

A prescriptivist Grammar of the ʔryšk (Ariska) Language

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Introduction¹

ʔrysk is a personal artlang created By me during my freetime, the goal of ʔrysk was not to be a naturalistic language evolved from a proto lang, but rather a pleasing array of grammatical and syntactical structures to think in². This goal is not to be misunderstood as the main purpose, there is indeed a culture ingrained into the very soul³ of this language.

Phonology

ʔrysk's phonology is modestly small, having 16 phonemes. One of the most apparent features of ʔrysk's consonant inventory is the complete lack of bilabial plosives, and the inclusion of the labialized velar stops.

<i>standard ʔrysk consonants</i>			
	labial	alveolar	guttural
nasal	m	n	(ŋ)
plosive	k ^w g ^w	t	k g ʔ
fricative		s~ʃ	h~x
liquid	w	r	j

Allophones may include the list below:
Coda /n/ may assimilate to:

[m] preceded by /ʔ/ or /n/

[ŋ] preceded by /k/ or /g/

[ŋ^w] preceded by /k^w/ or /g^w/

/s/ shifts to [ʃ] when in coda position

/h/ shifts to [x] when in coda position

¹ note that this document mainly remains un-updated, I may very well make another grammar document at some point in time

² If you want that experience, might I recommend you read about [kēlen](#).

³ Though I have yet to flesh it out.

standard ʔrysk vowels

	front	back
close	i	u
open	a	

The vowels in ʔrysk tend to be more lax than what is shown in the chart

Phonotactics

The syllable structure of ʔrysk is CV(S¹), Where S¹ includes the phonemes /n/, /s/, and /h/. Some constraints are that coda /h/ may not be preceded by /i/, distinctions between labialized and unlabialized velar plosives are not found before /u/, they are in free variation here.⁴ /wu/⁵ and /ji/ are banned syllables⁶

Rominizations

There are 2 main romanizations I chose to employ for ʔrysk. One, which functions like an impure abjad⁷, and the other, which functions more like a regular romanization. When I state the rules for both romanizations, assume that all unmentioned phonemes are written as they are in the IPA . The rules for the abjad like romanization:

⁴ For now I am undecided on what the stress pattern will be.

⁵ Though this does appear if a verb ending in wy is put in the perfective

⁶ This also includes the syllables with codas like /wus/ (not allowed)

⁷ Though this is mostly aesthetic, as the one can derive pronunciation unambiguously

/k^w/ /g^w/ is written as <q> <g̃>.
 /n/ /s/ /h/ when in coda position is written as <n> <s̃> <x>.
 /j/ is written as <y>.
 /w/ is written as <w>.
 /i/ /u/ is written as <y> <w>
 /a/ is absent in writing.
 /j/ /w/ are written as <ỹ> <w̃> to indicate if there is an /a/ either before it, after it, or both⁸.

And the rules for the more phonetic romanization:

/k^w/ /g^w/ is written as <q> <gu>.
 /j/ is written as <y>
 Intervocalic /ʔ/ is written as <c>
 The cluster /hh/ (phonetically [xh]) is written as <ch>
 /n/ when preceded by or /n/ is written as <m>

This romanization will only be used in the glossary for people who find the abjad like romanization too hard to read (I don't blame them).

Common word order

ʔryšk is a predominantly head-initial language, the general word order for a sentence would be V S O. Adjectives, relative clauses, and prepositional clauses all come after the noun.

Nouns

Nouns don't inflect for many things at all, plurality is generally not distinguished, but could be expressed

through an adjective if desired. Though nouns may undergo reduplication to form a collective⁹. Examples of this may include:

Ywry 'tree' ywryywry 'forest'.
 K^{nt} 'fish' k^{nt}tk^{nt} 'school of fish'
 ʔr 'basket' ʔrr 'group of baskets'

Noun structure

Nouns most usually come in the structure of *noun possessive-pronoun adjective relative-clause*¹⁰. Multiple adjectives and relative-clauses may appear for any given noun-phrase.

