

Fiat Lingua

Title: Aramteskan Grammar

Author: Lauren Gawne

MS Date: 02-04-2021

FL Date: 10-01-2021

FL Number: FL-000079-00

Citation: Gawne, Lauren. 2021. "Aramteskan Grammar"
FL-000079-00, *Fiat Lingua*,
<<http://fiatlingua.org>>. Web. 01 October
2021.

Copyright: © 2021 Lauren Gawne. This work is licensed
under a Creative Commons Attribution-
NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License.



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

Aramteskan Grammar

Lauren Gawne

l.gawne@latrobe.edu.au

February 2021

Overview

This document provides an overview of the grammar of the Aramteskan language, created by Lauren Gawne for P.M. Freestone's Shadowscent series (*The Darkest Bloom & Crown of Smoke*). This represents the state of completed work on the grammar at the conclusion of these two books. This is by no means a complete or detailed grammar, and some sections may contain more information than others.

I have included background on the motivations for choices made, an overview of the historical developments built into the language, and description of the grammatical features that have been mapped out, along with examples. I also include a glossed translation of the quest that appears in *The Darkest Bloom*, and the current lexicon.

Please be warned, this document contains spoilers for both books of the Shadowscent series.

Table of Contents

Overview	1
Table of Contents	1
Script	3
History	3
Dialect variation in Aramteskan	3
Other languages of Aramtesh	3
Phonology	4
Vowels	4
Consonants	5
Phonotactics	6
Stress	8
Parts of Speech	8
Word order	8
Noun phrase	8
Structure	8
Pronouns	9
Proper nouns	9
Case	10
Postpositions	10
Quantifiers	10

Aramteskan Grammar

Number	11
Determiners	11
Adjectives	12
Nominalisation	12
Verb Phrase	14
Structure	14
Copulas	14
Lexical verbs	14
Tense	14
Aspect	14
Mood	15
Modal particles	15
Causation	15
Verb negation	15
Adverbs	16
Clause Structure	16
Interrogatives	16
Reported speech	16
Comparatives	16
Conjunctions	16
Common phrases	17
Glossed text - Quest	18
Wordlist	21

Introduction

Aramteskan is the language of the Empire of Aramtesh. It is an a priori constructed language, meaning that it is not created to emulate any particular language that already exists. It exhibits 'weak naturalism', in that it mostly conforms to what we know about the typology of natural human languages, but occasionally diverges from this typology.

In keeping with the world of Shadowscent, a focus on scent is a key motif in this language, showing up in both grammatical and semantic features. Other parts of the language also draw inspiration from the secondary fantasy world of Shadowscent, and these are noted throughout.

Script

Aramteskan was created with the aim that it be easy to read for English speakers, using the Latin alphabet. I have deliberately avoided using diacritics or other markings. Aramteskan mostly exists in the written medium and so I have avoided using sounds beyond English phonology, since people will encounter the language as written rather than spoken.

An initial iteration of a constructed script was created, but does not make an appearance in the books. The script consists of a feature-based syllabary. It was designed to be written either with a stylus in clay or with a quill on parchment, and was used to help the author think about the mechanics of document presentation in the books.

History

Aramteskan was created to mirror the history of Aramtesh as described in the Shadowscent books. There is an older version of the language, Old Aramteskan, from around 500-700 years ago. This variety reflects the older substrate religion of Asmutdag, and there is less of a focus on scent. The development of the language represents both general language change over half a millennium, as well as changes that reflect changing cultural priorities in the language, e.g. an emergence of a focus on gender in the pronominal system, and a move away from a base-six to a base-five counting system.

The comprehensibility difference between Old Aramteskan and the current variety is about that between Middle and Modern English.

Dialect variation in Aramteskan

Aramtesh is a vast empire and there are regional differences in the language. As a non-exhaustive summary of some of the variation: The Hagmiri variety is the most conservative in regard to vowel pronunciation. Trel is the only province where word initial /i/ is found, particularly in personal names (e.g. Iddo, Isinnon). Aphorai is distinct for the presence of /ph/ as a distinct phoneme.

There are also observable social group differences in the novels, and these are also reflected in dialects, mostly at the level of prosodic features.

Other languages of Aramtesh

There are two other named languages in these books; Lautis and the unnamed language of Doskai.

Lautis

This is the language spoken in Lapis Lautis, a small island on the east coast of Aramtesh. It is

Aramteskan Grammar

purportedly the language spoken in a place far across the eastern oceans. A phonology was created for this language. The only name that appears in these books that is from this language, other than Lapis Lautis, is that of Atrolas, the apothecary in Lautis.

Doskai

The language of the lost god Doskai is mentioned in the Shadowscent books, but has no name. A phonology for this language was created, but no words appear in the book. There are some loanwords from this language into Aramteskan. These loans are observable thanks to unusual phonological features. One is the marginal loan phoneme /ph/, found in a handful of fossilised lexical items in the Aphorain dialect. Another is word medial [th], which otherwise only occurs as a word final variant of [t].

Phonology

Below is an overview of the phonology of the language, including detail regarding the sound changes between Old Aramteskan and the current variety.

Vowels

There are five monophthong vowels, and three diphthongs. There are no length distinctions.

Sound	English	Notes
a	bat or but	More like 'bat' word initial and more like 'but' word final.
e	bet	
i	bit	
o	bot	
u	boot	
ai	day	
aw	how	
ia	here	

note: this pronunciation guide was created for an Australian English speaker.

Old Aramteskan

The vowels in this variety included an /y/, which became /i/ in the current variety. Vowels not listed here did not undergo a change.

Old A	Current A	Example
ε	a	akrεv -> akraw 'egg'
i	e	dil -> del 'silver'
y	i	zyg -> zig 'coin'
α	o	agα3 -> agoz 'seed'
a	ai	kyrda -> kirdai 'hair'
o	aw	moba -> mawbai 'big'

/a/ in the word initial positions did not change with the great vowel shift.

Consonants

There are 16 consonants, with one consonant allomorph. I've chosen written forms that will be easiest to type:

Sound	English	Written	Notes
p	pat	p	
p ^h	fur	ph	only in loanwords from the language of Doskai
b	bat	b	
t	tat	t	
d	dat	d	
k	cat	k	
g	gap	g	
θ	thin	th	Occurs at the end of words
s	sat	s	
z	zap	z	
ʃ	ship	sh	
h	hat	h	
l	lap	l	
r	rat	r	
w	wag	w	
j	yap	y	
m	mat	m	
n	nap	n	

Aramteskan Grammar

Presented as an IPA chart, but using the orthography from the book:

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	p b			t d		k g	
Fricative		(ph)	[th]	s z	sh		h
Nasal	m			n			
Liquid				l			
Trill				r			
Glide	w				y		

As a general tendency, /z/ isn't used in modern word coinages, mostly kept in older words like *minzur*.

Old Aramteskan

The older variety included a number of sounds that aren't in the modern variety, with many of them either disappearing or becoming sounds currently in the languages

Presented as an IPA inventory:

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvula	Glottal
Stop	p b		t d		k g	(q) ɢ	ʔ
Fricative		v	s z	ʃ ʒ		ʁ	h
Nasal	m		n				
Liquid			l				
Trill			r				
Glide	(w)			y			

The historical change processes can be summarised as:

- /ʒ/ collapsed into /z/
- /ʔ/ > /ø/ syllable final and before /r/
- /ʔ/ > /k/ syllable initial
- /v/ > /w/
- /ʁ/ > /y/
- /ɢ/ > /k/
- /h/ was more voiced, stronger in more positions, possibly fully voiced in an earlier language

Phonotactics

This section outlines the way different sounds go together to make syllables and words. The initial phonotactic setup was created based on an existing set of character and place names.

There is a syllable type that is only used for word initial syllables, and then a more common syllable type.

Syllable type one is a vowel only syllable of either /a/ or /e/, used at the start of words.

V
a
e

This syllable type doesn't occur on grammatical function words, which tend to be a single syllable

Syllable type two is the more common syllable template:

C(C)V(C)

That is, there's always a consonant, and a vowel, and a strong preference for a final consonant, although this is not obligatory. Sometimes there are two consonants at the start, but there's only a limited set of options, which I've indicated in brackets in the first column. I've listed all consonants that can exist in each slot.

C(C)	V	(C)
p(r)	a	p
b	e	b
t(r)	i	th
d	o	d
k(r)	u	k
g	ai	g
s(r,n,m)	aw	s
z		z
sh(r,n)		sh
h		l
l		r
r		m
w		n
y		
m		
n		

- There are limited types of C2 consonants that can go with C1:

- /p, t, k/ can only be followed by /r/
- /s/ can only be followed by /r, n, m/
- /sh/ can only be followed by /r, n/

Additional phonotactic constraints:

- /ai/ and /aw/ can only be followed nothing, or a by /h/ in the final syllable of a multisyllable word
- The /th/ sounds only occur at the end of a word, replacing /t/
- I've tried to mostly keep /y/ and /w/ as syllable initial
- A syllable will generally only have the same sound at the beginning and the end if it's a stop or liquid, e.g. /d, t, p, b, k, g, q, m, n, r, l/ - although this is just a preference, rather

than a hard and fast rule

Old Aramteskan

Some historical features of phonotactics include:

- Stop-initial consonant clusters did not exist. where /p, t, k/ were in a CV with a vowel the vowel weakened and disappeared. This happened after the glottal stop and uvular fricative both moved to the uvula stop. Current forms like *parakesh* are therefore newer coinages.
- clusters with /s, sh/ already existed in the Old Aramteskan
- /h/ was more voiced and occurred in more places

Stress

Stress is free, based on how English speakers find the words best to pronounce. A more consistent stress system can be developed if this needs to become a spoken language.

