## Torch in Omonkwi

Ippēk ma nabulimeš,

ma nabulitzin tepil!

ma nabulitzin tepil!

ippēk ma nabulimeš,

nabuli ma tepil!

Mō kwali ma rok!

Ipānam, ižwan Ahep

in šivalba ixwuim.

Mō hali ma rok!

Nabuli ma tepil.

Aita ma poltin pam!

ari pal nimištin mam,

izippa kettin bulim ipzil.

Aita ma poltin pam!

Nabuli ma tepil.

Ahpum pal so simil.

Ahep waneš ippēk tepil,

mōnte nuwi ma kil ižbulim.

Ahpumeš xeōwi hunil,

nabuli ma tepil!

Ma bulim mō rok.

Nateš mam simileš

ai kil ižbulimeš.

Ma imbulim mō rok,

nabuli ma tepil!

Pal nasimileš rok,

kupek ritin mam.

Ippēk ma nabulimeš, muški.

Pal nasimileš rok,

nabuli ma tepil!

Ma titorim rok.

Kupek ritin mam!

Ippēk ma nabulimeš, muški!

Kupek titorim rok,

nabuli ma tepil!

Mō nuwi ma rok,

buli rok soppan.

Pal inna nabulim simileš,

mō nuwi ma rok.

Nabuli ma tepil!

Bulim ma rok.

Kupekan ritin mam.

Ipānamtēši, muri une ke.

Bulim ma rok!

### Grammar Overview

**Omonkwi** is typically a SOV language, although the order can vary wildly due to having noun cases. This can be utilized to place focus or for poetic style in songs and poems. In the present example the usual order will vary. The language is also ergative-absolutive, so the use of either case will depend on the verb being transitive or not. The ergative will be used for the subject of transitive verbs and the absolutive will be used both, for subjects of intransitives, as well as objects of transitives. There are no articles definite or indefinite and no grammatical gender.

**Nouns**. As previously stated they have cases being, ergative, absolutive, genitive and locative, and they also mark for plural. Plurals can be tricky, but basically follow this rule: -t for nouns ending in vowel, unless they are monosyllabic in which case they take –tin. Nouns ending in consonant also take –tin.

Ergative takes the ending –l, absolutive has no ending and is the citation form of the noun. The genitive takes the ending –am or –m depending on whether the noun ends with a consonant or a vowel respectively. Finally the locative ends in –pa generally, but –ba if the noun ends in l.

**Adjectives** have no special ending different from nouns and they can have any ending. They can be used after verbs as adverbs with no modification, also there are some natural adverbs. They don’t agree in number or case with their nouns.

**Verbs** in Omonkwi take a suffix for time (past, present, future) and a prefix for mood (inchoative, causative, etc). However there is an optative suffix (with meaning of “should” or “must”) which is –tzin. The regular stem of the verb can be used as an aorist (present in most other languages), Past has a suffix –(a)n, Present (with a meaning or continuous present mostly) in –(a)m and finally Future with –eš. Most of the time the future has to be suffixed to a “present” stem root if that root ends in vowel, otherwise just the future ending.

**Pronouns** follow this chart:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ergative | Absolutive | Genitive | Locative |
| 1st singular | *pal* | *pa* | *pam* | *pap* |
| 2nd singular | *mal* | *ma* | *mam* | *map* |
| 3rd singular | *kil* | *ke* | *kam* | *kep* |
| 1st plural | *ampal* | *ampa* | *ampam* | *amppa* |
| 2nd plural | *maltin* | *mat* | *matam* | *mappa* |
| 3rd plural | *keltin* | *ket* | *ketam* | *keppa* |

### Glossary

key: *n. noun, v. verb, adj. adjective, adv. adverb, conj. conjunction, prep. preposition, pn. pronoun.*

**ippēk**, conj. maybe, perhaps.

**ma**, pn. you.

**buli**, v. to sleep.

**tepil**, adv. quickly

**mō**, conj. no, not.

**kwali**, v. to laugh.

**rok**, adv. now.

**Ipanam**, n. Moon.

**wan**, v. to go.

**Ahep**, n. Sun.

**in**, prep. to, towards

**šival**, n. front, face (of animal).

**ixwui**, n. “House of day”, monument of stone erected to coincide with the sunrise.

**hali**, v. to cry.

**aita**, v. to hear.

**pol**, n. word.

**pam**, pn. genitive of pa “I, me”.

**ari**, v. to see.

**pal**, pn. ergative of pa “I, me”.

**nimiš**, n. brother.

**mam**, pn. genitive of ma “you (singular)”.

**izip**, n. tree.

**kettin**, pn. absolutive plural of ke “He, she, it”.

**ipzil**, adj. happy.

**ahpum**, v. to carry, to take.

**so**, prep. with.

**simil**, n. song, singing; v. to sing.

**mōnte**, conj. without.

**nuwi**, n. fear; v. to fear, be afraid.

**kil**, pn. ergative singular of ke “he, she, it”.

**xeōwi**, adj. safe.

**hunil**, adv. always, for ever.

**nateš**, n. mother.

**ai**, conj. and

**kupek**, v. to halt, cancel, stop, to close (of eyes).

**ri**, n. eye.

**muški**, n. babe, child.

**titorim**, v. to play.

**soppan**, so + pa

**inna**, conj. until.

**tēši**, n. light.

**muri**, v. to rain.

**une**, prep. upon.

**ke**, pn. absolutive of “he, she, it”.