Noun possessive-pronoun adjective:

Myykw hⁿ mun

Pet ʔp all

All his pets

Pronouns

ʔryšk's pronouns inflect for singular vs collective rather than the regular singular vs plural.

standard ʔryšk personal pronouns

	singular	collective
1p	hk	ʔrysʔryšk
2p	hny	hnyʔny
3p	h ⁿ	hⁿ

In most contexts, the pronouns may go under some phonological reduction, such as h -> ʔ in more casual speech. In some even more common cases, *hk* may turn to a clittic for more common verbs, such as *gñ*.

⁸ Examples of this rule are: /kawi/ /kiwa/ /kawa/ and /kiwi/ being romanized as *kwy kyw kw* and *kywy*.

⁹ The reduplication does change some of the phonemes in the words (mostly the initial syllable)

¹⁰ This also include prepositions

Demonstratives

Possession

Possessive pronouns are the same as their normal form, juxtapositioning themselves after the possessed noun. Phrases such as “*noun’s noun*” is formed quite similarly, the possessor noun followed by the possessive with the appropriate possessive pronoun, “*possessor possessed pronoun*”:

Hwrkʰ hk
House 1p
“My house”
Mýkw Hwrkʰ hʰ
Pet house 3p
“The pet’s house”

Verbs

Verbs are quite morphologically simple and hyper regular, even though they are the most morphologically complex thing in the language. Verbs inflect for ~~2 voices and~~ 2 aspects, shown below in this chart:

	Active	Passive	Middle ¹¹
Imperfect	Ø	-ry	gʷ
Perfect	-xt	-xtry	gʷxt

When conjugating the verb there are a few thing you must put in mind:

Stems ending in -y will change to -w when in the perfect form.

If the stem ends in a coda consonant, the perfect form will be -t instead of -xt: ʔrʔʰ → ʔrʔʰt.

The active and passive voice work as would be expected, the active voice putting the Subject as the agent, and the passive putting the Subject as the Patient.¹²

Semantically, one could divide verbs into 3 classes based on how they are conjugated for transitivity:

Active (A): these are general transitive verbs which always have a connotation of an implied object, passive voice can be applied.

Inactive (I): these verbs are inherently intransitive, semantically showing a stative meaning, any verb formed with gʷ will be in this class.

Mixed (M): these verbs are either transitive or intransitive depending on if an object is present.

The active class is by far the most common class you will encounter. Following that, the mixed class is mostly found in adjective-like verbs.¹³ The most uncommon class is the stative, only being found in a handful of verbs.

¹¹ No longer the “middle voice”

¹² Though this is no longer an inflection, and now an auxiliary construction

¹³ Thinking back, having the “mixed” class was not so helpful, as I am now just using both the Active and Inactive classes for such verbs in the dictionary section.

The “Middle” voice

Okay, so what I originally thought was the “middle” voice apparently seemed to actually just be a de-transitivisor (ie. derivational affix which turns an Active^A verb into an Inactive^I verb). The only real ruled when applying this affix is: *stems starting with k or ʔ get replaced with g*.

In all other circumstances just add g-. Now I'll give you a few examples of this de-transitivisor being put to use:

mr “to eat, to taste” → *gmr* “to have taste”.

ʔynw “to make” → *gynw* “to be busy”.¹⁴
syrx “to kill” → *gsyrx* “to die”.

To be or not to be

I believe it will be easier to explain the Inactive^I versions first. *Gt* can be defined as “to be there” and the negated version *Gn* as “to not be there”. They take a Subject and (optionally) a Predicate, which can either be a noun or relative clause:

Gn hk kʔt

not.be.there 1p fish

“I am not a fish”

Gt krw hk ʔryʔ

be.there friend 1p be.healthy

“My friend is healthy”

Gt ywmʔ! Kysʔ hk hʔ!

be.there human . see 1p 3p

“There's a human! I see him!”

