

Hamāru

Contents

- 1.1 Overview
- 1.2 Phonology
- 1.3 Stress and Intonation
- 1.4 Romanization
- 2.1 Nouns
 - 2.1a Gender
 - 2.1b Plurals
 - 2.1c Case
 - 2.1d Augmentative/Diminutive
 - 2.1e Endearment
 - 2.1f Noun-Noun
- 2.2 Personal Pronouns
- 2.3 Possessive Pronouns
- 2.4 Demonstrative Pronouns
- 3.1 Adjectives
- 3.2 Postpositions
- 4.1 Verbs
 - 4.1a Tense
 - 4.1b Mood and Aspect
 - 4.1c Imperatives
 - 4.1d Irregular Verbs
 - 4.1e Negative
 - 4.1f Passive Voice
 - 4.1g For the Benefit of...
 - 4.1h -jān-
 - 4.1i -jei-
- 4.2 Adverbs
- 5.1 Conjunctions
- 5.2 Numbers
- 5.3 Interrogatives
- 5.4 Exclamations
- 5.5 Comparatives and Superlatives
- 5.6 Relative Clauses
- 5.7 Tupnā, Nyingdānā, and Gunā
- 5.8 Affixes
- 6.1 Hamāru-English Dictionary
- 6.2 English-Hamāru Dictionary

1.1 Overview

Hamāru is an ergative-accusative, SOV language spoken in Sector 2, which developed mainly from a mixing of Standard Tibetan and Hindi as they were spoken upon the human race's departure from Earth. While much of the grammar is the result of the mixing of these two languages, *Hamāru* contains a large number of loanwords that find their origins in other Indian and Southeast Asian languages such as Thai, Tamil, Bengali, Burmese, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian, especially in lower registers. This introduction to the *Hamāru* language presents mostly the formal *Hamāru* taught in schools and used for official purposes, although some notes on differences between speakers are made and there are a number of slang words found in the dictionary. While this grammar does not outline *all* aspects of the *Hamāru* language, nor all of its vocabulary, it does give a general picture of the language and provides the basics needed to get by on your next visit to Sector 2.

1.2 Phonology

Consonants

		Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		m		n		ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	voiceless	p		t	t̠ t̡		k	ʔ
	voiceless aspirated	p ^h		t ^h	t̠ ^h t̡ ^h		k ^h	
	voiced	b		d	ɖ	ɟ	g	
	voiced aspirated	b ^h		d ^h	ɖ ^h	ɟ ^h	g ^h	
Affricate	unaspirated			t̠s̠				
	aspirated			t̠s̠ ^h				
Fricative			v	s	ʂ			h
Approximant				l		j	w	
Flap				r				

Vowels

Oral Vowels

	Front		Central	Back	
	unrounded	rounded		unrounded	rounded
Close	i				u
Close-mid	e				o
Mid			ə		
Open-mid	ɛ				ɔ
Near-Open	æ				
Open				ɑ	

Nasal Vowels

	Front		Central	Back	
	unrounded	rounded		unrounded	rounded
Close	ĩ				ũ
Close-mid					
Mid					
Open-mid	ẽ				õ
Near-Open					
Open				ã	

1.3 Stress and Intonation

Stress normally falls on the first syllable in a word. There are a few exceptions to this rule that simply need to be memorized.

Intonation can put focus on a one particular word or set of words in a phrase and/or form a question.

When drawing attention to one word in particular, the speaker uses a falling intonation.

Pu padh^htei hem.

The **children** are reading.

When posing a question, the speaker employs a rising intonation on the information that is being asked about.

K'ā Tansin pegir drātā him?

Is Tenzin **going over there**?

Questions words will be covered more extensively in section 5.3.

1.4 Orthography

Below is a presentation of the standard romanization of the phonemes presented in section 1.2.

m	m
p	p
p ^h	p'
b	b
b ^h	b'
n	n
t	t
t ^h	t'
d	d
d ^h	d'
\overline{ts}	ts
\overline{ts}^h	ts'
s	s
l	l
r	r
t	th
$\overline{t\text{ɕ}}$	tsh
t ^h	th'
$\overline{t\text{ɕ}}^h$	tsh'
ɖ	dh
ɖ ^h	dh'
ʃ	sh
ɲ	ny
$\overline{dʒ}$	j
$\overline{dʒ}^h$	j'
j	y
ŋ	ng
k	k
k ^h	k'

g	g
g ^h	g'
v	v
ʔ	ʻ
h	h
i	i
e	ei
ɛ	e
æ	ai
u	u
ə	a
ɑ	ā
o	o
ɔ	au
ĩ	iṁ
ẽ	eṁ
ã	aṁ
ũ	uṁ
õ	oṁ

2.1 Nouns

2.1a Gender

There is no grammatical gender and gender is usually understood through context or through use of gender-specific nouns (e.g. *amān* “mother”, *pitā* “father”). The sex of the individual(s) being discussed can be further specified, if necessary, through use of the suffixes **-p’ā** and **-mā**:

-p’ā indicates that a noun is male.

-mā indicates that a noun is female.

A speaker also can use these suffixes onto place names to create a demonym:

Pratvi	Earth
Pratvip’ā	Terran (male)
Pratvimā	Terran (female)
Nyi	Sector 2 (slang)
Nyip’ā	Sector 2-ian (male)
Nyimā	Sector 2-ian (female)

2.1b Plurals

It is possible to mark the plurality of a noun through use of a plural suffix. In formal speech the plural suffix is required. However, in informal speech one may choose to leave it off.

-tsh'ā	plural marker
t'ā	horse(s)
t'ātsh'ā	horses
kanyo	woman(or women)
kanyotsh'ā	women

2.1c Case

Grammatical case helps identify the function of a noun in a sentence. Hamāru has five cases: absolutive, agentive, associative, dative, and genitive.

The absolutive case applies to nouns that are either the subject of an intransitive phrase or the object of a transitive phrase. It carries no marking.

The agentive applies to the subject of a transitive phrase. It is marked by the suffix **-tsh'is**.

Gātsh'is kitāb t'eitā. I give the book.

K'ontsh'is k'on tungunga. He/She will drink it.

The associative case may be translated as *and* or *with*. It is often used for creating lists. It is marked by the suffix **-daing**. No plural or

gender suffix or other case marking may be used in a word that carries the associative suffix.

Pudaing pumātsh'ātsh'i sentei. The boy(s) and girls hear
it.

K'ondaing drāo. Go with him.

The dative case indicates that a noun is the indirect object of a sentence. It is marked by the suffix **-lā**.

Gātsh'is kitāb rainyislā t'eitā I give the book to you.

Finally, the genitive case indicates that the noun it is attached to is the possessor of the noun which follows it, the possessee. It is the equivalent of the English 's. It is marked by the suffix **-tsh'i**.

Pup'ātsh'i kitāb The boy's book

2.1d Augmentative/Diminutive

There are a few Hamāru nominal suffixes which, when added to a noun, modify its meaning in such a way as to increase or lessen its importance.

<i>-yu</i>	diminutive suffix
kā	<i>door</i>
kāyu	<i>wicket</i>
<i>-lam</i>	augmentative suffix
laikpa	<i>wind</i>
laikpalam	<i>great wind, large gust of wind</i>

2.1e Endearment

There are also some suffixes which serve to endear the noun (usually a person) to which they are attached.

<i>-jā</i>	masculine endearment suffix (typically added to the first syllable of a name)
Anurak	<i>Anurak (typical male name)</i>
Anjā	<i>Anurak-y, Anny, etc.</i>
<i>-u</i>	feminine endearment suffix (typically added to the first syllable of a name)
Bin	<i>Bin (typical female name)</i>
Binu	<i>Binny, dear old Bin</i>

2.1f Noun-Noun

It is possible to use two nouns back to back to construct a new meaning. In such situations the last noun in the series is the one that is most important.

neigam	<i>corporation</i>
eijent	<i>agent</i>
neigam eijent	<i>corporation agent</i>

2.2 Personal Pronouns

Hamāru has a set of twelve personal pronouns, a set of words which replace a noun or noun phrase in discourse when context has rendered the subject or subjects clear. While gender is not differentiated, number *is* important when choosing the appropriate pronoun. Three types of number are expressed through Hamāru’s personal pronouns: singulative (referring to one of the noun), dual (referring to exactly two), and plural (more than two). Personal pronouns do not take the usual genitive marker **-tsh’i**, but rather have a possessive form, discussed in the following section.

