Classical Wanjea is a constructed language (conlang). I created it for personal amusement and edification. It is intended as an artistic and intellectual exercise. Classical Wanjea is not related to any existing language and all linguistic, cultural, historical and geographical information given here, is purely fictional.

This grammar is a work in progress and far from complete. Please note that all information given here can still be subject to change.
## Table of contents

1. Introduction.............................................................................................................................5
  1.1. Overview...............................................................................................................................5
  1.2. The corpus.............................................................................................................................6
  1.3. The people.............................................................................................................................6
  1.4. Conventions used in this book............................................................................................6
  1.5. List of abbreviations...........................................................................................................7

2. Phonology.................................................................................................................................8
  2.1. Phoneme inventory................................................................................................................8
  2.1.1. Consonants.......................................................................................................................8
  2.1.2. Vowels.............................................................................................................................8
  2.1.3. Diphthongs.......................................................................................................................8
  2.2. Phonotactics.........................................................................................................................9
  2.3. Stress.....................................................................................................................................9
  2.4. Allophony............................................................................................................................9

3. Derivational morphology.........................................................................................................11
  3.1. Noun derivations..................................................................................................................11
  3.2. Verbal derivations................................................................................................................11
  3.3. Adverbial derivations..........................................................................................................11

4. Morphology..............................................................................................................................12
  4.1. Nouns....................................................................................................................................12
  4.1.1. Animacy............................................................................................................................12
  4.1.2. Number.............................................................................................................................12
  4.1.3. Definiteness.....................................................................................................................13
  4.1.4. Case..................................................................................................................................13
  4.1.4.1. Absolutive/Nominative..............................................................................................13
  4.1.4.2. Accusative....................................................................................................................14
  4.1.4.3. Ergative.......................................................................................................................14
  4.1.4.4. Genitive........................................................................................................................14
  4.1.4.5. Dative...........................................................................................................................15
  4.1.4.6. Locative.......................................................................................................................15
  4.1.4.7. Ablative.......................................................................................................................15
  4.1.5. Possessive suffixes...........................................................................................................16
  4.1.6. Tables................................................................................................................................16

4.2. Verbs.....................................................................................................................................17
  4.2.1. Person and number..........................................................................................................17
  4.2.2. Aspect................................................................................................................................17
  4.2.2.1. Perfective.....................................................................................................................17
  4.2.2.2. Prospective....................................................................................................................17
  4.2.2.3. Progressive....................................................................................................................18
  4.2.2.4. Stative..........................................................................................................................18
  4.2.2.5. Habitual........................................................................................................................18
  4.2.3. Mood..................................................................................................................................18
  4.2.3.1. Indicative......................................................................................................................18
  4.2.3.2. Subjunctive....................................................................................................................19
  4.2.3.3. Optative........................................................................................................................19
  4.2.3.4. Negative.......................................................................................................................20
  4.2.3.5. Imperative.....................................................................................................................20
  4.2.4. Voice..................................................................................................................................20
  4.2.5. Tables................................................................................................................................20
1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Classical Wanjea was spoken from approximately 1150 to 1500 AD on the small continent Edere in the north pacific ocean. Some of the most important religious texts and works of literature in Edere were written in Classical Wanjea. Typographically, the language is fusional, split ergative and uses SOV word order. Classical Wanjea is the only descendant of Proto-Wanjea that we have written account of. Whether the so-called "Northern Accent" that was spoken at the same time can be considered a separate language is still a topic of debate. Classical Wanjea has borrowed many religious, scientific and philosophical terms from Adelare which is not related to Wanjea and is the only other language that was used in Edere that we have written account of. At the time Classical Wanjea was spoken, Adelare seems to have been extinct and was only used as a written language for religious and scientific literature. Possibly under the influence of Adelare, the written form of Classical Wanjea was heavily regularized and standardized. With the spread of literacy, this literary language successively became the spoken standard language on the whole continent. Remarkably, many place names and personal names in Edere as well as the name of the language itself come from a language that is probably not related to either Wanjea or Adelare, but its origin and history are unknown. In modern Edere, Classical Wanjea is still understood and taught in school. Although the grammar of Modern Wanjea has significantly changed, the orthography was widely preserved.
1.2. The corpus