Parts of Speech

In this document, nouns and verbs have the most detailed descriptions. I also have brief sections on adjectives and adverbs, and a description of numbers. There are also function word categories including conjunctions, quantifiers, and determiners. Glossing broadly follows the Leipzig Glossing Conventions.

Word order

The sentence-level word order of the language is Subject Object Verb. That is, the verb comes after the nouns in the sentence. Some examples:

1. *tek trol-dum snaltep*
1sg pst-ipfv sleep
'I was sleeping.'

2. *tek akrol-yal-u shin-dam garet kan*
1sg akrol.melonl-nmlz-acc pres-perf eat evid.other
'I have tasted akrol melon.'

Noun phrase

Below is an overview of the noun phrase in Aramteskan.

Structure

The structure of the noun phrase depends on whether the noun is a pronoun, proper noun or common noun. When it is a pronoun or proper noun there is no additional content in the noun phrase. When it is a common noun there are other features that can be included, in the following order:

Det Num/Quant **Noun**(Case) (Postp) Adj (AdjMod)

Pronouns

The pronominal system in Aramteskan includes distinctions for gender and number across first, second and third person. The main innovation from Old Aramteskan to the current form is the addition of gender.

When the plurals are used with a mixed gender group of humans (or animals or other things with gender) then the general practice is to use the neutral. The plural can also act associatively as well as strictly numerical (“that and it’s related things”). Pronouns can function as the only element in a noun phrase.

	Single			Plural		
	F	N	M	F	N	M
First	etek	tek	atek	emair	mair	amair
Second	emet	met	amet	emer	mer	amer
Third	esmet	smet	asmet	esmer	smer	asmer

Old Aramteskan

The paradigm below is before the vowel shift. These then became no longer morphologically transparent. There are distinctions for person and number, but no gender distinction.

	Single	Plural
First	ma tik	ma rid
Second	mi tik	mi rid
Third	smi tik	smi rid

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are built on the interrogative particle *rom* and used in places of regular pronouns for the following functions:

- larom* ‘who’ (i.e. person nominal interrogative)
- tawrom* ‘what’
- purom* ‘when’
- sarom* ‘where’ (i.e. locative interrogative)
- dairom* ‘why’
- gorom* ‘how’ (i.e instrumental interrogative)

Proper nouns

Names of people and places function as the only element in a noun phrase.

Aramteskan Grammar

Nicknames

There's a phonological process whereby sounds attach to different syllables to make nicknames:

Syllable structure	E.g.	Nickname
1. If first syllable is CVC you're done	Mirtan	Mir
2. If first syllable is CV add first C from next syllable	Rakel	Rak
3. If the first syllable is CVh, add first C from next syllable	Bahnik	Bahn
4.1 If the final sound is /t/ it becomes /th/	Satmen	Sath

Days of the week

The word *mir* 'day' is affixed to the names of gods (this 'day' is different to the word for sun *akrebok*, *mir* refers specifically to a full rotation of the sun from morning to morning). Some examples include:

Rikermir
Kaismapmir
Esikumir

Case

There are 5 cases, listed here, with examples below. Case is suffixed to the noun. It comes after the nominaliser on nominalised forms:

-∅ Nominative
-lu Accusative
-zu Dative
-go Genitive (-o when word is g_#)
-mai Instrumental

Postpositions

There are a handful of postpositions that can be used with nouns to indicate a spatial relationship (or an abstract relationship, on analogy with a spatial relationship).

tir in/on somewhere large/open/scent can waft and escape
miz inside something relatively small and contained, scent can't escape
sir in/on something relatively small, but not contained

Quantifiers

These are a closed lexical set, with a subset able to be applied to adjectives to provide superlative forms. These are also

mawbai 'many/much'
kik 'few/little'

Number

Plurality

no overt plural marking, use number or 'many', 'few'. default is mass because scent is not countable.

Numeral system

The language has a base five numeral system.

3.	<i>bas</i>	'zero'
	<i>adig</i>	'one'
	<i>rit</i>	'two'
	<i>lu</i>	'three'
	<i>erat</i>	'four'
	<i>naw</i>	'five'

Higher values are created through combination. Below examples given in base five and then base 10 in brackets:

4.	<i>adig lu</i>	13 (i.e. 8)
	<i>rit erat</i>	24 (i.e. 14)
	<i>naw bas</i>	50 (i.e. 25)
	<i>adig bas adig</i>	101 (i.e. 51)

Old Aramteskan originally had a base six counting system. The sixth numeral is now lexically tied to the Shadow domain.

Ordinal numbers are formed with the suffix *-ir*, probably historically related to one of the casemarkers meaning 'in'. Where there was a vowel before, the suffix becomes *-r*, regardless of whether it is a plausible diphthong in the language.

5.	<i>adigir</i>	first
	<i>ritir</i>	second
	<i>lur</i>	third
	<i>rit eratir</i>	14th
	<i>naw basir</i>	25th

Determiners

Optional, three way proximity distinction with no number distinction:

6.	<i>han</i>	'this'
	<i>hab</i>	'that' (close enough to smell)
	<i>snai</i>	'that' (too far to smell)

Also used as the locationals, i.e. here, there.prox, there.dis. Distal also used for the definite determiner in old Aramteskan stuff:

7. *snai doskai-go lugud*
that doskai-gen fall.nmlz
the fall of doskai
lit. that doskai's fall

Determiners are only used in the current form for emphasis, so the phrasing in a more modern form of the sentence in (7) is more likely to be:

8. *doskai-go lugud*
doskai-gen fall.nmlz
the fall of doskai
lit. doskai's fall

Adjectives

Nouns and adjectives are not particularly distinct categories, nouns can be used to modify other nouns, and adjectives can take on a nominal function when used without a noun. When a quantifier is used with an adjective, the adjective comes after the quantifier.

Nominalisation

Nominalisation is a common process in Aramteskan. There is a general nominaliser:

9. *-pen* 'thing'

Additional to this there are other nominalising particles with more specific functions. This is one of the biggest lexicon generating processes; nouns nominalised from scent-nouns, which are usually the unmarked nominal. This is particularly the case for inanimate nouns. Note that sometimes the forms are grammaticalised and in the dictionary and not immediately obvious

The suffix *-ya* is used for object that has that scent, or other property, and can then subsequently modify another noun, or an adjective:

10. *lirpa-ya*
'rose' (lit. rose.scent-nmlz)

11. *asmeb-ya*
'darkness' (lit. dark-nmlz)

This nominaliser can also be used to make a verb into a noun, such as this playful name for louse (standard name *pit*, a historically reduced form of this process):

12. *tapat-ya*
'the biter'
louse
(lit. nmlz -a- -a- and object nmlz)

There is also a historical nominaliser *-to*, which occurs on words that are definitely fossilised:

13. *asmeb-to*
'The Darkness' (lit. dar-nmlz)

The location nominaliser is *-sa*, for a location that has that scent, or other property:

14. *mishot-sa*
'banana plantation'

For animate nouns there is the person nominaliser *-la*, for a person. This is usually a way of generating occupational nouns:

15. *duk-la*
tooth-pers.nmlz
'dentist'

16. *lutosh-la*
royal.incense-pers.nmlz
'a member of the royal family'

When used with the name of a particular person, it is an intensely personal way to talk about another person:

17. *Ashla*
'person who smells like Ash'

It can also be used about a group of people:

18. *Apharala*
'people of Aphara' / 'Apharans'

And in some cases it is ritualised for particular referents, here the twin gods Tro and Zir:

19. *Trozir-la*
'twins'

As with the scent nominaliser, it can be used with verbs. This gives the potential for multiple pathways for lexicon creation.

20. *tapat-la*
'the biter'

there are a number of less common nominalisers as well, which are no longer productive, but existed at earlier stages in the language and may still appear in the lexicon.

Verb Phrase

Below is a brief summary of the verb phrase in Aramteskan.

Structure

The structure of the verb phrase can be summarised with this template:

[subj] [obj] (Neg) (Tense)-(Asp) **Root** Adverb Particle

Copulas

There is no person marking on copular verbs, and the same form is used for both equative and existential functions. There is a formality distinction, with a high form used for deference or social superiority, and zero copular can be used in informal speech.

- 21. *shobir* (respect form)
- shop* (common form)

The form of 'become' is a blend of 'is' and 'do'. The Old Aramteskan form 'shobdam' shows this origin more clearly.

- 22. *shodam* 'become'

Copular verbs can take all tenses and aspect marking, as well as the causative prefix.