	Sing.		Dual		Plural
<i>I</i>	gā	<i>We (2)</i>	gānyis	<i>We (3+)</i>	gātsh’ā
<i>You</i>	rain	<i>You (2)</i>	rainyis	<i>You (3+)</i>	raintsh’ā
<i>You (hon.)</i>	āp	<i>You (hon.)(2)</i>	āpnyis	<i>You (hon.)(3+)</i>	āptsh’ā
<i>He, she, it</i>	k’on	<i>They (2)</i>	k’onyis	<i>They (3+)</i>	k’ontsh’ā

2.3 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns, like personal pronouns, substitute information about who is being discussed that the speaker already knows or can deduce through context. These pronouns show ownership and appear in two different circumstances:

The first circumstance is when the possessive pronoun is modifying another noun. In this instance it takes the place of an adjective in a sentence (typically before the noun it modifies).

<i>my</i>	meikā	<i>our</i>	hamāru
<i>your</i>	thunkā	<i>your (plur.)</i>	thunkā
<i>your (hon.)</i>	āpkā	<i>your (plur.) (hon.)</i>	āpkā
<i>his, her, its</i>	uskā	<i>their</i>	unkā

meikā pu	<i>my child</i>
thunkā kitāb	<i>your book</i>
āpkā ju	<i>your water</i>
uskā mātāk	<i>his/her/its/their flower</i>
hamāru sā	<i>our language</i>

In the second circumstance, possessive pronouns can act as nouns themselves and thus may act as the subject, object, or indirect object of a noun phrase.

Meikā nula hiṁ.	<i>Mine is blue.</i>
Hamāru meihetpoṁ hiṁ.	<i>Ours is important.</i>
Dh'i unkā hiṁ.	<i>This is theirs.</i>

There is also a special possessive pronoun, **panā**. Its function is to indicate possession on the part of the *subject* of a sentence and it may replace any of the possessive pronouns.

Instead of saying **Gātsh'is meikā kitāb padhtā**, one would say **Gātsh'is panā kitāb padhtā** (*I read my [own] book*).

K'ontsh'is panā kitāb padhtā. *She reads her (own) book.*

Gānyistsh'is panā kā tshei'ei. *We (2) open our (own) door.*

2.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstratives are used to reference or replace a specific person, place, or thing in a sentence. They may function as nouns or adjectives and, as is the case with possessive pronouns, demonstratives mostly come before the noun that they reference when acting as adjectives.

The demonstrative pronouns are:

dh'i	this
dh'ā	that
p'aigi	over there

Dh'i yaig him. *This is good*

Dh'ā suṁdar him. *That is beautiful.*

P'aigi nyeis him. *That one over there is ugly.*

Dh'i kitāb yaig him. *This book is good.*

Dh'ā skul j'utā him.

That school is small.

**P'aigi kanyā
sātshaishtā rā him.**

*That woman over
there is speaking.*

3.1 Adjectives

Adjectives modify a noun and provide additional information. In formal speech and official texts, the adjective comes before the noun it modifies. In colloquial speech, however, the adjective often follows the noun it modifies. Adjectives do not agree with the nouns that they modify in number. Below is a list of some common adjectives:

yaig	good
tshaig	bad
bari	big
j'utā	small
suṁdar	beautiful
nyeis	ugly
j'arā	old (not young)
jān	young
g'au	old (not new)
ser	new

Dh'i kitāb ser hiṁ.	<i>This book is new.</i>
Gā j'arā huṁ.	<i>I am old.</i>
J'utā pu drātā.	<i>The little child goes.</i>

3.2 Postpositions

Postpositions are words that help place the action discussed. Postpositions, unlike prepositions, come after a noun. Below is a list of some common postpositions:

miṁ	in
gaing	on
nei	from
ku	to
kaind	within, inside
gei	in front (of)
upar	above
nitshei	below, under
pitshei	behind
bāhār	outside (of)
bagal	next to

Gā nyi miim huim.

I am in Sector 2.

Dipāk mis upar him.

*The lamp is above
the table.*

Gātsh'ā Pratvi nei neihi hem.

We're not from Earth.

K'on uskā pitā bagal him.

*He is next to her
father.*

4.1 Verbs

4.1a Tense

Tense helps place actions in time and define their duration. In Hamāru, there are three major verb tenses: present, past, and future. Tense is formed through conjugating a verb and replacing the infinitive verb ending (most often -nā) with a tense-specific ending.

Present

-tā

singular subject

-tei

plural subject

gātsh'is k'on leitā

I take it

raintsh'ā d'iktei

You all see

Past

-ā

singular subject

-ei

plural subject

rain drā'ā

you went

k'onysis hāgei

they (2) understood

In the past tense, the verb will always agree with the *object* of a sentence in a transitive verb phrase, rather than the *subject*.

gā nyelā *I slept*

k'ontsh'is kitābtsh'ā padhpei

or

k'ontsh'is kitāb padhpei *He read books*

k'onystsh'is ju padhā *They drank water*

Future

-unga singular subject
-engei plural subject

āp hāgunga *you'll understand*

gānyis j'ei'einga *we (2) will eat*

4.1b Mood and Aspect

For each of the tenses listed in the previous section, there are three moods (conditional, speculative, and imperative) and two aspects (continuous and perfective) which are expressed through auxiliary words or, in the case of the imperative, conjugation.

The Continuous Aspect expresses an action which is on-going or unfinished. The actions described by verbs using the continuous aspect are non-habitual and are specific to a given moment in time. In English, this is the equivalent of verbs ending in *-ing*.

Present Continuous

-tā + rā hunā singular subject
-tei + rā hunā plural subject

gā nyeltā rā hum *I am sleeping*

rainyis drātei rā hem *you are going*

Past Continuous

singular subject

-ā + rā hunā conjugated for past tense

k'on tshiyāgjeitā rā tham *It was dying*

plural subject

-ei + rā hunā conjugated for past tense

gātsh'ā sutshei rā thei *We were thinking*

Future Continuous

singular subject

-unga + rā hunā conjugated for future tense

āp drā'unga rā hugam *You (hon.) will be going*

plural subject

-engei + rā hunā conjugated for future tense

**aptsh'ā sātshaishengei rā
hungei** *You all (hon.) will be
speaking.*

The Perfective Aspect expresses the idea of an action which is, was, or will be completed or finished.

Present Perfective

-tā + hā hunā

singular subject

-tei + hā hunā

plural subject

**k'ontsh'is k'on tshiyājeivātā
hā him**

She has killed him

**gānyistsh'is ahan jeitei hā
him**

*We (2) have eaten street
food*

Past Perfective

singular subject

-ā + hā hunā conjugated for past tense

rain gyukā hā tham

you had ran

plural subject

-ei + hā hunā conjugated for past tense

raintsh'ā tungei hā thei

you all had drank

Future Perfective

singular subject

-unga + hā hunā conjugated for future tense

**k'ontsh'is rain tukjei'unga
hā hugam**

*he will have thanked
you*

plural subject

-engei + hā hunā conjugated for future tense

rainyis drā'engei hā hungei *you (2) will have gone*

The Conditional Mood is used to talk about an action whose occurrence depends on a condition. This mood is often used in coordination with the words **jo** *if* and **to** *then*.

Present Conditional

-tā + higa singular subject
-tei + higa plural subject

gātsh'is k'on pongrātā higa *I would like that*
gātsh'ā ju tungjāntei higa *I would drink the water up*

Past Conditional

singular subject

-ā + higa

raintsh'is k'on pongrā'ā *you would have liked it*
higa

plural subject

-ei + higa

gātsh'ā drā'ei higa *we would have gone*

Future Conditional

singular subject

-unga + higa

**jo rain dh'i jeitā higa
to dh'ā ji'unga higa**

*if you do this, that will
happen*

plural subject

-engei + higa

**jo k'ontsh'ā rashei
higa, to rain gyukengei
higa**

*if they are hostile,
you will run*

The Speculative Mood is used when speaking of an action whose validity is based on a hypothesis or mere speculation. There is no exact English equivalent, though

Present Speculative

-tā + hota

singular subject

-tei + hota

plural subject

Past Speculative

singular subject

-ā + hota

plural subject

-ei + hota higa

Future Speculative

singular subject

-unga + hota

plural subject

-engei + hota

4.1c Imperatives

-o

drānā	<i>to go</i>
drā'o!	<i>go!</i>
j'eijānnā	<i>to eat up</i>
j'eijāno!	<i>eat up!</i>

In moments of duress, the -o may be removed, leaving the verb stem alone. The result is a perceived gruffness and may even be seen as rude and abrasive in formal speech.

