# Lesson 10 Vocabulary Practice 2

# Vocabulary

-ά Suffix (any): one who does or makes; doer of; maker of

amedara to dance
ash star
babí bird
déela garden
dem window

e- Prefix (any): science of

héena sibling-of-the-heart [hena (birth-sibling)]

hothul grandparent [ho- (one generation removed) + thul (parent)]

lan friend

lanemid dog [lan (friend) + mid (creature)]

om to teach onida family

osháana to menstruate

rathal to be bad [ra- (NON) + thal (good)]

ro weather shon peace

urahu gate [u (open) + rahu (closed)]

wam to be still; to be calm

yu fruit

Here you'll notice some more "constructed" words: lanemid, rathal, urahu. Previously we've seen "boshum" (cloud) [bo (mountain) + shum (air)], "rahíya" (be large) [ra- (NON) + híya (be small)], and "rahu" (be closed) [ra- (NON) + u (be open)], among others. Láadan creates new words easily by the process of adding words and meaningful word-parts (linguists call these meaningful word-parts "morphemes") together.

The weather is good.

# **Examples**

Bíi thal ro wa.

	Bíi thal ra ro wa. Bíi rathal ro wa. Bíi rathal ra ro wa.	The weather is not good. The weather is bad. The weather is not bad.	
Notes			
Notes			

#### Sciences and Scientists

We are introducing two new affixes. "Affix" is a generic term for prefixes (added to the beginning of words) and suffixes (added to the end of words). The term "affix" also includes infixes (added into the middle of words), which English doesn't use but Láadan does somewhat.

The prefix "e-" means "science of" and is similar in meaning to the English suffix "-ology." The suffix "-d" means "doer" or "one who..." and is rather like the English suffixes "-er" and "-ist." You can form many useful words with the suffix "-d" and the prefix "e-". For example, you can begin with "shon," the word meaning "peace;" "shond" means "peacemaker," "eshon" means "peace science," and "eshond" would then be "peace scientist." Similarly, from "om," "to teach," we have "omd," "teacher" and "ehom," "education" and "ehomd;" this last refers to a specialist in education who is not herself necessarily a teacher.

### **Exercises**

## Translate the following into English.

- 1 Bíi liyen i tháa hesh wi.
- 2 Bíi aril medo i mehowa belid wo.
- 3 Bíi eríli rahíya ra ábed wa; ril híya ra be.
- 4 Bíi ril medoth ra hothul wa.
- 5 Bíi wil ralóolo i leyi mazh wa.
- 6 Bíi rilrili medi, melalom, i mehada lan waá.
- 7 Bé aril nime rathal ra eshoná wa.
- 8 Bíi aril methem meháana lanemid wi, izh ril menéde ra wa.
- 9 Bé ril nédeshub amedara le wa.
- 10 Bíi eril mehéeya mewam thili wáa.

In the second clause of #8, did you notice that the full Verb Complex is not given, since the second verb would be the same as that in the first clause? This is because all human languages resist repeating identical information in rapid succession—which is why we have Verb Complexes in the first place. As shown here, we use the first verb (the one that's different) and omit the second (that's the same).

1	E:	
2	E:	
3	E:	
4	E:	
5	E:	
6	E:	
7	E:	
8	E:	
9	E:	
	E:	

## Translate the following into Láadan.

In some of these sentences, I've provided English phrases that suggest Evidence Words; in others you'll need to supply them; experiment with the meanings the various Evidence Words add to the Láadan that the provided English sentence is simply missing.

- 11 I swear the window is not open.
- 12 The doors are not red.
- 13 The family is busy.
- 14 The stars are beautiful.
- 15 I promise the garden will be good and beautiful.
- 16 Animals do not needlework, obviously.
- 17 The alien hopes to be safe at last.
- 18 I doubt the farmers promised to be correct.
- 19 A worker clearly must not be slow.
- 20 I suppose the peacemakers did not remember to eat.

Did you remember to use the place-specific verbs in #15?

How did you do forming the word for "alien" in #17? We know "née" (to be alien); "an alien" is an individual who "is alien." We'd simply apply the "agentive suffix," "-á," and we have "néehá," (remember the "h" to separate the vowels) the Láadan word for "alien."

Did you have any trouble forming the word for "farmer" in #18? We know "ábed," the word for "farm;" all we need do is add "-á," and we have "ábedá," the word for "farmer."

By now you had no trouble forming the word for "worker" in #19. We know "hal," the word for "to work;" all we need do is add "-á," and we have "halá," the word for "worker."

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ı İbədi İbədü	neháya ash wi. 15 Bé aril ha 8 Bíi eril medibé medóon á	nooa onida wa, 14 Bii N yom néehá doól wáa, 1 evod ra shoná wo	ya ra aath waa, 13 sii si M ra mid wi, 17 Bii ril ul M aobam lisi is osilw	u ra dem wa. 12 bii mela déela wa. 16 Bii medathi 19 Bii dush lóolo ra halá	וו אפל הלאמ מממׁ ו

I Clearly, the grass is green and thriving. 2 I'm guessing the houses will be strong and warm. 3 Long ago the farm was not large; now it's not small. 4 The grandparents are not following. 5 Would that the car be quick and blue. 6 I doubt that the friends might talk, sing, and laugh. 7 I promise the peace-scientist will not be willling to be bad. 8 The dogs will need to sleep, obviously, but right now they don't want to. 9 I swear I intend to dance. 10 I had a first to be still need to strong an arms of the strong strong and the strong strong and the strong strong and the strong stron

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understand the fish were afraid to be still.

Page 10.4