Lexical verbs

Lexical verbs take tense and aspect as prefixes.

Tense

Tense is marked before the verb. Aspect can suffix to the tense form. The future also has an irrealis function.

- 23. *trol* past
- shin* present
- rai* future/irrealis

Aspect

To mark aspect, a reduced form of *damsnok* ('do') occurs before the main verb, suffixed to the tense form.

- 24. *dam* perfective
- dum* continuous
- pur* concomitative (see *purom* 'when')

Mood

The only mood marked on the lexical verb is the imperative. This is not an overtly marked form, but a zero form of the main verb without any tense or aspect. There is a form of the negation prefix for negative imperatives.

Modal particles

There are a series of post-verbal particles that are used for a range of modal functions, including interrogative, epistemic and evidential functions.

25.	<i>rom</i>	Interrogative
	<i>ral</i>	Optative (usually used with the fut/irr)
	<i>pai</i>	Dubitative epistemic
	<i>nal</i>	Evidential (smell)
	<i>kan</i>	Evidential (other sense)
	<i>bith</i>	Reported speech (from bitos, 'to say', reanalysed as bit > bith)

The evidentials are optional, the more formal the speech the more likely they are to be there. Evidentials were obligatory in Old Aramteskan. This means that you don't mark evidence if you aren't certain, or if you are asking someone else.

Causation

Most verbs which are intransitive and can be made transitive by adding an 'a' at the start. The addition of this causative prefix to a transitive verb adds an additional argument:

26.	<i>tek</i>	<i>trol</i>	<i>a-snaltep</i>
	1sg	pst	caus-sleep
	'I was made to sleep.'		

27.	<i>tek</i>	<i>akrol-yal-u</i>	<i>trol</i>	<i>a-garet</i>
	1sg	akrol.melonl-nmlz-acc	pst	caus-eat
	'I was made to taste akrol melon.'			

Verb negation

Verb negation is done with a verb root prefix

28.	<i>be-</i>	neg.
	<i>ba-</i>	imperative negation

Note that there's phonologically conditioning - before vowel-initial verbs the negative prefixes becomes *beb-* and *bab-*.

Adverbs

Adverbs are created from adjectives, using the suffix *-shan*.

29. *rolkith-shan*
bitter-adv
'bitterly'

Some older adverb forms are now lexicalised with an *-s* suffix, and tend to be more divergent in meaning from the adjective (or the adjective is now lost) and are not broken down in glossing:

30. *tas* 'well' (*tash* 'good' -> *tashshan* 'well' -> reduced to *tas*)

This suffix ultimately derives from an Old Aramteskan lexical verb meaning to smell.

Clause Structure

Below is a brief overview of some key features of Aramteskan clause structure:

Negation

See the description in the verb phrase section above.

Interrogatives

Interrogatives are marked with the verb-final particle *rom* discussed above. They also show rising intonation.

Reported speech

The reported speech particle *bith* is used with a subject to report a specific utterance, if there is no overt subject as the source of the reported speech then it's hearsay. There is also the verb of saying *bitos*, which is used for indirect reported speech, used in more official speech or reference to future/hypothetical speech

Comparatives

The comparative and superlative are formed using a particle that occurs after the second element, equal phrases can be contrasted (e.g. noun phrases can be contrasted with noun phrases).

31. *get* 'more'
gad 'most'

Conjunctions

There are two main conjunctions:

32. *beg* 'and'
edak 'but'

Common phrases

The most common way of marking departure is the phrase ‘scents keep you!’”

33.	<i>nulmur</i>	<i>smer</i>	<i>delas</i>	<i>ral</i>
	scent	you.n.pl	keep	optative
	‘Scents keep you!’			

Glossed text - Quest

Below is the most extensive piece of Aramteskan translation done for the Shadowscent books. This is the full text of the document that Rakel and Ash find in the Library of the Lost. The text is in Old Aramteskan, with a modern translation given. I give the full text in both, then in English, and then a full interlinear gloss of the text. Note the sophistication of the translation work into English where the couplets are rendered in English rhyme (which is a facetious way of saying that I started with the quest text given to me in English but decided to not try to emulate the rhyme). Finally, I give some translation notes on particular grammatical features for the interested reader.

Old Aramteskan

*asmibtaa kasmep-gaa delru ʒ tyr pur traalrip ʒaal byt
Isykugaa adygyr moba kyktaa dem traalashobdaam zyg
Rykirgaa lednish pegmyt irahbalu pur traalnaalzen byt
alet ʔeshlu dem taapesh big Tiraa ʒyrgaa tudnekpen dem traalraaslek
Azirgaa dukres shybkidgaa huzkush myz pur traalhaakred byt
korelnaaz arer gulprutpen syr dem traaldonshyr
korelnaaz asmib big palek dem traaltregin byt
masaat asytaa amidak snalu masaat kiregtaa traalapaame ʒ
izaarteg Asmudtegaa irehba dum rademsnaak*

Modern Aramteskan

*asmebto Kaismap-go dalyuz tir pur trol-repzal bith
Esikugo adigir mawbai kikto dam trol-a-shodam gan
Riker-go ladnesh pagmith erahbailu pur trol-nolzin bith
alatkash-lu trol-dam tapush beg Trozirgo tudnak-pen dam trol-roslak
Azered-go dukyas shibkedgo huzkush miz pur trol-hokyad bith
kralnoz arar galprut-pen sir dam trol-donshir
kralnoz asmeb beg pailak dam trol-tragen bith
maisoth asito amedaik snailu maisoth krato trol-apomaz
ezortag Asmudtago erahbai dum rai-damsnok*

English

*When the darkness bloomed across Kishpak's night
Esiku's first children were turned to stone
When Raikur's heart faced the eternal plight
The sky was devoured and the Twin's lives sown
When Azer's bones danced in the breath of blight
()All was rectified in equal measure
()All did serve the dark and light
Steam will end what smoke begun,
The will of Asmudtag be ever done.*

Interlinear Gloss

1. **asmibtaa kasmep-gaa delru3 tyr pur traalrip3aal byt**
 asmebto Kaismap-go dalyuz tir pur trol-repzal bith
 darkness Kaismap-gen night in.open concom pst.bloom RS
When the darkness bloomed across Kishpak's night
2. **Isykugaa adygyr moba kyktaa dem traalashobdaam zyg**
 Esikugo adigir mawbai kikto dam trol-a-shodam gan
 Esiku-gen first many child perf pst-caus-become stone
Esiku's first children were turned to stone
3. **Rykirgaa lednish pegmyt irahbalu pur traalnaalzen byt**
 Riker-go ladnesh pagmith erahbailu pur trol-nolzin bith
 Riker's heart plight eternal-acc conc pst.nose.to RS
When Raikur's heart faced the eternal plight
4. **alet ʔeshlu dem taapesh big Tiraa3yrgaa**
 alatkash-lu trol-dam tapush beg Trozirgo
 sky-acc pst.perf devour and Twins-gen
tudnekpen dem traalraaslek
 tudnak-pen dam trol-roslak
 live-nmlz perf pst-sow
The sky was devoured and the Twin's lives sown
5. **Azirgaa dukres shybkidgaa huzkush myz**
 Azered-go dukyas shibkedgo huzkush miz
 Azered-gen bone blight-gen breath in.small
 pur trol-hokyad bith
pur traalhaakred byt
 conc pst-dance RS
When Azer's bones danced in the breath of blight
6. **korelnaaz arer gulprutpin syr dem traaldonshyr**
 kralnoz arar galprut-pen sir dam trol-donshir
 all equal measure-nmlz in.small.open perf pst-rectify
All was rectified in equal measure
7. **korelnaaz asmib big palek dem traaltregin byt**
 kralnoz asmeb beg pailak dam trol-tragen bith
 all dark and light perf pst-serve RS
All did serve the dark and light

Aramteskan Grammar

8.	<i>masaat</i>	<i>asytaa</i>	<i>amidak</i>	<i>snalu</i>	<i>masaat</i>	<i>kiregtaa</i>
	<i>maisoth</i>	<i>asito</i>	<i>amedaik</i>	<i>snailu</i>	<i>maisoth</i>	<i>krato</i>
	cloud	water.scent	finish.fut	that.acc	cloud	dry.scent

traalapaame 3

trol-a-pomaz

pst-cause.start

Steam will end what smoke begun,

9.	<i>izaarteg</i>	<i>Asmudteгаа</i>	<i>irehba</i>	<i>dum</i>	<i>rademsnaak</i>
	<i>ezortag</i>	<i>Asmudtago</i>	<i>erahbai</i>	<i>dum</i>	<i>rai-damsnok</i>
	will	Asmudtag-gen	eternal	cont	fut-do

The will of Asmudtag be ever done.

Translation notes

This text is written in Old Aramteskan. Not only is the content of the manuscript difficult for the average contemporary reader to access, but the script will be pre-reform, which makes it even harder. To the modern reader, a traditional pronunciation will sound not unlike the accent of a person from Hagmir (the Hagmiri dialect is the most phonologically conservative).

Line 2 “zig”

Old Aramteskan ‘stone’ is *zig*, but it is translated as *gan* into the current variety. *Zig* has undergone semantic shift and now is the unit of currency.