4.1d Irregular Verbs

There are a number of irregular verbs in Hamāru. A few important irregular verbs are listed below:

hunā *to be*

Present

gā huṁ
rain hu
āp hu
k'on hiṁ

gānyis heṁ
rainyis heṁ
āpnyis heṁ
k'onnyis heṁ

gātsh'ā heṁ
raintsh'ā heṁ
āptsh'ā heṁ
k'ontsh'ā heṁ

Past

**gā tham
rain tham
āp tham
k'on tham**

**gānyis thei
rainyis thei
āpnyis thei
k'onnyis thei**

**gātsh'ā thei
raintsh'ā thei
āptsh'ā thei
k'ontsh'ā thei**

Future

**gā hugam
rain hugam
āp hugam
k'on hugam**

**gānyis hungei
rainyis hum
āpnyis hum
k'onnyis hum**

**gātsh'ā hungei
raintsh'ā hungei
āptsh'ā hungei
k'ontsh'ā hungei**

keipās

to have

Present

**gā apās
rain apās
āp apās
k'on apās**

**gānyis eipās
rainyis eipās
āpnyis eipās
k'onnyis eipās**

**gātsh'ā eipās
raintsh'ā eipās
āptsh'ā eipās
k'ontsh'ā eipās**

Past

**gā pās
rain pās
āp pās
k'on pās**

**gānyis pās
rainyis pās
āpnyis pās
k'onnyis pās**

**gātsh'ā pās
raintsh'ā pās
āptsh'ā pās
k'ontsh'ā pās**

Future

**gā pāsunga
rain pāsunga
āp pāsunga
k'on pāsunga**

**gānyis pāsengei
rainyis pāsengei
āpnyis pāsengei
k'onnyis pāsengei**

**gātsh'ā pāsengei
raintsh'ā pāsengei
āptsh'ā pāsengei
k'ontsh'ā pāsengei**

t'einā

to give

Irregular Past Tense

gā diyā
rain diyā
āp diyā
k'on diyā

gānyis diyei
rainyis diyei
āpnyis diyei
k'onnyis diyei

gātsh'ā diyei
raintsh'ā diyei
āptsh'ā diyei
k'ontsh'ā diyei

Irregular Conditional Mood : **diga**

leinā

to take

Irregular Past Tense

Past

gā liyā
rain liyā
āp liyā
k'on liyā

gānyis liyei
rainyis liyei
āpnyis liyei
k'onnyis liyei

gātsh'ā liyei
raintsh'ā liyei
āptsh'ā liyei
k'ontsh'ā liyei

Irregular Conditional Mood : **liga**

4.1e Negation

Negative verb phrases are formed through the use of the negating adverb **neihi**. Like other adverbs, **neihi** always comes before the verb it modifies.

Gā k'ush neihi hum. Gā tshipo hum.

I'm not unhappy; I'm happy.

K'onnyis neihi gyuktei, k'onnyis gompātei.

They do not run. They walk.

When negating a progressive sentence (one where **hunā** is employed to add the information that the action is on-going), the negating adverb is placed in front of **hunā**.

K'ontshā gyuktei neihi hem. *They're not running.*

**Gānyis sātshaishengei neihi
hungei.** *We will not be speaking.*

4.1f Passive Voice

There are two ways to construct a passive verb phrase in Hamāru. One is more specific to a given situation or event, the other implies a more general statement or assertion.

The specific passive voice is constructed through the addition of the suffix **-yā** onto the naked stem of a verb.

d'iknā *to see*

d'ik *see*

d'ikyā *seen*

The general passive voice is constructed by adding the suffix **-jāni**.

sātshaishnā *to speak*

sātshaish *speak*

sātshaishjāni *spoken (generally, widely)*

4.1g For the Benefit of...

-li- and **-di-** are two suffixes which add the meaning *for the benefit of oneself* and *for the benefit of others* respectively. These are different from the reflexive pronouns **k'ud** (*to oneself*) and **dusrei** (*to each other*) since the verb is not being directly performed on oneself or each other but rather for their benefit.

-li- for the benefit of oneself

-di- for the benefit of each other

Gā padhlitā

I read to myself (for my benefit)

Gātsh'ā padhlitei rā hem

*We are reading to one another.
(for each other's benefit)*

4.1h -jān-

-jān- is a verbal suffix which renders a verb the transitional version of itself.

hunā *to be*

hujānnā *to become*

nyelnā *to sleep*

nyeljānnā *to fall asleep*

j'einā *to eat*

j'eijānnā *to eat up*

tungnā *to drink*

tungjānnā *to drink up*

4.1i -jei-

-jei- is a suffix whose function it is to verbalize nouns. It is derived from the verb **jeinā** *to do*. So, the literal translation of any verb which uses **jei** is *to do x*.

gompā	<i>stroll, walk</i>
gompājeinā	<i>take a walk, take a stroll</i>
nyermā	<i>wrinkle</i>
nyermājeinā	<i>wrinkle, crumple up</i>

4.1j -vā-

-vā- transforms an intransitive action into a transitive one.

tshiladimneinā	<i>drown, die by drowning</i>
tshiladimneivānā	<i>drown, kill by drowning</i>
j'einā	<i>eat</i>
j'eivānā	<i>make eat</i>
hāgnā	<i>understand</i>
hāgvānā	<i>make understand</i>

4.2 Adverbs

Adverbs help to describe the manner in which an action is carried out. In Hamāru, many adverbs end in **-sei**. Adverbs always come before the verb they modify.

g'orpo	<i>slow</i>
g'orposei	<i>slowly</i>
gyokpo	<i>quick, fast</i>
gyokposei	<i>quickly</i>

K'on gyokposei gyukā. *She ran quickly.*

**Rainyis semkyosei gompājeijāntei
rā hem** *You two are sadly strolling along*

5.1 Conjunctions

Conjunctions join clauses and may be used to contrast and enumerate. Three important Hamāru coordinating conjunctions are:

or*	<i>and</i>
yinei	<i>but</i>
ya	<i>or</i>

*Note that **or** is only used to link verbal phrases and not to list nouns. Listing nouns requires the use of the associative case **-daing**.

Gātsh'ā j'eitangtei or roāmtei *We sang and danced.*

Rain j'eiunga yinei gā tungunga *You will eat but I will drink.*

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions which introduce a subordinate clause, a phrase which is dependent on the main clause. In Hamāru, some subordinating conjunctions are:

ki	<i>that</i>
kyunki	<i>because</i>
esliyei	<i>therefore, and so</i>
jo	<i>if</i>
sheip’alei	<i>before</i>
bād	<i>after</i>
kahim	<i>unless</i>

**Gā gyukā rā tham kyunki gā
nangkilyā rā tham.** *I was running because I was scared.*

**K’ontsh’is gā mārā bād,
k’on gālā gongdakj’uā.** *After she hit me, she apologized to me.*

**Raintsh’ā hā hungei durdrāengei jab,
gā b’i drāunga.** *When they will have left,
I will leave.*

5.2 Numbers

Hamāru speakers count using a base-ten system. The numbers 1-10 are:

shunya	0
tshik	1
nyi	2
shum	3
ji	4
ngait	5
t'uk	6
tunei	7
g'ei	8
ku	9
tshu	10

Numbers eleven through nineteen are formed through adding one of the numbers 1-9 onto the end of **tshu** *ten*. Eleven is literally *ten-one*, twelve is *ten-two* and so on.

tshu-tshik	11
tshu-nyi	12
tshu-shum	13
tshu-ji	14
tshu-ngait	15
tshu-t'uk	16
tshu-tunei	17
tshu-g'ei	18
tshu-ku	19

Numbers twenty through ninety are formed by adding a suffix **-shu** to the end of one of the numbers 1-9. There are some irregular numbers which are not the same in this form as in their base form. Example: *nine* is **ku**, but *ninety* is **ku_ushu**. These differences follow no visible pattern and therefore must simply be memorized.

The numbers twenty through ninety are:

nyishu	20
shumshu	30
jishu	40
ngaitshu	50
t'ukshu	60
tuneishu	70
g'eshu	80
kubshu	90

Numbers in between these are formed in the same way as the numbers eleven through nineteen.

nyishu-nyi *twenty-two*

g'eshu-shum *eighty-three*

ngaitshu-ji *fifty-four*

And so on...

The numbers a hundred to a trillion listed below:

gi'ā	hundred
gāng	thousand
th'i	ten thousand
lak'	hundred thousand
sayā	million
arab	billion
dhask'arab	trillion

tshikgiā *one hundred*

nyigiā *two hundred*

shumlak' *three hundred thousand*

jisayā *four million*

t'ukarab *six billion*

g'eidhask'arab *eight trillion*

ngaitsayā jilak' tuneigāng shumgiā *five million four hundred thousand*
t'ukshu-g'ei *seven thousand three hundred*
and sixty-eight

To express the idea of *times* in the sense of repetition, utilize the adverb **bār**:

Bajār ku gā k'āsā shum bār drāā tham̄. *I went to the market*
three times yesterday.

Jeliyā g'ei bār j'eitangjānā hā tham̄! *The bird had burst into*
song eight times!

5.3 Interrogatives

Simple questions to which the answer is either yes or no are introduced by the word **k'ā** for which there is no exact translation in English. It is essentially a verbal question mark which comes at the beginning of a sentence.

