

ṁṁṁṁ

Nûrlâm,

**quick
grammar
reference**

Nouns and Numbers

Nouns

Suffix chain

Position	Meaning	Examples
-2	negation	nar-
-1	derivational prefix	îm-, thu-, ...
0	root	
1	derivational suffix	-al, -hai, -urm
2	feminitive	-niz
3	short adjective	
4	possessive pronoun	dab, fib, tab
	demonstartive pronoun	za
	definite article	-um
5	case suffix	-ob, -ishi, ...
6	plural suffix*	-û/z
	quantifier	kon, mak, ûk

Declension classes

Declension	Description	Article	Plural suffix*
I	ends with consonant	-um	-û
II	ends with vowel	-m	-z

* - only in Modern Nûrlâm

Numerals

0	nar	10	nuk	20	krulnuk
1	ash	11	nukash	30	krignuk
2	krul	12	nukrul	40	hantnuk
3	krig	13	nukrig	50	krâknuk
4	hant	14	nukhant	60	inknuk
5	krâk	15	nukrâk	70	udugnuk
6	ink	16	nukink	80	skrinuk
7	udug	17	nukudug	90	krithnuk
8	skri	18	nuskri	100	tusk
9	krith	19	nukrith	1000	mink

Cases

Cases

Case	Suffix for declension class		English equivalent
	I	II	
Grammatical			
Nominative	-∅		
Genitive / Possessive	-ob	-b	of, 's
Dative	-ûr	-zûr	for, to (somebody)
Accusative	-∅		
Accusative (archaic)	-ish	-sh	
Marginal			
Instrumental	-irzi	-rzi	by, using, via, by means of, by use of, with use of, through use of
Comitative	-sha		(together) with
Essive (Similaris, Similative, Equative, Comparative, Associative)	-si		-like, as a ..., like a ..., similar to ...
Locative			
Ablative	-bo		off, from
Adessive	-ir	-zir	on, on top of, at
		-r	
Allative	-u	-zu	towards, unto, upon, to
Elative	-ah	-zah	out of, from
Illative	-ishi	-shi	into, inwards, inside, in, within
Inessive	-or	-zor	at, in
		-r	
Intrative	-ri		amidst, among, between

Locative cases

Direction of motion	Relative position in space		
	Interior / Bottom	Surface / Top	Between
to, approaching, entering	Illative (-ishi)	Allative (-u)	
static	Inessive (-or)	Adessive (-ir)	Intrative (-ri)
from, departing, exiting	Elative (-ah)	Ablative (-bo)	

Adjectives, Adverbs, Nonfinite

Adjectives

Suffix chain

Position	Meaning	Examples
-1	derivational prefix	thu-
0	root	
1	derivational suffix	-ûrz, -ûgz, -arz
2	short adverb	-âzh
3	comparative suffix	-ar
	superlative suffix	-az

Declension classes

Declension	Description	Comparative	Superlative
I	ends with consonant	-ar	-az
II	ends with vowel	-zar	-zaz

Non-finite verb forms

Form	Suffix
Infinitive	-ut
Gerundive ~ future (passive) participle	-at

Participles

Tense	Voice	
	Active	Passive
Present	-ug	-ag
Past / Perfect	-uga	-aga

Suffix chain

Position	Meaning	Examples
-4	subject pronoun	da-, fi-, ta-, ...
-3	negation	nar-
-2	interrogative mood (question particle)	mar-
-1	derivational prefix	kru-, thu-, ...
0	root	
1	passive voice suffix	-âk
2	tense	-ub, -uz
	subjunctive mood	-ulg
	non-finite verb forms suffix (infinitive, gerundive, participles)	-at, -ut, -ug, -aga, ...
3	number / nominal person suffix	-â, -û
3a	auxiliary suffix (only between 3 and 4–6 starting with vowels)	-t-
4	object pronoun (only accusative)	-iz, -an, -ul, ...
	reflexive pronoun / reflexive voice	-îm
	cooperative voice	-sha
5	derivational suffix or clitic adverb	(rarely used)
6	aspect	-ûk, -ok, -âzh