The transitive version of these verbs are *tky* and *ny*. Depending on context, *tky* can generally be translated as “to point out (as)” “to make known (as)” or even “to notice, see”¹⁵:

Tky hk mykw hʔ

be 1p pet 3p

“I point out/notice his cat”

Ryʔt tky hk

PASS-PERF be 1p

“I was made known/spotted”

The negative and emphatic

The negative and emphatic are both formed similarly, by placing a particle at the start of the clause, and moving the word order from VSO to SVO. these particles are actually just the two Inactive^I verbs *Gn* (negative particle) and *Gt* (emphatic particle) which would more accurately be thought as “is (not) there Verbing”:

Gt hk mr mrty ʔryʔ

be.there 1p eat food be.healthy

“I do eat healthy food”

Gn hk krwʔʔ wʔʔ

not.be.there 1p befriend goblin

“I don't make friends with goblins”

Gn krw hk ʔwm gʔsyrx

not.be.there friend 1p want die

“My friend doesn't want to die”

For constructions like “no noun”, such as “I see no eyes”, the construction *nyty rw noun* would be used, which is literally translated as “nothing from noun”:

¹⁴ This is not an actual word, just an example of how it could change if the de-transitivisor were added

¹⁵ This has now been retconned as just different verbs, but im still keeping this section

KyšȚ hk nyty rw kyšȚty
see 1p nothing from eye
 “I see no eyes”

Auxiliary verbs

Imperatives

Generally, the imperatives appear before anything else in the verb clause. There are two imperatives, the usual imperative Țynw “make, do” and the more polite imperative hwwy “come, follow”. Generally, the second person may be left out as subject:

Țynw mr kʰt

IMP eat fish

“Eat the fish”

hwwy mr kʰt

IMP.POL eat fish

“Come~please eat the fish”

Passive voice

The passive voice, as aforementioned, is formed by the use of the auxiliary verb ryʰ. The agent of the sentence can be marked using the preposition rw “from”:

Ryʰt mr kʰt hk rw hʰ

PASS-PERF eat fish 1p from 3p

“My fish was eaten by him/her”

Adjectives & adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs are closely related, almost all adjectives are also adverbs and vice versa. Adjectives are placed after the noun (see *noun structure*). Adverbs can either be placed after the lexical verb, or backgrounded to the back of the clause.

Relative clause

Relative clauses are one of the easiest parts of Țryšk. Merely requiring juxtaposition of a verb phrase to the right of a noun. One difference to note from English is that a relative clause can only be made from the subject. For example, let's say you wanted to say the noun phrase “the food I ate”. The relative clause would need to be in the passive voice:

mrty ryʰt mr rw hk

Food PASS-PERF eat from 1p

“The food I ate~was eaten by me”

Preposition

Almost all prepositions are derived from reduced (or full) forms of verbs. Such as *t* “into~to” from *tʰt* “enter”. Furthermore, the de-transitivising prefix gʰ- can be added to some prepositions for a more static meaning, such as *gʰt* “in~inside” front *gʰ- + (ʰ)t* “into~to”. Syntactically, prepositions may act more similarly to relative clauses if attached to a noun-phrase:

Gʰn hk kyšȚxt hwrkʰ sy gʰry Țyrkw

not.be.there 1p know-PERF house here
under cliff

“I did not know this house at the bottom of the cliff”

Though in many scenarios, prepositions can act syntactically as adverbs, modifying the clause as a whole (or at least the verb phrase):

Swʰ hwryʰ nxhyʰ Țš s Țšnsʰ

Walk flow bird there on lake

“That bird’s swimming around on the lake”

Conjunctions

Verb framing

Before a select few lexical verbs, a verb framing auxiliary can be placed before it (not inflected for aspect). These verb framing auxiliaries were from *sw* “walk”, *tʔt* “enter”, and *syʔn* “exit”.

