

WNP↑N◇

A COMMON, SIMPLE,
GERMANIC
CONSTRUCTED
LANGUAGE CREATED
FOR PERSONAL AND
AESTHETIC ENDS

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1 Introduction

Dúvtung is my long-term constructed language project, which has been in development since AD 2021. This project sprouted out of my interest in Germanic languages and culture: chiefly my deep love for the countless stories told by England's magical hills, woods, and churches; and the legends hidden in the mountains of Scandinavia. Fuelled also by frustrations with my mother and father tongues, I started the eternal task of making a language, wanting to create a common Germanic tongue whose vocabulary would be fully Germanic (not for any purity's sake, but because there is a certain charm to native Germanic words like those I know in Dutch and those found in the English project).

The language has developed slowly along with my knowledge and understanding of ancient European linguistics. It is in essence an artificial and opinionated simplification of Proto-Germanic. Along the way I add and remove things as I see fit; Being, at the end of the day, a personal conlang, created as a form of worship for the Lord who is with me in all I do, and to whose great gift of Life I dedicate the service of Dúvtung's words, that I may express in my own language the many Joys He has given me! What follows is a basic layout of its grammar, which will be added to as time passes, as a language is never truly complete.

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2 Tungwukung

2.A Phonology and Orthography

Dúvtung is mostly written in a modified form of the Elder Futhark runic alphabet, referred to as *Fútharkar* (*fútharkar*) within Dúvtung. I aimed to have each phoneme of Dúvtung represented by its own rune, so I added runes from later runic scripts and shifted the sounds around a bit. Dúvtung can also be written in the Latin alphabet, which is used for this grammar page, in order to make it more accessible. *Fútharkar*, the names of the different runes, their pronunciations, and Latin equivalent are as follows:

Rune	Rune name	Pronunciation	Romanisation
ƒ	feg	[f]	f
ᚱ	úr	[u:]	ú
ᚦ	thurn	[θ]	th
ᚦ	ans	[ɑ]	a
ᚱ	raidh	[r]	r
<	kaun	[k]	k
χ	gev	[x]	g
ᚱ	wer	[w]	w
ᚱ	hagl	[h]	h
ᚦ	naudh	[n]	n
*	ís	[i:]	í
ᚦ	jér	[j]	j
l	il	[ɪ]	i
ᚦ	perth	[p]	p
ᚦ	sun	[s]	s
↑	tiw	[t]	t
ᚦ	birk	[b]	b
ᚦ	ew	[ɛ]	e
ᚦ	man	[m]	m
ᚦ	lag	[l]	l
◇	ing	[ŋ]	ng
⊗	ost	[ɔ]	o
ᚦ	dag	[d]	d
ᚦ	óthal	[o:]	ó
ᚦ	air	[a:]	á
ᚦ	él	[e:]	é
ᚱ	ur	[ə]	u
ᚦ	leuv	[v]	v
ᚦ	edh	[ð]	dh

Fútharkar uses two punctuation symbols: `:` and `.`, the former serves as a space character between words, the latter is a generic pause character, and can be seen as a comma, full stop, colon, or semicolon depending on context.

Dúvtung has five diphthongs:

ƒ	ŋ	ʀ	ʁ	ʁ
au	ai	eu	iu	oi
[<u>au</u>]	[<u>ai</u>]	[<u>eu</u>]	[<u>iu</u>]	[<u>oi</u>]

The reason the diacritics or corresponding runic characters are not used in these set diphthongs is to allow the distinction of vowels in digraphs without introducing more diacritics or runes. For example, `ƒ*` (`ai`) would be pronounced [a.i].

Proper nouns are marked with a capital letter when Dúvtung is written in its Romanisation.

Stress falls on the first root of the noun/verb, so not on the prefixes or suffixes.

2.C Basics of the *namdailar*

A *namwurdhar* can be part of a larger construction called the **𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸** (*namdailar*, **noun phrase**, lit. “name part”). The *namdailar* has at its core a *namwurdhar* which, in many cases, ends up being the whole *namdailar* in itself. The *namdailar* is that part of a sentence in Dúvtung which refers to a *thing* rather than an *action*. The simplest *namdailar* is therefore one which consists of just a single *namwurdhar*.

