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# Progāza

A full reference grammar on the Progāza language

Up-to-date as of March 2024

by Pēros // ᠯᠢᠶᠢᠵᠢ

13 March, 2024

For more information, visit <https://ijeda.dublu.net>. 2nd Edition.

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(dd/mm/yyyy)

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## What is Progāza?

Progāza is a conlang, or constructed language made by Pēros in mid-2023. It has no grammatical or lexical basis (meaning it is not based on a natlang, or natural language, for grammar or words), and it is decently synthetic (meaning lots of compound words and affixes, the rest of this will be explained in a bit)

The language is spoken by around 3 people (March 2024) and has a growing community around it.

### STATS:

- Number of sounds: 33 (21 consonants, 6 vowels, 5 diphthongs)
- # of speakers: 3 (as of March 2024)
- # of dictionary-recognized words: 1 024 (as of March 2024)
- Official writing system: kēša (Progāza version)

NOTE: If you are viewing this book in a document editor like Microsoft Word or LibreOffice Writer and you do not have the "Yrigakesha" font, things may not show up properly.

This book does not contain a dictionary.

### LANGUAGE FAMILY AND RELATED LANGUAGES

The Ystokan branch of the Ijeđic language family

Đerīn's Ijeđa -> Archaic Ijeđa -> Early Progāza/Ystokan -> Post-reform Progāza -> Progāza

## Phonology & Writing

(<https://ipachart.com/> for exact pronounciations)

Kěša	Romanization   Alternative	IPA	English Approx	Extra notes
ǫ	a	a	father	
ǫ̣	b	b	bottle	
ǫ̣̣	č   ch	tʃ	chair	
π	d	d	dome	
ɸ	ǫ̣   dh	ð	this	
ɔ	e	e~ε	enter	
z	f	f	finish	
ɣ	g	g	game	
ɕ	h	h	home	
ǫ̣̣̣	i	i	pizza	
ɔ̣	y	ɪ	with	Can be dropped at the end of words
ɟ	j	j	yes	
ɕ̣	k	k	count	
ɕ̣̣	l	l	last	
ɕ̣̣̣	m	m	must	
ɕ̣̣̣̣	n	n	north	
ǫ̣̣̣̣̣	o	o	cold	
ǫ̣̣̣̣̣̣	p	p	path	
ɕ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣	r	r	Trilled r, not in English	Can be substituted for a tap
ɕ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣	s	s	state	
ǫ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣	š   sh	ʃ	shower	
ɕ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣	t	t	tall	
ɕ̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣	þ   th	θ	thing	

ô	u	u	move	
z	v	v	van	
ƶ	z	z	zoom	
u	ž zh	ʒ	vision	
σ	Placeholder er	None	Placeholder char	Placeholder for vowels

## Diphthongs

What is a diphthong? A diphthong is a „cluster“ of vowels. Progāza has 5 of them:

ai (fire)

au (house)

ei (hey)

oi (boy)

ou (road)

(note: all diphthongs match their pronunciation in the IPA.)

## Phonotactics and Stress

Syllable structure: (C)(C)V(S)

C: any consonant letter (not a, e, i, y, o, or u)

V: a, e, i, y, o, u, ai, au, ei, oi, ou

S: Same as C, but without p, b, t, d, k, g, or j

	m	n	p	b	t	d	k	g	č	r	ɸ	ð	s	z	š	ž	h	l	j	f	v
m																				mj	
n						nd	nk	ng												nj	
p										pr	ɸɸ			ps		pš			pl	pj	pf
b										br				bz		bž			bl	bj	bv
t										tr			ts						tl	tj	
d										dr			dz		dž				dj		
k	km	kn								kr	kɸ		ks		kš			kl	kj	kf	
g	gm	gn								gr			gz		gž			gl	gj		gv
č																		čl	čj		
r																			rj		
ɸ										ɸr								ɸl	ɸj		
ð																		ðl	ðj		
s	sm	sn	sp		st		sk		sč	sr								sl	sj	sf	sv
z		zn		zb		zd		zg										zl	zj		zv
š	šm	šn	šp		št		šk		šč									šl	šj	šf	
ž		žn		žb		žd		žg										žl	žj		žv
h										hr								hl	hj		
l																			lj		
j																					
f										fr								fl	fj		
v																		vl	vj		

Permitted consonant clusters.