The largest part of the corpus consists of religious and administrative texts. Translations from Adelare make up another huge part. The longest single text in Classical Wanjea that was preserved is an epic poem about the national hero Hadrea. This poem is widely known in Edere and often regarded as the most important piece of Classical Wanjean Literature. Several grammars of Classical Wanjea have been written during the classical period. These texts provide insight into contemporary phonology and grammatical theory. The most important text for the reconstruction of classical phonology is a text by an unknown author about the "Northern Dialect". This text also enabled the reconstruction of Proto-Wanjea of which only a few fragmentary inscriptions survived.

1.3. The people

First evidence of human settlements in Edere date back to the 5th century BC. Most historians agree that there were at least two separate immigration waves during the prehistorical period. Early settlers subsisted on hunting and fishing as well as imported and domestic crops and domesticated animals. Some artifacts from the first century AD show geometrical ornamentation and pictographic symbols. It is not clear whether these are a form of proto-writing or rather part of religious praxis. At the beginning of the ninth century we find signs of a first short cultural peak with the formation of urban centres. Some inscriptions written in a script which seems to be a predecessor of the alphabet that was used for Classical Wanjea have been found from this period. Most researchers agree that these inscriptions represent a form of Proto-Wanjea. Religion and mythology played an important role in the lives of the speakers of Classical Wanjea. This can be seen by the amount of religious literature that was created. The religious cult of Edere can not be clearly defined as either polytheistic or monotheistic as worship concentrates on a single creator deity while the other gods that represent the four natural elements mostly play a role in mythological history. The country was divided into the spheres of influence of a few major city states. The political system combined aristocratic and democratic features. The people of Edere regarded themselves as an ethnically homogenous people and isolated themselves from external influences with military force.

1.4. Conventions used in this book

All glosses that are provided within this book follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules. A gloss usually consists of three parts: The Wanjean text in boldface, the interlinear gloss with lexical morphemes in italics and grammatical morphemes in small caps and the English translation in quotes. Example:

Ywe-ne liro-note eke-n-e-r.

\textit{man}-NOM,SG,AN,DEF \textit{tree}-ACC,SG,INAN,DEF \textit{see}-STA,IND-3SG

"the man sees the tree."
1.5. List of abbreviations

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<td>3</td>
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2. Phonology
Bold letters represent the romanization that is used in this document.

2.1. Phoneme inventory

2.1.1. Consonants

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<th>Palato-alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
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<td>n n</td>
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<td>t t d d</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>k k g g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affricate</td>
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<tr>
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<td>s s</td>
<td>j x</td>
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<td>h h</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r r</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral approximant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ɾ ř ɾ ř</td>
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</table>

Co-articulated: /w w /

Note: Some publications use tʃ tʃ ɹ ɹ ɹ d ɹ dʒ dʒ j sh /

2.1.2. Vowels

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Close mid</td>
<td>e e</td>
<td></td>
<td>o o</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>a a</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.3. Diphthongs

Ending in -/ai/: /ɛ ai ɛr ɛi /
Ending in -/ou/: /æ u ɔ uɔ/
2.2. Phonotactics

(C)(R)V(R)(C)

C: plosive, affricative or fricative
R: nasal, approximant, tap, lateral or /\w/
V: vowel or diphthong

2.3. Stress

Stress is not phonemic and always falls on the second to last syllable

yw-en
[ˈyːwɛn]
man-NOM.SG.AN
"a man"

yw-ene
[ˈweːnɛ]
man-NOM.SG.AN.DEF
"the man"

2.4. Allophony

Vowels are lengthened in stressed open syllables:

etene-n
[ˈɛtɛnɛn]
father-NOM.SG.AN
"father"

but:

etene-n-ma
[ɛtɛˈɛnɛmə]
father-NOM.SG.AN-POSS.1PL
"our father"
unstressed vowels and vowels in closed syllables are pronounced centralized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stressed and open</th>
<th>unstressed or closed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y:</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/h/ is pronounced [x] before consonants:

**hreri-t**

['xre:ɾɪt]

wrath-NOM, SG, INAN
"wrath"

Fricatives are voiced between vowels:

**xafaine-m**

[ʃɐˈ ɐɪ ɛ]

explain-INF
"to explain"

**pojo-su**

[poˈjoːzu]

hole-LOC, SG, INAN
"in a hole"

**axu**

[aːʒʊ]

all
"all"
3. Derivational morphology

-et- augmentative: enum "to go" > enetum "to go forth"
ma-/man- negative: cirhit "ability" > macirhit "inability"
lo-/lon- antessive: gordit "day" > logordit "yesterday"
en-/ene- allative: kjorem "to hold" > enkjorem "to grab"
je-/jen- instrumental: nehem "to touch" > jenehem "to touch with sth."
o-/lon- sublative: nysot "sun" > onysot "sunset"
-ok- comparative: fenot "note" > fenokim "to be noteworthy"
xa-/xat- dissolutive: fainem "to lay" > xafainem "lay apart; explain"
mai-/main- novative: pumot "bread" > maipumot "new bread"
ga-/gar- reversive: belem "to give" > gabelem "to give back"
na-/lnan- illative: lorum "to come" > nalorum "to come in"

3.1. Noun derivations

-e- animates: calen "woman"
ene- kinship terms, animates: etenen "father"
i- abstracts, inanimates: ilit "time"
o- concretes, inanimates: dalot "town"
a- animals, animates: nardan "sheep"
u- deverbal nouns, inanimates: ailut "song"
age- patient, animates: tonagen "pupil"
ako- result, inanimates: mymakot "painting"

3.2. Verbal derivations

-e- transitive: najem "to say"
-u- intransitive: najum "to speak"
alu- manner: clehalum "to be brutal"
awe- ability: haicawem "to be able to poison"
a- captative: nardam "to shear a sheep"
i- adjectival: hreisim "to be gray"
ane- andative: cusanem "to heal"
o- venitive: cusom "to make sick"
ire- frequentative: ekirem "to look around"
reduplication – inchoative: nanajum "to begin to speak"

3.3. Adverbal derivations

All deverbal adverbs end in -u

-u: helu "once"
4. Morphology

4.1. Nouns

In Classical Wanjea, nouns inflect for animacy, number, definiteness and case.

4.1.1. Animacy

Nouns can be either animate or inanimate, and are inflected differently.

\begin{align*}
\text{ywe-n} & \quad \text{man-NOM.SG.AN} \\
& \quad \text{"a man"}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{kuro-t} & \quad \text{stone-NOM.SG.INAN} \\
& \quad \text{"a stone"}
\end{align*}

4.1.2. Number

There are two numbers: singular and plural.

\begin{align*}
\text{ywe-n} & \quad \text{man-NOM.SG.AN} \\
& \quad \text{"a man"}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{ywe-r} & \quad \text{man-NOM.PL.AN} \\
ywer & \quad \text{"men"}
\end{align*}
4.1.3. Definiteness

Whether the noun is definite or indefinite is marked in the case ending. When a person or object is first introduced in a text, it is usually indefinite. If a noun refers to a person or object that has been mentioned earlier in the text, it is usually definite. A person or object is also definite when it is highlighted in a group. The definite case endings also function similar to a demonstrative determiner. The definite endings are also often used for emphasis, in proverbs and also traditionally in grammar examples.

ywe-n

_\text{man-}^\text{NOM.SG.AN}\
\"a man\"

ywe-ne

_\text{man-}^\text{NOM.SG.AN.DEF}\
\"the man / this (specific) man\"

4.1.4. Case

Classical Wanjea has 7 cases.

4.1.4.1 Absolutive/Nominative

This case is used for

a) the subject of an intransitive verb.
b) the subject of a transitive verb with imperfective or prospective aspect.
c) the direct object of a transitive verb with perfective aspect.

Ywe-ne idu-n-e-r.