But what if one wishes to describe the *namwurdhar* in more detail? In Dúvtung, you would use one (or more) **𐌲𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸** (*namhaidhawurdhar*, **adjective**, lit. “name characteristic word”) to modify the *namwurdhar* within the *namdailar*.

Let’s say that the **𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸** is small, you’d refer to it like this:

𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸:𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸

Smalur fuglar

A/the small bird

Here we have a *namhaidhawurdhar* coming before a *namwurdhar* in order to modify it. In Dúvtung they always agree, meaning that any *namhaidhawurdhór* take the same case and number as the *namwurdhar* it modifies within the *namdailar*.

The inflections so far of the *namfalar* for *namhaidhawurdhór* is as follows:

	Ainfalthar	Mairfalthar
Namfalar	-𐌹𐌸	-𐌹𐌸𐌹

Because of agreement, the *namhaidhawurdhar* may also be placed after its *namwurdhar*:

𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸:𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸

Fuglar smalur

A/the small bird

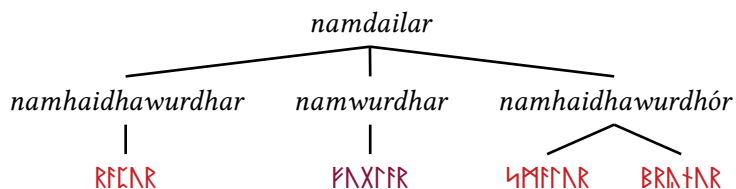
There is (in theory) no limit to the number of *namhaidhawurdhór* that can modify the *namwurdhar* within the *namdailar*. Here are a few more added in:

𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹:𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸:𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸:𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸

Rapur fuglar smalur brúnur

Small fast brown bird

This *namdailar* is broken down as follows:



Note how the *namhaidhawurdhór* come both after and before the *namwurdhar*, the order they are in also doesn’t matter in Dúvtung; unlike in English, where you cannot say “red big balloon” but must say “big red balloon” instead. The elements of the *namdailar* may come in any order, though one may emphasise an element within the *namdailar* by bringing it to the start of the phrase.

2.D Basics of the déhdadailar

Those were the basics of the *namdailar*, which will be expanded on shortly. But of course, sentences consist not only of *ideas*, but also of *action*. Thus we must introduce a second sort of phrase in Dúvtung, called the **MJÞFMNIFR** (*déhdadailar*, **verb phrase**, lit. “action part”).

Verbs in Dúvtung are more elaborate in their conjugations than natural (modern) Germanic languages, but Dúvtung does not conjugate its verbs for person or number like they do in those languages. Rather, they conjugate for tense, mood, aspect, and valency. I will explain each part as it becomes relevant.

Dúvtung verbs, just like their natural Germanic counterparts, can be divided into two categories: weak and strong. Weak verbs conjugate regularly, and make up the largest part of Dúvtung’s verbstock.

The active indicative valent infinitive of a verb in Dúvtung is suffixed with **-ft** (-an). This is a verb’s most basic form, and it is the one you’ll find in the **Wurdhabókar** (occasionally some verbs will be listed as **->ft** (-jan), but the causative will be covered later. Just know that the **ft** part shows that it’s active, rather than passive.)

The two conjugations right under this **-ft** suffix are as follows:

		Valent	
Weak verb endings		Present	Past
Active	Infinitive		-an
	Indivative	-e	-edhe

This table shall grow as we go along.

There is no differentiation between the simple and continuous aspect, so the example sentences we saw earlier can be translated either way:

NN+MFR:BNM

Hundar bule

A dog barks / A dog is barking

This is true for the past tense also:

M<:AMÞMÞM

Ek kwethedhe

I spoke / I was speaking

NN+MFR:BNMÞM

Hundar buledhe

A dog barked / A dog was barking

To form the perfective aspect, Dúvtung uses the prefix **Xf-** (ga-) similarly to modern Germanic languages, but without an auxiliary verb, for example:

M<:Xf<AMÞM-M<:Xf<AMÞMÞM

Ek gakwethe. Ek gakwethedhe

I have spoken. I had spoken

NN+MFR:XfBNM-NN+MFR:XfBNMÞM

Hundar gabule. Hundar gabuledhe

The dog has barked. The dog had barked.