(may not look the best if not printed in color)

Permitted Clusters

down: first letter, across: last letter

Note: With the exception of y, ALL letters are pronounced as-is.

Stress (emphasis) is marked with a macron accent (ā), or an acute (á), or by doubling the vowel (aa). Typically stress falls on the 1st syllable if a word is 2 syllables long, or the 2nd syllable if it is longer than 2 syllables. Prefixes can change the location of stress, but suffixes cannot.

## Grammar

Oh we are getting into the fun stuff, are we?

Just a heads up, this will be the entire rest of the book.

## Word order

Basic word order is SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) note: english is SVO.

Example: sa om tau (i am eating a rock)

sa – subject (in this case, „i“)

om – object (in this case, „(a) rock“)

tau – verb (in this case, „eating“)

Try it yourself! Using the words „sa“, „ynkēriš“ (english), and „ša“ (speaking, saying), write „i am speaking english“ on the line below:

---

(if you want it to be checked, send what you wrote to icelandicbread@outlook.com or ping @.theros in the ijeđa discord)

## Adjectives

Now, there is a lot more to a sentence than a few nouns and a verb. Lets talk adjectives. Adjectives are describing words that describe a quality of a noun, like color, size, or an other state of being. Adjectives, just like English, go BEFORE the noun they modify. Examples: **sēro** om ((a) **blue** rock), **dāpo** raūđa (**big** house).

Adjectives can also „act“ like nouns, example: va om **sēro** (the rock is **blue**)

If you are trying to say something like „the rock **that is on the table**“, you would say „va **jēnaði** om“ (the on-table rock)

## Auxilliary verbs

Auxilliary verbs are words like „need“, „want“, „should“. They go **before** the noun they modify. Example: sa **pūšy** dūtau (i need to eat) (d(u)- will be explained with verb conjugation on page 6.)

## Noun Cases

Marker (𐌱𐌶)	Marker	Case name	Explanation
-𐌺	-ri	Ergative	Applies to inanimate nouns that are also the subject of a sentence.
-𐌳	-ja	Accusitive	Applies to animate nouns that are also the (or an) object of a sentence
-𐌴	-dō	Dative	Applies to sentences like „i am talking <b>to</b> you“ (to being the word that it „represents“)
-𐌵𐌹𐌸	-(u)þ	Instrumental	I ate bread <b>with</b> a spoon
-𐌴	-ði	Locative	in/at/on
-𐌶	-čau	Allative	Towards (i am going <b>to</b> the store)
-𐌵𐌹𐌰	-(u)ki	Ablative	From (i am leaving <b>from</b> my house)
-𐌷	-ju	Genitive	Frank's house / Ocean <b>of</b> salt

## Plurality

Marker (𐌱𐌶)	Marker	Name	Explanation
-𐌵𐌹𐌶	-(a)š	Paucal	A few
-𐌵𐌹𐌸	-(e)n	Plural	Many
-𐌷	-na	Collective	All of

## Verb Conjugation

-û   -žu	-ĵ   -ka	NONE	-ĩ   -šo
I was ...ing a long time ago	I was ...ing	I am ...ing	I will be ...ing
ṁ ðl-#-û   ð(u)-#-žu	ṁ ðl-#-ĵ   ð(u)-#-ka	ṁ ðl-   ð(u)-	ṁ ðl-#-ĩ ð(u)-#-šo
I (did) ... a long time ago	I (did) ...	I ...	I will ...