K'on ser him̄. *It is new.*

K'ā k'on ser him̄? *It is new?*

K'ā raintsh'is k'on pongrātā? *Do you like it?*

Another way to pose yes/no questions is to add the tag question **drik** to the end of a sentence. The effect is something equivalent to *right?* or *correct?* This is somewhat informal.

Raintsh'is k'on pongrātā, drik? *You like it, right?*

K'on bira him, drik? *He's big, right?*

To ask non-polar questions, which require more information than just a simple yes or no, Hamāru speakers utilize the following interrogatives words:

su

who

K'on su him?

Who is he? (Lit. he who is?)

Sutsh'is rain marā?

Who hit you?

gāri

what

Dh'i gāri him?

What is this? (Lit. this what is?)

Gāri jiunga?

What will happen?

gādi

when

Rainyis gādi lotengei?

When will you come back?

Gā gādi drā tupunga?

When will I be able to go?

gāpar

where

K'on gāpar him?

Where is it?

Gātsh'ā gāpar drāengei?

Where will we go?

gārienyām

why

Āp dir gārienyām hu?

Why are you (hon.) here?

**Raintsh'ā gārienyām t'āk
hem?**

Why are you all tired?

gāndraj'er	<i>how</i>
Āp gāndraj'er sāpālā hā hem?	<i>How have you succeeded?</i>
kitnei	<i>how many, how much</i>
Gānyis kitnei sheb eipās?	<i>How many apples do we have?</i>

5.4 Exclamations

Exclamations are short words or series of words whose function is generally to express a strong sentiment. While often incomplete by normal standards, they stand alone as independent phrases. Some common exclamations in Hamāru are:

ham	<i>yes</i>
neihim	<i>no</i>
tukjei	<i>thank you</i>
tuk	<i>thanks</i>
yundangyun	<i>you're welcome</i>
yun	<i>don't mention it</i>
deimu	<i>hello!</i>
dei	<i>hey!</i>
tshagpunang	<i>goodbye, farewell</i>
tshag	<i>bye, see ya</i>
shātbar	<i>see you soon! talk to you later!</i>
shugdan	<i>goodbye (when the other person is staying)</i>
k'āleip'eb	<i>goodbye (when the other person is going)</i>
p'ar!	<i>look out! careful! caution!</i>
latsho	<i>okay, I'll do it</i>
polā ma	<i>let's go!</i>
tshong	<i>git! go on! get out of here!</i>
ta	<i>look! check it out! take a look at this/that!</i>
tsha	<i>do it! go on!</i>
sha	<i>dig in, bon appétit</i>
k'āk'!	<i>shut up! shut it!</i>

5.5 Comparatives and Superlatives

When making a comparative statement, Hamāru speakers use **liyādsei** *more than* and **kāmsei** *less than*:

Gā k'on liyādsei lāmbā huṁ. *I am taller than him.*

Gānyis rain kāmsei j'eiei. *We ate less than you.*

To form a superlative sentence requires the use of the word **sabsei**. It is placed after the subject but before the adjective being attributed to the subject.

Ki'et skul miṁ j'atir sabsei hoshiyar hiṁ. *Kiet is the smartest student in the school.*

A negative superlative is formed with the word **sabkam**:

Raj skul miṁ j'atir sabkam t'āk hiṁ. *Raj is the least tired student in the school.*

5.6 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are linked to antecedents by means of relative pronouns. In Hamāru the relative pronouns are:

jon *who, which*

jab *when*

jaham *where*

jedhar *whither*

jetnei

as many

jesā

how

Relative clauses' placement is flexible and so can be placed before, in the middle of, or after the main clause:

**Jon p'aigi kanyā sātshaishtā rā him
tshipo j'eidāk him.**

*The woman who is speaking over
there is very happy.*

**P'aigi kanyā jon sātshaishtā rā him
tshipo j'eidāk him.**

*The woman who is speaking
over there is very happy.*

**P'aigi kanyā tshipo j'eidāk him jon
sātshaishtā rā him.**

*The woman who is speaking
there is very happy.*

5.7 Tupnā, Nyingdānā, and Gunā

The verbs **tupnā**, **nyingdānā**, and **gunā** mean *be able to/can*, *want*, and *must* respectively and are used in coordination with other verbs. When serving as auxiliaries, the verb they follow is used in its root form:

Gā gyuk tuptā

I can run

Gā gyuk nyingdātā

I want to run

Gā gyuk gutā

I must run

5.8 Affixes

Hamāru has a number of suffixes which aid the speaker in deriving new words out of existing ones. There have already been a number of these affixes presented in previous sections of this grammar. What is listed below does not represent the entirety of affixes in the Hamāru language, but rather a small sample.

a-	un-, non-, opposite of the root
-ak	doer, one who does or participates in the action or idea described by the root word
an-	without, lacking
-āv	nominalizes the verb stem
-ayi	transforms an adjective into the noun describing the abstract quality of that adjective
-di	for the benefit of others
-iya	transforms a noun into an adjective
-jā	masculine endearment suffix
-jān-	completed or whole
-jei-	transforms a noun into a verb
k'āna	describes a room where the root word is performed or housed
ket-	bad, nasty, unfortunate, cursed, mean, dastardly, unpleasant
-lam	augmentative
-li	for the benefit of oneself
nāl-	happy, fortunate
sa-	full of, -ful
sei-	togetherness, sharing a mutual attitude of feeling with regard to the root word
-sei	forms an adverb out of an adjective
-shi	transforms a noun into an adjective related to that noun or another noun characterized by the root word
sva-	self-
-u	feminine endearment suffix
-vā-	renders intransitive action into a transitive one
-yu	diminutive

6.0 Hamāru-English Dictionary

āb'āsi	virtual	adj.
āb'āsi vāstavigtā	VR, virtual reality	n.
abengdu'an	unusual	adj.
ādhinā	beat up, kick around	v.
ādmi	man	n.
adyen	study	n.
adyenjeinā	study	v.
āhaingak	cook, chef	n.
āhaingnā	cook	v.
ahan	street food	n.
ājānnā	arrive	v.
ākār	form	n.
ākeilā	only, sole	adj.
āku	leaf	n.
alku	dirty	adj.
āma	mom, mommy	n.
āmaṁ	mother	n.
ānā	come	v.
āndrei'a	dark	adj.
ant	end	n.
āp	you (honorific)	pron.
āpkā	your, yours (honorific)	pos.pron.
āpnyis	you (2)(honorific)	pron.
āptsh'ā	you (3+)(honorific)	pron.
arab	billion	num.
āreikal	apartment	n.
ath'yāpāk	teacher	n.
ātshā	great, awesome	adj.
ātshā	great!	excl.
aunā	get out, disembark	v.
aur	more	adv.
b'āgjānā	escape	v.
b'i	also, too	adv.
b'ina	outsider, foreigner	n.
b'inashi	foreign, strange	adj.
bād	after	conj.
bagal	next (to)	p.p.

bāhār	out, outside (of)	p.p.
bajār	market	n.
bajāv	defense	n.
bajāvjeinā	defend	v.
bari	big	adj.
bari	long (duration)	adj.
bāyān	confession	n.
bāyānjeinā	confess	v.
belt	sash	n.
bengdu'an	normal	adj.
chāda	expansion	n.
chādajeinā	expand	v.
chapidāyim	authority, the man (slang)	n.
d'enthra	week	n.
d'iknā	see	v.
daṁ	tooth	n.
dan	taxes	n.
danjeinā	pay taxes, file taxes	v.
dar	there	adv.
dāsar	dummy, moron (slang)	n.
dau	arm	n.
dāvā	month	n.
dei	hey	excl.
deimu	hello	excl.
deinā	sit	v.
dek'āyinā	seem, appear	v.
dh'ā	that	pron.
dh'i	this	pron.
dhāra	coward	n.
dhārashi	cowardly	adj.
dhask'arab	trillion	num.
dheireng	today	n.
dhuk	possession	n.
dignei	mine	n.
dipāk	lamp, light	n.
dipāk	light	n.
dir	here	adv.
do'om	sick	adj.
dok	doubt	n.
dokjeinā	doubt	v.

dorān	during	p.p.
drā	enemy	n.
drai	sound	n.
drānā	go	v.
drang	cold	adj.
drāngmu	cold	n.
drāpā	monk	n.
drik	right? (tag question)	ques.
drok	friend	n.
dukpo	suffering	n.
dukpojeinā	suffer	v.
dur	away (from)	p.p.
dusrei	each other (reflexive pron.)	pron.
duvā	smoke	n.
egurnā	pilot, fly	n.
ejent	agent	n.
esliyei	therefore, and so	conj.
estamālnā	use, make use of	v.
evyut	clothing (slang)	n.
g'au	old (not new)	adj.
g'ei	eight	num.
g'orpo	slow	adj.
g'orposei	slowly	adv.
gā	I	pron.
gādi	when	ques.
gaing	on	p.p.
gām	less	adj.
gām	less	adv.
gām	box	n.
gan	gun	n.
gandā	unkempt, messy	adj.
gandākei	filth, schmutz (slang)	n.
gāndraj'er	how	ques.
gāng	thousand	num.
gānyis	we (2)	pron.
gāpar	where	ques.
gāri	what	ques.
gārinyenyām	why	ques.
gātsh'ā	we	pron.
gāyāg	want	n.

