



The Hadraic Language - حازرن لشان

A Quick Reference

Note: This overview does not represent a full coverage of Hadraic. The sections on morphosyntax and syntax conform to what can be called the "typological format" as used in standard functional descriptions of language.

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1. General Information

Name: *ḥāzran lišān* (حازرَن لِشَان)

Genetic affiliation: Semitic

Number of speakers: ~ 500.000

Written language: Yes (كُتُوب *Kattūb*, based on Arabic alphabet)

Location: Shabwah Governorate, Yemen

2. Phonology WIP

Cons.	Bilab.	L-Dent.	Alveo.	P-Alv.	Palatal	L-Vel.	Velar	Uvular	Phar.	Glottal
Nasal	م m m	ن n n								
Plosive	پ p p ب b b		ت t t ط tʰ t د d d				ك k k گ g g	ق q q		ء ʔ ʔ
Fric.		ف f f ڤ v v	س s s ص sʰ s ز z z	ش ʃ ʃ			خ x ɰ غ ɣ ɣ		ح ħ ħ ع ʕ ʕ	ه h h
Affric.				چ ʧ ʧ ج ʤ ʤ						
L-App.			ل l l							
Appr.					ي j y	و w w				
Flap			ر r r							

Vowels	Front	Central	Back
Close	ي i i ي i: ī		و u u و u: ū
Mid		(unwritten) ə ə	
Open	ا a a ا a: ā		

Phonological processes:

- /k/ > /tʃ/ before front vowels.
- /g/ > /dʒ/ word initially and finally, as well as before front vowels.
- /p/ > /f/ intervocalically, and before consonants (sporadically).
- /b/ > /v/ (sporadically) intervocalically and before consonants.
- /t/ > /s/ (sporadically) intervocalically and before consonants.
- /d/ > /z/ intervocalically, and before consonants.

3. Morphosyntax

3.1 Pronouns

3.1.1 Personal Pronouns

	NOM	OBL
1S	أَنْ <i>ʾanə</i>	أَنْي <i>ʾanəy</i>
2SM	أَنْتِ <i>ʾantə</i>	أَنْتِي <i>ʾantəy</i>
2SF	أَنْتِ <i>ʾanti</i>	أَنْجِ <i>ʾančə</i>
3SM	حَسُّ <i>həsu</i>	حَسُّو <i>həšwə</i>
3SF	حَسَّ <i>həsa</i>	حَسَا <i>həsā</i>
1P	نَنْ <i>nəna</i>	نَنَا <i>nənā</i>
2PM	أَنْتِ <i>ʾatə</i>	أَنْتِي <i>ʾatəy</i>
2PF	أَنْتُمْ <i>ʾatən</i>	أَنْتُمْ <i>ʾatənə</i>
3P	چَانْ <i>čān</i>	چَانْ <i>čānə</i>

3.1.2 Interrogative Pronouns

	NOM	OBL
"who"	مَنْ <i>man</i>	مَنْ <i>manə</i>
"what"	مِي <i>məy</i>	مِي <i>məyə</i>
"which"	أَيِّ <i>ʾayyi</i>	أَيِّ <i>ʾayyə</i>
"whoever"	مَمَّ <i>mammə</i>	مَمَّ <i>mammə</i>
"whatever"	مَيِّم <i>maymə</i>	مَيِّم <i>maymə</i>

3.2 Numerals

	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	أَتْ <i>at</i>	شَرِي <i>šarəy</i>
2	سِينْ <i>sin</i>	سَانْ <i>sāni</i>
3	شَلْسْ <i>šaləs</i>	شَالِسْ <i>šālis</i>

4	أَرْفُ <i>'arvə</i>	أَرْفُ <i>'āriv</i>
5	حَنْشُ <i>ḥanšə</i>	حَانِشُ <i>ḥāniš</i>
6	شِسُّ <i>šis</i>	شَاسُ <i>šāsi</i>
7	شُفْعُ <i>šuv'ə</i>	شَافِعُ <i>šāvi'</i>
8	سَمَانُ <i>smān</i>	سَامِينُ <i>sāmin</i>
9	تِشْعُ <i>tišə'</i>	تَاشِعُ <i>tāši'</i>
10	عَشْرُ <i>'ašrə</i>	عَاشِرُ <i>'āšir</i>

3.2.1 Counting

11 - 19	<i>'ašrə wə-NUM</i>
21 - 29	<i>NUM wə-'ašrā</i>
30 - 39	<i>NUM wə-šalsā</i>
40	<i>'arvā</i>
50	<i>ḥanšā</i>
60	<i>šisā</i>
70	<i>šuv'ā</i>
80	<i>smānā</i>
90	<i>tiša'</i>
100	<i>mə'ā</i>
1000	<i>'arf</i>

3.3 Noun

3.3.1 Basic Characteristics

- * Three numbers, singular, dual, and plural
- * Two cases, nominative and oblique
- * Definite article
- * Changing stem

Affix template: (Def/Prep)-Noun(.Num)-(Sgv)-(Cns)-(Case/Num)-(Pron.)