There are also strong verbs, as described earlier, they are divided into four different classes:

Class	Root	Past
1	-í-	-ai-
2	-eu-, -ú-	-au-
3	-e-, -i-	-a-
4	-á-, -a-, -é-	-ó-

Of course, they get a little bit more complicated than this, but that will be shown in due time. The change in the vowel of the verb's root "replaces" the -**MÞM**- part of the past tense conjugation here. For example:

DRÞPÞT·HÞ:DRÞPM·HÞ:DRÞP·HÞ:XÞMRÞPM·HÞ:XÞMRÞP

Drívan. Sí dríve. Sí draiv. Sí gadríve. Sí gadráiv

To drive. She drives. She drove. She has driven. She had driven

<MNHÞT·IR:<MNHM·IR:<fN·IR:Xf<MNHM·IR:Xf<fN·H

Keusan. Ir keuse. Ir kaus. Ir gakeuse. Ir gakaus

To choose. He chooses. He chose. He has chosen. He had chosen

þMÞÞT·M<:þMÞM·M<:þM·M<:XfþMÞM·M<:XfþMÞ

Neman. Ek neme. Ek nam. Ek ganeme. Ek ganam

To take. I take. I took. I have taken. I had taken

HÞJLÞT·*R:HÞJLM·*R:HÞfL·*R:XfHÞJLM·*R:XfHÞfL

Slépan. Ír slépe. Ír slóp. Ír gaslépe. Ír gaslóp

To sleep. They sleep. They slept. They have slept. They had slept

Dúvtung has a number of irregular verbs, although they are far fewer in number than those you'd find in natural languages. The conjugations we have covered so far for the verb **LMHÞT** (**wesan**, *to be*) would be:

<i>wesan</i>	Present	Past
Indivative	ir	war

For **MÞT** (**dón**, *to do*) and **XÞT** (**gán**, *to go*) it'd be:

<i>dón</i>	Present	Past
Indivative	dó	déd

<i>gán</i>	Present	Past
Indivative	gá	ijé

When **LMHÞT** is used in declarative sentences, the predicative is in the *namfalar*:

Bf<fR:IR:<fÞMfR

Bakar ir kaldar

The brook is cold

3 Word Lists

3.A Grammatical Terminology

ƒǫtharkar	<i>fútharkar</i>	Dúvtung's runic alphabet
stavar	<i>stavar</i>	a letter of Fútharkar (or any runic alphabet)
klíngan	<i>klíngan</i>	to pronounce
klíngungar	<i>klíngungar</i>	pronunciation
gleuthar	<i>gleuthar</i>	phoneme, sound
klíngar	<i>klíngar</i>	vowel
midhaklangar	<i>midhaklangar</i>	consonant
sitjungar	<i>sitjungar</i>	sentence
mathlagrainar	<i>mathlagrainar</i>	clause
hauvdhagrainar	<i>hauvdhagrainar</i>	main clause
undergrainar	<i>undergrainar</i>	subordinate clause
aljagrainar	<i>aljagrainar</i>	relative clause
kwidhar	<i>kwidhar</i>	phrase
namdailar	<i>namdailar</i>	noun phrase
dédhadailar	<i>dédhadailar</i>	verb phrase
aigandailar	<i>aigandailar</i>	genitive phrase
firbeugjan	<i>firbeugjan</i>	to inflect, conjugate
firbeugjungar	<i>firbeugjungar</i>	inflection, conjugation
dédhawurdhar	<i>dédhawurdhar</i>	verb
dédhhaidhawurdhar	<i>dédhhaidhawurdhar</i>	adverb
dédhlikar	<i>dédhlikar</i>	active
hagtar	<i>hagtar</i>	mood
namhagtar	<i>namhagtar</i>	infinitive
sagahagtar	<i>sagahagtar</i>	indicative
fógahagtar	<i>fógahagtar</i>	subjunctive
nútíðhar	<i>nútíðhar</i>	present tense
airtíðhar	<i>airtíðhar</i>	past tense
fuldédhar	<i>fuldédhar</i>	perfective
namwurdhar	<i>namwurdhar</i>	noun
namhaidhawurdhar	<i>namhaidhawurdhar</i>	adjective
ainfalthar	<i>ainfalthar</i>	singular
twai falthar	<i>twai falthar</i>	dual
mair falthar	<i>mair falthar</i>	plural
falar	<i>falar</i>	grammatical case
namfalar	<i>namfalar</i>	nominative
thuldafalar	<i>thuldafalar</i>	accusative
thegfalar	<i>thegfalar</i>	dative
aiganfalar	<i>aiganfalar</i>	genitive