gei	front of, in front of	p.p.
geiteinā	try	v.
gelpā	back (body)	n.
gi'ā	hundred	num.
gompā	stroll, walk	n.
gompājeinā	walk, promenade	v.
gongdakj'unā	apologize	v.
gunā	must, need	v.
gyain	bet, wager	n.
gyainjeinā	bet, make a bet, wager	v.
gyāp'	closed, shut	adj.
gyāpnā	close, shut	v.
gyi	through	p.p.
gyimeipa	safe, secure, free from harm	adj.
gyokpo	fast, quick	adj.
gyokposei	quickly, fast	adv.
gyuknā	run	v.
hāgnā	understand	v.
ham	yes	excl.
hamāru	our, ours	pos.pron.
hāmei	constant	adj.
hāmeisei	constantly	adv.
hara	green	adj.
hauhimnā	fly	v.
hāvnā	dominate	v.
helnā	move	v.
him	store	n.
hoshiyar	smart	adj.
hujānnā	become	v.
hunā	be	v.
ij'ā	desire	n.
ij'āheinā	desire	v.
ili	have-not	n.
imārat	administration building	n.
irād	intention	n.
irādjeinā	intend, mean	v.
j'amatsh	spoon	n.
j'arā	old (not young)	adj.
j'atir	student	n.
j'eidāk	very	adv.

j'eijānnā	eat up	v.
j'einā	eat	v.
j'eināng	fear	n.
j'eitangjānnā	burst into song	v.
j'eitangnā	sing	v.
j'utā	small	adj.
j'utā	short (duration)	adj.
jā	bird	n.
jab	when	conj.
jahaṁ	where	pron.
jaignā	wake up	v.
jaigvānā	wake (someone) up	v.
jāksa	space, room	n.
jāku	knife	n.
jān	young	adj.
jānvar	animal	n.
jaukāmnā	stick one's neck out (for s.o. else) (slang)	v.
jaungnā	get, receive, obtain	v.
jedhar	whither	pron.
jeinā	do	v.
jeliyā	bird	n.
jeng	birth	n.
jengjeinā	be born	v.
jengjeivānā	give birth	v.
jertsi	glue	n.
jesā	how, as, like	pron.
jetnei	as many	pron.
ji	four	num.
jibān	tongue	n.
jinā	happen, occur	v.
jo	if	conj.
jon	that, which	pron.
ju	water	n.
julemnāsheiāv	drowning	n.
julemnāsheinā	drown	v.
julemnāsheivānā	drown, intentionally drown	v.
jupmo	finger	n.
juth'	lie	n.
juth'jeinā	lie	v.

k'ā	introduces a yes-no question	ques.
k'aingpā	house	n.
k'āleip'eb	goodbye	excl.
k'āmtsheng	truth (slang)	n.
k'āmtshengjeinā	tell the truth (slang)	v.
k'āngmek	room	n.
k'āngpā	building	n.
k'āsā	yesterday	n.
k'ātrikarnā	convince	v.
k'āyeng	space, outer space	n.
k'itshnā	tax	v.
k'on	he, she, it	pron.
k'ontsh'ā	they	pron.
k'onysis	they (2)	pron.
k'ud	oneself, to oneself (reflexive pron.)	pron.
k'urama	vehicle	n.
kā	door	n.
kab'i	ever	adv.
kāb'ojān	haute cuisine (pejorative, slang)	n.
kādrai	knock	n.
kādraijeinā	knock	v.
kahim	unless	conj.
kaind	within, inside	p.p.
kāl	foot	n.
kāliyāk	empty	adj.
kalu	black	adj.
kām	short	adj.
kamnda	fork	n.
kāmsei	less than	p.p.
kamternā	crush	v.
kanyā	woman	n.
kārākreiyā	prison, jail	n.
kārthā	cart	n.
karukuvali	shortcut	n.
kāryāndeishnā	drive, operate	v.
kāyu	wicket	n.
kei	neck	n.
keipas	have, possess	v.
keival	just, merely	adv.
kesā	that way, so	adv.

ki	that	conj.
kirauna	ray, beam	n.
kitāb	book	n.
koli	firearm, gun (slang)	n.
kot	coat	n.
koyi	someone, one, anybody	n.
kshaitra	region, zone, sector	n.
Kshaitra samk'yā nyi	Sector 2	n.
ku	to	p.p.
ku	nine	num.
kumaiknā	cure	v.
kundo	butt, rump, rear-end	n.
kutsh	something	n.
kuvil	money, scratch (slang)	n.
kyunki	knock	conj.
lā	year	n.
lāgu	enforcement, application	n.
lāgujeinā	enforce, apply	v.
Lāguneigam	Enforcement Corporation	n.
laikpa	wind	n.
laikpalam	great wind, large gust of wind	n.
laikpayu	breeze	n.
lak'	hundred thousand	num.
lāl	red	adj.
lam (slang)	Master, boss	n.
lāmbā	tall	adj.
lāmk'āk	path, road, way	n.
latsho	okay, I'll do it, let's do it	excl.
launei	cool, chic, nice	adj.
lāyāng	nowhere	adv.
leinā	take	v.
ling	air	n.
liyādā	more	adj.
liyādā	more	adv.
liyādsei	more than	p.p.
liyei	for, in order to, for the sake of	p.p.
lotnā	return, come back	v.
māhod	lady	n.
mān	mind	n.
mang	go (the game)	n.

mārnā	hit	v.
mārnām	death	n.
mārnāmjeinā	die	v.
mātāk	flower	n.
mei	fire	n.
meihetvapom̄	important	adj.
meikā	my, mine	pos.pron.
melāv	meeting, rendez-vous	n.
melnā	meet	v.
mi	boyfriend	n.
miṁ	in, at	pp.
mis	table	n.
mo	hat	n.
mobu	girlfriend	n.
mor	hole	n.
mosān	stick	n.
mudhi	hair (on the body)	n.
mukpau	exhaust	n.
muku	mouth	n.
mukya	authority	n.
mulu	full	adj.
mungpā	future	n.
mutāl	idiot, fool	n.
nādāta	holster	n.
nahim̄	no one, nobody, nothing	n.
naingnā	ride	v.
nāk	nose	n.
nāk'ush	unhappy	adj.
nam̄	tear, tear drop	n.
nam̄par	friend, pal, buddy (slang)	n.
nāmpug	hope	n.
nāmpugjeinā	hope	v.
nam̄rangu	orange	adj.
nangkilnā	scare	v.
nau	dog	n.
nauk'	ship	n.
naun	lie (slang)	n.
naunjeinā	lie (slang)	v.
nei	from	p.p.
neigam	corporation	n.

neigamiya	corporate	adj.
neihi	not	adv.
neihim	no	excl.
neinā	get in, embark	v.
neish'ong	from now on	p.p.
neshtnā	destroy	v.
ngait	five	num.
ni	nun	n.
nidthein	restaurant	n.
nirāpanā	fill	v.
nished	forbidden, prohibited	adj.
nitshei	below, under, beneath	p.p.
niya	calm	adj.
nom	milk	n.
nula	blue	adj.
nulatei	sun	n.
num	money, scratch (slang)	n.
nunjān	moon	n.
nyegāj	bet, wager (slang)	n.
nyegājnā	bet, wager (slang)	v.
nyeis	ugly	adj.
nyeljānnā	fall asleep	v.
nyelnā	sleep	v.
nyengā	risk	n.
nyengājeinā	risk	v.
nyenmā	day	n.
nyermā	wrinkle	n.
nyermā	wrinkle, crumple up	v.
Nyi	Sector 2 (slang)	n.
nyi	two	num.
nyingdānā	want	v.
nyinlā	forward	p.p.
nyinmā	past	n.
nyoshānā	know (a person)	v.
nyugu	pen	n.
or	and	conj.
oravinar	trustworthy person	n.
p'aigi	that over there	pron.
p'ālkā	tray	n.
p'ar	look out! caution! careful!	excl.