Line 3 “...faced eternal plight...”

The literal translation of ‘faced’ into Aramteskan is *trolholzin*, literally ‘nose-towards’ (pst.nose.to).

Line 4 ‘devour’

The word for ‘devour’ *taapesh*, has the same root as the Alet ranges, full name in Old Aramteskan *Asmatuk Alet Tupeshto* lit. ‘mountain sky biter’ (the mountains that bite the sky)

Line 5 ‘in the breath of’

Translating something to do with breath should normally use the sense of ‘in’ that refers to ‘inside an open space’, giving a hint that ‘the breath of blight’ is something more confined, i.e. that it is under the water.

Line 8 - translating ‘steam’ and ‘smoke’

The current Aramteskan words for ‘steam’ (*prasito*) and ‘smoke’ (*snokto*) that have nothing to do with these compounds. Ash’s initial translation will probably be something like “clouds will end what clouds begin”, and it will take someone with etymological insight to translate it correctly as ‘steam’ and ‘smoke’. This is the old form of the word ‘cloud’, the current form is *marsat*, where it has undergone reanalysis with the *mar* on analogy to the shape of many scent verbs.

Wordlist

Below is the current word list for Aramteskan. Each word includes a phonological pronunciation that breaks the word into syllables. This wordlist was built in Toolbox and then a dictionary output was created.

A – a

- abek** *Phon:* /a-bek/ *n.* breast. *Category:* **body**.
- adig** *Phon:* /a-dig/ *num.* one. *Category:* **numbers**.
- Adirun** *Phon:* /a-di-run/ *n.* fourteenth month. *Category:* **months**.
- agoz** *Phon:* /a-goz/ *n.* seed. *Category:* **plants**.
- Akair** *Phon:* /a-kair/ *pn.* Akair II, writer of Cataclysms. *Category:* **names, given names**. *Anth:* Esarik's summary "fables of when the younger gods first squabbled alongside kings"
- akraw** *Phon:* /a-kraw/ *n.* egg. *Category:* **food, animals**.
- akrebok** *Phon:* /a-kre-bok/ *n.* sun. *Category:* **astronomy**.
- Akred** *Phon:* /a-kred/ *pn.* Akred, a Chronicler in the Library of the Lost. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- akrol** *Phon:* /a-krol/ *n.* small desert melon. Extremely bitter. Diuretic and laxative effect if eaten. *Category:* **plants**.
- Alak** *Phon:* /a-lak/ *pn.* Zostar's surname. Trelian. *See:* **Zostar**. *Category:* **names, surnames**.
- alatcash** *Phon:* /a-lat-kash/ *n.* sky. *Category:* **environment**.
- Alet** *Phon:* /a-let/ *pn.* the Alet mountain ranges. *Category:* **places**. *Anth:* Full name in Old Aramteskan 'Asmatuk Alet Tupeshto' lit. mountain sky biter (the mountains that bite the sky)
- alob** *Phon:* /a-lob/ *n.* dumplings filled with cheese and herbs, steamed then fried. Best with a spicy sauce. *Category:* **food**.
- Ami** *Phon:* /a-mi/ *pn.* Ami, the youngest of the library curator. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- Ana** *Phon:* /a-na/ *pn.* Rakel's family name. *See:* **Rakel; Hab**. *Category:* **names, surnames**.
- Aphorai** *Phon:* /a-fo-rai/ *pn.* the province of Aphorai. *Category:* **places**. *From:* SL.
- apran** *Phon:* /a-pran/ *n.* tree (not log). *Category:* **plants**.
- Aramtesh** *Phon:* /a-ram-tesh/ *pn.* country. *Category:* **places**.
- Aramteskan** *Phon:* /a-ram-tes-kan/ *pn.* the language of Aramtesh.
- arosmed** *Phon:* /a-ros-med/ *n.* star. *Category:* **astronomy**.
- aseth** *Phon:* /a-seth/ *n.* bird. *Category:* **animals**.
- Ashradin** *Phon:* /a-shra-din/ *n.* first month. *Category:* **months**.
- Ashradinoran** *Phon:* /a-shra-di-no-ran/ *pn.*
1 • Shield to Prince Nisai.
2 • the name of a mythical warrior from the ancient sagas. *See:* **Lasnod**. *Category:* **names, given names, historical names**.
- asi** *Phon:* /a-si/ *n.* water. *Category:* **environment**.
- asmaituk** *Phon:* /a-smai-tuk/ *n.* mountain. *Category:* **environment**.
- asmeb** *Phon:* /a-smeb/ *n.* dark. *Ant:* **pailak**. *Category:* **adjectives**.
- asmebto** darkness.
- Asmudtag** *Phon:* /a-smud-tag/ *pn.* primordial deity. *Category:* **deities**.
- Atar** *Phon:* /a-tar/ *n.* second month. *Category:* **months**.
- Atrolos** *Phon:* /a-tro-los/ *pn.* Kreb Atrolos, an apothecary in Lapis Lautus. *See:* **Kreb**. *Category:* **names**.
- Awulsheg** *Phon:* /a-wul-sheg/ *pn.* Awulsheg II. First Emperor in the post-Accord era that would come to subsequently be known as The Great Bloom. Founder of the imperial University at Ekasya. *Category:* **kings, names, historical names**.
- Azered** *Phon:* /a-ze-red/ *pn.* goddess of death, souls and prayer. *Category:* **deities**.
- Azutrai** *Phon:* /a-zu-trai/ *pn.* town in the far north of the Aphorain desert, near the borderlands of the Empire. Site of one of the many recent skirmishes. *See:* **Aphorai**. *Category:* **places**.

B – b

- ba-** *Phon:* /ba-/ *Variant:* **bab-**. *pref.* negation form for imperatives. *Category:* **grammar**.
- Baidok** *Phon:* /bai-dok/ *pn.* family name of the Eraz of Aphorai. *See:* **Malmud**. *Category:* **names, surnames**.

- Barden** *Phon:* /bar-den/ *pn.* Raket's childhood friend. *See:* **Elok**. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- baresh** *Phon:* /ba-res/ *v.d.* give. *Category:* **verbs**.
- bas** *Phon:* /bas/ *num.* zero. *Category:* **numbers**.
- bawtak** *Phon:* /baw-tak/ *adj.* full. *Category:* **adjectives**.
- be-** *Phon:* /be-/ *Variant:* **beb-**. *pref.* negation. *Category:* **grammar**.
- beg** *Phon:* /beg/ *conj.* and. *Category:* **grammar**.
- Belgith** *Phon:* /Bel-gith/ *pn.* Belgith's Canyon, located south of Aphorai. *Category:* **places**.
- betos** *Phon:* /be-tos/ *v.t.* say. *See:* **bith**. *Category:* **verbs**.
- bikesh** *Phon:* /bi-kesh/ *v.i.* stand. *Category:* **verbs**.

- bith** *Phon:* /bith/ *part.* evidential particle marking evidence from reported speech. Either this form or the reported speech lexical verb must be used. *See:* **betos**. *Category:* **particles**.
- Bodko** *Phon:* /bod-ko/ *n.* ball game involving swiftly-executed throws and kicks. *Category:* **games**.
- bondek** *Phon:* /bon-dek/ *adj.* round. *Category:* **adjectives**.
- Borenai** *Phon:* /bo-re-nai/ *n.* thirteenth month. *Category:* **months**.
- botal** *Phon:* /bo-tal/ *v.i.* to drown. *Category:* **verbs**.
- botir** *Phon:* /bo-tir/ *v.i.* to have a strong odour. *Category:* **scent**.

D – d

- dahkai** *Phon:* /dah-kai/ *n.* bulb that only blooms once a generation (every 25 years) on the night of the Flower Moon. *Category:* **flowers, scent**.
- dainash** *Phon:* /dai-nash/ *v.t.* kill. *Category:* **verbs**.
- dairom** *Phon:* /dai-rom/ *pro.* why. *Category:* **interrogative pronouns**.
- Daismai** *Phon:* /dai-smai/ *pn.* Daismai, a lecture series held in Ekasya. Named for Yorrek Daismai. *See:* **Yorrek**. *Category:* **names**.
- dalkip** *Phon:* /dal-kip/ *v.i.* see. *Category:* **verbs**.
- Dallor** *Phon:* /dal-lor/ *pn.* mythical Edurshai woman, beloved by the god Riker. Sacrificed herself to save her girlfriend, becoming the first tulda to be used as an antivenom producer. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- dalnish** *Phon:* /dal-nish/ *v.i.* die. *Category:* **verbs**.
- dalyuz** *Phon:* /dal-yuz/ *n.* night. *Category:* **time**.
- dam** *Phon:* /dam/ *aux.* marks perfective aspect. *See:* **damsnok**. *Category:* **grammar**.
- damsnok** *Phon:* /dam-snok/ *v.t.* do. *Category:* **verbs**.
- dawzun** *Phon:* /daw-zun/ *v.t.* hear. *Category:* **verbs**.