ᠲᠠᠯᠠᠰᠤ
ᠬᠠᠶᠢᠰᠤ

tólfalar
haitafalar

instrumental
vocative

3.C Conjunctions and Particles

Ɔ<	<i>ak</i>	but, however
Ɔ†M	<i>and</i>	in addition, furthermore, and
ƆN<	<i>auk</i>	1 also, too 2 furthermore, in addition
MƆ	<i>ef</i>	or
MX	<i>eg</i>	but, except
MX†ƆN	<i>egthau</i>	or, otherwise, but if
*	<i>í</i>	1 in that case, then, thereby 2 that, who, which; (generic relative particle)
Ɔ†*	<i>idhí</i>	1 but 2 and
↵Ɔ	<i>ja</i>	1 yes (confirmation particle) 2 thus, so
↵ƆN	<i>jai</i>	yea, yeah, indeed
↵ƆX	<i>jag</i>	and
↵ƆƆ	<i>jav</i>	when, if
†M	<i>ne</i>	no, not
†MX	<i>neg</i>	nor, and not
††*	<i>suní</i>	as soon as, when
†*	<i>thí</i>	that, so that
NƆ	<i>udh</i>	and, also
N††	<i>uthan</i>	and, also, even, or
N†M	<i>wand</i>	for; because

3.D Adpositions

with Dative, with Accusative, with either, with Instrumental.

ƆƆ	<i>av</i>	1 away from, off of 2 of
Ɔ††MƆ	<i>after</i>	1 after, behind 2 according to
Ɔ†	<i>an</i>	1 on, upon 2 onto
Ɔ†	<i>at</i>	at, toward, to
ƆƆ	<i>bi</i>	1 by, at 2 near, around
††	<i>én</i>	without
Ɔ††	<i>fan</i>	from
Ɔ†MƆ	<i>fram</i>	1 from 2 by, due to

ƿNR	<i>fur</i>	1 before (spatial and temporal) 2 for (benefactive) 3 for (causal): because of 4 (with allative meaning) for, before
XFXI†	<i>gagin</i>	1 towards, in the direction of 2 against
NI†MMR	<i>hinder</i>	behind, beyond
I†	<i>in</i>	1 in 2 into
MID	<i>midh</i>	1 with, by, through 2 along, together
†I	<i>tó</i>	to
†NRX	<i>thurg</i>	through
NP	<i>uv</i>	1 under (going beneath) 2 under (located underneath)
NPMR	<i>uver</i>	1 over (moving across) 2 over, above (positioned above)
NM	<i>um</i>	around, about
N†M	<i>und</i>	until, unto, up to
N†MMR	<i>under</i>	1 among, between 2 under, beneath (location) 3 under (direction)
NR	<i>ur</i>	out of
N†RF	<i>withra</i>	toward, against

3.E Days of the Week

†MNX†MFX	<i>leugtdag</i>	Sunday
†NF†MFX	<i>luftdag</i>	Monday
††MMFX	<i>landdag</i>	Teusday
NI††MFX	<i>himindag</i>	Wednesday
MMNRMFX	<i>deurdag</i>	Thursday
M††MFX	<i>mandag</i>	Friday
RF††MFX	<i>rastdag</i>	Saturday