_\text{man-}^\text{NOM.SG.AN.DEF} \text{run-}^\text{STA-IND-3SG}\
\"The man runs.\"

Ywe-ne liro-note eke-n-e-r.

_\text{man-}^\text{NOM.SG.AN.DEF} \text{tree-}^\text{ACC.SG.INAN.DEF} \text{see-}^\text{STA-IND-3SG}\
\"The man sees the tree.\"

Ywe-sete liro-te eke-r-e-r.

_\text{man-}^\text{ERG.SG.AN.DEF} \text{tree-}^\text{ABS.SG.INAN.DEF} \text{see-}^\text{PFV-IND-3SG}\
\"The man has seen the tree.\"

Loanwords from Adelare do not take an ending in the nominative singular indefinite.

Aderim

_\text{Edere-}^\text{NOM.SG.INAN}\
\"Edere\"

Aderimo-su

_\text{Edere-}^\text{LOC.SG.INAN}\
\"in Edere\"
4.1.4.2. Accusative

This case is used for objects of a transitive verb with an imperfective or prospective aspect.

Ywe-ne liro-note eke-n-e-r.
*man*+NOM,SG,AN,DEF *tree*+ACC,SG,INAN,DEF *see*+STA-IND-3SG
"The man sees the tree."

4.1.4.3. Ergative

This case is used for subjects of a transitive verb with a perfective aspect.

Ywe-sete liro-te eke-r-e-r.
*man*+ERG,SG,AN,DEF *tree*+ABS,SG,INAN,DEF *see*+PFV-IND-3SG
"The man has seen the tree."

4.1.4.4. Genitive

The genitive case encodes following meanings:

a) possession
b) composition
c) origin
d) reference
e) description

caxe-ne ywe-rite
*dog*+NOM,SG,AN,DEF *man*+GEN,SG,AN,DEF
"the dog of the man / the man's dog"

prono-te kuro-ri
*statue*+NOM,SG,INAN,DEF *stone*+GEN,SG,INAN
"the statue (made) of stone"

ywe-n aderimo-ri
*man*+NOM,SG,AN *Edere*+GEN,SG,INAN
"a man of / from Edere"

dalo-t aderimo-ri
*town*+NOM,SG,INAN *Edere*+GEN,SG,INAN
"a town of / in Edere"

ywe-n xohi-ri
*man*+NOM,SG,AN *strength*+GEN,SG,INAN
"a man of strength / a strong man"
4.1.4.5. Dative

The dative marks the indirect object.

Ywe-ne cuwo-no caxe-mote bele-m-e-r.
*man-NOM.SG.AN.DEF bone-ACC.SG.INAN dog-DAT.SG.AN.DEF give-PROG-IND-3SG
"The man gives the dog a bone."

4.1.4.6. Locative

The locative indicates a location.

Caxe-ne liro-sute agu-n-e-r.
*dog-NOM.SG.AN.DEF tree-LOC.SG.INAN stand-STA-IND-3SG
"The dog stands at the tree."

4.1.4.7. Ablative

The ablative marks motion away from something. It also has a causative meaning.

Caxe-ne liro-rote loru-m-e-r.
*dog-NOM.SG.AN.DEF tree-ABL.SG.INAN come-PROG-IND-3SG
"The dog comes from the tree."

Ywe-ne caxe-rote tamu-n-e-r.
*man-NOM.SG.AN.DEF dog-ABL.SG.AN.DEF fear-STA-IND-3SG
"The man fears the dog."
4.1.5. Possessive suffixes

Possession can be marked by clitics. These suffixes are always used with the indefinite form of a noun.

Caxe-no-na kype-t-e-n.
dog-ACC.SG.AN-POSS.1SG like+HAB+IND-1SG
"I like my dog."

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4.2. Verbs

In Classical Wanjea, verbs conjugate for person, number, aspect, mood and voice. There are verbs that function as adjectives.

4.2.1. Person and number

There is an inclusive and exclusive first person plural.

