



JULIAE

Learn Arusian

From Arusian Academy

By

Andrew Nation

Written by
Andrew Nation

Illustrated and corrected by
Joseph T. Trerotola



TABLE OF CONTENTS

2	Beginner
27	Student
42	Teacher
59	Master



BEGINNER

SA AND -S

Both particles mean the same thing, but they depend on the phonological structure of the root (whether it ends on a consonant or a vowel) and on whether it is a native root, foreign root or a proper noun. They are used in many syntactic structures in Arusian and here we will present some to you.

Introduce a predicate

SA introduces a predicate, which adds information about the subject, and in this situation, the closest equivalent to English would be 'to be'. You will attach -s to the root if it is a native word ending in a vowel. Otherwise, you use SA before the noun, especially if it ends in a consonant, is a foreign word or a proper name. The sentence formula is X Ys or X sa Y.

/Lru sa tim/

Lru sa tim.

The dog is black.

/Su umus/

Su umus.

It is big.

/Tei pus/

Tei pus.

You are here.

Link the subject and an intransitive verb

Intransitive verbs (verbs without an object) will be introduced later, but, it's important for you to know beforehand that SA is used to link it to the subject and this is because they behave like nouns syntactically.

/ / ʃÈŬʒʒ ʒ /

Lru numreis.
I am sleeping.

/ / ʃÈŬŬŬ ʒ /

Vek jekreis.
The car is new.

JEKREIS can be understood as TO BE NEW, instead of just NEW. Word classes don't always match between English and Arusian.

Mark relationships between nouns

Another useful usage of SA is to link two nouns and convey some sort of relationship or association between them, which can be translated into English as X of Y.

/ / ŬŬ ʒ ʒ /

Juwa sa vel.

The book of the woman.

/ / ŬŬ ʒ ʒ /

Nut sa mef.

The food of the animal.

/ / ʃÈŬ ŬŬ /

Kref teis.

Your friend.

-RA, -A (INTRANSITIVE VERBS)

Intransitive verbs in Arusian are used when we have no object the verb is acting upon. That means it simply describes an action like "I write", "you swim", "they sleep", "we drive", etc. There are two kinds of intransitive verbs in Arusian, but for now we will learn the "actor intransitive verbs", which in Arusian grammar means that the subject acts on the action represented by the verb. Not all active verbs in English will necessarily be active in Arusian too, so they must be memorized separately.

Since in Arusian intransitive verbs behave like nouns, you mustn't forget the copula to link the subject to the predicate. Intransitive actor verbs end in -RA, by the way, for most verbs, and sometimes in -A. The general rule is that -RA is used for roots ending in consonants and -A for stems ending in vowels.

||/EUDJ/È/EEEE/

Ouwauwa-dei semras.
Ouwauwa is writing.

||/EEU/È/EEEEE/

Auwaya-dei dauwas.
Auwaya is eating.

MAREI (GIVING ORDERS)

You add **marei** before a verb and remove all other pronouns to give someone an order or a request to do something. There is no word for PLEASE in Arusian, thus it is usually implied or demonstrated using other social cues.

||/EEU/È/EU/

Marei dauwas.
Please eat.

||/EUDJ/È/EU/

Marei semras.
Please write.

||/EEU/È/EU/

Marei kouwas.
Please do it.

LU PAYAUWR SO (I THINK THAT...)

You add **lu payauwr so** after a sentence to add a "personal opinion" tone and make it clear that the statement is a thought or belief of yours. It is often separated from the main sentence and requires a period. In higher proficiency levels, you will see more efficient ways to express that concept.

||/EUDJ/È/EEU/||/È/UEU/

Nut beis. Lu payauwr so.
I think that the food is good.

||/EUDJ/È/EEU/||/È/UEU/

Tek beis. Lu payauwr so.
I think that learning/studying is a good.

NEPA- (POLAR QUESTION MARKER)

To make a yes/no question in Arusian, attach **NEPA** (written with a dash) to the noun or pronoun that follows it, at the beginning of the sentence.

|| ƵƵ ƆƵ ƵÈƵ ƵƵ ||

Nepa-tei dauwr nut?
Are you eating food?

|| ƵÈƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Nepa-su beis?
Is it good?

|| ƵÈƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Nepa-su beis?
Are you okay?

|| ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Nepa-su semras?
Is he writing?

VEJ SA MAREI... (DON'T DO...)

This is the negative forms for asking people not to do something.

|| ƵƵ ƵƵ ÈƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Vej sa marei kouwas!
Don't do [it]!

|| ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ÈƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Vej sa marei dauwr bru otras!
Don't eat too many cookies!

|| ƵƵ ƵƵ ÈƵƵ ƵƵ ||

Vej sa marei mrayas!
Don't be late!

/EĒVĪĒĒ/

Lu mr tara.

I am coming from/leaving the city.

BEIS / BEYEIS (...IS GOOD)

To say that something is good, the easiest way is to add beis after a SINGLE noun or thing. In the future, you will learn how to add predicates to more complex phrases and clauses.

/ĒĒ ĪĒ/

Kef beis.

Coffee is good.

/ĒĒ ĒĒĒ/

Gru beyeis.

The teacher is good.

NAS / NAAIS (...IS BAD)

This form is used to tell that something is bad. You add it after a noun.

/ĒĒ ĒĒĒ/

Bru-pei nas.

Cookies are bad.

/ĒĒĒĒĒĒĒĒ/

Nepa-su naais?

Is it bad?

/ĒĒĒĒĒĒĒĒ/

Bru-pei naais.

Cookies are bad.

TRMR (TO BE)

This is the equivalent of the verb to be in English.

VEJ SA TEI TRMR GRU

Vej sa tei trmr gru.
You aren't a teacher.

NEPA-TEI TRMR GRU?

Nepa-tei trmr gru?
Are you a teacher?