Sw is generally used to indicate stagnant motion, or for general “lying around-being about”, it also de-transitivises transitive verbs.

Tʔt is used to indicate motion towards or into something, it transitivises verbs, with the location being the direct object.

Syʔn is used to indicate motion out of or from a certain origin, it transitivises verbs, with the location being the direct object.

Names

Names in Ariska are almost always derived from a lexical source, a particle *k* preceding it for clarification. Such a particle can also be used before verb phrases for a meaning of “one who *x*’s”:

Gerund particle

The gerund particle *h* is placed before a verb phrase to indicate it as a gerund describing the event:

H syksʔkymry
GRND throw stick
“Throwing sticks”

Gerund as

Complementizer

The gerund particle can also act as a type of complementizer, which encodes a clause worth of information. *h* usually cliticises with subject pronouns¹⁶, such as *hʔk GRND=1p h(ʔ)ryškryšk GRND=1p-COL hʔny GRND=2p hʔnyʔny GRND=2p-COL hʔn GRND=3p hʔn GRND=3p-COL*. Generally the *h* complementizer generates phrases which would begin with “what (subjunction)” or “that (subjunction)”:

Ywʔt nyty rw msy t hk hny hʔny ʔwm hryš m hwrkʔn sy.
tell-PERF none of time to 1p 2p GRND=2p trade in.pursuit.of house here
“You never told me that you wanted to buy this house”

Generally, if the complementizer phrase doesn't have an object for a transitive verb, it implied that the *h* is the object:

Ġt hsy hʔk ʔwm
Be.there this GRND=1p want
“This is what I want” (lit “this is my wantings)

Reciprocal & reflexive

These two concepts are both related in one way (sharing at least one morpheme in common) thus I will explain both in the same section. Reflexive structures can be formed by adding the adverb *wʔ* (which has many other use cases besides this):

¹⁶ Technically its a possessive which gets cliticised

(Țynw) gñ (hny) syr^x w^h
 (IMP) not.be.there (2p) kill REFL
 “Dont kill yourself”

The reciprocal is a pronoun hw^h
 formed from w^h. It carries the
 sentiment of “each other”:

Gñ w^h Țryšk hy Țwm kysŷ hw^h
 not.be.there goblin Ariska want see also
 RECP
 “The goblins and the ariska don't want
 to see one another”

Dictionary

Dictionary will mostly be followed in
 alphabetical order (forgive me for any
 mistakes), for some entries, there will
 be other definitions when used with
 verb framing, such as: **Main word v.**
meaning. Example. English. **Framing**
verb- *meaning. Example.* English.

g g^h k m n q r s s^t w w^x y yⁿ Ț

n. Noun

pn. Pronoun

v^I. Intransitive verb

v^A. Transitive verb

v^M. Mixed verb

adj. Adjective

adv. Adverb

aux. auxiliary verb

p. Preposition

conj. Conjunction

excl. Exclamation

Gyry n. Hand, arm.

GyryȚⁿ v^A. Nudge.

Gýw v^I. Be nice, be pleasing. v^A please.

Gýwty n. Pleasure, favour. Gt krw hk
 gywty. My friend is a pleasure.

Gmr v^I. Taste, taste well (inherent).

Gmrty n. Taste, flavour.

Gñ (see ny) v^I. Not be there. Gñ kⁿt.
 There's no fish.

Gřw~Țrw (see rw) p. Made of. Gyw
 hwrkⁿ hk gřw yryry hk. I like my
 house of wood.

Gry~Țry (see ry) p. Under, down,
 bottom of, after. Conj. after.

Gsyrx v^I. Die.

Gsyrxty n. Death.

Gt v^I. Be there.

Gts (see ts) p. By means of.

Gty v^I. Conversate.

Gtyty n. Conversation.

Gwny n. Hole, pit; ~~problem~~.

GwnyȚⁿ v^I. Dig (a hole in the ground),
 ruffle soil.

Gwryⁿ v^A. Take, steal.