Talo-sute idu-w-e-ti.

hill-LOC,SG,INAN.DEF run-PSP-IND-1PL.INCL
"We will run to the hill (me and you)."

Talo-sute idu-w-e-te.

hill-LOC,SG,INAN.DEF run-PSP-IND-1PL.EXCL
"We will run to the hill (you don't)."

4.2.2. Aspect

The verbs are rather marked for aspect than tense, although some aspects can imply a certain tense in a context.

4.2.2.1. Perfective

The perfective is used to describe a situation viewed as a simple whole.

Talo-sute idu-r-e-n.

hill-LOC,SG,INAN.DEF run-PFV-IND-1SG
"I have run to the hill."

4.2.2.2. Prospective

The prospective describes an event that occurs subsequent to a given reference time.

Talo-sute idu-w-e-n.

hill-LOC,SG,INAN.DEF run-PSP-IND-1SG
"I will run to the hill."
4.2.2.3. Progressive

The progressive expresses the dynamic quality of actions that are in progress.

Talo-sute *idu-m-e-n.*
*hill*-LOC.SG.INAN.DEF *run*-PROG-IND-1SG
"I am running to the hill."

4.2.2.4. Stative

The stative expresses a situation that is described as ongoing but not evolving.

Talo-sute *agu-n-e-n.*
*hill*-LOC.SG.INAN.DEF *stand*-STA-IND-1SG
"I stand on the hill."

4.2.2.5. Habitual

The habitual aspect describes an action as occurring habitual.

Caxe-rone *tam-t-e-r.*
*dog*-ABL.PL.AN *fear*-HAB-IND-3SG
"He is afraid of dogs."

4.2.3. Mood

There are three moods marked on the verb.

4.2.3.1. Indicative

The indicative is used for factual statements and positive beliefs.

Liro-te *oji-n-e-r.*
*tree*-NOM.SG.INAN.DEF *be.huge*-STA-IND-3SG
"This tree is huge."
4.2.3.2. Subjunctive

The subjunctive mood is used to express various states of unreality such as emotion, possibility, judgement, opinion, necessity and action that has not yet occurred. The subjunctive mood is required in most subordinate clauses. Using the subjunctive mode is also regarded as more formal and polite.

(Tamu-n-e-n ka) caxe-ne nan rese-w-u-r.

fear-STA-IND-1SG COMP dog-NOM-SG-AN-DEF 1SG.ACC bite-PSP-SBJV-3SG

"I am afraid that the dog will bite me."

Caxe-note nehe-w-e-n te tar kjore-n-u-t.

dog-ACC.SG.AN.DEF touch-PSP-IND-1SG COND 3SG.INAN.ACC hold.tight-STA-SBJV-2SG

"I will touch the dog if you hold it tight."

Bele-w-u-t caxe-no-ta kjore wa sordi-n-u-r.

give-PSP-SBJV-2SG dog-ACC.SG.AN-POSS.2SG hold.tight.IMP.CAUS be.dangerous-STA-SBJV-3SG

"Please hold your dog tight because it is dangerous."

(Medu-n-e-n ka) caxe-n-ta taru to nan idu-t-u-r.

think-STA-IND-1SG dog-NOM.SG.AN-POSS.2SG fast CMPV 1SG.ACC run-HAB-SBJV-3SG

"I think that your dog runs faster than me."

Talo-sute naimu se dalo-note eke-w-u-t.

hill-LOC.SG.INAN.DEF climb.IMP FIN town-ACC.SG.INAN.DEF see-PSP-SBJV-2SG

"Climb on the hill to see the town."

Liro-no zite-w-u-n (durei).

tree-ACC.SG.AN plant-PSP-SBJV-1SG someday

"Someday I will plant a tree."

4.2.3.3. Optative

The optative indicates a wish or hope.

Nauju-w-o-re ha.

hope-PSP-OPT-3PL NEG

"I hope it will not rain."
4.2.3.4. Negative

The negative expresses a negated action.

Aderimo-su dirgi-r-i-n.
Edere=LOC.SG.INAN be.born-PFV-NEG-1SG
"I was not born in Edere."