4 Grammar Reference

4.A Morphology

4.A.I Verb Conjugations

<i>Weak verb endings</i>		Valent		Causative	
		Present	Past	Present	Past
Active	Infinitive	-an		-jan	
	Indivative	-e	-edhe	-je	-jedhe
	Subjunctive	-ai	-édhí	-jai	-jédhí
Passive	Infinitive	-as		-jas	
	Indivative	-es	-edhes	-jes	-jedhes
	Subjunctive	-au	-idhau	-jau	-jidhau
Participle		-ans-	-adh-	-jans-	-jadh-
Imperative	Singular		-a		-ja
	Plural		-atha		-jatha

Class	Root	Past	Past Subjunctive	Past Participle
1	-í-	-ai-	-i-	-i-
2	-eu-, -ú-	-au-	-iu-	-u-
3	-e-, -i-	-a-	-é-	-u-
4	-á-, -a-, -é-	-ó-	-ú-	-a-

The change of vowel occurs within the first vowel of the verb root. For example, *anbeudhan* is a class 2 strong verb. The past tense form of this verb is *anbaudh*. The first syllable *an-* is a prefix, so its vowel doesn't change.

<i>wesan</i> (to be)	Present	Past
Indivative	ir	war
Subjunctive	sé	wér
Participle	wesans	wesadh

<i>beunan</i> (to be)	Present	Past
Indicative	bium	was
Subjunctive	biw	wér
Participle	wesans	wesadh

<i>dón</i> (to do)	Present	Past
Indivative	dó	déd
Subjunctive	doi	daid
Participle	dóns	dén

<i>gán</i> (to go)	Present	Past
Indivative	gá	ijé
Subjunctive	gai	éje
Participle	gáns	gánadh

4.A.II Nouns and Pronouns

<i>Nouns</i>	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ar	-ór
Vocative	-e	-os
Accusative	-a	-an
Genitive	-as	-ú
Dative	-ai	-am
Instrumental	-o	-ir

<i>Adjectives</i>	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ur	-on
Vocative	-e	-os
Accusative	-en	-um
Genitive	-is	-air
Dative	-in	-aim
Instrumental	-é	-im

		Nominative	Accusative	Genitive	Dative	
	Singular	ek	mek	mín	mir	
First Person	Dual	wet	unk	unker	unkir	
	Plural	wir	uns	unser	unsir	
Second Person	Singular	thú	thek	thín	thir	
	Plural	júr	iru	ink	inkir	
	Masculine	ir	ine	es	aim	
Third Person	Singular	Feminine	sí	ije	er	ere
		Neuter	it	ite	is	im
	Plural		ír	ins	ór	imir
	Reflexive		selv	sek	sir	sír

	Animate	Inanimate
Nominative	wó	
Accusative	wen	wat
Genitive		wes
Dative	wer	wam
Instrumental	wé	wí

	Singular		Plural	
	Animate	Inanimate	Animate	Inanimate
Nominative	hir	hit	hír	hé
Accusative	hin	hins	hinur	hije
Genitive		hes		her
Dative		him		himar
Instrumental		hinó		himir

	Singular		Plural	
	Animate	Inanimate	Animate	Inanimate
Nominative	sa	that	thai	thó
Accusative	than	thans	thanur	thain
Genitive		thas		thair
Dative		tham		thaim
Instrumental		thair		thaimir

4.A.III Affixes

Suffixes

-fX	-ag	-y; forms adjectives from nouns and verbs with a sense of “being, doing, or having”.
-ft	-an	-ruler (attached to various words to create a term meaning “one who leads X”)
-fR	-ár	-er, forms agent nouns.
-þMR	-dher	indicating direction to
-MfM	-dóm	1 forms nouns denoting the condition or state of the suffixed word. 2 forms nouns denoting the domain or jurisdiction of the suffixed word.
-Mt	-en	creates adverbs with ablative direction.
-fffb	-falth	-fold. suffix denoting multiplication, or consisting of so many parts.
-*s	-íj	-th. Forms abstract nouns from adjectives which represent ‘the state, quality or measure of’ the adjective.
-lf	-il	forms instrument nouns such as tools.
-lflo	-iling	forms noun-derivatives with sense of ‘belonging to, coming from, descending from’, often with a diminutive force.
-ft	-in	-en. forms adjectives of material from nouns, meaning ‘made of (noun)’. Also forms adjectives as in ‘characteristic of (noun)’
-*t/-ft	-ín/-ón	forms abstract nouns from weak verbs, no longer productive and only found in a handful of terms.
-fR	-ir	forms the comparative
-fK	-isk	forms adjectives from nouns with the sense “characteristic of; pertaining to”.
-fT	-ist	forms the superlative.
-fb	-ith	-ness, -th. Forms abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives or other nouns.
-s-	-j-	1 -er, forms agent nouns. No longer productive, and is only found in a few set terms.