p'ārhein	light (weight)	adj.
p'ari	heavy	adj.
p'āsinā	hang, execute by hanging	v.
p'er	again	adv.
p'ujan	haute cuisine	n.
padhnā	read	v.
paing	cup	n.
paip'ā	dad, daddy	n.
panā	belonging to the subject	pos.pron.
paresh	committee	n.
parhānā	teach	v.
pāt	tail	n.
pautāni	button	n.
pauyil	bag	n.
pāyap	sticky	adj.
pegir	over there	adv.
peihannā	wear	v.
peirap	birth (slang)	n.
peirap	genesis	n.
peirapjeinā	be born (slang)	v.
peirapjeinā	emerge, come about	v.
peirapjeivānā	give birth (slang)	v.
peirapjeivānā	give way to, bring forth, bring about	v.
peisei	money	n.
pen	girlfriend/boyfriend (slangy)	n.
perumei	brave	adj.
pidhā	pain	n.
pidhājeinā	be in pain	v.
pim	hovel, shack	n.
pinā	beat	v.
pisei	weird	adj.
pitā	father	n.
pitchei	behind	p.p.
pleit	plate	n.
pojeinā	hate	v.
polāma	let's go!	excl.
pongṛānā	like	v.
porcul	window	n.
prab'av	consequence, result	n.
prab'aveth	impression	n.

prab'avethjeinā	impress, affect	v.
prash	question	n.
Pratvi	Earth	n.
praveish	entrance	n.
praveishjeinā	enter	v.
promein	warning	n.
promeinjeinā	warn	v.
pu	child, boy	n.
pula	yellow	adj.
pumā	girl	n.
puni	cat	n.
pup'ā	boy	n.
putshnā	ask	v.
rain	you	pron.
raintsh'ā	you (3+)	pron.
rainyis	you (2)	pron.
rām	rest, relaxation	n.
rāmjeinā	to rest or relax	v.
rang	color	n.
rashei	hostile	adj.
rāsu	rope	n.
rāyi	rock, stone	n.
rei	mountain	n.
reihanā	stay	v.
rekda	radar	n.
rilbarg'ak	propaganda	n.
riport	report	n.
riportnā	report	v.
roāmnā	dance	v.
rog	disease	n.
sā	language	n.
sab	everyone, everything, all	n.
sabsei	most, the most	adj.
sādhāra	current	adj.
sagyapnā	save, rescue	v.
sañ	animal (slang)	n.
samā	time, moment	n.
sāmāv	confrontation, encounter	n.
sañk'yā	number	n.
sāmlo	belief	n.

sāmlojeinā	believe in	v.
sāmnā	face, confront, encounter	v.
sān	kid, rookie, newbie (slang)	n.
sāngnyin	tomorrow	n.
sāpālnā	succeed	v.
sāpheid	white	adj.
sātel	floor	n.
sāthi	spouse	n.
sāthimā	wife	n.
sāthip'ā	husband	n.
sātshaishnā	speak	v.
sātyā	truth	n.
sātyājeinā	tell the truth	v.
saunā	sulk, pout	v.
sayā	million	num.
sed	sickly	adj.
semkyo	sad	adj.
sennā	hear	v.
ser	new	adj.
sha	dig in, bon appétit	excl.
shādi	marriage	n.
shādijeinā	marry	v.
sheb	apple	n.
sheinā	know	v.
sheip'alei	before	conj.
sheith	farm	n.
sheithi'ak	farmer	n.
sheithinā	farm	v.
sheng	tree	n.
shikru	soon	adv.
shikshā	lesson	n.
shopā'ak	miner	n.
shopānā	mine	v.
shu	shoe	n.
shugdan	goodbye	excl.
shum	three	num.
shunya	zero	num.
siknā	learn	v.
silā'ak	snitch	n.
silānā	snitch	v.

simān	gentleman	n.
sir	master, boss	n.
siru	boyfriend/girlfriend (slangy)	n.
skul	school	n.
so	dirt, earth	n.
spāndan	tremor	n.
spāndanjeinā	shake, tremble	v.
sramaug	ant	n.
stān	place, spot, location	n.
su	who	ques.
sudhāranā	heal, get better	v.
suṁdar	beautiful, handsome	adj.
sut	clothing	n.
sutshnā	think	v.
svatchshivānā	cleanse	v.
svatsh	clean	adj.
t'ā	horse	n.
t'āk	tired	adj.
t'einā	give	v.
t'okyāk	understanding	n.
t'uk	six	num.
ta	look! check this out!	excl.
tab	then	conj.
taitlang	belt	n.
tak	tiger	n.
tākpānā	hang, hang up	v.
tamjornā	undermine	v.
tāng	sign	n.
tāphāpnā	construct	v.
tar	answer, response	n.
tarnā	answer, respond	v.
teiyāts	same	adj.
tek	until, up to	p.p.
teru	street	n.
teruyu	alley	n.
th'i	ten thousand	num.
thau	star	n.
thomnā	grow	v.
thunkā	your, yours	pos.pron.
tinā	explode	v.

to	so	excl.
to	then (in conditional phrase)	conj.
tokpāng	ceiling	n.
toktaim	rumor	n.
trā	hair (on the head)	n.
trolk'ur	motor	n.
tsāpu	hot	adj.
tsāvā	heat	n.
tscha	do it! go on!	excl.
tschong	git! go on! get out of here!	excl.
tsh'āj'ik	somewhere	adv.
tsh'āti	body	n.
tsh'āvā	never	adv.
tshā	tea	n.
tshag	bye, see ya	excl.
tshagpunang	goodbye, farewell	excl.
tshaig	bad	adj.
tshalnā	walk	v.
tshāvā	root	n.
tshei	life	n.
tsheinā	open	v.
tshi	foreign	adj.
tshik	one	num.
tshikpā	wall	n.
tshiksaik	doctor	n.
tshiladimneinā	drown, die by drowning	v.
tshiladimneivānā	drown, kill by drowning	v.
tshipo	happy	adj.
tshiyāg	death	n.
tshiyāgjeinā	die	v.
tshiyāgjeivānā	kill	v.
tshiyāgshi	dead, dead person	n.
tshoknā	allow	v.
tshonā	live	v.
tshu	ten	num.
tshuk	allowed	adj.
tshurāna	warm	n.
tuk	thanks, gratitude	n.
tuk	thanks	excl.
tukjei	thank you	excl.

tukjeinā	thank	v.
tunei	seven	num.
tungjānnā	drink up	v.
tungnā	drink	v.
tupnā	can, be able to	v.
ujval	light	adj.
uṁmei	VR (slang)	n.
unvu	food	n.
upar	above	p.p.
uskā	his, her, its, their, hers, theirs	pos.pron.
utavei	help	n.
utaveijeinā	help	v.
vaikaren	grammar	n.
vākdā'ā	cliff	n.
vanika	shop	n.
vāstavigtā	reality	n.
vāstrā	fancy-pants	n.
vāstrāshi	fancy (slang)	adj.
vedipu	explosion	n.
veimā	healthy	adj.
vendum	have	n.
verupunā	dislike	v.
vetri	fight	n.
vetrijeinā	fight	v.
veveru	different	adj.
viār	VR (slang)	n.
vumadunā	steal	v.
ya	or	conj.
yaig	good	adj.
yākunā	empty	v.
yapar	business	n.
yaparjeinā	conduct business	v.
yenni	however	conj.
yinei	but	conj.
yomnā	cry	v.
yu (slang)	subordinate	n.
yun	don't mention it	excl.
yundangyun	you're welcome	excl.
yureng	boot	n.

6.1 English-Hamāru Dictionary

above	upar	p.p.
administration building	imārat	n.
after	bād	conj.
again	p'er	adv.
agent	eijent	n.
air	ling	n.
alley	teruyu	n.
allow	tshoknā	v.
allowed	tshuk	adj.
also, too	b'i	adv.
and	or	conj.
animal	jānvar	n.
animal (slang)	saṁ	n.
answer, respond	tarnā	v.
answer, response	tar	n.
ant	sramaug	n.
apartment	āreikal	n.
apologize	gongdakj'unā	v.
apple	sheb	n.
arm	dau	n.
arrive	ājānnā	v.
as many	jetnei	pron.
ask	putshnā	v.
authority	mukya	n.
authority, the man (slang)	chapidāyim	n.
away (from)	dur	p.p.
back (body)	gelpā	n.
bad	tshaig	adj.
bag	pauyil	n.
be	hunā	v.

be born	jengjeinā	v.
be born (slang)	peirapjeinā	v.
be in pain	pidhājeinā	v.
beat	pinā	v.
beat up, kick around	ādhinā	v.
beautiful, handsome	sumdar	adj.
become	hujānnā	v.
before	sheip'alei	conj.
behind	pitchei	p.p.
belief	sāmlo	n.
believe in	sāmlojeinā	v.
belonging to the subject	panā	pos.pron.
below, under, beneath	nitshei	p.p.
belt	taitlang	n.
bet, make a bet, wager	gyainjeinā	v.
bet, wager	gyain	n.
bet, wager (slang)	nyegāj	n.
bet, wager (slang)	nyegājnā	v.
big	bari	adj.
billion	arab	num.
bird	jā	n.
bird	jeliyā	n.
birth	jeng	n.
birth (slang)	peirap	n.
black	kalu	adj.
blue	nula	adj.
body	tsh'āti	n.
book	kitāb	n.
boot	yureng	n.
box	gām	n.
boy	pup'ā	n.
boyfriend	mi	n.
boyfriend/girlfriend (slangy)	siru	n.
brave	perumei	adj.
breeze	laikpayu	n.
building	k'āngpā	n.
burst into song	j'eitangjānnā	v.
business	yapar	n.
but	yinei	conj.
butt, rump, rear-end	kundo	n.