- Dedoya** *Phon:* /de-do-ya/ *pn.* mountains far from Aphorai. *Category:* **places**.
- del** *Phon:* /del/ *n.* silver. a 'del zig' is a silver zig, a common denomination of the coin of the realm. *See:* **zig**.
- delas** *Phon:* /de-las/ *v.t.* keep.
- densari** *Phon:* /den-sa-ri/ *n.* a place to rest. *Category:* **travel**.
- dob** *Phon:* /dob/ *n.* neck. *Category:* **body**.
- donmor** *Phon:* /don-mor/ *n.* a person.
- donshir** *Phon:* /don-shir/ *v.t.* fix, make right, rectify. *Category:* **verbs**.
- Doskai** *Phon:* /dos-kai/ *pn.* the Lost God. God of shadows. *Category:* **deities**.
- duk** *Phon:* /duk/ *n.* tooth. *Category:* **body**.
- dukyas** *Phon:* /duk-yas/ *n.* bone. *Category:* **body**.
- dum** *Phon:* /dum/ *aux.* marks continuous aspect. *See:* **dam**. *Category:* **grammar**.
- dusmek** *Phon:* /du-smek/ *n.* horn. *Category:* **animals**.

E – e

- Ebos** *Phon:* /e-bos/ *n.* poor Ebos was used to replace Ash when a body was needed. *Category:* **names**.

- edak** *Phon:* /e-dak/ *conj.* but. *Category:* **grammar**.
- Edurshai** *Phon:* /e-dur-shai/ *pn.* the province of Edurshai. *Category:* **places**.

ekad					gozlek-
ekad	<i>Phon:</i> /e-kad/	<i>n.</i> dog.	<i>Category:</i> animals .	Eraz	<i>Phon:</i> /e-raz/ <i>n.</i> regional administrator, who rules on behalf of the Emperor. <i>Category:</i> government .
Ekasya	<i>Phon:</i> /e-kas-ya/	<i>pn.</i> Ekasya, the capital of Aramtesh.	<i>Category:</i> places .	Esarik	<i>Phon:</i> /e-sa-rik/ <i>pn.</i> heir to the Mur Family, one of the Five Families of the Trel province. <i>See:</i> Mur . <i>Category:</i> names, given names .
ekribran	<i>Phon:</i> /e-krib-ran/	<i>n.</i> bark.	<i>See:</i> ekrun . <i>Category:</i> plants .	Esiku	<i>Phon:</i> /e-si-ku/ <i>pn.</i> goddess of birth, motherhood, growth. <i>Category:</i> deities .
ekrun	<i>Phon:</i> /e-krun/	<i>n.</i> skin.	<i>Category:</i> body .	Esmez	<i>Phon:</i> /e-smez/ <i>pn.</i> Council of Five member. Hagmiri. <i>Category:</i> names, given names .
elab	<i>Phon:</i> /e-la/	<i>n.</i> path.	<i>Category:</i> environment .	Esmolkrai	<i>Phon:</i> /e-smol-krai/ <i>pn.</i> Esmolkrai, the serpent constellation, who rises each night.
Elelsmish	<i>Phon:</i> /e-lel-smish/	<i>pn.</i> Elelsmish, a young tulda herder from Edurshai. Nickname Mish. <i>See:</i> Mish . <i>Category:</i> given names .		etar	<i>Phon:</i> /e-tar/ <i>n.</i> scent of the general trading in a market. <i>Category:</i> trade .
Elok	<i>Phon:</i> /e-lok/	<i>pn.</i> Barden's surname. Aphorain. <i>See:</i> Barden . <i>Category:</i> names, surnames .		etarsa	<i>Phon:</i> /e-tar-sa/ <i>n.</i> a market, a place which smells like a market. <i>See:</i> etar . <i>Category:</i> places .
Emarpal	<i>Phon:</i> /e-mar-pal/	<i>pn.</i> mythical city deep into the borderlands beyond the Empire's edge, subject of an epic poem, the tragedy The Fall of Emarpal. <i>Category:</i> places .		Etru	<i>Phon:</i> /e-tru/ <i>pn.</i> Etru the hunter. <i>Category:</i> names, given names, historical names .
Emoran	<i>Phon:</i> /e-mo-ran/	<i>pn.</i> first cycle post-accord Emperor. Expanded and refined the legal framework outlined in The Founding Accord, recorded in Emoran's Law Code. 'Emoran the Lawmaker'. <i>Category:</i> kings, names, historical names .		ezar	<i>Phon:</i> /e-zar/ <i>n.</i> the scent of blood. <i>Category:</i> body .
Enib	<i>Phon:</i> /e-nib/	<i>pn.</i> main character from the mythical text Enib's Descent Into the Underworld. <i>Category:</i> names, historical names .		ezarto	<i>Phon:</i> /e-zar-to/ <i>n.</i> blood. <i>See:</i> ezar . <i>Category:</i> body .
erat	<i>Phon:</i> /e-rat/	<i>num.</i> four.	<i>Category:</i> numbers .		

G - g

gad	<i>Phon:</i> /gad/ <i>comp.</i> most, superlative form. <i>See:</i> get . <i>Category:</i> grammar .	gatmar	<i>Phon:</i> /gat-mar/ <i>v.t.</i> to smell something deeply without knowing what it will smell like; to inhale irresponsibly. <i>Category:</i> verbs, smell .
Gaddul	<i>Phon:</i> /gad-dul/ <i>pn.</i> veteran sergeant in Aphorai's palace guard. <i>Category:</i> names, given names .	Gen	<i>Phon:</i> /gen/ <i>pn.</i> village in the Losian wastes near to several caves were pre-Imperial scrolls have been uncovered. <i>Category:</i> places .
Gairak	<i>Phon:</i> /gai-rak/ <i>pn.</i> Gairak, a small island in an archipelago off the Losian coast, famous for vanilla. <i>Category:</i> places .	get	<i>Phon:</i> /get/ <i>comp.</i> comparative form, 'more'. <i>See:</i> gad . <i>Category:</i> grammar .
Galen	<i>Phon:</i> /ga-len/ 1 • n. fourth month. 2 • pn. Council of Five member. Trelan. <i>Category:</i> months, names, given names .	gishto	<i>Phon:</i> /gish-to/ <i>n.</i> poverty.
gan	<i>Phon:</i> /gan/ <i>n.</i> stone. <i>Category:</i> environment .	-go	<i>Phon:</i> /go/ <i>suff.</i> genitive case. <i>Category:</i> grammar .
garat	<i>Phon:</i> /ga-rat/ <i>v.t.</i> eat. <i>Category:</i> verbs .	gorom	<i>Phon:</i> /go-rom/ <i>pro.</i> how. <i>Category:</i> interrogative pronouns .
Garlag	<i>Phon:</i> /gar-lag/ <i>pn.</i> Chamberlain of Nisai. <i>Category:</i> names .	gozlek	<i>Phon:</i> /goz-lek/ <i>n.</i> claw. <i>Category:</i> animals .

gukmar *Phon:* /guk-mar/ *v.t.* to smell something bad, often unintentionally, and then feel disgust. *Category:* **verbs**, **smell**.

gulpru *Phon:* /gul-pru/ *v.t.* weigh, measure.
Category: **verbs**.

H - h

Hagmir *Phon:* /hagmir/ *pn.* Hagmir province, in the mountains. *Category:* **places**. *From:* Hagmir dialect.

han *Phon:* /han/ *det.* this.
Category: **determiners**.

hab *Phon:* /hab/ *det.* that (close enough to smell). *Category:* **determiners**.

Hatalia *Phon:* /ha-ta-lia/ *n.* eleventh month.
Category: **months**.

hukmar *Phon:* /huk-mar/ *v.t.* to smell something non-volitional, has a similar sense to gakmar but doesn't have to make you feel as ill. *See:* **gukmar**. *Category:* **verbs**, **smell**.

I - i

Iddo *Phon:* /i-do/ *pn.* second Prince of Aramtesh. Commander of the Imperial Rangers. Nisai's older brother. Trelian. *See:* **Nisai**; **Kaidon**. *Category:* **names**, **given names**.

Isinnon *Phon:* /i-sin-non/ *pn.* high-ranking imperial palace servant. Nisai's personal valet.
Category: **names**, **given names**.

K - k

Kab *Phon:* /kab/ *pn.* Kab, or 'Old Kab' a fangless snake used in Edurshai to train new diviners. *Category:* **names**.

Kaddash *Phon:* /kad-dash/ *pn.* Emperor of Aramtesh. Fourth of that name. Now suffering from The Affliction. *See:* **Kaidon**. *Category:* **names**, **given names**.

Kaidon *Phon:* /kai-don/ *pn.* current imperial dynasty family name (Kaddash, Nisai, Iddo etc). *See:* **Nisai**; **Kaddash**; **Iddo**. *Category:* **names**, **surnames**.

Kaismap *Phon:* /kais-map/ *pn.* god of foresight.
Category: **deities**.