2 forms neuter collective nouns from other nouns, often accompanied with the collective prefix *ga-* (this is also no longer productive and only found in a number of terms)

-<*	- <i>kí</i>	diminutive
-፳፳፻፲	- <i>laus</i>	-less, lacking, devoid of
-፳*፳	- <i>lík</i>	-like, -ly. Forms adjectives from nouns and adjectives with the sense of ‘similar to, characteristic of’.
-፳፻፲	- <i>nas</i>	-ness
-፻፳፻፲	- <i>sam</i>	-some. Forms adjectives from nouns and adjectives expressing similarity or the possession of a quality.
-፻፳፻፳	- <i>skap</i>	forms nouns denoting state, originally meaning “shaping, condition”.
-፳፻	- <i>ug</i>	1 and 2 forms distributives from interrogatives.
-፳፻	- <i>uk</i>	augmentative
-፳፻	- <i>ul</i>	forms adjectives from verbs meaning “doing” or “pertaining to doing” the verb.
-፳፻	- <i>ung</i>	-ing, -ion; forms gerund nouns from verbs.
-፳፻፳፻፲	- <i>wintr</i>	1 years old 2 years lasting

Prefixes

፳፻-	<i>al-</i>	compound form of <i>al(ar)</i>
፳፻(፻)-	<i>an(a)-</i>	combining form of <i>an</i> .
፳፻፳፻(፻)-	<i>and(a)-</i>	1 facing 2 against 3 opposing <i>un-</i> , <i>de-</i>
፳፻(፻)-	<i>av(a)-</i>	combining form of <i>av</i> .
፳፻-	<i>bi-</i>	by, at; a general locative prefix.
፳፻፳፻-	<i>fir-</i>	1 around 2 through, across 3 expresses intensive or perfective meaning
፳፻፳፻-	<i>fra-</i>	1 off, away 2 completely, fully, up
፳፻፳፻-	<i>fur-</i>	1 before, in front of; <i>fore-</i> , <i>pre-</i> 2 against, opposed
፳፻-	<i>ga-</i>	1 indicates association or togetherness; <i>co-</i> . 2 indicates completeness or wholeness. In verbs, also indicates perfectivity (a finished action). In nouns, expresses intensive or perfective meaning.
፳፻(*)-	<i>idh(i)-</i>	1 again, anew 2 back, against
፳፻፳፻(፻)-	<i>mis(a)-</i>	<i>mis-</i> , badly, wrongly
፳፻፳፻(፻)-	<i>sam(a)-</i>	together, with
፳፻፳፻፳፻-	<i>sémi-</i>	half
፳፻፳፻-	<i>sin-</i>	ever, eternal, perpetual

↳↑MNL(f)-	<i>steup(a)-</i>	step-
↑NR-	<i>tur-</i>	bad
NP(f)-	<i>uv(a)-</i>	combining form of uv.
N†-	<i>un-</i>	not, un-
N††(f)-	<i>unth(a)-</i>	away from, off
NR-	<i>ur-</i>	up, out
N††(f)-	<i>wan(a)-</i>	1 wan-, lacking 2 not, un-

4.B Correlatives

For this document the correlative table has been split across two pages, as it is too wide to fit on one A4 page.