The Negative can also be expressed by the adverb ha. It is often used to emphasize the negation.

Ha aderimo-su dirgi-r-e-n.
NEG Edere=LOC.SG.INAN be.born-PFV+IND-1SG
"I was not born in Edere."

4.2.3.5. Imperative

The imperative is formed from the stem in singular and plural.

Liro-sute naimu.
tree=LOC.SG.INAN DEF climb.IMP
"Climb on the tree!"

4.2.4. Voice

Classical Wanjea has an antipassive voice that can be used in ergative-absolutive alignments. The object of an antipassive verb is omitted.

Antipassive: -bi-

Gwale-sete aile-r-e-bi-r logordu.
artist=ERG.SG.AN.DEF sing-PFV+IND+ANTIP-3SG yesterday
"The artist sang yesterday."

4.2.5. Tables

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4.2.6 Defective verbs

Some Classical Wanjean words use a perfective aspect with a stative meaning.

**Dalo-te ekete-r-e-n.**

town-ABS.SG.INAN.DEF know-PFV-IND-1SG

"I know this town."

4.3. Pronouns

4.3.1. Personal pronouns

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**Caxe-n-ta taru to nan idu-t-e-r.**

dog-NOM.SG.AN-POSS.2SG fast CMPV 1SG.ACC run-HAB-IND-3SG

"Your dog runs faster than me"
4.3.2. Relative pronouns

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Dalo-te ny na-t hlese-r-e-n.
town-NOM.SG.INAN.DEF there REL-ABS.SG.INAN search-PFV-IND-1SG
“There is the town that I was looking for”

4.3.3. Demonstrative pronouns

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Sa-no mot bele-w-i-n.
DEM-ACC.SG.INAN-2SG.DAT give-PSP-NEG-1SG
“I won't give you that.”
4.3.4. Indefinite pronouns

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Huldi-note onyso-rite twole-t-i-t te ani-ta sa-ri ekete-r-u-t. beauty-ACC.SG.INAN.DEF sunset-GEN.SG.INAN.DEF lessen-HAB.NEG.2SG COND INDF-ABS.PL.INAN DEM-GEN.SG.INAN know-PFV-SBJV-2SG "You do not lessen the beauty of the sunset when you know some things of it."

4.3.5. Interrogative pronouns

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kane-n eke-r-e-t? Q-ABS.SG.AN see-PFV-IND-2SG "who did you see?"

4.3.6. Reciprocal pronoun

nesana each other
4.3.7. Quantifiers

nama "each"  anu "some"  leju "much, many"
ashu "all, every"  kanu "any, whichever"
amun "no"  nesu "another"
5. Syntax

Classical Wanjea uses a default SOV word order.

**Ywe-ne liro-note eke-n-e-r.**

*man*-NOM,SG,AN,DEF *tree*-ACC,SG,INAN,DEF *see*-STA,IND-3SG

"The man sees the tree."

OSV order is used for passive voice or emphasis.

**liro-note Ywe-ne eke-n-e-r.**

*tree*-ACC,SG,INAN,DEF *man*-NOM,SG,AN,DEF *see*-STA,IND-3SG

"The tree is seen by the man / It is the tree that the man sees"

5.1. Copula

Classical Wanjea does not have a copula verb.

**Aderim nasho-t.**

*Edere*-NOM,SG,INAN *country*-NOM,SG,INAN

"Edere is a country"

5.2. Nonfinite verbs

5.2.1. Participles

5.2.1.1. Adverbial participle

The adverbal participle is formed with the suffix -**inu**.

**Tuni-t ek-inu sa-t na-no cin one-w-u-n ekekete-r-e-n.**

*plan*-ABS,SG,INAN *see*-PTCP DEM*-ABS,SG,INAN REL*-ACC,SG,INAN *must*-do-PSP*-SBJV-1SG *begin.to.know*-PFV-IND-1SG

"Having seen the plan, I began to know what I would have to do."

5.2.1.2. Gerundive participle

The gerundive participle is formed with the suffix -**amu**- and declined like an inanimate indefinite noun.