Gýyw v^A. Drink.

Gyywty n. Water.

Gⁿt~Țⁿt (see t) p. In, inside.

H n. Instance of, one. Gyw kȚy hk, Țwm
 kysŷ hk h hymyⁿ. I like flowers, I want
 to see the beautiful ones.

Hk pn. I, me, my.

Hny pn. You. Syn hk hny. I love you.

Hrs v^I. Get wet, be wet. v^A. Make wet.

Hrskw v^I. Rain.

Hwⁿ pn. One another.

Hrskwrskw v^I. Be stormy, ~~be angry~~.

~~Sw- to be raging a storm.~~

Hrskwrskwty n. Storm.

Hrskwty n. Rain.

Hrys v^A. Trade (something) Hryšt hk Țr
 hk m kȚy sy hymyⁿ. I traded my basket
 for this beautiful flower.

Hsy pn. this

Hs pn. that

Hwrkⁿ n. House.

Hwrmy v^A. blow (on something). v^I. To
 be windy. Tⁿt- fly into, fly through.

Kysŷxt hk nxhyⁿ tⁿt hwrmy ywrywry! I
 saw a bird flying through the forest!

Sw- fly around, be in the sky. **Syʔn-** fly out of.

Hwrmyty n. Wind.

Hwryⁿ v^I. Flow (as a liquid), float (in a liquid). **Hwryⁿ nysty hk g^t gyywyty.** My kid floats in the water. **Tⁿt-** swim into (a body of water), swim to (something). **Sw-** swim around. **Syʔn-** swim out of (A body of water).

Hwryⁿty n. River.

Hwryw^A v^A. Be called.

Hwrywty n. name.

Hwⁿt n. Corpse.

Hxn v^I. Have a tingly feeling, have pins and needles. **v^A.** Lightly tickle.

Hxnx~ʔxty v^A. Tickle (inducing laughter). **v^I.** Be in strong laughter.

Hwwy v^A. Follow (someone). **v^I.** Come. **aux.** Polite imperative, please.

Hwwyty n. Pattern, set. **Ǧnk kwnyyxt hwwyty sy.** I haven't learned this pattern.

Hy adj. Also, as well, and. **Conj.** and.

Hynw v^A. Sing (a song).

Hynwty n. Song, music.

Hⁿ pn. he/she/it.

Hⁿkw v^A. Plant.

Hⁿkwty n. Plant.

K n. Person marker, mr, miss.

Krw n. Friend.

Krwⁿ v^A. Befriend. *****Krwⁿt hk wⁿ.**

Sy gⁿ hⁿ gyw mny hk. I befriended a goblin, but my mother doesn't like them.

Kty v^A. Speak (a language). **v^I.** Speak, talk. **Kty nyty rw wⁿ smk Țryšk!** No goblins speak ariska!

Ktyty n. Speech, manner of speaking.

Kwkws^š (see kws^š) v^A. Grind, process.

Kwkws^šty n. (~~raw~~) material.

Kwmwⁿ v^I. Shine, be clear (easy to understand)

Kwmwⁿty n. Sunlight, clarity.

Kwn v^A. Climb (on something), Climb (up something).

Kwny v^I. Be fresh, be new. **v^A.** Make fresh.

Kwnyty n. Freshness, newness, addition

Kwnyy v^A. Meet, ~~learn~~.

Kwtw n. bone.

Kwtwⁿ v^A. Remove the bones (of something). Finnish up with (Something)

Kws^š v^A. Beat to the ground, trample on.

Kws^šty n. Path, road.

Kwⁿtwⁿ v^M. Rot, rot (something).

Kymry n. Tree branch.

Kymryⁿ v^A. Diverge (from), separate (from). **Kymryⁿt hk tny hk, gⁿry syrxt hⁿ rwk hk.** I became distant from my father after he killed my brother.

Kys^š v^A. See, understand (something).

Kys^šty n. Sight, eyes.

