The Hopyratian Language

Syntax and Inflections

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2012

What is Hopyratian?

* Hopyratian is the language spoken by the People of the Holic Wood, Harpies and Zondors in the Land of Sepistania.

* Classic Hopyratian was once spoken by the race of Men until Linghom (Latin) evolved from it.

Syntax

* Subject - Verb - Object (SVO)

* Adjectives come before nouns

* The Genitive comes before nouns

* Relative clauses come after nouns

Hopyratian Nouns

- Nouns use an Animate vs. Inanimate gender system

- Nouns have four cases: Nominative, Accusative, Dative and Genitive

- Nouns have two numbers: Singular and Plural

- Nouns are put into categories known as the Katýcarem

Animate Nouns

All Animate Nouns in Hopyratian end in a vowel.

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	-katýcarem ending	-n	-t	-nyā
Plural	-mý	-nem	-tem	-nyāmý

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	honsa	honsan	honsat	honsanyā
Plural	honsamý	honsanem	honsatem	honsanyāmý

Inanimate Nouns

All Inanimate Nouns in Hopyratian end in a consonant.

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	-katýcarem ending	-an	-at	-yā
Plural	-em	-anem	-atem	-yāmý

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	farol	farolan	farolat	farolyā
Plural	farolem	farolanem	farolatem	farolyāmý

Irregular Inanimate

Inanimate nouns ending "r" have a separate Genitive ending

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	-katýcarem ending	-an	-at	-yak
Plural	-em	-anem	-atem	-yakem

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive
Singular	becar	becaran	becarat	becaryak
Plural	becarem	becaranem	becaratem	becaryakem

Pronoun Declension

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Genitive	with "to be"
I	yi	yin	yin	dia	yi'tu
you	wur	nu	nu	wurra	wur'tu
you pl.	wurrū	nu	nu	wurran	wurra'tu
he	nel	ne	ne	nela	nel'tu
she	fāl	fa	fa	fāla	fāl'tu
it	ven	ve	ve	vena	ven'tu
we	gal	gal	gal	gala	gal'tu
they	don	don	don	dona	don'tu
this	tem	tem	tem	tema	tem'tu
that	bal	bal	bal	bala	bal'tu
these	temos	temos	temos	temosa	temos'tu
those	balos	balos	balos	balosa	balos'tu

First Basic Tenses

* Hopyratian has seven basic tenses that are conjugated from the Infinitive

* These are: Present, Recent, Distant Past, Near Future, Distant Future, Perfect and Pluperfect

Basic Tenses

	Infinitive	Present	Recent	Distant Past	Near Future	Distant Future	Perfect	Pluperfect
suffixes	-ki	-ti	-oi	-ic	-aē	-bel	-oibo	-icbo
to be	enki	enti	enoi	enic	enaē	enbel	enoibo	enicbo
to speak	tenoki	tenoti	tenooi	tenoic	tenoaē	tenobel	tenooibo	tenoicbo

Other Tenses

Hopyratian uses the suffix "-sen" to indicate an if clause and this is put onto the end of the verb

	If Present	If Recent	If Distant Past	If Near Future	If Distant Future	If Perfect	If Pluperfect
suffixes	-tisen	-oisen	-icsen	-aēsen	-belsen	-oibosen	-icbosen
to be	entisen	enoisen	enicsen	enaēsen	enbelsen	enoibosen	enicbosen
to speak	tenotisen	tenooisen	tenoicsen	tenoaēsen	tenobelsen	tenooibosen	tenoicbosen

Conditional and Imperative Mood

The Conditional mood is indicated by the suffix "-le" and the imperative by either "-o" or "-go"

	Conditional Ending	Imperative
suffixes	-le	-o/-go
to be	en*le*	eno!
to speak	teno*le*	tenogo!

Present Subjunctive

The Present Subjunctive is formed by adding the accusative/dative pronoun onto the end of the verb stem

	I	you	he	she	it	we	they	this	that	these	those
suffixes	-yin	-nu	-ne	-fa	-ve	-gal	-don	-tem	-bal	-temos	-balos
to be	enyin	ennu	enne	enfa	enve	engal	endon	entem	enbal	entemos	enbalos
to speak	tenoyin	tenonu	tenone	tenofa	tenove	tenogal	tenodon	tenotem	tenobal	tenotemos	tenobalos

Yi nu teroti ai Connareo