Kal *Phon:* /kal/ *n.* the name of the snowfox constellation, one of the main signs in the starwheel. *Category:* **astronomy**.

kalnuth *Phon:* /kal-nuth/ *v.t.* drink. *Category:* **verbs**.

kalyan *Phon:* /kal-yan/ *v.i.* swim. *Category:* **verbs**.

kan *Phon:* /kan/ *part.* optional evidential particle marking evidence from a sense other than scent. *Category:* **grammar**.

kazzis *Phon:* /kaz-zis/ *n.* kazzis, mobath essence turns to acid if heated with kazzis resin.
Category: **minerals**.

Kelruk *Phon:* /kel-ruk/ *pn.* 'Old Man Kelruk' from Barden and Rakel's village, who grew oranges. *Category:* **given names**.

Kesmai *Phon:* /kes-mai/ *pn.* title figure of Kesmai's Betrayal, an ancient ballad.
Category: **names**, **historical names**.

Ki *Phon:* /ki/ *pn.* Nisai's official taster.
Category: **names**.

ki *Phon:* /ki/ *n.* copper, the metal. A 'ki zig' is a copper zig, the smallest unit of currency in Aramtesh. *See:* **zig**.

kigtai *Phon:* /kigtai/ *n.* the scent of the kigtai tree, which grows in the Hagmir mountains. *See:* **kigtaito**. *Category:* **plants**.

kigtaito *Phon:* /kig-tai-to/ *n.* the kigtai tree.
See: **kigtai**. *Category:* **plants**.

kik *Phon:* /kik/ *quant.* 1 • few.
adj. 1 • small. *Ant:* **mawbai**.
Category: **quantifiers**.

kikto *Phon: /kik-to/ adj.* less. *See: **kik**; **mawto**.*

Kilda *Phon: /kil-da/ n.* twelfth month.
Category: months.

Kip *Phon: /kip/ pn.* Imperial Ranger, later appointed emergency Shield to Nisai. Losian. *See: **Pawshir**.* *Category: names, given names.*

kirdai *Phon: /kir-dai/ n.* hair (on head of humans).
Category: body. From: kyrda.

kishub *Phon: /ki-shub/ n.* mouth. *Category: body.*

Koltos *Phon: /kol-tos/ pn.* town in the foothills of the Alet Mountains in Hagmir.
*See: **Hagmir**.* *Category: places.*

kormak *Phon: /kor-mak/ n.* the scent of the stimulating drink, usually served hot. Comes from the terraced lower hills of Hagmir. *See: **kormakto**.* *Category: food.*

kormakto *Phon: /kor-mak-to/ n.* the beverage kormak, from the hills of Hagmir.
*See: **kormak**.* *Category: food.*

krag *Phon: /krag-tak/ n.* the smell of no moisture. *See: **kragtak**.* *Category: scent.*

kragtak *Phon: /krag-tak/ adj.* dry. *See: **krag**.*
Category: adjectives.

kral *Phon: /kral/ n.* the scent of leather.
Category: scent.

kralnoz *Phon: /kral-nog/ quant.* all.
Category: quantifiers.

kralto *Phon: /kral-to/ n.* leather.
Category: materials.

Kreb *Phon: /kreb/ pn.* given name of Kreb Atrolas, an apothecary in Lapis Lautus.
*See: **Atrolas**.* *Category: names.*

Krilmair *Phon: /kril-mair/ n.* volatile, extremely flammable oil. Once it ignites, it is virtually impossible to extinguish (water has no effect) before it has all been consumed. Named after its creator, who never got to see the success of his creation, having accidentally burned down his workshop in the oil's manufacture, with him inside.
Category: minerals.

krin *Phon: /krin/ n.* the smell of fish.
Category: scent.

krinto *Phon: /krin-to/ n.* fish. *Category: animals.*

Kro *Phon: /kro/ n.* Kaismap's moon. Smaller, further away, longer months.
*See: **Shokan**.* *Category: astronomy.*

L - I

-la *Phon: /la/ suff.* 1 • person nominaliser.
2 • affectionate nickname suffix used with closest people. *Category: grammar.*

ladnesh *Phon: /lad-nesh/ n.* heart. *Category: body.*

laguben *Phon: /la-gu-ben/ n.* refers to the spectacular fall from good grace, originally referred to the fall of Doskai, which is why it has a regularised form rather than just a productive use of the nominaliser. *See: **Doskai**.*

Lapis Lautus *Phon: /la-pis lau-tus/ pn.* offshore principality and smuggler's haven, built by merchant princes from across the sea.
Category: places. From: LL.

larom *Phon: /la-rom/ pro.* who.
Category: interrogative pronouns.

latosh *Phon: /la-tosh/ n.* tongue. *Category: body.*

Laznod *Phon: /laz-nod/ pn.* Ash's surname.
*See: **Ashradinoran**.* *Category: names, surnames.*

Leb *Phon: /leb/ pn.* farmer who gets shot while attempting to raid the royal caravan.
Category: names.

Lil *Phon: /lil/ pn.* Rakel's horse, Lil.
*See: **Lilaria**.* *Category: names.*

Lilaria *Phon: /li-la-ria/ 2 • pn.* mythical demons.
1 • *pn.* Rakel's horse, more commonly known as Lil. *Category: names, given names.*

Linod *Phon: /li-nod/ n.* Created Linod's Elixir, which has a calmativ effect.

lirpa *Phon: /lir-pa/ n.* the scent of rose.
Category: scent.

lirpaya *Phon: /lir-pa-ya/ n.* the flowers of the rose plant. *Category: flowers.*

lo-daiyish *Phon: /lo dai-yish/ n.* unarmed combat style from Los. *Category: military.*

Los *Phon: /los/ pn.* Los province.
Category: places.

Lostras *Phon: /los-tras/ pn.* regional capitol of Los.
Category: places.

loz *Phon: /loz/ n.* the scent of jasmine.
*See: **loz**.* *Category: scent.*

- Lozanak** *Phon:* /lo-za-nak/ *pn.* a female soldier who used to serve under Rakel's father's command. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- loztak** *Phon:* /loztak/ *adj.* white. *See:* **loz**. *Category:* **colour**.
- lozto** *Phon:* /lozto/ *n.* jasmine. *See:* **loz**. *Category:* **plants**.
- lu** *Phon:* /lo/ *suff.* accusative case. *Category:* **grammar**.
- lu** *Phon:* /lu/ *num.* three. *Category:* **numbers**.

- Luksmes** *Phon:* /luk-smes/ *n.* eighth month. *Category:* **months**.
- lutosh** *Phon:* /lu-tosh/ *n.* the scent of imperial incense, known colloquially as Dragon's Blood. *Category:* **incense**.
- lutoshsa** *Phon:* /lu-tosh-sa/ *n.* imperial palace, the place that smells like Dragon's Blood. *See:* **lutosh**. *Category:* **incense**.
- Luz** *Phon:* /luz/ *pn.* First name of Zakkurus. *See:* **Zakkurus**. *Category:* **names, given names**.

M – m

- mai** *Phon:* /mai/ *n.* ash(es). *Category:* **burning**.
- mai** *Phon:* /mai/ *suff.* instrumental case. *Category:* **grammar**.
- mair** *Phon:* /mair/ *pro.* first person plural. *Category:* **pronouns**.
- Malmud** *Phon:* /mal-mud/ *pn.* given name of the Eraz of Aphorai. *See:* **Baidok**. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- marsat** *Phon:* /mar-sat/ *n.* cloud. originally maʔsat, then masat, pronounced maisoth in the modern form *Category:* **weather**.
- matak** *Phon:* /ma-tak/ *adj.* black (colour). *Category:* **colour**.
- mawbai** *Phon:* /maw-bai/ *quant.* 1 • many.
2 • much.
adj. 1 • big. *Ant:* **kik**. *Category:* **quantifiers**.
- mawbai tulum** *adv.* a long time.
See: **mawtulum**. *Category:* **time**.
- mawto** *Phon:* /maw-to/ *adj.* more. *See:* **mawbai**; **kikto**.
- mawtulum** *Phon:* /maw-tu-lum/ *adv.* forever.
See: **mawbai tulum**. *Category:* **time**.
- Maz** *Phon:* /maz/ *pn.* 'Old Maz', one of the oldest people in Rakel's village. *Category:* **names**.
- mer** *Phon:* /mer/ *pro.* second person plural. *Category:* **pronouns**.

- met** *Phon:* /met/ *pro.* second person singular. *Category:* **pronouns**.
- Mibtahnia** *Phon:* /mib-tah-nia/ *n.* ninth month. *Category:* **months**.
- Midlosh** *Phon:* /mid-losh/ *pn.* the Midlosh Sea, off the coast of Los Province. *See:* **Los**. *Category:* **places**.
- Mirtan** *Phon:* /mir-tan/ *n.* fifth month, also the name of Barden's sister. *Category:* **months, names, given names**.
- Mish** *Phon:* /mish/ *pn.* nickname of Elelsmish, a young tulda herder from Edurshai. *See:* **Elelsmish**.
- mishot** *Phon:* /mi-shot/ *n.* banana. *Category:* **fruits**.
- miz** *Phon:* /miz/ *postp.* inside something relatively small and contained, where scent can't escape. *Category:* **postposition**.
- mobath** *Phon:* /mo-bath/ *n.* mobath essence turns to acid if heated with kazzis resin. *Category:* **minerals**.
- Mulreth** *Phon:* /mul-reth/ *pn.* Emperor Mulreth, of the Mulreth Saga.
- Mur** *Phon:* /mur/ *pn.* family name of Esarik. *See:* **Esarik**. *Category:* **names, surnames**.
- muzdai** *Phon:* /muz-dai/ *n.* feather. *Category:* **animals**.