button	pautāni	n.
bye, see ya	tshag	excl.
calm	niya	adj.
can, be able to	tupnā	v.
cart	kārthā	n.
cat	puni	n.
ceiling	tokpāng	n.
child, boy	pu	n.
clean	svatsh	adj.
cleanse	svatchshivānā	v.
cliff	vākdā'ā	n.
close, shut	gyāpnā	v.
closed, shut	gyāp'	adj.
clothing	sut	n.
clothing (slang)	evyut	n.
coat	kot	n.
cold	drang	adj.
cold	drāngmu	n.
color	rang	n.
come	ānā	v.
committee	paresh	n.
conduct business	yaparjeinā	v.
confess	bāyānjeinā	v.
confession	bāyān	n.
confrontation, encounter	sāmāv	n.
consequence, result	prab'āv	n.
constant	hāmei	adj.
constantly	hāmeisei	adv.
construct	tāphāpnā	v.
convince	k'ātrikarnā	v.
cook	āhaingnā	v.
cook, chef	āhaingak	n.
cool, chic, nice	launei	adj.
corporate	neigamiya	adj.
corporation	neigam	n.
coward	dhāra	n.
cowardly	dhārashi	adj.
crush	kamteinnā	v.
cry	yomnā	v.
cup	paing	n.

cure	kumaiknā	v.
current	sādhāra	adj.
dad, daddy	paip'ā	n.
dance	roāmnā	v.
dark	āndrei'a	adj.
day	nyenmā	n.
dead, dead person	tshiyāgshi	n.
death	mārnām	n.
death	tshiyāg	n.
defend	bajāvjeinā	v.
defense	bajāv	n.
desire	ij'āheinā	v.
desire	ij'ā	n.
destroy	neshtnā	v.
die	mārnāmjeinā	v.
die	tshiyāgjeinā	v.
different	veveru	adj.
dig in, bon appétit	sha	excl.
dirt, earth	so	n.
dirty	alku	adj.
disease	rog	n.
dislike	verupunā	v.
do	jeinā	v.
do it! go on!	tscha	excl.
doctor	tshiksaik	n.
dog	nau	n.
dominate	hāvnā	v.
don't mention it	yun	excl.
door	kā	n.
doubt	dok	n.
doubt	dokjeinā	v.
drink	tungnā	v.
drink up	tungjānnā	v.
drive, operate	kāryāndeishnā	v.
drown	julemnāsheinā	v.
drown, die by drowning	tshiladimneinā	v.
drown, intentionally drown	julemnāsheivānā	v.
drown, kill by drowning	tshiladimneivānā	v.
drowning	julemnāsheiāv	n.
dummy, moron (slang)	dāsar	n.

during	dorān	p.p.
each other (reflexive pron.)	dusrei	pron.
Earth	Pratvi	n.
eat	j'einā	v.
eat up	j'eijānnā	v.
eight	g'ei	num.
emerge, come about	peirapjeinā	v.
empty	kāliyāk	adj.
empty	yākunā	v.
end	ant	n.
enemy	drā	n.
enforce, apply	lāgujeinā	v.
Enforcement Corporation	Lāguneigam	n.
enforcement, application	lāgu	n.
enter	praveishjeinā	v.
entrance	praveish	n.
escape	b'āgjānā	v.
ever	kab'i	adv.
everyone, everything, all	sab	n.
exhaust	mukpau	n.
expand	chādajeinā	v.
expansion	chāda	n.
explode	tinā	v.
explosion	vedipu	n.
face, confront, encounter	sāmnā	v.
fall asleep	nyeljānnā	v.
fancy (slang)	vāstrāshi	adj.
fancy-pants	vāstrā	n.
farm	sheith	n.
farm	sheithinā	v.
farmer	sheithi'ak	n.
fast, quick	gyokpo	adj.
father	pitā	n.
fear	j'eināng	n.
fight	vetri	n.
fight	vetrijeinā	v.
fill	nirāpanā	v.
filth, schmutz (slang)	gandākei	n.
finger	jupmo	n.
fire	mei	n.

firearm, gun (slang)	koli	n.
five	ngait	num.
floor	sātel	n.
flower	mātāk	n.
fly	hauhirnā	v.
food	unvu	n.
foot	kāl	n.
for, in order to, for the sake of	liyei	p.p.
forbidden, prohibited	nished	adj.
foreign	tshi	adj.
foreign, strange	b'inashi	adj.
fork	kaṁda	n.
form	ākār	n.
forward	nyinlā	p.p.
four	ji	num.
friend	drok	n.
friend, pal, buddy (slang)	naṁpar	n.
from	nei	p.p.
from now on	neish'ong	p.p.
front of, in front of	gei	p.p.
full	mulu	adj.
future	mungpā	n.
genesis	peirap	n.
gentleman	simān	n.
get in, embark	neinā	v.
get out, disembark	aunā	v.
get, receive, obtain	jaungnā	v.
girl	pumā	n.
girlfriend	mobu	n.
girlfriend/boyfriend (slangy)	pen	n.
git! go on! get out of here!	tschong	excl.
give	t'einā	v.
give birth	jengjeivānā	v.
give birth (slang)	peirapjeivānā	v.
give way to, bring forth, bring about	peirapjeivānā	v.
glue	jertsi	n.
go	drānā	v.
go (the game)	mang	n.
good	yaig	adj.
goodbye	k'āleip'eb	excl.

goodbye	shugdan	excl.
goodbye, farewell	tshagpunang	excl.
grammar	vaikaren	n.
great wind, large gust of wind	laikpalam	n.
great, awesome	ātshā	adj.
great!	ātshā	excl.
green	hara	adj.
grow	thomnā	v.
gun	gan	n.
hair (on the body)	mudhi	n.
hair (on the head)	trā	n.
hang, execute by hanging	p'āsinā	v.
hang, hang up	tākpānā	v.
happen, occur	jinā	v.
happy	tshipo	adj.
hat	mo	n.
hate	pojeinā	v.
haute cuisine	p'ujan	n.
haute cuisine (pejorative, slang)	kāb'ojān	n.
have	vendum	n.
have-not	ili	n.
have, possess	keipas	v.
he, she, it	k'on	pron.
heal, get better	sudhāranā	v.
healthy	veimā	adj.
hear	sennā	v.
heat	tsāvā	n.
heavy	p'ari	adj.
hello	deimu	excl.
help	utavei	n.
help	utaveijeinā	v.
here	dir	adv.
hey	dei	excl.
his, her, its, their, hers, theirs	uskā	pos.pron.
hit	mārnā	v.
hole	mor	n.
holster	nādāta	n.
hope	nāmpug	n.
hope	nāmpugjeinā	v.
horse	t'ā	n.

hostile	rashei	adj.
hot	tsāpu	adj.
house	k'aingpā	n.
hovel, shack	piṁ	n.
how	gāndraj'er	ques.
how, as, like	jesā	pron.
however	yenni	conj.
hundred	gi'ā	num.
hundred thousand	lak'	num.
husband	sāthip'ā	n.
I	gā	pron.
idiot, fool	mutāl	n.
if	jo	conj.
important	meihetvapoṁ	adj.
impress, affect	prab'āvethjeinā	v.
impression	prab'āveth	n.
in, at	miṁ	pp.
intend, mean	irādjeinā	v.
intention	irād	n.
introduces a yes-no question	k'ā	ques.
just, merely	keival	adv.
kid, rookie, newbie (slang)	sān	n.
kill	tshiyāgjeivānā	v.
knife	jāku	n.
knock	kādrai	n.
knock	kādraijeinā	v.
knock	kyunki	conj.
know	sheinā	v.
know (a person)	nyoshānā	v.
lady	māhod	n.
lamp, light	dipāk	n.
language	sā	n.
leaf	āku	n.
learn	siknā	v.
less	gām	adj.
less	gām	adv.
less than	kāmsei	p.p.
lesson	shikshā	n.
let's go!	polāma	excl.
lie	juth'	n.