Ex. اكوْفَيْتُنْ *ā-kūfayətuna* "[somebody's] pieces of rock (obl.)"

3.3.2 Changing Stem

Hadraic has two types of irregular noun stems: CVC, the so-called "final geminate", and CVCC. The irregularity of the stems arises from Hadraic's strict rules surrounding consonant clusters. Hadraic does not allow word final consonant clusters; if it's a final geminate, the gemination is lost, if it's a consonant cluster, the first consonant is dropped and the vowel before it lengthens. However, this occurs only word finally, so when words with final consonant clusters are inflected, the original cluster is preserved.

سِنُّ *šin* "tooth" > سِنْنَا *šinnā* "teeth" (CVC)

حُرُّ *hur* "cave" > حُرْرَا *hurra* "[somebody's] cave" (CVC)

سِيرُ *sīr* "document" > سِيفْرِي *sifrī* "my document" (CVCC)

أُيُّ *ūn* "ear" > أُيْزُنُّ *uznu* "his ear" (CVCC)

3.3.3 Singular, nominative / oblique

The nominative singular is not marked. The singular oblique is marked with *-ə*, sometimes *-y* if the word ends in a schwa.

(1) اَنَاؤْدُ يَحْتَرِيْنِي

Ā-nāqid yəhtaziynī.

DEF-shepherd.NOM 3SM-saw\PFV-1S

"The shepherd saw me."

(2) اَنَاؤْدُ أَحْتَرِيْ

Ā-nāqidə 'ahtaziyu.

DEF-shepherd-OBL 1S-saw\PFV-3SM

"I saw the shepherd."

3.3.4 Dual, nominative / oblique

The nominative dual is marked with *-ā*. The dual oblique is marked with *-āy*. In this way Hadraic is partially agglutinating, as *-y* is a form of the oblique singular marker.

- (3) اَشْمَنَا يَسْأَلُهُنَّ
Ā-šamnā yisaqquluhən.
 DEF-fat-DU 3P-weigh\IPFV-CIRC-3P-SUGG
 "The **two (casks of) fat** should weigh them."

- (4) اَشْمَنَائِي يَسْأَلُهُنَّ
Ā-šamnāy yisaqquluhən
 DEF-fat-DU.OBL 3P-weigh\IPFV-CIRC-3P-SUGG
 "They should weigh the **two (casks of) fat.**"

3.3.5 External Plural, nominative / oblique

Only used for monosyllabic roots without long vowels. Nominative form: CVC. The oblique external plural is marked with -(y)ī.

- (5) اَصِيصٌ طَافٌ يَشِيخُ بِحَقْرٍ
Ā-šiš ṭāv yašayyih bi-ḥəqar.
 DEF-flower beautiful 3S-grow\IPFV in-field
 "The beautiful **flower** is growing in the field."

- (6) اَصِيصٌ طَافًا يَشِيخُ بِحَقْرٍ
Ā-šiš ṭavvā yišayyihu bi-ḥəqqarū.
 DEF-flower\NOM.PL beautiful\PL 3P-grow\IPFV-CIRC in-field\NOM.PL
 "Beautiful **flowers** are growing in the fields."

- (7) اَصِيصِي طَافَايَ اُنْيَشْتَايُهُ بِحَقْرٍ
Ā-šišī ṭāvāyə 'anyištayihu bi-ḥəqqarū.
 DEF-flower-OBL.PL beautiful\OBL.PL PASS-3P-grow\PFV-CIRC in-field\NOM.PL
 "Beautiful **flowers** have been grown in the fields."

3.3.6 Broken Plural, nominative / oblique

Anything that cannot be declined using the external plural uses the broken plural. Nominative form: CVCa(C)-ū/ā. Oblique form: CVCāyə(C). (Notes: a + ā > ā, a + ū > āw).

(8) تَامِ اصْنُوعَ قَرَزُ يَصْنَحِقُ

Tām ā-ṣannū 'a qərzu yəṣtaḥiqu.

Tom DEF-trick-CNS.OBL monkey 3SM-laugh\PFV-3S

"Tom laughed at the monkey's **trick**."

(9) تَامِ اصْنَائِعَ قَرَزُ يَصْنَحِقُنْ

Tām ā-ṣanāyā 'a qərzu yəṣtaḥiqən.

Tom DEF-trick\OBL.PL-CNS monkey 3SM-laugh\PFV-3P

"Tom laughed at the monkey's **tricks**."