N – n

- nal** *Phon:* /nal/ *part.* optional evidential particle marking evidence from scent. *Category:* **grammar**.
- nalkin** *Phon:* /nal-kin/ *n.* nose. *Category:* **body**.
- naw** *Phon:* /naw/ *num.* five. *Category:* **numbers**.

- nelmar** *Phon:* /nelmar/ *v.t.* to smell something faintly, often on a breeze. *Category:* **verbs**.
- nip** *Phon:* /nip/ *n.* eye. *Category:* **body**.

Nisai *Phon:* /ni-sai/ *pn.* first Prince of Aramtesh. Imperial heir. Aphorain. *See:* **Kaidon**.
Category: **names, given names**.

Normek *Phon:* /nor-mek/ *pn.* the Normek Ocean.
Category: **places**.

nosnar *Phon:* /nos-nar/ *v.t.* to smell something slowly for a long time because it has a pleasant smell, such as burying one's nose in a bouquet of flowers. *Category:* **verbs, smell**.

Nossuk *Phon:* /nos-suk/ *pn.* body of water off the coast of Edurshai Province.
Category: **places**.

nulmar *Phon:* /nul-mar/ *v.t.* to smell, the general verb for smelling. *Category:* **verbs, smell**.

nulmur *Phon:* /nul-mur/ *n.* the general noun for 'scent'. *Category:* **scent**.

P – p

pagmith *Phon:* /pag-mith/ *n.* trouble, plight.
Category: **verbs**.

pai *Phon:* /pai/ *part.* optional epistemic particle marking uncertainty. *Category:* **grammar**.

pailak *Phon:* /pailak/ *adj.* light, bright, illuminated. *Category:* **adjectives**.
Ant: **asmeb**.

pailud *Phon:* /pai-lud/ *v.i.* sit. *Category:* **verbs**.

paiton *Phon:* /pai-tan/ *v.t.* know (facts).
Category: **verbs**.

Pawshir *Phon:* /paw-shir/ *pn.* Kip's surname. Losian. *See:* **Kip**. *Category:* **names, surnames**.

pen *Phon:* /pen/ *nmlz.* nominalising suffix.
Category: **suffixes**.

pi *Phon:* /pi/ *n.* the smell of new grass and leaves growing. The scent of early spring. *See:* **pito; pitak**. *Category:* **scent**.

pit *Phon:* /pit/ *n.* louse. *Category:* **animals**.

pitak *Phon:* /pi-tak/ *adj.* green (colour). *See:* **pi**.
Category: **colour**.

pito *Phon:* /pi-to/ *n.* fresh green buds on a tree or new blades of grass. *See:* **pi**.
Category: **plants**.

piyug *Phon:* /pi-yug/ *n.* leaf. *Category:* **plants**.

pomaz *Phon:* /po-maz/ *v.i.* start, begin.
Category: **verbs**.

pra *Phon:* /pra/ *adj.* hot, of water.
Category: **adjectives**.

Pragil *Phon:* /pra-gil/ *n.* name. *Category:* **names**.

pran *Phon:* /pran/ *n.* the scent of saffron.
See: **prantak; pranya**. *Category:* **scent**.

prantak *Phon:* /pran-tak/ *adj.* yellow. *See:* **pran**.
Category: **colour**.

pranya *Phon:* /pran-ya/ *n.* saffron crocus.
See: **pran**. *Category:* **flowers**.

prasito *Phon:* /pra-si-to/ *n.* steam.
Category: **environment**.

prel *Phon:* /prel/ *n.* tail. *Category:* **animals**.

pris *Phon:* /pris/ *n.* smell of cooking oil.
See: **pristo**. *Category:* **food**.

pristo *Phon:* /pris/ *n.* grease. *See:* **pris**.
Category: **food**.

pritak *Phon:* /pri-tak/ *adj.* new.
Category: **adjectives**.

prok *Phon:* /prok/ *n.* the smell of rain.
Category: **environment**.

pur *Phon:* /pur/ *aux.* concomitative aspect.
See: **purom**. *Category:* **grammar**.

purom *Phon:* /pu-rom/ *pro.* when.
Category: **interrogative pronouns**.

purath *Phon:* /pur-rath/ *n.* mid-sized tree with particularly sweet-scented blossom. Often used to flank pathways. *Category:* **plants**.

R – r

rai *inf.* 1 • future tense.
2 • irrealis aspect.
3 • present tense. *Category:* **grammar**.

Rakel *Phon:* /ra-kel/ *pn.* girl from a desert village with an acute sense of smell. *See:* **Ana**.
Category: **names, given names**.

raknes *Phon:* /rak-nes/ *n.* fire. *Category:* **burning**.

ral *Phon:* /ral/ *inf.* optative.
Category: **grammar**.

- Ralshig** *Phon: /ral-shig/ pn.* Ralshig's Lament, a poison from Los, thins the blood making it leave the body (most obviously through tears).
- rashmar** *Phon: /rash-mar/ v.t.* to smell something by wafting the scent to your nose with your hand. *Category: verbs, smell.*
- raztak** *Phon: /raz-tak/ adj.* red. *See: eraz.*
Category: colour.
- repzal** *Phon: /rep-zal/ v.i.* to bloom.
Category: verbs.
- rez** *Phon: /rez/ n.* the scent of cooked meat.
Category: food.
- rezto** *Phon: /rez-to/ n.* meat. *Category: food.*
- riasot** *Phon: /ria-sot/ v.i.* lie down.
Category: verbs.
- Riker** *Phon: /ri-ker/ pn.* god of the harvest.
Category: deities.

- riktan** *Phon: /rik-tan/ v.i.* burn. *Category: burning.*
- rit** *Phon: /rit/ num.* two. *Category: numbers.*
- Rokad** *Phon: /ro-kad/ Variant: Rok. pn.* rival to Zakkurus. *Category: names, given names.*
- rolkith** *Phon: /rolkith/ n.* bitter smell.
Category: scent.
- rom** *Phon: /rom/ part.* particle used to mark all questions, unlike other particles is not optional for this function.
Category: grammar.
- roslak** *Phon: /ros-lak/ v.t.* sow grains.
Category: verbs.
- rur** *Phon: /rur/ n.* rur ink, make-up used to decorate the eyes.

S - s

- sa** *Phon: /sa/ suff. 1 •* locative case.
Category: grammar.
1 • locative nominaliser.
- sailep** *Phon: /sai-lep/ v.i.* fly. *Category: verbs.*
- sak** *Phon: /sak/ n.* sak, ointment stops burning.
Category: plants.
- sarom** *Phon: /sa-rom/ pro.* where.
Category: interrogative pronouns.
- Saryad** *Phon: /sar-yad/ pn.* mythical buccaneer whose adventures throughout Aramtesh were recorded in The Epic of Saryad by Tek the Losian, still considered one of the finest works of literature from the Great Bloom. *See: Tek.* *Category: names, historical names.*
- satir** *Phon: /sa-tir/ v.i.* to have an odour.
Category: scent.
- Sawkos** *Phon: /saw-kos/ pn.* First Emperor of Aramtesh. Responsible for the military victory that ushered in The Founding Accord. Dubbed 'Sawkos the Great' for uniting the provinces and defeating the Shadow Armies on the plains of Los.
Category: kings, names, historical names.
- sawris** *Phon: /saw-ris/ n.* liver. *Category: body.*
- Sephine** *Phon: /se-phi-ne/ pn.* Scent Keeper of Aphorai. Secretly also the head of the Order of Asmutdag. *Category: names, given names.*
- serag** *Phon: /se-rag/ v.i.* to rot, informal.
Category: verbs.
- seraz** *Phon: /se-raz/ n.* knee. *Category: body.*
- Seson** *Phon: /se-son/ pn.* the Seson Territories, located in the desert beyond Aphorai.
Category: places.
- sir** *Phon: /sir/ postp.* in or on something relatively small, but not contained.
Category: postposition
- Sireth** *Phon: /si-reth/ pn.* the Eraz's daughter. 'Regional princess'. *Category: names, given names.*
- smer** *Phon: /smer/ pro.* third person plural.
Category: pronouns.
- smertek** *Phon: /smer-tek/ adj.* cold, of weather.
Category: weather.
- smet** *Phon: /smet/ pro.* third person singular.
Category: pronouns.
- smil** *Phon: /smil/ adj.* long. *Category: adjectives.*
- smitkir** *Phon: /smit-kir/ n.* head. *Category: body.*
- snab** *Phon: /snab/ det. 1 •* distal, but close enough to smell.
2 • there.prox. *Category: locations.*
- snai** *Phon: /snai/ det.* distance too far to smell.
Category: locations.
- snairan** *Phon: /snairan/ n.* root. *Category: plants.*
- snaltep** *Phon: /snal-tep/ v.i.* sleep. *Category: verbs.*
- snan** *Phon: /snan/ det.* here. *Category: locations.*

- snip**
- snip** *Phon: /snip/ n.* scent of mint. *See: snipto.*
Category: plants, scent.
- snipto** *Phon: /snip-to/ n.* mint plant. *See: snip.*
Category: plants, plants.
- snok** *Phon: /snok/ n.* the scent of smoke, non-incense. *See: snokto.*
Category: burning, scent.
- snokto** *Phon: /snok-to/ n.* smoke. *See: snok.*
Category: burning.