lie	juth'jeinā	v.
lie (slang)	naun	n.
lie (slang)	naunjeinā	v.
life	tshei	n.
light	dipāk	n.
light	ujval	adj.
light (weight)	p'ārhein	adj.
like	pongrānā	v.
live	tshonā	v.
long (duration)	bari	adj.
look out! caution! careful!	p'ar	excl.
look! check this out!	ta	excl.
man	ādmi	n.
market	bajār	n.
marriage	shādi	n.
marry	shādijeinā	v.
master, boss	sir; lam (slang)	n.
meet	melnā	v.
meeting, rendez-vous	melāv	n.
milk	nom	n.
million	sayā	num.
mind	mān	n.
mine	dignei	n.
mine	shopānā	v.
miner	shopā'ak	n.
mom, mommy	āma	n.
money	peisei	n.
money, scratch (slang)	kuvil	n.
money, scratch (slang)	num	n.
monk	drāpā	n.
month	dāvā	n.
moon	nunjān	n.
more	aur	adv.
more	liyādā	adj.
more	liyādā	adv.
more than	liyādsei	p.p.
most, the most	sabsei	adj.
mother	āmān	n.
motor	trolk'ur	n.
mountain	rei	n.

mouth	muku	n.
move	helnā	v.
must, need	gunā	v.
my, mine	meikā	pos.pron.
neck	kei	n.
never	tsh'āvā	adv.
new	ser	adj.
next (to)	bagal	p.p.
nine	ku	num.
no	neihim	excl.
no one, nobody, nothing	nahim	n.
normal	bengdu'an	adj.
nose	nāk	n.
not	neihi	adv.
nowhere	lāyāng	adv.
number	saṁk'yā	n.
nun	ni	n.
okay, I'll do it, let's do it	latsho	excl.
old (not new)	g'au	adj.
old (not young)	j'arā	adj.
on	gaing	p.p.
one	tshik	num.
oneself, to oneself (reflexive pron.)	k'ud	pron.
only, sole	ākeilā	adj.
open	tsheinā	v.
or	ya	conj.
orange	namrangu	adj.
our, ours	hamāru	pos.pron.
out, outside (of)	bāhār	p.p.
outsider, foreigner	b'ina	n.
over there	pegir	adv.
pain	pidhā	n.
past	nyinmā	n.
path, road, way	lāmk'āk	n.
pay taxes, file taxes	dancheinā	v.
pen	nyugu	n.
pilot, fly	egurnā	n.
place, spot, location	stān	n.
plate	pleit	n.
possession	dhuk	n.

prison, jail	kārākreiyā	n.
propaganda	rilbarg'ak	n.
question	prash	n.
quickly, fast	gyokposei	adv.
radar	rekda	n.
ray, beam	kirauna	n.
read	padhnā	v.
reality	vāstavigtā	n.
red	lāl	adj.
region, zone, sector	kshaitra	n.
report	riport	n.
report	riportnā	v.
rest, relax	rāmjeinā	v.
rest, relaxation	rām	n.
restaurant	nidthein	n.
return, come back	lotnā	v.
ride	naingnā	v.
right? (tag question)	drik	ques.
risk	nyengā	n.
risk	nyengājeinā	v.
rock, stone	rāyi	n.
room	k'āngmek	n.
root	tshāvā	n.
rope	rāsu	n.
rumor	toktaim	n.
run	gyuknā	v.
sad	semkyo	adj.
safe, secure, free from harm	gyimeipa	adj.
same	teiyāts	adj.
sash	belt	n.
save, rescue	sagyapnā	v.
scare	nangkilnā	v.
school	skul	n.
Sector 2	Kshaitra samk'yā nyi	n.
Sector 2 (slang)	Nyi	n.
see	d'iknā	v.
seem, appear	dek'āyinā	v.
seven	tunei	num.
shake, tremble	spāndanjeinā	v.
ship	nauk'	n.

shoe	shu	n.
shop	vanika	n.
short	kām	adj.
short (duration)	j'utā	adj.
shortcut	karukuvali	n.
sick	do'om	adj.
sickly	sed	adj.
sign	tāng	n.
sing	j'eitangnā	v.
sit	deinā	v.
six	t'uk	num.
sleep	nyelnā	v.
slow	g'orpo	adj.
slowly	g'orposei	adv.
small	j'utā	adj.
smart	hoshiyar	adj.
smoke	duvā	n.
snitch	silā'ak	n.
snitch	silānā	v.
so	to	excl.
someone, one, anybody	koyi	n.
something	kutsh	n.
somewhere	tsh'āj'ik	adv.
soon	shikru	adv.
sound	drai	n.
space, outer space	k'āyeng	n.
space, room	jākxa	n.
speak	sātshaishnā	v.
spoon	j'amatsh	n.
spouse	sāthi	n.
star	thau	n.
stay	reihanā	v.
steal	vumadunā	v.
stick	mosān	n.
stick one's neck out (for s.o. else) (slang)	jaukāmā	v.
sticky	pāyap	adj.
store	hirn	n.
street	teru	n.
street food	ahan	n.
stroll, walk	gompā	n.

student	j'atir	n.
study	adyen	n.
study	adyenjeinā	v.
Subordinate	yu (slang)	n.
succeed	sāpālnā	v.
suffer	dukpojeinā	v.
suffering	dukpo	n.
sulk, pout	saunā	v.
sun	nulatei	n.
table	mis	n.
tail	pāt	n.
take	leinā	v.
tall	lāmbā	adj.
tax	k'itshnā	v.
taxes	dan	n.
tea	tshā	n.
teach	parhānā	v.
teacher	ath'yāpāk	n.
tear, tear drop	nañ	n.
tell the truth	sātyājeinā	v.
tell the truth (slang)	k'āmtshengjeinā	v.
ten	tshu	num.
ten thousand	th'i	num.
thank	tukjeinā	v.
thank you	tukjei	excl.
thanks	tuk	excl.
thanks, gratitude	tuk	n.
that	dh'ā	pron.
that	ki	conj.
that over there	p'aigi	pron.
that way, so	kesā	adv.
that, which	jon	pron.
then	tab	conj.
then (in conditional phrase)	to	conj.
there	dar	adv.
therefore, and so	esliyei	conj.
they	k'ontsh'ā	pron.
they (2)	k'onysis	pron.
think	sutshnā	v.
this	dh'i	pron.

thousand	gāng	num.
three	shum	num.
through	gyi	p.p.
tiger	tak	n.
time, moment	samā	n.
tired	t'āk	adj.
to	ku	p.p.
today	dheireng	n.
tomorrow	sāngnyin	n.
tongue	jibān	n.
tooth	dam	n.
tray	p'ālkā	n.
tree	sheng	n.
tremor	spāndan	n.
trillion	dhask'arab	num.
trustworthy person	oravinar	n.
truth	sātyā	n.
truth (slang)	k'āmtsheng	n.
try	geiteinā	v.
two	nyi	num.
ugly	nyeis	adj.
undermine	tamjornā	v.
understand	hāgnā	v.
understanding	t'okyāk	n.
unhappy	nāk'ush	adj.
unkempt, messy	gandā	adj.
unless	kahirn	conj.
until, up to	tek	p.p.
unusual	abengdu'an	adj.
use, make use of	estamālnā	v.
vehicle	k'urama	n.
very	j'eidāk	adv.
virtual	āb'āsi	adj.
VR (slang)	ummei	n.
VR (slang)	viār	n.
VR, virtual reality	āb'āsi vāstavigtā	n.
wake (someone) up	jaigvānā	v.
wake up	jaignā	v.
walk	tshalnā	v.
walk, promenade	gompājeinā	v.

wall	tshikpā	n.
want	gāyāg	n.
want	nyingdānā	v.
warm	tshurāna	n.
warn	promeinjeinā	v.
warning	promein	n.
water	ju	n.
we	gātsh'ā	pron.
we (2)	gānyis	pron.
wear	peihannā	v.
week	d'enthra	n.
weird	pisei	adj.
what	gāri	ques.
when	gādi	ques.
when	jab	conj.
where	gāpar	ques.
where	jaham	pron.
white	sāpheid	adj.
whither	jedhar	pron.
who	su	ques.
why	gārinyenyām	ques.
wicket	kāyu	n.
wife	sāthimā	n.
wind	laikpa	n.
window	porcul	n.
within, inside	kaind	p.p.
woman	kanyā	n.
wrinkle	nyermā	n.
wrinkle, crumple up	nyermā	v.
year	lā	n.
yellow	pula	adj.
yes	ham	excl.
yesterday	k'āsā	n.
you	rain	pron.
you (2)	rainyis	pron.
you (2)(honorific)	āpnyis	pron.
you (3+)	raintsh'ā	pron.
you (3+)(honorific)	āptsh'ā	pron.
you (honorific)	āp	pron.
you're welcome	yundangyun	excl.

young
your, yours
your, yours (honorific)
zero

jān
thunkā
āpkā
shunya

adj.
pos.pron.
pos.pron.
num.