## Verb Moods & extra verb stuffs

Marker ṁ	Marker	Name	Explanation
-ž	-vo	Imperative	Use if you are commanding someone to do something
-ĵ	-ža	Interrogative	Use if you are asking someone something
ĵ zl-	la(v)-	Habitual	As a habit, in general (i speak english)

VOCAB:

ĵ sa - i, me

ṁ|ĵ mikēra - bread

ĵ tau - eating

Try to say „i am eating bread“

---

Now, „I ate bread“

---

(if you want it to be checked, send what you wrote to icelandicbread@outlook.com or ping @.theros in the ijeđa discord)



## Converbs

Converbs can modify pretty much any word (though, mostly just verbs and adjectives)

Marker 𑄃𑄆	Marker	Example sentence		translation
-𑄃𑄆𑄀	-(y)pi	𑄃𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa taū <b>pi</b> āvi	I am walking <b>while</b> eating
-𑄃𑄆𑄁	-(y)sir	𑄃𑄆𑄁𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa taū <b>sir</b> āvi	I am walking <b>after</b> eating
-𑄃𑄆𑄂	-(y)sol	𑄃𑄆𑄂𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa taū <b>sol</b> āvi	I am walking <b>because</b> i am eating
-𑄃𑄆𑄃	-(y)šav	𑄃𑄆𑄃𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa taū <b>šav</b> āvi	I am walking <b>before</b> eating
-𑄃𑄆𑄄	-(y)mir	𑄃𑄆𑄄𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa taū <b>mir</b> āvi	I am walking <b>after</b> eating
-𑄃𑄆𑄅	-(e)kai	𑄃𑄆𑄅𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀 𑄃𑄆𑄅𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	sa nīsunđi sa āvi <b>kai</b> i rāšo	<b>If</b> i walk, i wont be here
-𑄃𑄆𑄆	-(e)me	𑄃𑄆𑄆𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀 𑄃𑄆𑄆𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa īra <b>me</b> sa sārāi	<b>Dispite</b> me sleeping, i am tired
-𑄃𑄆𑄇	-(y)šai	𑄃𑄆𑄇𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀 𑄃𑄆𑄇𑄆𑄀𑄆𑄀	Sa āvi <b>šai</b> lātau	<b>In order to</b> walk, i eat

## Essential Sentence Structures

A is B	A B (ra)
A is not B	A B i ra
A and B	A za B za
A or B	A za B þu
A, but B	taš B, A
Not A, but B	taš B, i A
If A, (then) B	A-(y)kai B
If not A, (then) B	i A-(y)kai B
Because A, B	A-(y)sol, B
A of B // B's A	B-ju A
Although A, B	A-(e)me, B

## Adjective/Noun modifiers

Just other stuff on the „grammar“ page of the spreadsheet.

Marker $\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}$	Marker	Explanation
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	čep-	Most
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	paþ-	More
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	jaþ-	Less
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	ič-	Least
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$	čēþi	Very
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	šap-	Most of
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	yþ-	A lot of
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	to-	Each
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	suþ-	Any
$\frac{\text{𐌲𐌿𐌶}}{\text{𐌶}}$ -	če(s)-	Some

## Misc. Affixes and Particles

These affixes can be found in the „Affixes“ page on the spreadsheet.