- snudniab** *Phon: /snudniab/ v.i.* come.
Category: verbs.
- sugmar** *Phon: /sugmar/ v.t.* to smell cautiously, as though unsure of what the scent will be, to sniff. *Category: verbs, smell.*
- sultis** *Phon: /sul-tis/ n.* sultis leaf, when chewed, creates an amnesiac effect.

Sh – sh

- shai** *Phon: /shai/ n.* scent of the ocean, used to refer to the trading creole.
Category: places.
- shalan** *Phon: /sha-lan/ n.* gold. A 'shalan zig' is a gold zig, the largest denomination of coin of the realm, rarely in common circulation. *See: zig.*
- shan** *Phon: /-shan/ suff.* adverbialiser.
Category: grammar.
- Shapiri** *Phon: /sha-pi-ri/ n.* seventh month.
Category: months.
- Shari** *Phon: /shari/ pn.* Nisai's mother. Member of the Council of Five. Aphorain.
See: Kaidon. Category: names, given names.
- shin** *inf.* present. *Category: grammar.*

- shnik-shnik** *Phon: /shnik-shnik/ n.* a game played with carved stone pentagons, each player lines up as many pieces in a row as they can. Each piece must be a maximum of a finger-width apart, so that any false move send the entire sequence tumbling down, one-by-one. The winner is the last remaining player with all their pieces standing. *Category: games.*
- shobir** *Phon: /sho-bir/ cop.* honorific copula.
See: shop. Category: grammar.
- shodam** *Phon: /sho-dam/ v.i.* become. Can take all tenses and aspect, as well as the causative prefix. *See: shobir; shop; damsnok.*
Category: verbs.
- Shokan** *Phon: /sho-kan/ n.* Doskai's moon. Larger, closer, faster moon. *See: Kro.*
Category: astronomy.
- shop** *Phon: /shop/ cop.* copula, regular non-honorific form. *See: shobir.*
Category: grammar.

T – t

- taillem** *Phon: /tai-lem/ v.i.* turn, spin.
Category: verbs.
- takwa** *Phon: /tak-wan/ n.* foot. *Category: body.*
- Tamin** *Phon: /ta-min/ pn.* hero of of Tamin's five trials, an ancient ballad. *Category: names, historical names.*
- tapat** *Phon: /ta-pat/ v.t.* to bite. *Category: verbs.*
- tapush** *Phon: /ta-push/ v.t.* devour. *Category: verbs.*
- tarnok** *Phon: /tar-nok/ n.* armour, usually made of leather. *Category: military.*
- tash** *Phon: /tash/ adj.* good.
Category: adjectives.
- tas** *Phon: /tash/ adv.* well. *Category: adverbs.*

- tawrad** *Phon: /taw-rad/ v.i.* walk. *Category: body.*
- tawrom** *Phon: /taw-rom/ pro.* what.
Category: interrogative pronouns.
- Tek** *Phon: /tek/ pn.* Tek the Losian was an historian from the time of the Great Bloom, followed in Zolmal's footsteps and gave riveting accounts of adventure and discovery. *See: Zolmal.*
Category: names, historical names.
- tek** *Phon: /tek/ pro.* first person singular pronoun. *Category: pronouns.*
- Tenai** *Phon: /te-nai/ n.* sixth month.
Category: months.

- tir** *Phon: /tir/ postp.* in or on somewhere large or open, where scent can waft and escape. *Category: postposition.*
- tisuk** *Phon: /ti-suk/ n.* hand. *Category: body.*
- to** *Phon: /to/ suff.* a historical object nominaliser, now no longer productive. *Category: grammar.*
- tolneb** *Phon: /tol-neb/ n.* belly (lower part of body, abdomen). *Category: body.*
- torpi** *Phon: /tor-pi/ n.* a drug which, when inhaled, sends the person into a deep sleep.
- toshmar** *Phon: /tosh-mar/ v.t.* to smell something that you remember but can't immediately place. *Category: verbs, smell.*
- Tozran** *Phon: /toz-ran/ n.* the name of the winged lion constellation, one of the main signs in the starwheel. *Category: astronomy.*
- tragen** *Phon: /tra-gen/ v.t.* serve. *Category: verbs.*
- Trel** *Phon: /trel/ pn.* Trel province, south east of Aphorai, lush coastal areas. *Category: places.*
- trep** *Phon: /trep/ n.* the smell of sand. *Category: environment.*

- Trishaw** *Phon: /tri-shaw/ pn.* an Edurshain woman with whom Dallor was in love. *See: Dallor. Category: given names.*
- Tro** *Phon: /trol/ pn.* brother of the twin deities of the rains and rivers. *See: Zir. Category: deities.*
- trok** *Phon: /trok/ n.* the smell of fresh, wet earth. *See: trok. Category: environment, scent.*
- trokya** *Phon: /trok-ya/ n.* earth. *See: trok. Category: environment.*
- trol** *inf.* past tense. *Category: grammar.*
- Trozirla** *Phon: /tro-zir-la/ n.* twins, used in reference to the twin gods Tro and Zir, but also to all twins. *See: Tro; Zir.*
- tudnak** *Phon: /tud-nak/ v.i.* live. *Category: verbs.*
- tulda** *Phon: /tul-da/ n.* giant animals with silver coats. *Category: animals.*
- tulum** *Phon: /tu-lum/ n.* year, one year or one turn of the starwheel. *See: tailem. Category: time.*

Y – y

- ya** *Phon: /yo/ suff.* object nominaliser. *Category: grammar.*
- Yaita** *Phon: /yai-ta/ pn.* Rakel's mother. *See: Ana. Category: names, given names.*
- Yarris** *Phon: /yar-ris/ n.* fifteenth month. *Category: months.*
- yeb** *Phon: /yeb/ n.* shrub with oily leaves, made into a flammable balm, often used as a fire lighter. *Category: plants.*
- Yedonia** *Phon: /ye-do-nia/ n.* tenth month. *Category: months.*
- yidnar** *Phon: /yid-nar/ v.t.* to smell with great enthusiasm, to inhale a scent deeply. *Category: verbs, smell.*
- yolketh** *Phon: /yol-keth/ n.* herb. When burned, it gives off pungent, acrid smoke, which is breathed as an act of penance/self flagellation. *Category: plants.*
- yoresh** *Phon: /yo-res/ n.* ear. *Category: body.*
- Yorrek** *pn.* Yorrek Dasimai is the recently retired Rector of the imperial University at Ekasya. Several lecture series now bear his name, though it must be noted that he only gave permission to the History department to do so. *See: Daismai. Category: names, historical names.*

Z – z

- zab** *Phon: /zab/ n.* the scent of soap. *Category: household, scent.*
- Zabbad** *Phon: /zab-bad/ n.* third month. *Category: months.*
- zabya** *Phon: /zab-ya/ n.* soap. *Category: household.*

- Zakkurus** *Phon:* /zak-ku-rus/ *pn.* Luz's surname, and preferred name while in their role as head perfumer of the Eraz's official perfumery. *See:* **Luz**. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- zesker** *Phon:* /zes-ker/ *n.* distillation of zesker essence smells light and fruity like fresh plums. It gains a spicier, nutmeg-like scent when heated to high temperatures. The scent would be a wonderful addition to many a perfume, if the substance didn't turn acid-like in the process. The only people in their right mind who heat zesker are metal workers who want to acid-etch intricate designs. *Category:* **plants**.
- zig** *Phon:* /zig/ *n.* a coin, but also the currency of the realm. Comes in three denominations ki zig 'copper zig', del zig 'silver zig' (worth 25 copper zigs), and shalan zig 'golden zig' (worth 25 silver zigs).
- Ziltish** *Phon:* /zil-tish/ *pn.* leader of the group of Edurshain whom Rakel and Ash encounter on their quest. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- Zir** *Phon:* /zir/ *pn.* sister of the twin deities of the rains and rivers. *See:* **Tro**. *Category:* **deities**.
- Zolmal** *Phon:* /zol-mal/ *pn.* historian from the first century post-Accord. Journeys, which recounts his time as a caravan cook travelling from Aphorai to the Cliffs of Lostras, is the most famous of his extant works. 'The Master of Minutiae'. *Category:* **names, historical names**. *Anth:* Esarik: 'They don't call him Master of Minutiae for nothing'
- Zostar** *Phon:* /zos-tar/ *pn.* Emperor's personal physician. *See:* **Alak**. *Category:* **names, given names**.
- zu** *Phon:* /zu/ *suff.* dative case. *Category:* **grammar**.