**Tuni-no ek-amu-t meji-r-u-r.**

*plan*-ACC,SG,INAN *see*-GER*-ABS,SG,INAN *be.important*-PFV*-SBJV-3SG

"Seeing the plan was important."
5.2.2. Infinitive

The infinitive is formed with the suffix -m.

Talo-su enu-m mot naje-r-e-n.
*hill*-LOC.SG.INAN go-INF 2SG.DAT say-PFV-IND-1SG
"I told you to go to the hill."

5.2.3. Supine

The supine is formed with the suffix -lam and has a final meaning.

Hore-lam loru-r-e-r.
*fight*-SUP come-PFV-IND.3SG
"He came to fight."

5.2.4. Coverbs

5.2.4.1. Cin

Cin is used like the English words "must; have to".

Sa-t na-no cin one-w-u-n ekekete-r-e-n.
*DEM-ABS.SG.INAN REL-ACC.SG.INAN must do-PSP-SBJV-1SG begin.to.know-PFV-IND-1SG
"I began to know what I would have to do."

5.2.4.2. Dei

Dei is used like the English words "can, is possible to".

Talo-nai dei eke-n-u-ta?
*hill*-ACC.PL.INAN.DEF can see-STA-SBJV-2SG.Q
"Can you see the hills?"

5.2.4.3. Dan

Dan is used like the English words "be allowed to, may".

Dan naloru-w-u-nta?
*may come.in*-PSP-SBJV-1SG.Q
"May I come in?"
5.2.4.4. Zar

Zar is used like the English word "shall, should".

Dalo-sute zar enu-w-u-t.
*town*-LOC.SG.INAN.DEF *should go*-PSP-SBJV-2SG
"You should go to this town."

5.4. Conjunctions

5.4.1. Coordinating conjunctions

5.4.1.1. Ne

Ne is used like the English words "and; or".

Caxe-na ne xuse-na kype-t-e-n.
*dog*-ACC.PL.AN and *cat*-ACC.PL.AN like*-HAB-IND-1SG
"I like dogs and cats."

5.4.1.2. Ma

Ma is used like the English word "but".

Caxe-na kype-t-e-n ma xuse-na ha.
*dog*-ACC.PL.AN like*-HAB-IND-1SG but *cat*-ACC.PL.AN NEG
"I like dogs but not cats."

5.4.2. Coordinating conjunctions

5.4.2.1. Kalu

Kalu is used like the English words "as...as".

Laju kalu dei minu-m-e-r.
much as can carry*-PROG-IND-3SG
"He carries as much as he can."
5.4.2.2. Rou

Rou is used like the English words “the more...the more”.

Rou laju motu-m-u-t rou laju eketu-r-u-t.
the.more much learn-PROG-SBJV-2SG the.more much know-PFV-SBJV-2SG
"The more you learn the more you know."

5.4.3. Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect subordinate clauses with the main clause. In such subordinate clauses the subjunctive mood is required.

5.4.3.1. Ka

The conjunction ka introduces a complement clause.

Tamu-n-e-n ka caxe-ne nan rese-w-u-r.
fear-STA-IND-1SG COMP dog-NOM-SG-AN-DEF 1SG,ACC bite-PSP-SBJV-3SG
"I am afraid that the dog will bite me."

5.4.3.2. Se

The conjunction se introduces a final clause.

Myro-t uno-na na-ta ma-paigawi-n-e-re dirge-t-e-r se ate-na rere-t-u-r.
paradise-NOM,AG,INAN thing-ACC,PL,INAN REL-NOM,PL,INAN NEG be.countable-STA-IND-3PL give.birth-HAB-IND-3SG FIN human-ACC,PL,AN feed-HAB-SBJV-3SG
"Heaven brings forth innumerable things to nurture man."

5.4.3.3. Ca

The conjunction ca introduces a temporal clause.

Imu sa-no taje-t-e-n ca sito-ro loru-t-u-n.
exactly DEM-ACC,SG,AN look.like-HAB-IND-1SG TEMP shower-ABL,SG,IAN come-HAB-SBJV-1SG
"I look exactly like this when I get out of the shower."
5.4.3.4. Te

The conjunction te introduces a conditional clause.