Marker	Marker	Explanation
𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺		
𑀧-	ry-	Something that does ... (NOUN)
𑀧𑀺-	py-	Something that is ...ed to (NOUN)
𑀧𑀺-	ky-	Noun → Adjective
𑀧𑀺𑀧-	kyr-	Verb → Agent/Subject → Adjective (example: an <b>eating</b> cat)
𑀧𑀺𑀧𑀺-	kyṗ-	Verb → Patient/Object → Adjective (example: a <b>ruined</b> town)
-𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(j)uṗ	Next
-𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(j)oz	Previous, Last
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-sonu	Country/land of
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-zon	Place of (resteraunt = taū <b>zon</b> )
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-čun	Group of noun (turns into an inanimate noun)
-𑀺	-mu	Noun → Verb (verb that is typically done with/to noun)
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(r)o	Infinitive (to eat = taū <b>ro</b> ), r is not placed if the word ends in an r
𑀺𑀢𑀺-	au(ṗ)-	Adj → verb (blue = sēro, to make blue = ausēro)
𑀺𑀢𑀺-	ḍa(r)-	Rōnu <b>ḍ</b> amaūdaka (the website was coded)
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(a)žo	To do ... again (sa taūžo = i am eating again)
𑀺	e	Sa <b>e</b> = myself
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-run	Process of (čāzy „go“ → čāzy <b>run</b> „journey“)
-𑀺	-lo	The action of „sāju nāran <b>lo</b> i sāna“ (my writing is not good) (english equivalent could be -tion or -ing in some cases)
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-nel	Tool of (instrumental verb → noun)
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(a)tulo	Equivalent to english -cracy or -archy
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-kal	Automatic (ōrank <b>al</b> = automatic user (bot))
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(a)kra	Belief of (like -anity in english)
𑀺𑀢𑀺-	esu(n)-	Related to water
-𑀺𑀢𑀺 / -𑀺	-kamon / -i	Language of (replace final vowel with i if you use -i)
-𑀺𑀢𑀺	-(a)hai	Adjective → noun (equivalent to english -ness)

- ̄ +ú	-(a)psa	Adjective → verb
̄ω-	ič-	prefix meaning small
̄h-	map-	Prefix meaning large ( <b>map</b> ēsunzon is an archaic form of māpnon, meaning ocean)
-̄ú	-ukoi	Person of (german = doiča, german person = doičukoi)
-f̄	-mau	Too much of
̄ ̄	dai(j)-	Opposite of
- ̄ h	-(e)ð	Able to (verb → adjective) (sa pōšopeð = i am explodable)
̄- / ̄z	hau- / hav-	(2nd form is for words beginning in vowels) a bit of, a little of

## Numbers

How to modify numbers:

single, double, etc... -s → -gys

half, third, quarter... -s → -rkes

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th... -s → -ras

Decimals: 21.5 → žičas ys za žīrkes za

## Cardinal Numbers

̄	hes	̄	0
̄	ys	h	1
̄	žis	h	2
̄	kas	h	3
̄	sas	h	4
̄	nos	h	5
̄	mas	h	6
̄	tas	h	7
̄	peis	h	8
̄	kaus	h	9
̄	čas	h	10
̄	čas nos	h	15

ḥī́č	žičas	ḡḡ	20
ḥī́č ḡ	žičas nos	ḡḡ	25
ḡī́č	kāčas	ḡḡ	30
ḡī́č	sāčas	ḡḡ	40
ḡī́č	nōčas	ḡḡ	50
ḡī́č	māčas	ḡḡ	60
ḡī́č	tāčas	ḡḡ	70
ḡī́č	ḡeīčas	ḡḡ	80
ḡī́č	kaūčas	ḡḡ	90
ḡ	ḡus	ḡḡḡ	100
ḡ	vas	ḡ ḡḡḡ	1 000
ḡ	žus	ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ	1 000 000
ḡḡ	vāžus	ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ	1 000 000 000

## Calendar & Time

1 year (hỹkos) = 5 months

1 month (kadēno) = 6 weeks + 1 day

1 week (čāži) = 12 days

1 day (kāna) = 10 hours

1 hour (kemōka) = 100 minutes

1 minute (helāka) = 50 seconds

1 second (žakēmo) = 1.728 seconds (normal)

Days of the week (in order): ūkeḡ, tērsi, nāki, sōsaš, zēža, kāsaḡ, mēšto, yntaija, ḡesōḡo, sāsaḡ, ḡāreiḡ, rētaḡ

Months of the year (in order): seḡỹsa, ỹsto, šōmi, ḡāša, kōža

Every month is 73 days

12

New years day is on the 22nd of march every 4 years, and the 21st of march every year other than that.

The calendar start date is the 22nd of March, 2023

The calendar has a leap day every 4th year at the end of, except if the year is divisible by 100, except if the year is divisible by 400.

DETERMINED CORRECT AND UP-TO-DATE AS OF MARCH 2024