Verbs

Tense

Tense	Suffix
Past	-uz
Present	-∅
Future	-ub

Aspect

Suffix	Name*	Literal meaning	Usage**
-âzh	Partial	slightly, partially	incomplete action
-îs	Inchoative, Initial	recently, just started, start to	only with Past and Future; action started around specified time and will continue after
-ok	Habitual, Iterative	always, usually, regularly	English Simple tenses
-(r)ad	Continuous, Progressive	now, still	same as English Continuous tenses
-ûk	Perfective, Final	completely, fully, finally, all	English Perfect tenses
-ûn	Cessative, Terminative, Final	newly, freshly, recently, just (happened)	English Present Perfect
-uth	Prospective, Intentional	be going to, be about to, will do ... soon	intention to do an action

* unofficial, Nûrlâm-specific

** rough equivalent in English

Personal Pronouns – standard

Personal pronouns – Standard Nûrlâm

Person	Number	Nûrlâm		English	
		Subject	Object	Subject	Object
1	singular	da-	-iz	I	me
	plural	dak-	-ak	we	us
2	singular	fi-	-am	you, thou	you, thee
	plural	gi-	-af	You, ye	you
3	singular	ta-	-an	he, she, it	him, her, it
	plural	tak-	-ul	they	them

Case forms

Case	Person					
	1sg	1pl	2sg	2pl	3sg	3pl
	I	we	you, thou	you, ye	he/she/it	they
Subject, Nominative	da	dak	fi	gi	ta	tak
Object, Accusative clitic	iz	ak	am	af	an	ul
Genitive / Possessive	dab	dakob	fib	gib	tab	takob
Dative	dazûr	dakûr	fizûr	gizûr	tazûr	takûr
Instrumental	darzi	dakirzi	firzi	girzi	tarzi	takirzi
Comitative	dasha	daksha	fisha	gisha	tasha	taksha
Essive	dasi	daksi	fisi	gisi	tasi	taksi
Ablative	dabo	dakbo	fib	gibo	tabo	takbo
Adessive	dazir	dakir	fizir	gizir	tazir	takir
Allative	dazu	daku	fizu	gizu	tazu	taku
Elicative	dazah	dakah	fizah	gizah	tazah	takah
Illative	dashi	dakishi	fishi	gishi	tashi	takishi
Inessive	dazor	dakor	fizor	gizor	tazor	takor
Intrative	dari	dakri	firi	giri	tari	takri

Personal Pronouns – modern

Personal pronouns – Modern Nûrlâm

Person	Number	Nûrlâm	English
		Subject	Subject
1	singular	izg	I
	plural	izgû	we
2	singular	lat	you, thou
	plural	latû	You, ye
3	singular, masculine	ta	he
	singular, feminine	na	she
	singular, neuter	za	it
	plural	ulû	they

Case forms

Case	Person							
	1sg	1pl	2sg	2pl	3sg, m	3sg, f	3sg, n	3pl
	I	we	you, thou	you, ye	he	she	it	they
Nominative	izg	izgû	lat	latû	ta	na	za	ulû
Accusative	izish	izishû	latish	latishû	tash	nash	za	ul
Genitive / Possessive	izub	izubû	lab	labû	tab	nab	zab	ulubû
Dative	izûr	izûrû	latûr	latûrû	tazûr	nazûr	zazûr	ulûr
Instrumental	izirzi	izirziz	latirzi	latirziz	tarzi	narzi	zarzi	ulirzi
Comitative	isha	ishaz	latsha	latshaz	tasha	nasha	zasha	ulsha
Essive	issi	issiz	latsi	latsiz	tasi	nasi	zasi	ulsi
Ablative	izbo	izboz	latbo	latboz	tabo	nabo	zabo	ulbo
Adessive	izir	izirû	latir	latirû	tazir	nazir	zazir	ulir
Allative	izgu	izguz	latu	latuz	tazu	nazu	zazu	uluz
Elicative	izah	izahû	latah	latahû	tazah	nazah	zazah	ulah
Illative	izishi	izishiz	latishi	latishiz	tashi	nashi	zashi	ulishi
Inessive	izor	izorû	lator	latorû	tazor	nazor	zazor	ulor
Intrative	izri	izriz	latri	latriz	tari	nari	zari	ulri

