GEN