K[?]y n. Flower, flowering fruit.

K[?]yk[?]y n. Flower bed, ~~ripe crop~~.

Kyⁿ v^I. Be yellow~white **v^A.** Make yellow~white.

Kyⁿty n. yellow~white.

Kⁿt n. fish.

Kⁿy n. Sky.

Kⁿykⁿy n. World, physical plane.

Kⁿyⁿ v^M. Be blue, paint blue.

Kⁿyⁿty n. blue.

M (see Țwm) p. In pursuit of, wanting.

Conj. In order to, so that.

Mm n. Mama (often said by kids).

Mny n. mother.

Mr v^A. eat.

Mrty n. Food.

Mry v^M. Believe, think. **P.** in the opinion of.

Mryty n. belief, opinion.

Msy n. Time, occasion.

Msymsy adv. always.

Mwny^š n. Dirt, soil, land (in general, not property).

Mwtsʔ v^A. Use (something).
Mwtsty n. Use.
Mwý v^M. Be big, be tall. enlargen.
Mwýty~Mwty n. Largeness, height, extent.
Mwⁿ adj. All. **adv.** All.
Mwⁿty n. everything.
Mytⁿ n. Moon, night.
Myykw n. Domesticated animal, farm animal, pet.
myynⁿ~myymyyⁿ n. clothes.
Myyⁿ n. Animal hide.
Myʔ v^A. Lose sight of (~~recently~~), come to not recognize (someone), forget.
Nkw n. Stomach, lower abdomen.
Nhy v^I. Be kind.
Nhyty n. Kindness.
Nmw v^A. Cut, slice.
Nmwty n. Knife, blade.
Nw p. Up (somewhere)
Nwʔ v^A. To be up (something). **Nwʔ v^I.** Be high.
Nwʔty n. too much, peak (of a high place).
Nxhyⁿ n. bird.
Nysʔ n. Be small, be short.
Nysty n. smallness, child.
Ný v^A hide, obscure.
Nyty n. nothing.
Qⁿ v^I. Cry, be sad.
Qⁿty n. Tears, sadness.
Rgy n. Shoe, boot.
Rw (See ʔwrw) p. From (somewhere), of. **Kty nyty rw ʔryškryšk smk wʔⁿ.**
 None of us speak wa'an. **Conj.** because of.
Rwk n. Brother, close male friend.
Rwkʔⁿ v^I. Be a brother, be kind and supportive (as a male).
Rwy adj. Why, because of what?
Rwʔ v^A. Ask (somebody), make a request (to somebody). **Rwʔxt m kⁿt hⁿ hk.** He asked me for fish.

Rwʔty n. Question, request.
Ry (see ʔyry) p. Down from, ~~until~~.
Conj. ~~until~~.
Ryⁿ v^A. Get, acquire. **Aux.** passive auxiliary.
S p. On, around.
Skⁿ n. Language.
Smy n. Sun, day.
Smyⁿ n. Sister, close female friend.
Smyⁿʔⁿ v^I. Act like a sister, be kind and supportive (as a female).
Sšny v^M. Fill (something), pour (on).
Stntⁿ n. Border (between two lands), perimeter (of something).
Sty v^I. Smile, be happy.
Styty n. Smile, happiness.
Stⁿ n. Fence, natural barrier.
Swⁿhy n. Sound, vocalisation.
Swⁿhyʔⁿ v^A. Pronounce. **Ǵnk ʔny swⁿhyʔⁿ /p/.** I can't pronounce /p/. express. **Ǵnk ʔny swⁿhyʔⁿ mwýty rw hʔk syn hny.** I can express how much I love you.
Swⁿ v^I. Walk (generally).
Sy adv. Here, now. **adj.** this, here. **conj.** Positive comparison. **Sy hymyⁿ hk, ʔny (hymyⁿ) nyty.** I am the most beautiful.
Syⁿks v^A. Throw (to someone), give permission (of something).
Syn v^A. Love (someone, friend or partner).
Synty n. Love, favourite.
Syrx v^A. Kill, murder.
Syrxty n. murder.
Syyⁿmy n. Indent, hole (in vertical surface), gap (in space or in knowledge).
Syʔⁿ v^A. Leave (something).
Syʔⁿty n. Exit.
Sⁿý v^A. Find; have an idea (idiomatic) **Sⁿýxt hk hⁿ!** I got it! (an idea came to me).
SⁿýSⁿý v^A. Remember (someone or something) **Sⁿýsⁿý hk msy sy rw hʔryškryšk kwnyyxt k hymyⁿ smyⁿ hⁿ.** I