(10) اصْنَعُو قَرَزُ يَصِحُّوْ

Ā-ṣanna 'wa qərzu yiṣaḥiwu.

DEF-trick\NOM.PL-CNS monkey 3P-funny\STAT-CIRC

"The monkey's tricks are funny."

3.3.7 Singulative

Indicates a "piece" of something. Mass nouns that take this suffix become singular. Marked with *-iy* if noun ends in a consonant and *-tun* if in a vowel.

(11) اَكُوفِ اَعْتَجَلْ

Ā-kūfā 'a- 'taḥilu.

DEF-rock-OBL 1S-bite\PFV-3S

"I bit the **rock**."

(12) كُوفِي اَعْتَجَلْ

Kūfiyā 'a- 'taḥilu.

rock-SGV-OBL 1S-bite\PFV-3S

"I bit a piece of rock."

3.3.8 Definite Article

The definite article is marked with *ā(l)*-.

(13) زراع تَعَصَّرُهُ

Zirā`a ta`aşuzuhu.

leg-OBL 2F-cut\PFV-CIRC-3S

"You (f) cut off a leg."

(14) ازراع أُنِيعَنَزُهُ

Ā-zirā`a `anyə`tazuh.

DEF-leg-OBL PASS-3S-cut\PFV

"The leg was cut off."

3.3.9 Construct Case

The first noun in a construct state takes this suffix. N1-CNS N2 means "N2's N1". The construct case in Hadraic is *-(y)a*.

(15) اَشِمِّي جَكْو بِيَسُّ

Ā-šimyə Jakwə yəyasu.

DEF-bird-1P.GEN Jacko-OBL 3S-COP-3S

"My name is Jacko."

(16) اَشِمِّمُ زُفْنَا جَكْو بِيَسُّ

Ā-šima zuvnā Jakwə yəyasu.

DEF-name-CNS bird-1P.GEN Jacko-OBL 3S-COP-3S

"Our bird's name is Jacko."

3.4 Verbs

3.4.1 Basic Characteristics

- * **No tense**
- * **6 basic forms of a verb, onto which mood is affixed**
- * **Negation using particle**
- * **Verb marked for subject and object**

Affix template: (NEG) (CONJ)-(PCP)-(VOL)-(DES)-(PASS)-Pron-Verb.Mood-(CIRC)-(SUGG)-(SUBJ)-(CAUS)-(Pron)

3.4.2 Jussive

One of the six basic verb forms, the Jussive is used for commands (like Imp.). The form is C(C)VC. The long vowel is usually the vowel in the first syllable of the infinitive form of the verb in question. The jussive does not take object pronouns (the suggestive is used in such cases), and takes special subject prefixes/suffixes different from the standard ones. The 2M subject is prefixed, while 2F and 2P are suffixed.

(17) القِنُّ بِرَاسِي

Ā-lavinā prāsī!

DEF-brick-OBL break\JUS-2F

"Break the brick!"

(18) اشور يَاجُ

Ā-šūrā ya 'āj!

DEF-wall-OBL 2M-burn\JUS

"Burn the wall!"

3.4.3 Perfective

Verbs have two classes: i-class and u-class, which determine the vowel in the second syllable of most verb forms. These classes are arbitrary, and must be memorized. For example, the perfective form (one of the six basic verb forms) is CtaCu/i(C), where u/i is the u/i-class distinction. The perfective takes

subjects and objects. The perfective indicates completed action, and is often used as a basic past tense, though present and future can also use the perfective, e.g. "I will finish". The subject pronouns are prefixed, and the object pronouns are suffixed. Some subject pronouns are circumfixes, and the circumfix goes before the suffixed object pronoun.

(19) اَنجَشَ اَجْتَرَرُ

Ā-najišə 'ajtaziru.

DEF-opposition-OBL 1S-destroy\PFV-3S

"I have destroyed the opposition."

(20) اِنْفَنَ اَنْيَقْتَزِي

Ā-tivnə 'anyəqtazi.

DEF-straw-OBL PASS-3S-ignite\PFV

"The straw was ignited."

(21) اِيَزِي اَمْتَشُشُ

Ā-yazī 'amtašušu.

DEF-hand-1S.GEN 1S-touch\PFV-3S

"I have touched my hand."

3.4.4 Imperfective

One of the six basic verb forms. The imperfective indicates ongoing action, and is often used as a basic present/future tense, though past can also use the perfective, e.g. "I was doing". The imperfective takes subjects and objects, and follows the same rules as the perfective, using the same pronoun affixes. The form is CaCu/i(C), where u/i is the u/i-class distinction.