rule exception

Demonstrative pro-forms

Demonstrative, Interrogative and Relative pronouns and adverbs

Type	Pronouns			Quantifiers	Adverbs			
	Universal	Thing (unanim.)	Person* (anim.)		Place	Time	Manner	Reason / Purpose
	-∅	-ash-	-hai-		-in-	-il-	-arz-	-ûr-
Demonstrative, proximal (near) (za-)	za (this)	zâsh (such)	zahai (these people)	zamak (so many, so much)	zin (here, this place)	zil (now, this time)	zârz (so, thus, hereby)	zazûr (for this reason, herefore)
					pot* (here)	rad* (now)		
Demonstrative, medial/far (zîg-)	zîg (that)		zîghai (those people)	zîgmak (that many, that much)	zîgin (there, that place)	zîgil (then, that time)	zîgarz (thereby, by that)	zîgûr (for that reason, that's why, therefore)
					tîg* (there)	rîg* (then)		
Interrogative (m-, ma-)	—	mash (what?, which?)	mai (who?, which?)	mamak (how many?, how much?)	min (where?)	mil (when?)	marz (how?)	mûr (why?, what for?)
Relative (am-)	zamash (that)	amash (what, which)	amai (who, which)	amak (how many, how much)	amin (where)	amil (when)	amarz (how)	amûr (why, wherefore)

* only in Modern Nûrlâm

Indefinite pro-forms

Indefinite pronouns, adverbs and quantifier words

Type	Quantifier s	Pronouns		Adverbs			
		Thing (unanim.)	Person* (anim.)	Place	Time	Manner	Reason / Purpose
	-∅	-ash-	-hai-	-in-	-il-	-arz-	-ûr-
Universal (all)		ûk (all)		—	ilûk (always)	—	—
Universal (each, every)	ûgh (each, every)	ashûgh (everything)	hai-ûgh (everyone, everybody)	inûgh (everywhere)	ilûgh (every time, everywhen)	arzûgh / ûgharz (everyway)	ûrûgh / ûghûr (for every reason)
Assertive existential (some)	mûd (some, few)	ashmûd (something)	haimûd (somebody, someone, some people)	inmûd (somewhere)	ilmûd (sometimes)	arzmûd / mûdarz (somehow)	ûrmûd / mûdûr (for some reason, somewhy)
Elective existential (any, either)	kon (any, either)	ashkon (anything, either)	haikon (anybody, anyone, any people)	inkon (anywhere)	ilkon (anytime)	arzkon / konarz (anyhow, anyway)	ûrkon / konûr (for any reason)
Dubitative existential (-ever)	makon (any?, whether)	mashkon (whatever, whichever, whether)	maikon (whoever, whichever)	minkon (whenever)	milkon (whenever, ever)	marzkon (however)	mûrkon (why ever)
Alternative (another, other, else)	isk (other, another)	ashisk (something else, anything else)	haisk (someone else, somebody else, anybody else, anyone else)	inisk (elsewhere)	ilisk (another time, elsewhen)	arzisk / iskarz (otherwise, else)	ûrisk / iskûr (why else)
Negative (no)	nar (no, none)	narash (nothing, not a single one)	narai (nobody, no one)	narin (nowhere)	naril (never, nowhen)	nararz (no way, not how)	narûr (for nothing, for no reason)

* only in Modern Nûrlâm

Suffixes & Prefixes

Derivational suffixes

Suffix	Meaning
-al	agentive suffix: profession, occupation; usually verb→noun
-amb	room, building, space (like English “-ry” in “armory”, “cemetery”)
-arz	adverb, usually adjective→adverb
-auk	alternate noun; usually some person or living being; may carry tone of passivity or disdain
-aut	alternate noun; usually a process or motion, similar to gerund
-âzh	“slightly”, diminutive suffix of adjectives and verbs
-hai	names of races, nations, groups of people
-niz	feminine (like English “-ness” or German “-in”)
-og	?
-ol	archaic form of -al
-ûgz	alternative adjective
-um	particularizing suffix, similar to definite article
-urm	abstract noun, usually adjective→noun; similar to English “-ness”, “-ity”
-ûrz	generic suffix of forming adjectives from other parts of speech

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning
am-	makes relative pronouns
bhû-	pre-; prepared action
dro-	pro-; motion forward, continuation
îm-	self-
kau-	anti-, counter-
kru-	re-; repeating action or fallback to previous state
m(a)-	makes interrogative and dubitative pronouns
mar-	question particle (interrogative mood of verbs)
nan-	dis-, un-; cancelling the action
nar-	universal negation particle
ri-	inter-; interrupting or preventing an action
thu-	over-; universal enforcing particle