remember the time we met hymyn's sister.

T (See tʔt) p. Into.

Tky v^A. Point out, make known, notice, see.

Tky n. Stem, root, base of a tree, cause of an event (figurative).

Tmʔⁿ n. Foot, ankle.

Tny n. father.

Ts (see mwts) p. using.

Tt n. Daddy (often said by kids).

Twy v^A. Push, shove.

Twyty n. Bully, rude person, asshole.

Tyw n. Fire, flame.

TywTyw n. Bon-fire, ceremonial fire, community fire place.

Tywʔⁿ v^A. Light, ignite.

Tywʔⁿty n. Ignition, spark, flaming kindle.

Tʔwⁿ v^A. Be hot. v^I. heat.

Tʔwⁿty n. heat.

~~Tʔwⁿtʔwⁿ Tʔwⁿtwⁿ v^I.~~ Be too hot.

Tⁿt v^A. Enter, go into.

Tⁿty n. Entrance, door.

Wkw n. Sign, writing.

Wrⁿ v^I. Be the same. **Adv.** just~has always been so. **Ywʔⁿ wrⁿ ywmⁿ**

msymsy. Humans just always keep talking (it's always been like this).

Excl. like...,

Wʔⁿ n. Goblin, non-ariska member.

Wⁿ adj. Self (Reciprocal), again.

Wⁿty n. Reflection, reflective surface.

Yw n. Word, account.

Ywmⁿ n. human.

Ywry n. tree.

Ywrywry n. Forest.

Ywʔⁿ v^I. Give an account, say, tell a story.

Ywʔⁿty n. story.

Yry n. piece of wood.

Yryry n. Wood (As a material).

Yxsy n. Meat, flesh.

Yxsyʔⁿ v^A. To gut, to remove (with effort).

Y n. What. **adj.** which.

Yryšk n. Who.

Yⁿ v^A. Scare (someone). v^I. Be scary.

Yⁿgmy n. Flask, water bottle.

Yⁿty n. Fright, fear.

ʔgⁿ v^A. Hear.

ʔgⁿty Hearing, sense of hearing.

ʔkwⁿ v^I. Be ill, be sick. v^A. Make ill, sicken, be disliked.

ʔm v^I. Be cute, be unalarmed~calm.

ʔmty n. Cuteness, innocence.

ʔmsⁿ n. Sand, gravel, coarse minerals.

ʔmʔⁿ v^A. Calm (someone) down.

ʔmʔⁿty n. Security, comfort.

ʔn v^I. Be correct, be right (morally).

ʔnty n. Truth.

ʔny v^A. Hold, have. **Aux.** be able to, have permission to.

ʔq adj. Nearby, close to, nearly. **Adv.** nearby, around (past).

ʔqty n. Area, surroundings.

ʔr n. Basket.

ʔryšk n. Person, one of the ariska, someone.

ʔryškryšk n. All of us, the whole group.

ʔryⁿ v^I. Be healthy, be good (generally).

ʔryⁿty n. Health, goodness.

ʔrⁿ v^I. Sleep.

ʔrⁿty n. Sleep.

ʔrʔⁿ v^A. Put away, stash.

ʔš adj. That. **adv.** there.

ʔšnsⁿ n. Pond, stagnant body of water.