		Interrogative	Indefinite	Elective	Negative	Collective
Pronoun / Determiner	Basic	Wó? Who? What? Warj- Which of many?	Summan- Someone; Somebody Sumain- Something Sum- Some, certain	Managun- Anyone; Anybody Ainagun Any; Anything	Neman- Nobody, no one, none Nain- Nothing; Not one	Warug- Each, everyone, everything Warjarug Each/every of many Al- All; Whole, entire
	Dual	Wather- Which of two?	Wathergun- Either of the two		Nather- Neither	Watherug- Each of the two Baj- Both
	Quality	Wilík- What kind/sort of?	Sumlík- Some kind	Lílagun- Any kind	Nelík- No kind, like nothing	Gawilík- All kinds; Each kind
	Quantity	Wí fel- How much/ many?	Sumfel- Some amount	Felagun- Any amount	Nefelagun- No amount, none	∅
	Size	Wí mikil- How big?	Mésum- Some size	Métagun- Any size	∅	Métug- All sizes, each size
Adverb	Manner	Wí? How?	Wísum Somehow	Wígún Anyhow	Newí Not at all; By no means	Wírúg By all means; In every way
	Reason	Warfur Why? Wherefor?	Fursum For some reason	Furagun For any reason	Nainfur For nothing	Gafurug For everything; For the sake of all
	Place	War? Where?	Sumwar Somewhere	Wargun Anywhere	Newar Nowhere	Gawarug Everywhere
	Source	Waren? Whence? From where?	Sumwaren Somewhence	Warenagun Anywhence	Newaren Nowhence	Warenug Everywhence
	Destination	Wadher? Whither?	Wadhersum Somewhither	Wadhergun Anywhither	Newadher Nowhither	Wadherug Everywhither
	Time	Wan? When?	Sumtídh At some time; Sometimes	Tídhagun At any time	Naiw Never	Tídhug At all times; All the times

		Proximal Demonstrative	Medial Demonstrative	Distal Demonstrative	Identity	Other
Pronoun / Determiner	Basic	Hir This	Sa That	Jain- That yonder; Yon	Sam- Same (one); Alike	Alj- Other, another, else
	Dual					Anther- One of two
	Quality	Swalík- Such; That kind/sort of			Swé lík- Same kind	Aljalík- Other kind
	Quantity	Swa fel- This much/many			Swé fel- just as much/ many; The same amount	Aljafel- Different amount
	Size	Swa mikil- This big			Swé mikil- Just as big; The same size	Aljamét- Different size
Adverb	Manner	Swa So, thus, in this manner			Swé 1. Like, similar to 2. Just like; In the same manner as 3. As if	Aljaweg Elsewise
	Reason	Hérfur For this reason; Herefore	Tharfur For that reason; That's why; Therefore		Samfur For the same reason	Aljafur For a different reason
	Place	Hér Here	Thar There	Jain Over yonder	Samstadh At the same place	Aljer Elsewhere
	Source	Héren? Hence	Tharen Thence	Jainen From over yonder	Samstadhén From the same place	Aljen Elsewhence
	Destination	Hidher Hither	Thadher Thither	Jaidher Over there; Yonder	Samstadhér To the same place	Aljadher Elsewhither
	Time	Nú Now	Than Then; At that time		Samtídh At the same time	Aljatídh Elsewhen

Thegfal, Dative

After certain adpositions to denote movement to or from a thing

IR:ITM:HI↑SM:FT:BNRÞE

Ir ite sitje an burdha

He puts it on the table

After other adpositions

H*:ÞTFN:FT:MRE:RFIÞE

Sí flaug at era raidha

She flew to her nest

After ta to denote a goal or purpose

IR:ISJ:TF:HMFT:ISM

Ir ijé ta sewan ije

He went to see her

Indirect object

ÞN:XIF↑M:XMPF:AMRN

Thú gifte geva werai

You give a gift to the man

After certain adpositions to denote stationary position

IT:HI↑M:FT:BNRÞE

It site an burdhai

It sits upon the table

Phrases of time

H*:ARN↑:FMFM:FTFM

Sí wrait felam athnam

She wrote for many years

After certain verbs

M<:T*CM:ANÞE

Ek líke walthai

I like the forest

Purpose/goal

*R:W↑:NI↑AR:MRM

Ír dó hinur ere

They do this for her

When the indirect object is expressed through a prepositional phrase, the object takes the case determined by the preposition, and not its function in the sentence:

M<:H↑WM:HEMF:FT:ÞM<

Ek sande spela at thek

I send a message to you

Aiganfal, Genitive

Possession

NF<IN↑R:FR↑E

Hakilingór arnas

Eagle's hatchlings