(22) اَشِي حَدْسُ نَلْمُرُ شَيَوْمَ كُلِّ

Ā-šəyə həds nalammuzu əš-yawm kul.

DEF-thing-OBL new 1P-learn\IPFV-3S with-day every

"We learn something new each day."

(23) انْهَرُ ادْرِيقَ كَابْحَرَ بِيَسَّوْ

Ā-nahr ā-darīqa kā-baḥr yaḥyassū.

DEF-river DEF-way-CNS to-sea 3S-know\IPFV-3S

"The river **knows** the way to the sea."

3.4.5 Stative

Hadraic distinguishes between two different types of adjectives: static (non-changing) adjectives, like colors, shapes, and size, and non-static adjectives, like emotion. The stative (one of the six basic verb forms) in Hadraic only conjugates adjectives, specifically static adjectives, acting as a copula. The stative form is Ca(C)(y)u/iC, and it takes the standard pronoun prefixes (the stative does not take objects). If an adjective only has two consonants, an epenthetic "y" is added. Usually the u/i distinction is not distinguished in the stative (either i or u can appear, though usually the vowel in the final syllable of the word is most commonly used). However, there are a few static adjectives that have a traditional preference for either i or u (usually colors and simple adjectives like "big" or "small"). For example, أَجِيرُ *'ajayir* "I am happy" (usually) or أَجِيرُ *'ajayur* (accepted), but أَقْطُنُ *'aqatun* "I am small" and not أَقْطِنُ **'aqatin*.

(24) مَنْ اَلْحَمُّ يَأْتَمُرُ؟

Man 'alah(i/u)m ya'tamuru?

who 1S-eat\STAV 3S-say\PFV-3S

"Who said I **am hungry**?"

(25) يَصْفَرُ يَصْنَحْفَهُ اَوْشَكْهَنْ يِرْتَوِي

Yaṣafir yiṣtaḥivuhu 'aw-šakwəhən yirta'uyu.

3S-yellow\STAV 3P-think\PFV-CIRC-3S but(then)-mistake-OBL-3P.GEN 3P-see\PFV-3S

"They thought it **was yellow**, but then realized their mistake."

(26) اَنْيَحْتَرَمُ \ يَحْرَمُ

'Anyəḥtarim / Yaḥarum.

PASS-3S-ban\IPFV | 3S-haram\STAV

"It is forbidden / It **is haram**."

3.4.6 Infinitive

One of the six basic verb forms. The infinitive is the Hadraic verb in its most basic form. A Hadraic dictionary will list the verb in the infinitive form. The Hadraic infinitive acts mostly like the English infinitive, but can act as a gerund in most circumstances. The form of the infinitive is CVCCə, where V is any vowel, most often "a".

(27) بِالْمُرِّ طَيْرٌ

Bi-ʿalammuzu ʔayrə.

DES-1S-learn\IPFV-3S fly\INF

"I want to learn to fly."

(28) رَأْسُجِدِّ يَشْوِي

Ra ʾšəjuddə yəšawi ʾ.

REFL-kill\INF 3S-evil\STAV

"Comitting suicide is evil."

(29) وَيْ أَوْلَا وَيْ، نِ اسِرَا يَيْسُ

Awyə ʾawlā awyə, ani ā-sirā yəyasu.

be\INF or-NEG be\INF | that DEF-question-OBL 3S-COP-3S

"To be or not to be, that is the question."

3.4.7 Passive Participle

One of the six basic verb forms. A special form of the Hadraic participle specifically indicating passivity. The English counterpart (approximately) is "-en". The form is CaCū/īC, where ū/ī is the u/i-class distinction. The passive participle does not take subjects or objects.

(30) الْأَكْرُ لَحِيمِ بِي يَيْسُ

Ā- ʾakər lahīm bi-yə yəyasu.

DEF-food eat\PASS.PCP in-1S 3S-COP-3S

"The eaten food is inside me."

(31) اِيَامُ جَمِيدٍ أُتْبِتُّكَ

Ā-yām jamīd 'anyəbtaluk.

DEF-lake ice\PASS.PCP PASS-3S-go.on\PFV

"The **frozen** lake was tread upon."

3.4.8 Desiderative

The desiderative indicates wishes. In Hadraic it can sometimes be used to imply future. It is a prefix, taking the form b(i)(y)-. It is prefixed before the passive and the subject pronoun prefixes.

(32) اِكْمَلْ اِمَاي بِيْلِحْمُ

Ā-gamal ā-māyə bi-yəlahḥimu.

DEF-camel DEF-water-OBL DES-3S-eat\IPFV-3S

"The camel **wishes** to drink water."

(33) بَتَمُوسُ؟

Bi-təmauwusi?

DES-2SF-die\IPFV-CIRC

"Do you **want** to die?"