ʔšr v^I. Be cold. v^A. Cool (something).

~~ʔšrsⁿ v^I.~~ Be too cold, be freezing.

ʔšrty n. Coldness

ʔtx v^I. Breath, resperate.

ʔtxty n. Breath, moment~second (measurement)

ʔw v^I. Bleed, be in pain.

?wkw v^l. *Be deep (like a hole or sea), be big (pertaining to caves, and other large enclosed areas). Be loud (as a person).*

?wm v^A. *Want (something). aux. Want.*

?wmy n. *Grass, ~~moss~~.*

?wrw v^A. *Come (from something). Aux. more polite imperative.*

?wrwty n. *Place of origin, origin.*

?wty n. *Blood, pain.*

?yks v^l. *Snap, break. ~~v^A: Snap, break.~~*

?ymⁿ n. *Rock, stone. Hardened clay (generally hardened clay which is not useful).*

?ynw v^A. *Make, do. aux. Imperative auxiliary.*

?yrkw n. *Cliff side, wall (made of rock).*

?yrkwrkw n. *Mountain Range, mountain.*

?yry v^A. *Fall down (from). v^l. fall*

?yrⁿ v^A. *Fight, battle.*

?yrⁿty n. *Fight, battle, war*

?yt v^l. *Yell. ~~v^A: Call (someone):~~ (would rather use ?yt m)*

?ytty n. *Yell, calling.*

?yy excl. *Ah! An exclamation, usually either from surprise, or to alert someone.*

?yy! Gn'k kysŷxt hny! *Ah! I didn't see you there!*

The common house

When traversing the – of the ariska, you might notice some strange architectural choices.

The houses are dug into the mountains rather than built; generally, the entrances are indented, usually 3 to 4 metres in length, with the “roof” sliding down into the indented wall. On the indented wall is a doorway into the house.

Glossing terminology

1p first person

2p second person

3p third person

COL collective

PERF perfective

NAME name particle

GRND gerund particle

NOM nominalizer

VERB verbalizer

IMP imperative

IMP.POL polite imperative

INT interrogative

CAUS causative

CAUS.FRC forceful causative

PASS passive

REFL reflexive

RECP reciprocal

Multi word phrases

Mwty rw X -adj- a lot of x

Nyty rw X -adj- none of, not x

Čn (?ryšk) ?ny kyšyty - to be tired~to be not an alert

Mwty rw msy -adv- alot of the time~often

Nyty rw msy -adv- never, not once

Gyry kwtw?ⁿ -n- hand

X kwtw?ⁿ -n- the ending section/part of X

?ny (?ryšk) tm?ⁿ mwty - be clumsy, not be discrete

?- Sw (?ryšk) s kwtyty - have a walk, go on a jog

(?ny) kwnyŷ (?ryšk) kyšyty (?ryšk) - (be able to) understand someone

ŷyt (?rysk) ynty (mry) - worry (about)

Wrⁿ X mry Y - X is the same as Y

?wty rw ?ymⁿ - bullshit, useless junk

kyšy sy, - but; discourse marker
denoting a surprise or unexpected
outcome.

CHANGE LOG

- Changed ʔkys and skys to ʔyks and syks
- Twy causative, (original patient (of transitive verb) is expressed through an adjunct Sa.)
- *sa for both the verb “sit (on)” and the preposition “at/on”
- Ha-haka ha-han ha-hani shortens to hacaka hacan hacani
- (TBA) kayan from kacican, “yellow, white”
- Proximal ʔs

Satu ru - 1 (satu could mean “head”)

Kisyati ru - 2

Giri ru - 5

Nakunaku ru - ~20

ru - ABLATIVE. guaru “made of”.

ri “down from” guari “down, under”

ta ILLATIVE guanta INNESIVE

sa “on, around”

mari BENEFACTIVE, about

ma “in hopes of”

tas “using” guatas INSTRUMENTAL

nu above, ontop of, up.