LU TRMR SO-TEKRA

Lu trmr so-tekra.
I'm a student.

OSA (AND/BUT)

This is the first "conjunction" you will learn in Arusian and it translates into English as AND/BUT. If there is a sentence before it, you have to use **U OSA** instead.

GRU OSA SO-TEKRA

Gru osa so-tekra.
The teacher and the student.

LU SEMRAS U OSA LU TEKRAS

Lu semras u osa lu tekra.
I write and study.

LU SEMRAS U OSA TEI TEKRAS

Lu semras u osa tei tekra.
I am writing and you are studying.

SASA OTRA (A LOT)

This expression is used after a verb to express the notion of "a lot". You shouldn't use it with nouns, only verbs. For nouns, you'll learn another expression.

/EONG ETE ETE /EODU ETE /

Lu semras sasa otra.

I write a lot.

/EONG ETE ETE /EODU ÈU ETE /

Vej sa tei tekras sasa otra.

You don't study a lot.

OTRAS (A LOT OF, MANY, SEVERAL)

This is the counterpart of the expression we learned in the previous session and this is the one you will use for nouns. You add it after the noun you want to modify and, yes, the -S here is the same marker we saw earlier and it is required here too.

/EONG JE /

Vom otras.

It is a lot of people/a lot of people.

/EONG LE3 /

Nut otras.

A lot of food.

PAYR (TO BE LOCATED IN, ON, AT)

This verb is used with the sense of 'to be located at' a place. Since in Arusian there is no way to say IN, ON, AT, we end up using a verb to express that notion. The subject is the thing or the person that is located at the place expressed by the direct object.

/LUD ÈÈB ÈÈB ETE /

Lu payr pai-tek.

I am at school.

/LUD ÈÈB ÈU ELU3 /

Nepa-tei payr mez teis.

Are you at home?

/EJEC' EJEV ETI ÈV OEB ÈV ELG3/

Nepa-tei ouwr tei sa taya-kaya?

Do you want to draw?

/EBR OEB ETCUV ETI/

Su-tekra ouwr gru.

The student likes the teacher.

Notice that, in Arusian, when we have two verbs in a row we must conjugate both verbs with the same subject. If you speak Arabic you will recognize this.

DELR (TO BE ABLE TO)

This verb will behave similarly to OUWR in terms of how it is used in the sentence. It expresses the ability of doing something.

/EJEC' EJEV ETI ET OTU ETI ETI WJ/

Vej sa lu delr lu sa taya-kaya.

I can't paint.

/JEHEB ÈV OTU ÈV ELG3/

Nepa-tei delr tei puwauwas.

Are you able to read?

/JEHE ET OTU ETI/

Lu delr lu kouwas.

I can do it.

PUWEI (QUESTION WORD)

Question words in Arusian are always in the beginning of the sentence and often attach to the first noun pronoun.

|| ƒĕĕ ʒĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-vom pus?

Which person/who is here?

|| ƒĕĕ ʒĕ ěĕĕ ěĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-kei sa so pus?

Why is he here?

|| ƒĕĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-pai teis.

Where are you?

|| ƒĕĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-su pus.

What is this?

|| ƒĕĕ ʒĕ ěĕĕ ʒĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-kot sa vom pus.

How many people are here?

|| ƒĕĕĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-lei sa tei kouwas?

how do you do work/do this?

|| ƒĕĕĕ ʒĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ ěĕĕ |

Puwei-seg sa tei mr tara.

When are you leaving the city?

|ÈR ÈÈ| QJGÈ È| |

Lu auwemr vai-gei.
I'm watching TV.

|ÈÈ| ÈÈÈ QJGÈ ÈÈ|

Lu auwemr ayau-vai.
You are watching movies.

|ÈÈ| QÈ È| |

Lu auwr sru.
I see a cat.

-SE VERBS (PATIENT OR PASSIVE)

We use **-SE** when we want to focus on the object. It's kind of passive voice in English (e.g.: the food was eaten by the cat), but in this kind of "passive", both the actor/agent and the object must be present in the sentence.

|ÈÈ| ÈÈÈ Ò|ÈÈ È| |

Lu ause Pauwa-dei.
I'm seen by Pauwa.

|ÈÈÈÈÈ Ò|ÈÈÈÈÈ ÈÈÈÈÈ|

Ara-gei-dem demse ara-gei-vo.
English is spoken by the English.

PUWEI-SEG (WHEN...?)

You add **PUWEI-SEG** to the beginning of the sentence to ask **WHEN** an action happens, happened or will happen. **SEG** is a noun meaning 'time'.

|| 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 ||

Puwei-seg sa tei tr mez lus.

When are you going to my house?

|| 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 ||

Puwei-seg sa tei delr tei puwauwas.

When can you read?

PUWEI-KEI (WHY...?)

You add **PUWEI-KEI** to the beginning of the sentence to ask **WHEN** an action happens, happened or will happen. **KEI** is a noun meaning 'reason'.

|| 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 ||

Puwei-kei sa tei tr pai-tek?

Why are you going to school?

|| 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌳𐌺𐌰 ||

Puwei-kei sa vej sa tei demr-rmr lu?

Why don't you talk to me?

||ÈV DDE B1 Ò FÈC' B ÈV DDD DDDU B1|

Lu demr-rmr tei u keise lu amr tei.
I talk to you because I like/befriend you.

||FEONG JB DDE B1 ET WJ Ò FÈC' B B1 DDE ÈV ET WJ|

Vej sa tei amr lu u keise vej sa lu kamr um otras.
You don't like me because I don't have a lot of money.

Another use of **KEISE** is 'caused by':

||DGT ÈÈB Ò FÈC' GB GB|

Uwef-uwef keise waai-lek.
Depression is caused by loneliness.

AGR (TO NEED, TO REQUIRE)

This verb expresses 'needs' and 'requirements' in Arusian.

||FEU B1 DE B1|

Lu agr lu dauwas.
I need to eat.

||ÈV DDD DDDU B1 DE B1|

Lu agr lu demr-rmr tei.
I need to talk to you.

||FÈD GB ET B UB DE B1|

Lu agr nut u sa wel pus.
I need food now.

NRA (A FEW, FEW, A LITTLE OF)

We place it either before or after the noun, but we have to add the SA particle to the 2nd noun. It depends on what you want to emphasize.

/FEI3EEH/

Juwa nras.

Few books. / The quantity of books is small.

/FEEH EI3/

Nra juwas.

Books are few. / Scarcity of books.

VOT (ALL, EVERY, EACH)

It is used the same as NRA and means 'all', or 'every' instance or instances of an entity.

/JE ET LE/

Vot sa vom.

All of the people.

/LE ET JE/

Vom sa vot.

Every single person.

X USU Y (X OR Y)

This structure is used to give the listener a choice between two entities.

/ŊC E EÈH OE EÈV EŊ3/

Nepa-tei ouwr cai usu kef?

Do you want tea or coffee?

/EEH ÈÈS E E JDEH OJDT ÈV OTTU ÈV/

Tei delr tei semr juwem usu bai-juwa.

You can write a story or a biography

SUMR AND LEYEMR (VERBS OF LOVING)

There are many verbs to express the concept of loving someone in the Arusian culture. **SUMR** means familial love. **LEYEMR** is romantic love.

||CÈD||DÈTÈ||

Ma sumr puk.

The parent loves [their] children.

||ÈV||DÈTÈTÈ||

Lu leyemr tei.

I have feelings for you.

KRMR (TO KNOW)

This verb is used to express that someone has the knowledge of something.

||ÈVÈ||DÈTÈTÈ||

Lu krmr dei tei.

I know your name.

||ÈDÈÈV||DÈTÈTÈÈVÈ||

Nepa-tei krmr tara pus?

Do you know this city?

KETR (TO THINK [ABOUT]/[OF])

This verb is used to describe the process of thinking or imagining.

||ÈÈÈ||DÈTÈTÈTÈ||

Lu ketr lru beis.

I am thinking about the well-behaved dog.

||ÈÈÈÈVÈ||DÈTÈTÈTÈÈVÈ||

Lu ketr lru beis.

Are you thinking about your girlfriend?

||ÈVÈÈ~ONC'ET||

Lu ketr juwa teis.
I'm thinking about your book?

-DEI (A MARKER FOR PROPER NAMES)

In Arusian we often add **-DEI** to proper names. It is mandatory for native Arusian names and optional for foreign names. If you speak Tagalog, it is the same as **SI** (Si Maria).

||ÈÈÈVETÈCUNÈÈÈVÈÈÈ||

Rareya-**dei** tr pai-tek u sa tra pus.
Rareya is going to school today.

||ÈÈÈCUNÈÈÈÈÈÈ||

Kaya-**dei** tekr kai.
Kaya studies art.

||ÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈÈ||

Vej sa lu leyemr Pauwa-**dei**
I don't have feelings for Pauwa.

PLEI- (POLITE REQUESTS)

To make polite requests, we add **PLEI** at the beginning of the sentence, usually attached to first noun or pronoun. This one is more formal than **MAREI**.

/EET ÈT/

Plei-luwa?

Water, please?

/FEIŋGEËŋ OEÈ ÈT/

Plei-tei puwauwr juwa otras?

May you please read a lot of books?

AUWR (TO SEE)

The verb **AUWR** primarily means 'to see', but it can also mean 'to notice'.

/ÈV OE ET/

Lu **auwr** tei.

I see you.

/ET ÈT OE ÈV ELU/

Nepa-tei **auwr** miya lus?

Did you see my girlfriend/boyfriend?

/FEËV ET OE ET/

Lu **auwr** lru dauwas.

I noticed the dog eating.

DEYEKR... U EDR... (TO GIVE SOMETHING TO)

You use this structure to express giving something to someone: **GIVER** + **deyekr** + **OBJECT GIVEN** + **u edr** + **RECEIVER**.

/FEONG ÈB ET ET COT COT COT COT ÈV/

Tei semr sem-lek **sasa bei otras.**

You write sem-lek very well.

/ÈB ET ET JDU EE COT COT ÈV ELU/

Nepa-tei demr aru-dem **sasa bei?**

Do you speak Arusian well?

SASA TO (PERFECTLY)

To say that someone or something is done perfectly, add **SASA TO** at the end of the sentence.

/E ET ET FE COT ÈV/

Tei semras **sasa to.**

You write perfectly.

/E ET ET FEET ÈV ELU/

Nepa-tei kouwas **sasa to?**

Did you do [it] perfectly?

SASA NA (BADLY, POORLY)

With **SASA NA** or **SASA NA OTRAS** you can describe that someone does things poorly or badly.

//E ET ET FE COT ÈV//

Tei vekras **sasa na!**

You drive poorly!

/FEONG E ET ET FE COT ÈV/

Lu demr aru-dem **sasa na otras.**

I speak Arusian very poorly.

PEWEIS (...IS EASY)

To say that something (A NOUN) is easy you add **PEWEIS** after it. The noun cannot be modified by any other thing just yet, because you will learn to do it in the future.

||FEED FEH E ETAL||

Vej sa ko-puwau **peweis**
Focusing isn't easy.

||FEED LDU E||

Ko-tek **peweis**
Learning is easy.

VEGREIS (...IS HARD)

To say that something (A NOUN) is difficult you add **VEGREIS** after it. The noun cannot be modified by any other thing just yet, because you will learn to do it in the future.

||FEED LDU E||

Ko-tel **vegreis**.
Teaching is hard.

||FEED EE ETAL||

Vej sa aru **vegreis**.
Peace isn't hard.

ELDU ET

STUDENT

SA (SENTENTIAL TOPICS)

In Arusian, it is much more common to begin the sentence with the topic (often the direct object). The OSV word order is used in polite contexts, in situations where you are speaking to an audience, in formal writing (books, literature, fiction, fantasy, etc.), and talking to someone you respect, and add a serious tone to the sentence.

||LDU ET ETAL||

Vek sa lu drejr.
As for the car, I bought it.

Nut sa lru dauwr (As for the food, the dog eats) becomes **nut beis u sa lru dauwr** (As for the good food, the dog eats). In **vek sa lu auwr** (As for the car, I see), if you have a modifier like **teis** (yours, that is of you), you must do the same process as in the previous sentence so it becomes **vek teis u sa lu auwr** (As for your car, I see it). A literal translation of this last sentence would be 'the car that is of you it is the thing that I see'. Another example I have is **Nut beis u sa lu dauwr su** (As for the good food, I am eating it).

For SVO sentences, you do not need SA because there's no noun following the subject, because when we have SVO, there is a verb right after the subject and SA links nouns.

For example: in **Lru auwr lu** (the dog sees you), we can modify the word **lru** (dog) with **umu** (big, large, bigness, largeness, size, etc.) and then the sentence becomes **lru umus u auwr lu** (the big dog sees me).

You will use **U** when you are modifying a noun that is in the topic position of the sentence or when it is the subject. When it is neither the topic nor the subject, you cannot use this **U** (not to be confused with some adverbial usages of **U** we have seen before). You will need another word (**WEI**) which will be taught later.

SASA (ADVERBIAL MARKER)

SASA is a powerful tool in Arusian grammar that turns nouns and small noun phrases into adverbs that modify a sentence. **SASA TU** (quickly), **SASA OTRA** (a lot, excessively, too much), etc.

DEYAYEI SA (PERHAPS, PROBABLY)

This is an alternative form of **SASA DEYAI** we saw before, although the nuance here is a bit different. **DEYAYEI SA** focuses more on the fact that it is a probability.

TRMRSE (...IS WHAT ... IS)

When you use **TRMRSE** (another form of **TRMR** 'to be'), you put more emphasis on what the thing you're talking about is.

|ET|Ò|T|D|E|R|

Gru trmrse lu.

A teacher is what I am.

|E|T|Ò|T|D|E|T|

Gru trmrse so.

A dog is what it is.

|Ò|T|D|E|T|E|E|

Su sa lru trmrse.

A dog is what it is.

|E|E|V|Ò|T|D|E|T|

Su sa lru trmrse.

A community is what is a city is.

PUNCTUATION

In the Latin form of Arusian, we don't use any comas, because the way sentences are structured and the intonation differ from most languages. The period (.) is used a lot in Arusian to break sentences, while (?) and (!) can be optionally inserted in sentences, although it is not mandatory. This is often done for stylistic purposes.

In the Sem-lek form of Arusian, different punctuation rules apply. A punctuation sign similar to | is used in both sides of the sentence to delimit it and separate it from other sentences, functioning in a similar way to the period and coma in English.

VERBAL NOUNS (KO-VERB)

To form the name of the action in Arusian (the verbal noun), that is, words like 'writing', 'driving', 'eating', etc. you just add **KO-** to the root form without any suffixes (the stem or the bare root).

So-kouwa beis u sa lu tuwar.

I help the good workers.

SUBORDINATE SENTENCES

In Arusian, just like English, there are verbs that can take a whole clause as their direct object. Usually, you don't add anything between the main clause and the subordinate clause, unlike in French or English in which you add QUE and THAT respectively. Pay attention to the sentences below because this sentence formula will be useful for many verbs we will learn (and for other concepts we will learn in the future, such as modifying predicates with **WEI**)

Lu trauwr so trmr lru.

I think it is a dog.

Su auwr nut dause sru.

She saw that the food was eaten by the cat.

AEKR (I HOPE, I WISH)

You can hope and wish for things with the **AEKR** verb. It's direct object is often a subordinate sentence and you should be able to build subordinate clauses in Arusian (at least the simple ones, without modifiers such as adverbs and noun attributes, because for those you will need a pronoun that will be taught in the next level).

Nepa-tei aekr tei trmr gru.

Don't you wish you were a teacher?

u vras,	really, honestly, truly	sasa vra	Su trmr vel auwayeis sasa vra. (Honestly, she is a beautiful woman)
u atreis, u as	only, once, just	sasa at	Tei demr-rmr so u atreis. (You talked to her once)
u tas, u taais, u sa fuwa sa pei-ta	twice	sasa ta	Marei mouwas u taais. (Say it twice)
u vuwegreis	often, constantly, habitually	sasa vuweg	Tei-lu tekr naj u vuwegreis. (We often study astronomy)
u waekreis	never	sasa waek	Lu auwr lru vais u waekreis. (I have never seen a white dog!)
u ruuweis	occasionally, rarely	sasa ru	Su-peï numreis u ruuweis. (They rarely sleep)
u segr deg	in the beginning	sasa deg	Vej sa so delr so semras u segr deg. (In the beginning, she couldn't write)

IRREGULAR VERBS (MR AND TR)

The verbs **TR** and **MR** are conjugated a bit different in Arusian, adding **-EG-** between the root and the endings in some forms.

||FEJTEGVEEDUETI||

Lu tr pai-tek umus.

I'm going to the big school.

In the intransitive form with an actor, you use **TREGRA**, when you are just expressing the action of going, not heading a specific place.

||FEJTEGUEI||

Su tregras.

He/She/it is coming.

MR follows the same logic, with **MREGRA** for the intransitive form with an actor.

||FEJTEGUEIETI||

Vej sa lu mregras.

I'm not leaving.

The forms **TREGREI** and **MREGREI** are used when you want to describe that the action of going or coming from a place happened, but you don't mention any specific agent.

||FEJTEGUEICETI||

Buk tregreis.

The store is gone to.

In this sentence, you express that the action of going involved the store, because it was the destination. However, an agent is not specified.

|| ʃEB ʌB ÈEB ʃEB ʌB ʃEB ||

Lu dauwr nut u payr pai-nut pus.
I'm eating food at this restaurant.

|| ʃEB ÈEB ÈEB ʃEB ʌB ʃEB ||

Tei tekr naj u payr umu-pai-tek.
He studies astronomy at the university

TEYOR (TO WAIT)

TEYOR lets you express that you are waiting for someone or for something to happen.

|| ʃEB ÈEB ÈEB ʃEB ÈEB ||

Nepa-tei teyor miya teis u pus.
Are you waiting for your girlfriend at the restaurant?

|| ÈEB ʃEB ÈEB ÈEB ʃEB ||

Lu teyor tei u payr mez teis.
I'll wait for you at your house.

|| ÈEB ʃEB ʃEB ʃEB ʃEB ||

Vej sa so ouwr so teyor tei.
He doesn't want to wait for you.




TEACHER

KOT (NUMBERS)

You will easily recognize Arusian numerals because they always have the root **PEI**, used for counting. A fun fact is that most Arusian numerals come from nouns. For example, **KAU** means insect, but **PEI-KAU** means six. Numbers are flexible and can either precede or follow the noun. Since they behave like nouns too, they need the **SA** copula between the noun and the numeral. Like most world's languages, it is also a base-10 system, so don't worry.


<p><i>PEI'AT</i> pei-at one</p>	<p><i>PEI'TA</i> pei-ta two</p>	<p><i>PEI'TEF</i> pei-tef three</p>	<p><i>PEI'KEF</i> pei-kef four</p>
<p><i>PEI'KA</i> pei-ka one</p>			<p><i>PEI'PEK</i> pei-pek four</p>
<p><i>PEI'KAM</i> pei-kam five</p>	<p><i>PEI'KAU</i> pei-kau six</p>	<p><i>PEI'AEK</i> pei-aek seven</p>	<p><i>PEI'LEI</i> pei-lei eight</p>
<p><i>PEI'MEI</i> pei-mei five</p>			

 pei-ara nine	 pei-ta-mei ten		
---	---	--	--

To form numbers between 11 and 19, just add -DA-TA-MEI (literally PLUS TWO TIMES FIVE) after the 1-9 digits. For example:


pei-at-da-ta-mei
 eleven


pei-tef-da-ta-mei
 thirteen


pei-kau-da-ta-mei
 sixteen


For numbers 20-90, add -TA-MEI after 2-9:


pei-ta-ta-mei
 twenty



pei-kef-ta-mei
 forty


pei-kau-ta-mei
 sixty

For numbers 21-99, you begin with the 1-9 digits, add -DA- and then add the multiples of 10:


pei-tef-da-ara-ta-mei
 ninety-three


pei-tef-da-kef-ta-mei
 forty-three


pei-kam-da-kau-ta-mei
 forty-three

100 is **PEI-DEK** and for 200-900 you add the digits 2-9 before **DEK**:

pei-tef-dek
pei-tef-dek
three-hundred

pei-mei-dek
pei-mei-dek
five-hundred

1000 is **PEI-TA-MEI-DEK** (2X5X100).

pei-ta-mei-dek
pei-ta-mei-dek
thousand

MEASURING AND COUNTING THINGS

To count things in Arusian, we can add the numeral either before or after the noun and you mustn't forget the **SA** copula between them. This group of words will behave like any other kind of clause in Arusian and will follow/require the rules of usage of **U** and **WEI** whenever needed.

lru sa pei-kam

Lru sa pei-kam.

Five dogs / The dogs are five in number.

vej sa fna-del kamr vom sa pei-ta-mei-dek

Vej sa fna-del kamr vom sa pei-ta-mei-dek.

Fenadel doesn't have 1000 people.

DATES

For days of the month, you just prefix **TRA** to the number (it means day). For full dates, such as 'February 17th', just add **SA** between the elements.

Lu tregras u segr tra-aek-da-ta-mei sa nru-kluwa.

I'm coming on the 17th of February.

fau-ej kegreis u segr tra-tef-ta-mei sa nru-ai.

Being free is celebrated on May 30th.

YEARS

Years in Arusian often use the **GAU** prefix before the numerals. For example, 2025 is **GAU-2025**. 'IN THE YEAR OF 2025' is **U SEGR GAU-2025**, behaving like any other type of adverb.

WEI IN PREDICATES (SPECIAL PRONOUN)

WEI is a pronoun that adds more information to a clause (what in English are noun phrases are actually clauses in Arusian. For example: big dog is 'the dog is the thing that is big' in Arusian, implying that it is a clause) belonging to a predicate/comment. It is similar to U, but, unlike it, it doesn't add information to a topic.

Juwa sa kluwa-vai u sa vel auwayeis wei drejr.

The beautiful woman buys the white books.

This can be loosely translated as the English *which* or *that* when they refer back to clauses. Like in: The book is white, which I find interesting. While in English this is an emphatic way of speaking, in Arusian this structure is used all the time.

Juwa sa kluwa-vai u sa lu ouwauwr.

I find the white book interesting.

If you study a lot you will find a job. Else, you won't find a job.

NOTE

The literal translation of this sentence is: 'you studying a lot causes you to be the one for whom a job is found. Otherwise/If no job is the thing that you find.'

This structure works best for this kind of situation: action one triggers action or even two. Else, it triggers a negative result.

/U ÈU TE ÈU ETI CA ÈÈB CÈC'È / FÈTC'È ÈU/

/FÈÈÈÈ ÈU ETI/

Tei tekras u keyr pai-uk sa tei agr tei tr.

Usu-tei nouweis.

If you are sick you have to go to the hospital. Or else, you will die.

VOCATIVES

Vocatives are used when calling someone or drawing their attention. In Arusian, we prefix **U** to the name of the person we are calling.

/EJEC'È/

U-Kaya.

Kaya!

/FÈÈÈÈ ÈU ETI ETI ELUÈÈ / EJEC'È/

U-Kaya! Nepa-lu sa tei auwr u pus?

Kaya! Don't you see me here?

U-Juweya. Nepa-tei tregras u sa tra araraas?

Juweya, Are You coming tomorrow?

U-Pauwa. Pai-lak trse tei-lu.

Pauwa, we are going to the market.

U-su-tekra lus. Vej sa waai-no.

My student, nothing is eternal.

FAUWR

The verb **FAUWR** in Arusian is used to express that something is in a certain state. One of the fixed usages of it is with **U FAUWR** for languages. Example:

Juwa semreis u fauwr ara-gei-dem.

The book is written in english.

In the examples below, it expresses the state in which something is:

Vom otras u kijras u sa tara-del fauwr.

The capital is in the state of many people vandalizing.

Leyem umuuweis u sa so-pei fauwr.

They are greatly in love.

Uwaai sa luwed u sa tara pus wei fauwr.

Uwaai sa luwed u sa tara pus wei fauwr.

This city is in a state without order.

NOTE

WEI is used here because it is modifying a predicate element (a clause) that isn't the topic. The same for the sentence below.

Tara-del sa luwa waais wei fause.

Tara-del sa luwa waais wei fause.

The capital is in a state without water.

INFO

The difference between TRMR and FAUWR is that TRMR translates to 'to be a type of', while FAUWR means 'to be in the state of'.

IT HURTS VS SOMEONE HURTS ME

To say that some part of your body hurts, you can say **LAREI PRMR + PART OF THE BODY**. To say that someone hurts you, just use the verb **PRMR**. For the feeling of being hurt or being in trouble, **PRMREIS** is a good choice.

Larei prmr kara lus.

Larei prmr kara lus.

My head hurts.

Lu sa tei prmr.

Lu sa tei prmr.

You hurt me.

||ÈUJLÉTH||

Lu prmreis.

I'm in trouble. / I'm hurt.

U EDR...

U EDR introduces both the receiver of something and the person who benefits from something. **EDR** on its own is a verb meaning "to help". This is how Arusian expresses the concept of 'to/for'.

CAUSATIVE VERBS

In Arusian, the concept of causing someone to do something is expressed by the verb **KOR** (which carries some uncertainty about whether the person will do the action or not) or the verb **KEYR** (which implies the person will definitely do the action someone caused them to do).

||ÈUJLÉTHÉJÉJÉ||

Ayau-vai sa lu kor tei auwr.

I try to get you to watch the movie.

||ÈUJLÉTHÉJÉJÉ||

Ayau-vai sa lu keyr tei auwr.

I caused you to watch the movie. (the action definitely happened)

DISCOURSE MARKERS: ALU AND UKEI

Both **ALU** and **UKEI** are discourse markers and modify the tone of the sentence and/or add additional meaning to them. **ALU** is like English 'so, thus, therefore', while **UKEI** expresses surprise or shock. In Roma-sem, you always write a dash between the particle and the first word of the sentence.

1 00E1 E81 È1 E1 8 / E03 E81 8 E /

Alu-luwa nras u sa sa lei-luwa kamr.
Thus, the river doesn't have a lot of water.

1 083 È1 E1 E1 È1 8 /

Ukei-su sa tei ouwr.
You like it!?

MORE USEFUL ADVERBS AND SENTENCE MODIFIERS

<p>ƎƎƎ Deyau Expression</p>	<p>ƎƎƎƎ Tuwa-kej Examples</p>
<p>ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ sasa tuwek immediately</p>	<p>1 1 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ / ƎƎƎƎ È1 E1 Ǝ / 1 Marei kouwas sasa tuwek ! Act immediately!</p>
<p>ƎƎƎƎƎ Geyei sa it seems that...</p>	<p>1 81 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ / Geyei sa vej sa so leyemr lu. It seems she does not love me.</p>
<p>ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ È1 1 1 ƎƎƎƎƎ Vej sa... wei deyayeis its impossible to...</p>	<p>1 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ È1 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ / Vej sa so pus wei deyayeis. It impossible that he/she is here.</p>
<p>ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ ƎƎƎƎƎ Vreyek sayr... things like...</p>	<p>1 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ / Vreyek sayr tek u sa lu veyor. I dont like stuff like school.</p>
<p>ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ Vreyek keyor ... things like...</p>	<p>1 ƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎƎ / Lu ouwr vreyek keyor kluwa otras. I like things with a lot of colors.</p>

! LU OUWR LU TR MEZ ! LUUWA-DEI MOUWAS.

! Lu ouwr lu tr mez ! Luuwa-dei mouwas.

"I want to go home", Luuwa said.

COMPARATIVE

There are two common sentence formulæ for comparing two nouns in Arusian: the first one is [X] characteristic U TUMR [Y] and the second one is [X] characteristic U SA [Y] TUMSE. The difference between them is the emphasis and the formality.

FNA-DEL U MUUWEIS U TUMR LUWA-KUT.

Fna-del umuuweis u tumr Luwa-kut.

Fenadel is bigger than Luwa-kut.

LEI-LUWA KUTREIS U SA LO-LUWA TUMSE.

Lei-luwa kutreis u sa lo-luwa tumse.

A river is smaller than a sea/ocean.

TEI TRMR VOM NAAIS U SA LU TUMSE.

Tei trmr vom naais u sa lu tumse.

You're a worse person than me.

INFO

In this case WEI is used because VOM NAAIS is the predicate of TUMR.

TO BE HAPPY FOR

To express that you're happy for someone, you can use the structure [X] JUUWEIS U EDR [Y] if the receiver of someone's happiness is a noun and [X] JUUWEIS U SA

ᐱᓃᓂᓄ ᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ ᓂᓄ

Fna sos u sa so rekr.

He is proud of his country.

REKR means 'to be proud, to be patriotic'.

INFO

WEI is used here because PUK TEIS is a clause that is not the topic. Also, EDSE is an alternate form of EDR that focuses on the receiver/benefactor of the happiness felt. It can also sound more formal and polite and the choice between them will depend on the social situation. You will learn more soon about how formality is shaped by the word order choice.

FAUWR + NOUN

(ANALYTIC INTRANSITIVE PATIENT VERBS)

To achieve this, we use **FAUWR** with a bare root and they are often synonymous with the intransitive passive verbs (those ending with **~REIS** or **~EIS**).

ᐱᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄ

Lru fauwr umu.

The dog is in the state of being big.

ᐱᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄ ᓄᓂᓄ

Nut fauwr dau.

The food is in a state of being eaten.

WORD ORDER AS A MARKER OF SOCIAL STATUS

Word order in Arusian isn't just a matter of preference. It also conveys formality and the degree of respect toward the listener(s). Here we will give you a brief explanation of how this works and in which contexts you will use each word order.

Order	Sentence	Context
SVO	<p>/ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ /</p> <p>Kaya-dei dauwr nut. Kaya eats food.</p>	Familiar, childish, friendly, informal, causal
OSV	<p>/ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ /</p> <p>Nut sa Kaya-dei dauwr. Kaya eats food.</p>	Perfect for most situations, usually sounds neutral and formal
VOS	<p>/ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ ƵƵ /</p> <p>Erdaewa-nut lus. Kaya eats food.</p>	Highly formal, usually used with the elder and extremely important people

WORD BUILDING

Words in Arusian can be built by joining two or more roots (usually separated orthographically by a dash in Roma-sem). The placement of the roots follows some straightforward rules:

- Roots ending in vowels go first.
- **UMU** usually goes first.
- Monosyllabic root go first.
- **SU** and **SO** go first
- Intransitive verbs will also go first

ƵƵ ƵƵ

umu-lei
road

ƵƵ ƵƵ

lei-luwa
river

FOREIGN WORDS AND -EI

Sometimes Arusian won't have a way to express more complex concepts easily (for example, in very specific scientific terms or nationality identifiers). For this purpose, there is the **-EI** suffix, which you append after the borrowed word. In Arusian, borrowings are always treated differently from native roots in grammar, so these also never use **-S** copula, only **SA**. Examples of foreign words:

ᠵᠵᠢᠷᠢᠬᠡ

japonei
Japanese

ᠲᠤᠩᠦᠵᠠ

Tuweyota
Toyota

ᠠᠲᠤᠮᠡ

atomei
atom

ᠯᠢᠵᠢ

pizza
pizza

INFO

Brands and personal names don't need -EI.

COMPOUND VERBS

To express more complex actions, Arusian might use "complex verbs", formed from two or more roots. You have seen some previously in the course, like **DEMR-RMR** (to talk with). In these kinds of verbs, both roots are conjugated.

WRITING FORMAL E-MAILS

When writing an e-mail in Arusian, you usually begin the message with a vocative expression (usually the name of the person, preceded by the **U** marker, and the title, if applicable). For example: **U-Juweya sa kara-wek** (CEO Juweya, Juweya the boss, etc.). Then, in the next line, you can wish them 'good morning' or 'good evening' using the formal versions of them: **tei sa mrai beis** for 'good evening' and 'good morning'.

Next, you write your message using OSV word order for formality. There's no need to use the **ER** form of verbs unless the message is for a royal member or a very old person.

Last, but not the least, you add **tei sa edra edras** at the end of the message and finish it with your name. Here is an example:

/UJuweyasakarawek/
/Teisamraibeis/
/Juweyasakarawek/Teisamraibeis/Teisawibeis/
/Teisawibeis/Teisamraibeis/Teisawibeis/
/Teisawibeis/Teisamraibeis/

EDUCATIONAL TEXTS

Educational texts in Arusian use sentences that are straight to the point and follow the SVO word order. In fact, this is the only context where SVO isn't seen as informal in a formal context.

/FÈFÈB LOTE ÈÈJ/

The Earth is round.

/ÆR TDUZGEUNZGEGPNEI/

Albert Einstein tekr sam gaus.

/EØB LDU LDU ELDVÈÈTÆR TÈÈ LÈJ/

The Universe is 13 billion years old.

/EETÈDNGTÆR BÈBETB LOTE ÈÈJ/

/EETÈEVDNGTÆR EETÈD/

/JDUÈDØFÈDGRÆGDEUGHERI/

Earth and the Moon orbit the Sun, which in turn orbits the center of the Milky Way, Sagittarius is where a blackhole lies.

WRITING JOURNALS IN ARUSIAN

For personal journals, you can use either SVO (for an informal and/or childish tone) or OSV (for a more neutral tone) word orders.

/JDU ELDV EET TÆL BDUDE B TET ÈÈJ EDE/

/FÈEJ B T EUT B TÆL B TET TUL/

/B T LÈ ÈDUJ T UL BDUJ T B TET ÈÈT ÈT/

WRITING LETTERS IN ARUSIAN

We will show you two examples of letters in Arusian (one for a parent and another for a royal member) to show you the differences in register. Remember that, unlike English, Arusian favours shorter sentences.

Letter to a Parent:

// 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //

Letter to a Royal Member:

// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //
// 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 //

INFO

Adding OSA before the first word of a sentence is like "AND" in English.

NOTE

PLEI is used here for demanding a request (the king coming to the meeting). Also, it's important to avoid borrowings/non-Arusian words in this register.

INFO

ERA-LU TEIS U SA SEG TEIS means something like 'thank you for your time' and this expression sounds very formal.

BIG NUMBERS IN ARUSIAN

Here are a few big numbers in Arusian:

 10	 100	 1000	 10 000	 million
--	---	--	---	---

INFO

UMU here literally means 'big', so... 'big number'

MORE ARUSIAN EXPRESSIONS

Like any other language, Arusian has some expressions used among friends and in colloquial speech. In this table, we will teach you some of them.


Let's go!


Let's go!

||/E7E0T||

It is amazing!

||/E E E 7||

I got it. / I understand it.

|ÈVÈÈ|

How are you?

|CÙC'ETCÙC'|

Shit! /damn it!

(when someone is in trouble or makes a serious mistake)

||/E3C'8/ÈTQÈV|

You'r ugly, just kidding.

||/E3C'8||

I'm just kidding.

POETRY AND LITERATURE

One of the most famous and oldest Arusian poems is **Raj-umu**:

||Ò/ÈT/ÈÈ/ÈCÙW LÙC'ET8/ÈÈTVEU8LE||

When the world changes, the great Raj comes.

||Ò/ÈR ÈT È'ET EU8LE||

The great hero shows its rage.

||CÙÈTETET LÙC'ET LÈC'8 EU8LE||

The great hero kills all on the Earth from above.

||/ÈÈ8 EU8LE||

The great Raj dies.

||ÈNÈÈTETET ÈC'8 EU8LE||

The great Raj sleeps for a lot time.

/EINĖ EJT EJT EĖEĖE /

After a long time,

/EĖE EJT EĖEĖEĖEĖE EJT EĖEĖE /







The great Raj returns as hope.

In this poem, we see that there is a heavy usage of intransitive passive (-(r)ei) and active forms (-(r)a), u pronoun, topicalization, although sentences tend to be short, as is normal in Arusian.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Here is a table with some useful synonyms and antonyms in Arusian:

Root	Antonym Root
<p>EĖ</p> <p>goodness</p>	<p>EĖ</p> <p>badness</p>
<p>EĖE</p> <p>kindness</p>	<p>EĖT</p> <p>evil</p>
<p>EĖE</p> <p>hotness</p>	<p>EĖE</p> <p>coldness</p>
<p>EĖE</p> <p>bigness</p>	<p>EĖE</p> <p>smallness</p>
<p>EINĖ</p> <p>many</p>	<p>EĖE</p> <p>few</p>

 beauty	 ugliness
 up, sky, upward	 down, downward
 darkness	 brightness, light

POLITENESS IN ARUSIAN SOCIETY

Politeness in Arusian is a very important part of their society and it can be shown in many ways. We are going to list here some tips for foreigners coming to Arusia.

1. You sometimes downplay yourself when you receive a compliment from someone to act polite.
2. The word for **you** is usually the topic of the sentence when you want to emphasize the listener.
3. Show respect to people by treating them as if they were the center of attention, focusing on their importance and value.

Example of respectful dialog between two friends:

EDET *|| CEG ÈV ET EET ELG | EEB È |*
 Kaya: Pauwa! Do you want some water?

EEB *|| EELG ÈV | CEG ET ET EET ||*
 Pauwa: Yes, I want some water. Thank you!

EJEC / 100 EÈB / JEUCGÈV / ETETÈV / ÈÈG /
 // JEUCU'ÈV EUCB / Ò / JUCHE' JETETÈV //

Kaya: Okay/great! I will give you some. You are a part of the family. You know?

EEEB // JEUCG EUCG ETETÈV // ÈÈB ETI //
 // JEÈV ÈÈB / ÈV JETETÈB ÈV ETETUCG //
 / ÈÈT ETETETET ET Ò / JETETÈV //

Pauwa: Yes ! Thank you so much. You and your family helps out a lot. You are my family, like siblings.

EJEC // JEUCG EUCG ETETÈV // ÈÈB ETI //
 // JEÈV ÈÈB / ÈV JETETÈB ÈV ETETUCG //
 // JEÈV ÈÈB / 100 EÈB ETETÈV //

Kaya: Yes ! Here is your water. Drink up!

LOVE IN ARUSIAN SOCIETY

There are many words used to express love in Arusian society.

Arusian	Explanation
<p>EJEE desire</p>	<p>Used for things and objects. This word is not used for people.</p>
<p>JE sweetness, sugar</p>	<p>This word is for people. This word is used for friends. It also means "to be friends with"</p>

<p><i>JUET</i></p> <p>infatuation, magnet</p>	<p>This word is for your girlfriend, boyfriend, husband or wife. We use it for a romantic partner.</p>
<p><i>JET</i></p> <p>family</p>	<p>This word is for people who are part of your family. People like your parents, cousins, siblings, grandparents, etc.</p>
<p><i>JE</i></p> <p>wealth, value</p>	<p>We use it for special things and people.</p>
<p><i>EE</i></p> <p>selflessness</p>	<p>This word is used when we want to make others happy.</p>

WORK AND SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

Here is a table with some titles you can use with people in Arusian.

Arusian	Translation
<i>CEBEEC</i>	boss, CEO
<i>EEJDEEUEE</i>	prime Minister, secondary king/queen, co-ruler
<i>EEUEE</i>	king, queen, ruler
<i>EEUEE</i>	teacher, professor
<i>EE</i>	teacher, professor, master, professional
<i>CEEE</i>	medical doctor
<i>LEEE</i>	astronomer, astrophysicist

<i>ÈṬÈR</i>	programmer, planner, guide
<i>ÈÈÈR</i>	mathematician
<i>ḲÈÈR</i>	chef
<i>ÈÈÈR</i>	artist
<i>ÈḶḶÈṬ</i>	student, pupil
<i>ÈÈḶ</i>	leader, captian
<i>ÈḶḶÈṬ</i>	employee