Caxe-note nehe-w-e-n te tar kjore-n-u-t.

dog-ACC.SG.AN.DEF touch-PSP-IND-1SG COND 3SG.INAN.ACC hold.tight-STA-SBJV-2SG

"I will touch the dog if you hold it tight."

5.4.3.5. Wa

The conjunction wa introduces a causal clause.

Bele-w-u-t caxe-no-ta kjore wa sordi-n-u-r.

give-PSP-SBJV-2SG dog-ACC.SG.AN-POSS.2SG hold.tight-IMP CAUS be.dangerous-STA-SBJV-3SG

"Please hold your dog tight because it is dangerous."

5.5. Adverbs

There is a closed class of adverbs that is not derived from verbal roots.

nu "as"

aru "also"

kora "so"

5.5.1. Comparison

5.5.1.1. Comparative

The comparative is formed with to + Accusative.

To nat oji-n-e-n. / Oji-n-e-n to nat.

CMPV 2SG.ACC be.tall-STA-IND-1SG / be.tall-STA-IND-1SG CMPV 2SG.ACC

"I am taller than you."

5.5.1.2. Superlative

The superlative is formed with kun.

Kun oji-n-e-n.

SUPL be.tall-STA-IND-1SG

"I am the tallest."
5.5.2. Place and time adverbs

durei "someday"

madur "never"

ny "there"

5.6. Questions

Yes/no – questions are formed by adding an interrogative suffix to the verb

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<tr>
<td>3SG</td>
<td>-r</td>
<td>-rta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1PL</td>
<td>-m</td>
<td>-nta</td>
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<tr>
<td>2PL ICL</td>
<td>-ti</td>
<td>-tja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2PL EXC</td>
<td>-te</td>
<td>-teja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PL</td>
<td>-re</td>
<td>-reta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Talo-nai dei eke-n-u-ta?
hill-ACC.PL.INAN.DEF can see-STA-SBJV-2SG.Q
"Can you see the hills?"

5.7. Impersonal verb

Impersonal verbs take a 3rd person plural ending

Nauju-n-e-re.
rain-STA-IND-3PL
"It rains."

5.8. Measure words

There are many different measure words in Classical Wanjea:

omfot relot "a cup of water"

dumot gifot "a bundle of wood"
5.9. Serial verb construction

Serial verb constructions are used to express that two actions occur simultaneously.

*Loru-r-e-n eku-r-e-n.*
*come-PFV-IND-1SG see-PFV-IND-1SG*
"I came and saw."

5.10. Conjunctive adverb

*harja* "contrarily"

*embu* "finally"

*ena* "then"
6. Semantic fields

6.1. Numerals

Classical Wanjea uses a counting system with the bases 5 and 20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Wanjea Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>&quot;one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td>&quot;two&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nir</td>
<td>&quot;three&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>&quot;four&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>&quot;five&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>xintana</td>
<td>&quot;twenty&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6.2. Time

In Classical Wanjea the day was divided into 16 hours (ilita) which were further divided into quarters (menita):

Menita ki ilirje nir. "It is the second quarter of the third hour."
6.3. Weekdays

In Classical Wanjea the week had 5 day, which were named after the 5 deities of Edere:

sarenit
esirit
awenit
masuwit
aderit

6.4. Seasons

zitit "spring"
gaujit "summer"
aikit "fall"
lefit "winter"

6.5. Names and titles

In Classical Wanjea, names consisted of three parts: A given name, a patronym and the region of origin:

Hadrar Handari Werdori "Hadrar, son of Handar from Werdot"

Common names in Classical Wanjea include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>male names</th>
<th>female names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atar</td>
<td>Aili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bejar</td>
<td>Dirgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demar</td>
<td>Gordi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A person was usually called by their given name with a honorific prefix Os-. Especially honorable persons were addressed with the honorific Oras.
7. Writing system

Ancient Wanjea was written with an alphabetic script: