A LANGUAGE FROM THE ASHES OF THE FIRST SLEEP

Vellkarn

A complete core language guide

Speaking Writing Everyday use



The written tongue made speakable

Created for Harsh Saini

600 dictionary entries | 20 letter signs | 10 digit signs

Core grammar, dialogues, exercises and a calligraphic copybook

Vellkarn daily language and Vellaren script | Edition 1.0

2 November 2026

Learn the language of your book

A daily language built from the Vellkarn of The Ashes of the First Sleep by Harsh Saini.

This guide takes you from a first greeting to ordinary conversation, reading and handwriting. Learn the sound system, then the script, then the sentence patterns. Use the dialogues aloud and the exercises without looking at the answers.

Edition 1.0 establishes a complete core grammar and a finite everyday lexicon. A living language grows through use: keep the rules stable while adding words with the word-building method. Fluency comes from conversation and repeated practice; a reference book alone cannot guarantee it.

What you will be able to do

Introduce yourself, describe people and places, ask questions, discuss yesterday and tomorrow, buy food, ask for directions, explain feelings, write messages and give a future companion robot clear requests.

How to read the examples

Bold Roman text is Vellkarn. English follows underneath. A root such as **kael** is a dictionary form. In a sentence it becomes **kaela**, **kaelen** or **kaeleth**. IPA inside slashes gives exact sounds; plain English sound hints are approximate.

Follow the chapter map on the next page. The final pages provide a two-way vocabulary reference, an answer key and printable writing practice. The companion kit contains editable text, a CSV dictionary and vector masters of every sign.

Your route through the guide

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Start with Your first conversation. The alphabet plates and copybook work together. Use the grammar reference while writing; use the topic dictionary to learn vocabulary in useful groups.

What comes from the book

The book supplies a small, distinctive language seed. This edition makes that seed speakable.

Book foundation	Preserved here
vell and karn	Ink or writing; tongue, mark or made thing.
kael and verra	Tree or Heartwood; seat or place of.
sunn and ur-	Sleep; first or initial.
sha and reth	Eye or witnessing; unmaking or unraveling.
-a -en -eth	Unwatched; watched; formerly watched and now lost or unmade.
First syllable stress	Stress never moves when an ending is added.
Doubled consonants	Hold the consonant; do not pronounce its English letter name.
Soft sound and requests	No stop consonants in this edition; a request construction replaces commands.

Source locations are PDF pages 2, 9-12, 31, 80, 128 and 251, with ornaments credited on page 254. PDF page 251 is printed page 239. The eight roots and the three noun endings are book material. The source does not specify a full phonemic alphabet or ordinary conversational grammar.

The 20-sign alphabet, its stroke order, the soft pronunciation of k, pronouns, tense particles, sentence patterns, numbers and new vocabulary are proposals in this edition. They are designed for your approval as the author; they are not presented as previously established story facts.

The book shows an eye, a branching tree and flowing ornaments. The new alphabet is a separate phonetic system. Its brush movement and open space answer your calligraphic brief without relabelling Japanese characters as Vellkarn.

The idea that makes it Vellkarn

Attention is part of every ordinary noun.

In your story, attention holds things together. Everyday Vellkarn keeps that idea visible without requiring a speaker to believe that ordinary objects disappear. A noun tells the listener how the speaker is treating the referent at this moment.

Form	Daily use	Example
-en	The speaker is visually attending to the referent now.	kaelen - the tree in view
-a	Not visually attended now, general, abstract or unknown.	kaela - a tree in general or out of view
-eth	Lost, unmade or deceased; once held in attention.	kaeleth - the lost tree

These endings do not mean a, the or plural. They do not mark grammatical subject or object. A house behind you is **moraa**; a house you are looking at is **moraen**. Looking away changes attention, not ownership or existence.

The -eth category is emotionally marked. Do not use it for a friend who has merely gone home. Use -a for an absent person. The book assigns the dead to -eth even when a memorial or body is visible.

One useful sentence

Mi sha kaelen.

I see the tree in view.

mi = I; sha = see; kael = tree; -en = attended now.



The same sentence in Vellaren, the new script.

Your first conversation

Say this aloud before studying the rules. Use a calm, normal voice.

Shai!
Hello!

Nema la mi ra Harsh.
My name is Harsh.

Harsh is a quoted label here. Quoted name values stay unchanged.

Ma ra nema la ni?
What is your name?

Mi ra lorai.
I am happy.

Ni ra lorai ei?
Are you happy?

Ai. Mi ra lorai.
Yes. I am happy.

Velai. Selai.
Thank you. Goodbye.

Learn the greetings as whole expressions. **Shai** is one syllable sequence sha-i: two vowel beats under one stress. **Velai** is ve-la-i. Keep all vowels clear; do not turn ai into the English sound in eye.

A grammatical pronoun such as mi does not receive an attention ending. A noun such as nem does: **nema** is a name discussed as an abstract label; **nemen** is a name you are looking at in writing.

Five clear vowels

Vowels remain the same in every word. There are no silent vowels.

Sign	IPA	Make the sound
a	/a/	Open the mouth; a clear ah without an English r.
e	/e/	An even eh-like vowel; keep it steady rather than sliding to ay.
i	/i/	A clear ee as in machine, without making it extra long.
o	/o/	Round the lips; hold a pure o without a final w glide.
u	/u/	A clear oo as in rule, without a y at the start.

Adjacent vowels have separate beats. **kael** is **KA-el**, /ˈxa.el/. **kaelen** is **KA-e-len**, /ˈxa.e.len/. **moraa** is **MO-ra-a**, /ˈmo.ra.a/. Do not erase either a where the root meets its ending.

Stress means a little extra prominence on the first vowel beat, not a shout. Unstressed vowels remain full: do not reduce every final a to an English uh.

Mouth practice

Say a e i o u slowly. Then say ma me mi mo mu. Finally say kael, kaela, kaelen, kaeleth. Record yourself if you can and check that the first beat stays strongest.



The five vowel signs are full letters, never optional dots.

Fifteen flowing consonants

The spelling uses 15 consonant signs. Sh, th and zh each represent one sound.

Spelling	IPA	How to say it
f v	/f/ /v/	Lower lip near upper teeth; v uses the voice.
h	/h/	An open breath, as at the start of hello.
k	/x/	A gentle continuous kh at the back of the mouth, as in loch.
l	/l/	A light l; keep the tongue near the upper tooth ridge.
m n	/m/ /n/	Ordinary voiced nasal sounds.
r	/ɾ/	One light tap of the tongue; an English r is a learner accent.
s z	/s/ /z/	A hiss; z adds the voice.
sh zh	/ʃ/ /ʒ/	sh in ship; zh is the middle consonant in vision.
th	/θ/	The unvoiced sound in thin; let air pass the tongue tip.
w y	/w/ /j/	w in we; y in yes. IPA /j/ does not mean English j.

This edition interprets the book's soft k as /x/. That keeps **karn** and **kael** while honoring the stated absence of hard stops. The interpretation is new; the book gives no exact IPA value for k.

A doubled consonant is held across the syllable boundary. **vell** /velː/, **sunn** /sunː/, **verra** /ˈveɾːa/. A longer trill is acceptable for rr. Write both letters, including both l signs in vell. There is no separate length mark.

The exact IPA symbols follow the International Phonetic Association chart. The sound inventory itself is a design choice for Vellkarn, not a claim about Japanese pronunciation.

The A to Z bridge

English has 26 letter names. Vellkarn uses its own 20 sound signs. This table handles every English letter.

English	Vellkarn treatment	English	Vellkarn treatment
A	a	N	n
B	v in adapted names	O	o
C	s or k by sound	P	f in adapted names
D	th in adapted names	Q	k
E	e	R	r
F	f	S	s; sh for /ʃ/
G	k for hard g; zh for soft g	T	th
H	h	U	u
I	i	V	v
J	zh	W	w
K	k pronounced /x/	X	ks as two signs
L	l	Y	y for consonant; i for vowel
M	m	Z	z; zh for /ʒ/

This is a bridge for adapting foreign names, not a letter-for-letter translation machine. Use the spoken name as the starting point. English ch normally becomes sh; the sound /kw/ becomes kw. Spell only sounds that can be said with the native inventory.

Harsh

A name already writable with native sounds.

Address: Harsh. Person in view: Harshen. Person out of view: Harsha.

Foreign names may be kept in Roman spelling inside quotation marks when exact spelling matters. A quoted label in a name statement is not an ordinary referential noun. To describe the named person in ordinary Vellkarn, use an adapted root plus the attention ending.

The alphabet order is **a e i o u f h k l m n r s sh th v w y z zh**. Learn those signs rather than inventing unused letters for English b, d, g or p.

Rhythm and clear speech

Stress the first syllable of the whole word, including an attached prefix or compound.

Word	Learner division	Meaning
Vellkarn	VELL-karn	Language name; /ˈvelː.xarn/
kaeleth	KA-e-leth	Lost tree; /ˈxa.e.leθ/
ur-sunna	UR-sun-na	First sleep; /ˈuɾ.sunː.a/
verraen	VER-ra-en	Seat or place in view; /ˈveɾː.a.en/
velor-neraen	VE-lor-ne-ra-en	Book-door in view, a coined compound

A basic syllable has a vowel with an optional consonant before it and up to two consonants after it. Native roots avoid three consecutive consonants. Sh, th and zh each count as one. Added endings and compounds can create longer boundaries; say them carefully without deleting sounds.

Where two different consonants lie between vowels, put the first at the end of one syllable and the second at the beginning of the next. A doubled consonant spans that boundary and is sustained. Vowel pairs are always separate syllables.

Speak statements with a settled ending. Questions can rise gently, but the grammar must still identify the question: ei for a yes or no question, or a question word. Loudness does not change meaning. The book's statement that Vellkarn cannot be shouted is treated as its cultural ideal; human voices are physically capable of shouting.

Five minute speaking loop

Read one sentence. Say it slowly from memory. Say it at a natural pace. Change one word. Ask the matching question. Keep your pronunciation consistent before trying to speak faster.

Meet the Vellaren script

Vellaren is the new alphabet for this edition. Its letterforms are original drawings.

The script is an alphabet: each sign represents one sound. It is not a Japanese syllabary and it does not encode whole English words. Its calligraphic character comes from sweeping strokes, gentle hooks, asymmetry and open space.

Write left to right in horizontal lines. Start new lines below. Keep every letter inside an imaginary square. Leave about half a letter width between words; keep letters within a word close but separate. There are no capitals.

Use a fineliner first. A brush pen can vary thickness after the forms are reliable. Enter a stroke lightly, add pressure through its middle and lift at its end. A pen lift separates numbered strokes. Do not add random decorative strokes to ordinary text.

The invariant details

The small upper tick distinguishes sh from s and zh from z. H has a separate right flick. K has a crossing stroke and a lower branch. The spiral in o differs from the open bowl and separate inner hook of a. Keep these details even in fast writing.

The next plates show cumulative stroke order. A gold dot marks the start of the newest stroke. Follow the numbered start toward the later points on the path. Gray strokes are still to come. A continuous curve is one stroke even if it bends several times.



Eight sound signs; double l is written twice.



Three expressions to copy first.

Alphabet plate 1

Copy each form slowly. Gold start dots and numbers are teaching aids, not parts of the letter.

a

/a/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

Outer bowl from upper right first; add the separate inward hook.

e

/e/



stroke 1



stroke 2

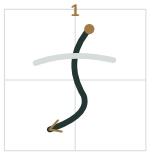


complete

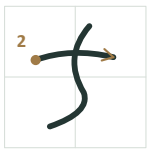
Folding wave first; add its short falling upper stroke.

i

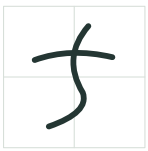
/i/



stroke 1



stroke 2

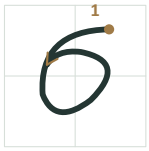


complete

Bent falling stroke first; cross it with the shallow upper wave.

o

/o/



stroke 1



complete

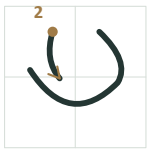
One inward spiral. Finish inside its left edge without closing it.

u

/u/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

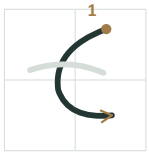
Low sweeping bowl first; add the separate short left curve.

Alphabet plate 2

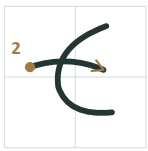
Copy each form slowly. Gold start dots and numbers are teaching aids, not parts of the letter.

f

/f/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

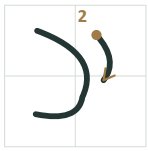
Long crescent first; cross it with the shallow middle wave.

h

/h/



stroke 1



stroke 2

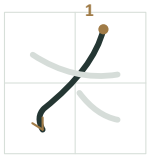


complete

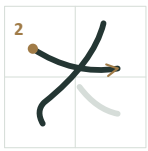
Left folded stroke first; add the detached right flick.

k

/x/



stroke 1



stroke 2



stroke 3

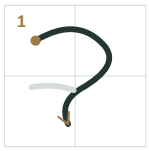


complete

Falling diagonal first, crossing wave second, low branch third.

l

/l/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

Upper arch and falling hook first; add the short low left wave.

m

/m/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

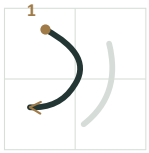
High folded hook first; add the separate middle rising bowl.

Alphabet plate 3

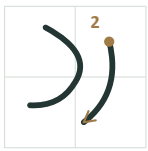
Copy each form slowly. Gold start dots and numbers are teaching aids, not parts of the letter.

n

/n/



stroke 1



stroke 2

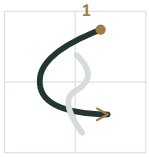


complete

Left folded stroke first; add the long detached right crescent.

r

/ɾ/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

Wide outer crescent first; add the winding inner stroke.

s

/s/



stroke 1



stroke 2

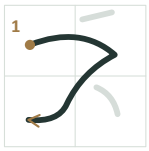


complete

Upper wave and low left hook first; add the short low right flick.

sh

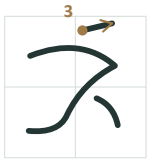
/ʃ/



stroke 1



stroke 2



stroke 3

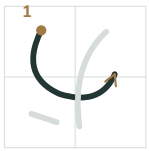


complete

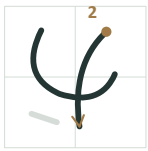
Draw s first, then add the detached upper rising tick.

th

/θ/



stroke 1



stroke 2



stroke 3



complete

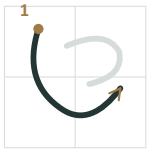
Left bowl first, descending middle curve second, low left tick third.

Alphabet plate 4

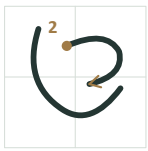
Copy each form slowly. Gold start dots and numbers are teaching aids, not parts of the letter.

v

/v/



stroke 1



stroke 2

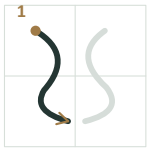


complete

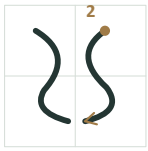
Deep outer bowl first; add the separate inward upper right hook.

w

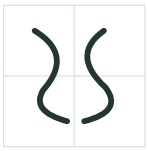
/w/



stroke 1



stroke 2

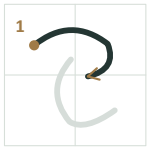


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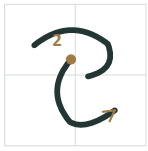
Left folding curve first; add its separate right facing partner.

y

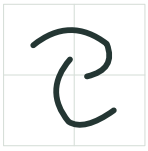
/j/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

Upper arched hook first; add the low bowl curling to the right.

z

/z/



stroke 1



stroke 2



complete

Falling folded wave first; add the separate low left rising wave.

zh

/ʒ/



stroke 1



stroke 2



stroke 3

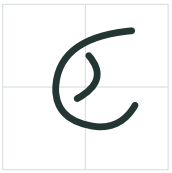


complete

Draw z first, then add the detached upper rising tick.

The complete alphabet at a glance

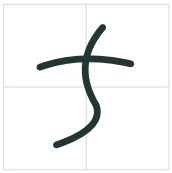
Twenty signs cover every native word. Read left to right across each row.



a
/a/



e
/e/



i
/i/



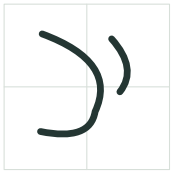
o
/o/



u
/u/



f
/f/



h
/h/



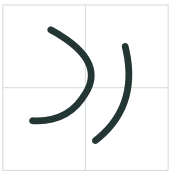
k
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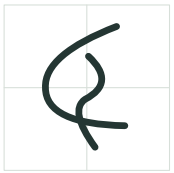
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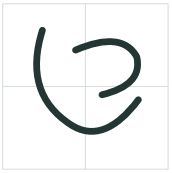
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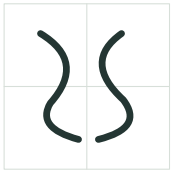
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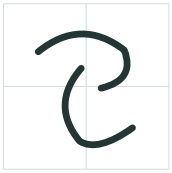
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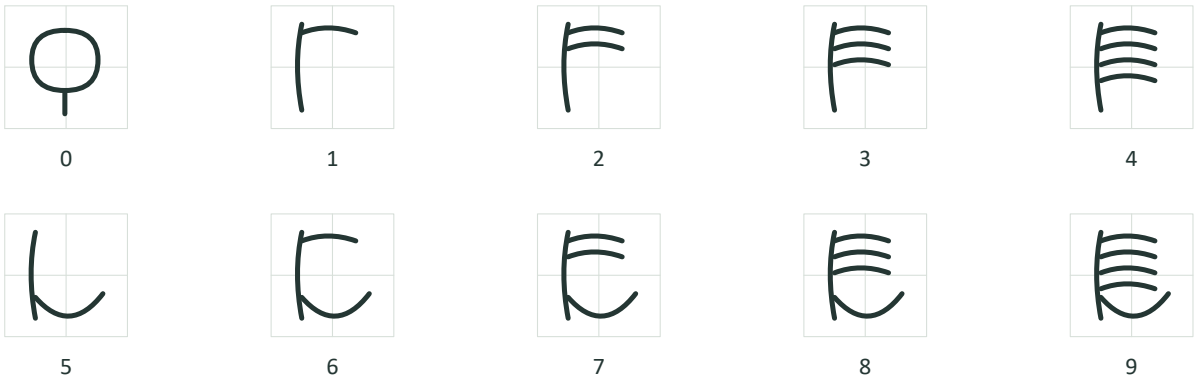
Letter names: vowels say their own sound; consonants add e. Thus f is fe, k is ke, sh is she and zh is zhe. These are quoted sign names, not inflected ordinary nouns.

Numbers and punctuation

Numbers use ten original digit signs with familiar base ten place value.

Zero is a closed seed with a descending tail. For 1 to 4, draw the left stem, then the upper ticks from top to bottom. For 5, draw the stem and the lower bowl. For 6 to 9, add one to four upper ticks before drawing that bowl. Digits and letters stay in separate word spaces.

Read a written number as a whole number: 24 is er lan or. For a phone number, code, version or decimal tail, read digits one by one: 24 as a code is er or. Arabic numerals remain acceptable when communicating with other people and devices.



Mark	Meaning	Use
.	Sentence end	One small low dot.
,	Pause or address	A short low descending flick.
?	Question	An open upper hook and a low dot.
!	Urgent emphasis	A short vertical stroke and a low dot.
-	Compound boundary	A short rising middle flick.
: ;	List or linked clause	Two dots; upper dot plus lower flick.

Use ordinary quotation marks around exact foreign labels. They are borrowed editorial marks. Script drawings deliberately show ordinary text without quotation marks; Roman notes give exact names when needed.

From letters to complete words

A native word is written exactly as its Roman pronunciation is spelled.

Read sh, th and zh as one sign each. Write all other consonants separately. Keep adjacent vowels separate. The attention ending is spelled out as ordinary letters; it is not a decorative dot, color or secret mark.



Tree out of view / tree in view / lost tree.



Dictionary root and its three noun forms.



No vowel is dropped after the root verra.

A hyphen joins bound roots in a compound. Only the final element receives the noun ending: **kael-verraa**, tree-place not in view. The hyphen is written as a short rising flick. Do not merge separate sentence words into a continuous flourish.

When a word does not fit at the end of a line, move the whole word to the next line. Beginners should avoid splitting words. In a decorative vertical artwork, place one sound sign below another and columns left to right; daily writing remains horizontal so reading order is predictable.

Write your first message

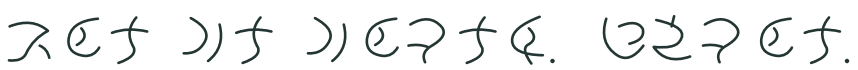
Copy each line, cover the Roman text, and read the script back aloud.



Hello. I am happy.



I will come home.



Please wait. Thank you.

The house in the second line is not presently being looked at, so mora has -a: moraa. Its two final vowels are both written and spoken. In the third line, ni is the person asked to wait; the request starts with sai.

Read without guessing

Separate the signs into sounds. Combine the sounds into words. Identify the noun ending. Find the subject and verb. Translate only after you have read the Vellkarn aloud. A pretty shape becomes a writing system when the same marks consistently recover the same language.

For your own name, write the adapted sound sequence first. Then practise its address form, its -en form and its -a form. Exact English spelling belongs in a quoted label, not in an invented native pronunciation.

The sentence engine

Ordinary statements follow subject then verb then object.

Pattern	Vellkarn	English
Subject + verb	Mi ven.	I come.
Subject + verb + object	Mi ler veloren.	I read the book in view.
Subject + ra + quality	Ni ra lorian.	You are kind.
Subject + ra + noun phrase	Mi ra lernara.	I am a student.
Subject + var + object	Mi var velora.	I have a book.
Question with ei	Ni var velora ei?	Do you have a book?

In the student example the root is **lernar**, so its ordinary abstract category form is **lernara**. An occupation is not a visually attended physical object; -a is appropriate even while the speaker is visible.

There is no gender agreement, no verb agreement and no a or the article. A noun can mean a book or the book depending on context. State, number and demonstratives give more information when needed.

Mi halefir veloren al ni.

I give the book in view to you.

The direct object follows the verb; the recipient follows al.

Start with mi or ni. Choose one verb. Add a noun with its state ending. Add place or time last. This produces most everyday sentences without memorizing a conjugation table.

Choose the noun state

Every referring common noun takes exactly one attention ending.

Root	Not attended	Attended now	Lost or deceased
kael tree	kaela	kaelen	kaeleth
vell ink	vella	vellen	velleth
sunn sleep	sunna	sunnen	sunneth
mora home	moraa	moraen	moraeth
verra place	verraa	verraen	verraeth
shenar friend	shenara	shenaren	shenareth

Attach the ending without deleting a root vowel or consonant. A root that happens to end in en is still a root: **shaven**, coat, becomes **shavena**, **shavenen** or **shaveneth**. Use the dictionary instead of guessing where a word ends.

Direct visual attention includes looking at a live camera view. Looking at a photograph attends to the photograph, not automatically to the absent person. A screen can be -en while the person discussed is -a. Smell or sound alone does not license -en in this edition.

In a narrated or quoted scene, attention may be evaluated at that scene's time. A clearly introduced yesterday scene can use -en for what was attended then. In a future plan, -en identifies a target visible now; it does not claim verified future perception. Keep the viewpoint explicit when it changes.

A general, hypothetical or abstract noun uses -a. A fictional tree discussed as a type is kaela. A tree depicted on the page can be kaelen when the tree representation is what you are examining. Decide which referent you mean and keep that choice clear.

Mi sha nemen la Harsha.

I see Harsh's written name; Harsh is out of view.

State is chosen for each noun independently. Possession does not force matching endings.

Roots in a dictionary, direct addresses, quoted labels, bound compound roots and fixed inherited formulas are citation forms. These are the limited places where an attention ending is not required.

Number possession and pointing

Use li for plural and la for possession. Neither changes the noun ending.

li kaelen
trees in view

se kaelen
this tree in view

li sa kaela
those trees out of view

veloren la mi
my book in view

moraa la shenara
the absent friend's home, out of view

A noun phrase follows this order: **li + se or sa + number + noun with state + quality + la possessor**. Omit any part you do not need. A numeral already specifies number, so li is optional before a numeral. The fixed order prevents a long phrase from becoming ambiguous.

se er veloren hira la mi
these two small books of mine, in view

Possession normally attaches to the preceding whole noun phrase. To say my friend's book, write **velora la shenara la mi**. Read possession rightward: book of friend of me. For a more complex possessor, use two sentences or a relative clause.

There is no separate dual, grammatical gender or noun case. A mass noun such as nelae, water, normally has no li. To count portions, use a measure noun: **er salina la nelaea**, two cups of water. Both nouns still receive a state ending.

People pronouns and reference

Pronouns are fixed grammatical words. They do not take attention endings.

Person	Singular	Plural
Speaker	mi - I or me	imi - we including you; ami - we excluding you
Listener	ni - you	ini - you all
Other	si - he, she, they or it	isi - they or them

Imi nu vanir.

We, including you, will go.

Ami nu vanir.

We will go; you are not part of that group.

Mi lora ni.

I love you.

Si sheler sin.

They wash themself.

sin refers back to the subject of its own clause.

Si can refer to any singular person or thing already established in context. Repeat a noun when two possible referents would cause confusion. Pronouns do not state whether their referents are visible; use a full noun when that distinction matters.

There are no honorific verb forms. Politeness is expressed by sai, a respectful tone and precise requests. Use ini for a group, not as a mandatory status marker. Gender can be stated with ordinary vocabulary when relevant; it is never forced by agreement.

Nema la mi ra Harsh. Mi var shenara. Si ra lorian.

My name is Harsh. I have a friend. They are kind.

Verbs time and negation

The verb stays unchanged. Small words before it carry time, aspect and ability.

Structure	Example	Meaning
present or context	Mi ler.	I read.
na + verb	Mi na ler.	I read in the past.
nu + verb	Mi nu ler.	I will read.
ne + verb	Mi ne ler.	I have finished reading.
ri + verb	Mi ri ler.	I am reading.
na ri + verb	Mi na ri ler.	I was reading.
ve + verb	Mi ve ler.	I can read.
vo + verb	Mi vo ler.	I must read.
no + verb	Mi no ler.	I do not read.

Use this order: **subject + tense + aspect + modal + no + verb + object**. Tense is na or nu; aspect is ne or ri; modal is ve or vo. Usually use only the pieces you need. Do not combine ne and ri in the same simple verb group.

Mi nu no vanir.
I will not go.

Mi na ri ler veloren.
I was reading the book in view.

No normally negates the following action. With a modal there are two useful placements: **mi no ve ven**, I cannot come, and **mi ve no ven**, I can choose not to come. The next page gives the complete scope rule.

Mi nu no ve ven.
I will not be able to come.

Tense first; modal negation directly before ve.

Negation and scope made precise

One extra placement rule lets you distinguish cannot from can choose not to.

The ordinary order is subject, tense, aspect, modal, action negation, verb. To negate the modal itself, put **no immediately before the modal**. Use at most one no in a simple verb group. This gives two distinct, useful meanings.

Vellkarn	Meaning
Mi no ve ven.	I cannot come.
Mi ve no ven.	I am able to not come; I can refrain.
Mi no vo ven.	I do not have to come.
Mi vo no ven.	I must not come.
Mi nu no ve ven.	I will not be able to come.
Mi nu ve no ven.	I will be able to refrain from coming.
Mi no ra sunai.	I am not tired.
Mi ra no sunai.	I am not tired; the quality itself is negated.

For plain sentences without a modal, no goes before the verb. Adjectival no occurs directly before an adjective, as in **kaelen no hara**, a tree that is not large. The adjective pattern cannot negate an entire following clause.

Ne means the action is completed by the reference time; it is not an English irregular perfect tense. **Mi na ne ler** means I had finished reading. **Mi nu ne ler** means I will have finished reading.

Need and desire are distinct. Vo expresses necessity; wen is the ordinary verb want. **Mi wen shaea** means I want tea. **Mi vo nelir nelaea** means I need to drink water.

Ask every kind of question

Keep the normal word order. Replace the information you need with a question word.

Ask about	Vellkarn	English
yes or no	Ni ven ei?	Are you coming?
a thing	Ni wen ma?	What do you want?
a person	Men ven?	Who is coming?
a place	Ni vanir al wa?	Where are you going?
a time	Ni nu ven wan?	When will you come?
a reason	Ni no ven kai?	Why are you not coming?
a manner	Ni varel se senvena hai?	How do you build this robot?
a number	Ni var mar velora?	How many books do you have?

Wa, wan, hai and kai can stay at the end. A wh question does not need ei. The question mark remains useful in writing. Men and ma are grammatical proforms and do not receive noun endings.

Ni nara Vellkarna ei?
Do you speak Vellkarn?

Ai. Mi nara Vellkarna.
Yes. I speak Vellkarn.

Nei. Mi no nara Vellkarna.
No. I do not speak Vellkarn.

Use ai or nei to answer a positive yes or no question. After a negative question, repeat the relevant statement so the answer is unambiguous: **Mi ven**, I am coming; **Mi no ven**, I am not coming. **Mi no sen** means I do not know.

Describe compare and quantify

Adjectives follow nouns and never agree with number or attention state.

kaelen hara
a large tree in view

li velora nerawe
new books out of view

Moraen ra hira.
The home in view is small.

Se moraen ra yu hara shel sa moraa.
This home is larger than that home out of view.

Se veloren ra yun hera.
This book in view is the best, within the understood comparison group.

Use yu and lu before qualities for more and less; yun and lun for most and least. Shel introduces the comparison standard. If the comparison group matters, state it in a following sentence rather than leaving the listener to guess.

Multiple qualities follow the noun in the order you need, from general description to color. For clarity use we between them: **kaelen hara we kaelai**, a large and green tree. Li comes before the noun phrase, not before each quality.

Mi ven me lira.
I come quickly.

me + adjective turns a quality into a manner expression.

Many, few, all and some are qualities: **li kaela varem**, many trees; **li kaela sanai**, all the trees in context. A number goes before the noun: **ir kaelen**, three trees in view. Do not add a plural ending.

Place motion and giving

Adpositions stand before the noun phrase they relate to the sentence.

Words	Meaning	Example
in / on / hur	in or at / on / under	in moraen - in the home in view
al / ef	to / from	al varina - to the shop out of view
as / mer	with / without	as ni - with you
fa	for, benefiting	fa mi - for me
nar / san	near / beside	san kaelen - beside the tree in view
har / hir	above / across	hir venila - across the road out of view
fe / fo	before / after in time	fo manela - after the meal
sar	between	sar kaelen we moraen - between the tree and home

Mi halel veloren on varalen.

I put the book on the table.

Both visible objects take -en.

Mi halefir shaea al ni.

I give tea to you.

Mi ven ef varina al moraa as shenara.

I come from the shop to the home with a friend.

None of the nouns is being visually attended in this example.

There is no word-order change for motion. A place phrase after the verb gives location or destination as its adposition specifies. To say a house near a tree, use a relative clause or **moraa nar kaela**; keep the second noun's attention ending.

Join ideas and explain reasons

Conjunctions link full clauses or matching phrases.

Mi ler we ni vel.
I read and you write.

Ni wen shaea o kofea ei?
Do you want tea or coffee?

Mi wen ya mi ven len, ye mi no ve ven.
I want to come, but I cannot come.

Mi nalir ke ni ra sunai.
I wait because you are tired.

Ha ni wen shaea, hen mi haner shaea.
If you want tea, then I make tea.

Ha introduces a real or imagined condition. Hen marks its consequence and can be omitted when the two clauses are already clear. There is no special verb form for an unreal condition; add time words and an explicit explanation if the distinction matters.

Content clauses

Mi sen ya ni nu ven len.
I know that you will come.

Mi wen ya ni hel mi len.
I want you to help me.

Ya opens a full statement used as the object of another verb; len closes it. Keep len in writing and careful speech, even at the end of the sentence. A bare action after fa expresses purpose: **Mi ven fa hel ni**, I come to help you. In that purpose phrase the subject is understood to be the subject of the main clause.

Relative clauses and complex meanings

A relative clause follows its noun phrase. Ren opens it, su points back to the noun, and len closes it.

kaelen ren su ra hara len
the tree in view that is large

veloren ren mi ler su len
the book in view that I read

shenara ren mi nara al su len
the friend out of view to whom I speak

Mi var velora ren su ra hera len.
I have a book that is good.

Use exactly one su for the noun phrase being described. It can be the relative clause subject, object or object of an adposition. Su does not take an attention ending; the head noun already supplies it. If the reader cannot tell which noun ren modifies, rewrite as two short sentences.

Quoting and reporting

Si nara ya ni nu ven len.
They say that you will come.

This reports a claim; it does not certify that it is true.

Put exact spoken words inside quotation marks in Roman text. In script manuscripts the same borrowed quotation marks can be used. For claims, distinguish direct sight from inference in ordinary words: **Mi sha ...**, I see ...; **Mi senirul ya ... len**, I think that ...; **Mi no sen**, I do not know.

For a passive meaning, make the affected thing the topic of a relative description, or use isi for an unspecified agent: **Isi varef neraen**, they repair the door. The core grammar does not require a separate passive conjugation.

Create words without breaking the language

Compounds let a finite dictionary describe many new things.

A compound ends in its main meaning. Use a bound modifier root, a hyphen, and a head root. Add the attention ending only once, at the end. Bound roots are not independently referring nouns.

Compound root	Meaning	In a sentence
kael-verra	tree-place; grove	Mi ven al kael-verraa.
senven-shava	robot-companion	Mi var senven-shavaa.
shae-salin	tea-cup	Mi sha shae-salinen.
velor-halir	book-bag	Mi haler velor-haliren.
sunn-morin	sleep-room; bedroom	Mi ven al sunn-morina.

The final root determines the word class. A noun compound takes -a, -en or -eth. An action compound ends in a verb and takes no noun ending. Keep compounds short; three roots are the normal maximum. Use a phrase or definition if more roots are needed.

Do not assume that every arbitrary combination has a shared meaning. Define a new compound the first time you use it. A dictionary entry may become conventional later. A listed simple word takes priority over a guessed decomposition.

To name a new object, first describe its function using existing words. Then choose a compact compound. Record root, word class, meaning and an example in the CSV lexicon. Check that it does not duplicate an existing root with a different meaning.

New roots should use only the 20 sound signs, begin with a pronounceable syllable and avoid three consecutive consonants. Keep canonical forms intact. A coincidental resemblance to another language is possible; the script and this grammar are new designs, not a guarantee of worldwide uniqueness.

Numbers money and measurement

Count in base ten. Read higher places before lower places.

Number	Vellkarn	Number	Vellkarn
0	nul	5	ul
1	an	6	esh
2	er	7	ish
3	ir	8	osh
4	or	9	ush
10	lan	100	ran
11	lan an	1 000	man
20	er lan	1 000 000	milyon
24	er lan or	1 000 000 000	milyar

234 is **er ran ir lan or**. 2,345 is **er man ir ran or lan ul**. Omit a multiplier of one: ran, not an ran, is the usual 100. Zero places are silent inside a whole number. Large numbers group by billion, million, thousand and the final group below one thousand.

3.14 is **ir wel an or**. After wel, read every digit individually. Negative 5 is **nel ul**. Use **wal** plus, **wer** minus, **wir** times, **wor** divided by and **ra** equals: **er wal ir ra ul**.

Se veloren varish er ran ruvaa.

This book costs 200 rupees.

Ruva is a currency noun; its general form is ruvaa.

Put a measure noun after its number: **er lithara la nelaea**, two litres of water. Kiloram, methar and lithar are adapted measure roots. Warin means percent: **lan warina**, ten percent. Ordinals use ur- plus number: **ur-an** first, **ur-er** second. For a multiword number, ur- attaches to the first word and scopes over the full number phrase. The inherited ur-sunn still means first sleep.

Time dates and daily plans

Use explicit numbers rather than inventing irregular clock words.

English	Vellkarn
at 7 hours 30 minutes	in ish hora ir lan mina
at 19 hours 5 minutes	in lan ush hora ul mina
for two hours	fa er hora
on day 2 of month 11	in er sela la lan an lunama
in year 2026	in er man er lan esh yaraa
today / tomorrow / yesterday	sena / fona / fena
morning / evening / night	selama / selara / selasa

Use a 24 hour clock when precision matters. Date order is day, month, year, with units or labels: **er sela, lan an lunama, er man er lan esh yaraa** is 2 November 2026. Written dates may use the international numeric form 2026-11-02 alongside a spoken Vellkarn reading.

Weekdays are numbered 1 to 7 with Monday as day 1 for this edition: **ur-an sela la selawa**, first day of the week. Months are numbered 1 to 12. This is a calendar convention, not a claim about the book's fictional calendar.

Fona mi nu ven in ish hora.
Tomorrow I will come at 07:00.

Mi na ven fena.
I came yesterday.

Ni nu ven wan?
When will you come?

Time adverbs can appear first or last. Tense particles still make time explicit when needed. Use feni already, nawa still, neri again, sawi always, sawo often, sawu sometimes and nawo never. Nawo describes frequency; do not add no unless you intend a separate negation.

Politeness names and inherited lines

A request names an action while giving the listener room to answer.

Sai ni hel mi.
Please help me.

Sai ni no ner neraen.
Please do not open the door in view.

Ni ve hel mi ei?
Can you help me?

A request begins with sai followed by its subject and ordinary verb phrase. Ni can be omitted only when the addressee is unmistakable. In written instructions and future robot control, keep ni. There is no separate imperative verb ending.

Speaking a name

A direct address is a bare name: **Harsh, sai ni ven**. A name used as a referring noun takes its attention ending: **Harshen ven**, Harsh, in view, comes. A name value after nema la ... ra is a quoted label and remains bare.

The book keeps its own poetry

The book prints **sha kaelen**, **sha kaela**, **reth kaeleth**, **sha ur-sunna** and **reth vellen** with literary English glosses. This edition preserves them as fixed inherited formulas. Their compressed syntax is not used as the model for an everyday sentence.

In particular, the book glosses reth vellen as the ink unmakes what it wrote. Ordinary modern Vellkarn would spell out the actor and the object. Thorneth remains the book's lexicalized name after Thornhaven's loss; it is not a rule that all place names shorten in that way.

Patterns for the things you need to say

These constructions cover existence, weather, obligation and reporting uncertainty.

Ar velora in moraa.

There is a book in the home.

Ar is the one impersonal existence verb; it has no subject.

No ar nelaea.

There is no water.

Nu ar naeluna.

There will be rain.

Weather uses ar plus a weather noun.

Mi var shenara.

I have a friend.

Mi ra yui sunai.

I am very tired.

Yui directly intensifies an adjective.

Imi hel sinar.

We help each other.

Sinar refers back to a plural subject.

Mi no sen ya ni nu ven ei len.

I do not know whether you will come.

A question inside ya ... len is an indirect question.

Mi narer ya ni nu ven wan len.

I ask when you will come.

To describe an activity as a noun, use a verb root as a bound modifier before varam, task or activity: **ler-varama**, reading as an activity; **venur-varama**, walking. To describe someone who does an action, use venar plus a relative clause. Do not guess an agent suffix that the grammar has not defined.

At home in the morning

Two people plan a quiet morning. The home and door are in view; tea is discussed generally.

Shai. Ni ra sunai ei?
Hello. Are you tired?

Ai. Mi na no sunn.
Yes. I did not sleep.

Ni wen shaea ei?
Do you want tea?

Ai. Sai ni haner shaea fa mi.
Yes. Please make tea for me.

Sai ni ner neraen.
Please open the door.

Neraen ra hara. Mi ve ner si.
The door is large. I can open it.

Velai. Mi nu shalir in moraen.
Thank you. I will sit in the home.

Make it your conversation

Change tea to coffee, **kofea**. Change tired to hungry, **manai**. Change I did not sleep to I have slept, **Mi ne sunn**. If you stop looking at the door, its form becomes neraa.



Copy the question, then answer it without looking.

Food shopping and money

A buyer sees the bread on the counter. Prices use abstract currency nouns.

Shai. Mi wen er hanen.
Hello. I want two loaves of the bread in view.

Se hanen varish or lan ruvaa.
This bread costs forty rupees.

Er hanen varish osh lan ruvaa ei?
Do two loaves cost eighty rupees?

Ai. Ni wen shaea o kofea ei?
Yes. Do you want tea or coffee?

Mi wen shaea mer shulina.
I want tea without sugar.

Mi var er salinen. Ni wen an ei?
I have two cups here. Do you want one?

Ai. Mi nu varul nowa.
Yes. I will pay now.

Sai ni halefir varalima al mi. Velai.
Please give me a receipt. Thank you.

An can replace a countable noun already clear from context: one of those cups. It is a numeral used as a proform and needs no state ending. Han can be counted as a loaf, while hanir, flour, is usually measured.

Practise 40, 80, 100 and 120. Then change the order to rice, hanina, or lentils, seluna. Ask **Se manelen varish mar ruvaa?**, how many rupees does this meal cost?

Finding a place and travelling

A visitor asks a local person for the station. Unseen destinations use -a.

Melai. Venela ra wa?
Excuse me. Where is the station?

Si ra nar varina.
It is near the shop.

Mi vo vanir al haluna ei?
Do I need to go to the left?

Nei. Sai ni vanir al halana.
No. Please go to the right.

Sai ni venur hir venilen.
Please walk across the road in view.

Ar venuma al varora ei?
Is there a bus to the city?

Ai. Si nu ven in lan hora.
Yes. It will come at 10:00.

Mi wen an venima.
I want one ticket.

Velai. Mi senae nowa.
Thank you. I understand now.

These are language examples, not instructions for navigating a particular road. For a precise route, name each destination and turn. Haluna is left side in the general form; halana is right side. Use ef for the departure point and al for the destination.

Health needs and feelings

Say what you feel, what you need and what you do not understand.

Mi ra shorai.
I am ill.

Marina la mi ra reshai.
My head hurts.
Literally: my head is painful.

Mi vo sha sennara.
I need to see a doctor.

Mi ra nelai. Sai ni halum nelaea.
I am thirsty. Please bring water.

Ni ra lorui ei?
Are you afraid?

Ai. Mi ra lorium.
Yes. I am worried.

Mi ra as ni. Ni ve nara al mi.
I am with you. You can talk to me.

Mi no senae. Sai ni nara me lorae.
I do not understand. Please speak slowly.

Sai ni nara neri.
Please say it again.

For an urgent call use **Hela! Sai ni hel mi!**, Attention! Please help me! For a specific need add a clear noun or action. Learning these sentences is language practice; they do not define any medical diagnosis or treatment.

School work and digital life

Two learners discuss a message and a task.

Mi ri lern Vellkarna.
I am learning Vellkarn.

Ni ve ler se velashen ei?
Can you read this message in view?

Ai. Mi ne ler si.
Yes. I have finished reading it.

Sai ni vel lenala nerawe.
Please write a new sentence.

Mi nu halunir senvela al ni.
I will send a file to you.

Sai ni varashir senvelen.
Please save the file in view.

Senvala la shenoren ra vire.
The phone's battery is empty.

The phone is in view; its battery is being discussed rather than inspected.

Mi nu senwar shenoren.
I will charge the phone.

Imi var varanima fona.
We have a meeting tomorrow.

When the language itself is mentioned as a general system, use Vellkarna. As a title or name label it stays Vellkarn. To talk about a password use senmera; do not include a real secret in practice texts.

Friendship memory and loss

The attention endings give ordinary conversation a distinctive emotional range.

Ni ra shenara la mi.

You are my friend.

Friendship is discussed as a relationship or category, so -a is natural.

Mi senae ni.

I understand you.

Mi nu senelir ni.

I will remember you.

Shenaren ra in moraen.

The friend in view is in the home in view.

Shenara nu ven fona.

The absent friend will come tomorrow.

Mi senelir shenareth.

I remember the deceased friend.

The last form carries a finality that the absent-friend sentence does not. Keep that distinction when writing messages. If you have simply lost contact, -a is still the ordinary choice; -eth asserts genuine loss or death, not uncertainty.

An ordinary promise

Ha ni narul mi, hen mi nu shena ni.

If you call me, then I will listen to you.

Imi no vo sen sanai. Imi ve lern.

We do not have to know everything. We can learn.

Sanai can stand for all of an understood set, just as a numeral can stand for one of a set.



A sentence for a handwritten note.

A day in Vellkarn

Read the native text first. Use the vocabulary reference before the translation.

Native text

Nema la mi ra Harsh. Sena mi sunef in ish hora. Mi nelir shaea we mi manirul hana. Mi ri lern Vellkarna. Mi vel ir lenala on larinen. Fo hanema, mi venur al varina. Mi varir hanina we manila. Foni mi ven al moraa. In selasa mi ler veloren. Mi ra sunai, ye mi ra lorai. Fona mi nu lern neri.

Translation

My name is Harsh. Today I wake at seven. I drink tea and eat bread. I am learning Vellkarn. I write three sentences on the paper in view. After lunch, I walk to the shop. I buy rice and fruit. Later I come home. At night I read the book in view. I am tired, but I am happy. Tomorrow I will learn again.

Notice the grammar

A daily routine can use a contextually present verb without ri. Na and nu are used when past or future matters. Abstract lessons and unseen destinations use -a. The book and paper under the reader's eyes use -en.

Retell it

Change the speaker to ni. Change tomorrow to yesterday and nu to na. Replace tea with water. Write the final two sentences in Vellaren. Then describe your own morning in six sentences, choosing attention endings from your actual surroundings.

The tree and the returning friend

An original short story using the everyday grammar, followed by a brief new verse.

Ar kaela nar moraa. Fena mi na sha kaelen. Shenaren la mi na shalir san si. Ami na nara we ami na shamor. Sena shenara ra in varora. Mi no sha si, ye mi sen ya si nu ven len. Mi sha kaelen neri. Kaelen ra hara we kaelai. Mi nalir.

There is a tree near a home. Yesterday I saw the tree. My friend, in view, sat beside it. We talked and laughed. Today the friend is in the city. I do not see them, but I know that they will come. I see the tree again. It is large and green. I wait.

The yesterday scene uses the attention viewpoint of that past moment. Sena returns the story to today. Ami means the storyteller and friend, excluding the reader being addressed.

A new verse

Mi sha kaelen.
Mi senelir kaeleth.
Imi varel kaela nerawe.

I see the tree.
I remember the lost tree.
We make a new tree.

The verse is newly composed for this guide, not quoted from your novel. The final -a refers to the idea of a new tree being created, not a tree already under the speaker's gaze. The contrast is in attention and memory, rather than in verb tense alone.



Try making this line your first calligraphic artwork.

A language your robot can share

The robot is the next project. This page defines a small language interface for it.

A provisional companion name is **Shavri**, pronounced SHAV-ri, /ˈʃav.ɾi/. It is a new name, not an inherited word. In direct address it stays bare; a robot in view can be Shavrien. A rolling body inspired by BB8 can later pair these requests with speech, lights and motion.

Spoken request	Intended behavior
Shavri, sai ni ven al mi.	Come toward the speaker.
Shavri, sai ni venas mi.	Follow the speaker.
Shavri, sai ni nalir.	Wait in place.
Shavri, sai ni serar.	Stop movement.
Shavri, sai ni nara.	Speak.
Shavri, sai ni no nara.	Stay quiet.
Shavri, sai ni senwar sin.	Return to charge itself, once implemented.

Use an address, sai, ni, one action, then any explicit target. A future recognizer should map whole intents rather than guess from a single similar-sounding word. It should reply **Mi senae**, I understand, or **Mi no senae. Sai ni nara neri**, I do not understand; please repeat.

The grammar distinguishes visual attention from knowledge. A robot should use -en only for a target it is actively identifying in a current camera view, -a for an unobserved target, and should never infer -eth simply because tracking was lost.

Before motion control, validate recorded speech, speaker identification, target selection, obstacle detection and a physical stop mechanism. This guide specifies language and intended responses; it does not contain a built robot, a trained voice or functioning hardware control.

A thirty day learning path

Use 20 to 30 minutes daily. Adjust the pace until you can recall each step without reading.

Days	Work	Checkpoint
1 to 3	Five vowels, 15 consonants, greetings.	Say the vowels and explain k, th, sh and zh.
4 to 6	Alphabet plates 1 and 2; copy ten words.	Write a e i o u f h k l m without the chart.
7 to 9	Alphabet plates 3 and 4; script messages.	Write all 20 signs and read your own writing.
10 to 12	Noun states, pronouns, simple sentences.	Describe ten objects in and out of view.
13 to 15	Tense, aspect, no, ve and vo.	Say can, cannot, must and need not clearly.
16 to 18	Questions, number, possession and places.	Ask and answer ten questions aloud.
19 to 21	Home, food and travel conversations.	Role-play each without reading English.
22 to 24	Relative clauses and the reading passages.	Retell the tree story in five sentences.
25 to 27	Write a diary and a dialogue.	Produce ten original sentences per day.
28 to 30	Exercises, script dictation, robot requests.	Complete the final assessment and repair errors.

A daily session: read aloud for five minutes; copy or dictate script for five; recall vocabulary for five; make original sentences for ten. Say yesterday's sentences again before learning new material.

Maintain a personal list of words you actually use. Add ten at a time, not fifty. Give every new word an example. Record short voice notes; compare vowel clarity, stress and held consonants rather than trying to imitate an imagined native accent.

Exercises on sound and writing

Write your answers on paper. The answer key follows the exercises.

Exercise A

1. Give the exact sound of k, th, sh, zh and y in IPA or an accurate sound description. 2. Divide kaelen, verraen and moraa into vowel beats. 3. Mark the stressed beat in ur-sunna and Vellkarn. 4. Explain how vell differs from a word with one l.

Exercise B

Write a e i o u; then f h k l m; then n r s sh th; then v w y z zh. Circle the added feature in sh and zh. Write 0 to 9 and explain why 6 is not the same sign as 1.

Exercise C

Copy the following into script: **Shai. Mi sha kaelen. Ni ra lorai ei? Mi nu ven al moraa.** Keep double letters and adjacent vowels. Make sure the question mark cannot be mistaken for a letter.

Exercise D

Read these script lines aloud, then write the Roman spelling and English meaning.







Self-check: could another learner distinguish each sign without asking what you intended? Choose legibility before speed or ornament.

Exercises on core grammar

Use the vocabulary reference as needed. All nouns need their intended attention state.

Exercise E

Give all three noun forms of kael, mora, verra, shaven and shenar. Then choose the form for: 1. a friend who is away; 2. a deceased friend; 3. a home you are looking at; 4. trees as a general category.

Exercise F

Translate: 1. I read the book in view. 2. I was reading the book in view. 3. I will not go. 4. I cannot come. 5. I can choose not to come. 6. I do not have to come. 7. I must not come. 8. We including you help each other.

Exercise G

Turn each statement into a yes or no question, then ask for the underlined information described in parentheses: 1. Ni var velora (the thing you have). 2. Ni nu ven fona (the time). 3. Harshen ven (the person). 4. Ni vanir al varina (the destination).

Exercise H

Build these noun phrases: 1. my book in view; 2. these two small books in view; 3. a home near a tree, both out of view; 4. three cups of water, all discussed generally; 5. the book in view that I read.

Exercise I

Correct the mistakes and explain them: 1. Mi sha kael. 2. Mi nara vellkarna-en. 3. Mi nu na ven. 4. Mi ra lorai-en. 5. Mi var velora ren mi ler len. 6. Mora + -a = mora. 7. K is an English hard k.

Exercises for daily conversation

Translate the prompts, then create your own version using real objects around you.

Exercise J

1. Hello. What is your name? 2. I want tea without sugar. 3. Please speak slowly. 4. I do not understand. Please repeat. 5. Where is the station? 6. This book in view costs 200 rupees. 7. Tomorrow I will come at 07:00. 8. Please do not open the door in view.

Exercise K

Write and read: 0; 12; 24; 99; 100; 234; 1,005; 2,026; 3.14; negative 5. Write the ordinal second. Write 19:05 as a time phrase.

Exercise L

Translate: 1. I know that you will come. 2. If you want tea, I will make tea. 3. I have a book that is good. 4. I ask when you will come. 5. There is no water. 6. I want you to help me.

Exercise M

Build three new compounds: a room for sleeping; a bag for books; a robot companion. Give each its root, meaning and -a form. Write a sentence with each. State why only the final root takes the attention ending.

Exercise N

Compose a ten-line dialogue with a greeting, a question, a request, a refusal or negation, one number, one future action and a goodbye. Choose at least one noun whose ending changes during the dialogue as attention changes. Read it aloud and copy two lines in script.

Your final assessment

This checks control of the core language. It is not a promise of conversational fluency.

Task	Points	What earns the points
Sound	20	Say all 20 sound signs; one point for each clear target sound.
Script	20	Write all 20 letter signs from memory; one point per recognizable sign.
State	15	Choose and justify the correct ending for five referents; three points each.
Grammar	20	Translate five new sentences; four points each for word order and particles.
Conversation	15	Keep a ten-line exchange intelligible; score need, answer and follow-up.
Reading	10	Read a short unseen paragraph and recover its main events.

Use 80 out of 100 as a personal checkpoint. For each error, write the correct form and one new example. Reattempt only the weak area the next day. If no partner is available, record both sides of a dialogue and check them against the grammar.

Five unseen sentence prompts

1. Yesterday I gave the book in view to you. 2. We including you will go to the city. 3. The absent friend who reads the book is kind. 4. I will not be able to come tomorrow. 5. Please bring water for me.

Before using it with another person

Agree on k, r and vowel pronunciation. Decide which objects are actually being attended. Start with ten common verbs and the home conversation. Record any phrase that feels awkward. Improve vocabulary through use while keeping the grammar consistent across your dictionary, handwriting and future robot intents.

Sound script and noun answers

Accept a different sentence if its meaning, word classes and attention states are correct.

A to D

A1 k /x/, th /θ/, sh /ʃ/, zh /ʒ/, y /j/. **A2** KA-e-len; VER-ra-en with rr held; MO-ra-a. **A3** UR-sun-na; VELL-karn. **A4** Vell has a sustained l, not an extra vowel. **B** Compare with the complete alphabet and digit chart. Sh and zh have an upper tick; 6 has a lower bowl while 1 does not. **C** Compare the signs with the plates; all noun endings must remain visible.

D1 Mi ler veloren - I read the book in view. **D2** Sai ni nalir - Please wait. **D3** Mi no sen - I do not know.

E

Root	-a	-en	-eth
kael	kaela	kaelen	kaeleth
mora	moraa	moraen	moraeth
verra	verraa	verraen	verraeth
shaven	shavena	shavenen	shaveneth
shenar	shenara	shenaren	shenareth

E choices 1 shenara; 2 shenareth; 3 moraen; 4 li kaela. A category is -a even when you know examples exist.

F

1 Mi ler veloren. 2 Mi na ri ler veloren. 3 Mi nu no vanir. 4 Mi no ve ven. 5 Mi ve no ven. 6 Mi no vo ven. 7 Mi vo no ven. 8 Imi hel sinar.

Grammar and conversation answers

Use these as models, then make new examples with the same pattern.

G and H

G yes or no 1 Ni var velora ei? 2 Ni nu ven fona ei? 3 Harshen ven ei? 4 Ni vanir al varina ei? **G information** 1 Ni var ma? 2 Ni nu ven wan? 3 Men ven? 4 Ni vanir al wa?

H 1 veloren la mi; 2 se er veloren hira; 3 moraa nar kaela; 4 ir salina la nelaea; 5 veloren ren mi ler su len.

I

1 Mi sha kaelen, when the tree is seen; kael is only a root. 2 Mi nara Vellkarna; do not stack two state endings. 3 Choose Mi nu ven or Mi na ven; a simple verb group has one tense. 4 Mi ra lorai; adjectives have no noun state ending. 5 Mi var velora ren mi ler su len; su identifies the relative clause slot. 6 moraa; no vowel elision. 7 k is the continuous /x/ sound.

J

1 Shai. Ma ra nema la ni? 2 Mi wen shaea mer shulina. 3 Sai ni nara me lorae. 4 Mi no senae. Sai ni nara neri. 5 Venela ra wa? 6 Se veloren varish er ran ruvaa. 7 Fona mi nu ven in ish hora. 8 Sai ni no ner neraen.

K

0 nul; 12 lan er; 24 er lan or; 99 ush lan ush; 100 ran; 234 er ran ir lan or; 1,005 man ul; 2,026 er man er lan esh; 3.14 ir wel an or; negative 5 nel ul; second ur-er; at 19:05 in lan ush hora ul mina.

Complex sentences and assessment answers

For open writing, consistency matters more than copying a model word for word.

L

1 Mi sen ya ni nu ven len. 2 Ha ni wen shaea, hen mi nu haner shaea. 3 Mi var velora ren su ra hera len. 4 Mi narer ya ni nu ven wan len. 5 No ar nelaea. 6 Mi wen ya ni hel mi len.

M

Sunn-morin, sleeping room, becomes sunn-morina. Velor-halir, book bag, becomes velor-halira. Senven-shava, robot companion, becomes senven-shavaa. Examples: Mi ven al sunn-morina. Mi var velor-halira. Mi wen senven-shavaa. The first root is bound; only the final root refers as a noun.

N

Check for ten connected lines, a greeting, question, request, negation, number, future and goodbye. Every ordinary noun must have exactly one state ending. Every relative clause must have ren, one su and len. Check that the listener can tell what each pronoun refers to.

Final assessment

1 Mi na halefir veloren al ni fena. 2 Imi nu vanir al varora. 3 Shenara ren su ler veloren len ra lorian. 4 Mi nu no ve ven fona. 5 Sai ni halum nelaea fa mi.

A writing check

For each script line, read it back without its Roman caption. Count sounds rather than English letters: sh, th and zh each use one sign. Check the upper tick, the word spaces and the full attention ending. Pronunciation mistakes become easier to hear when you compare a slow version with a natural spoken version.

How to use the two way dictionary

Learn roots, then apply the regular grammar. The dictionary is a working everyday foundation.

The first dictionary is arranged by daily topic. Each entry gives a Roman root, a word class and an English meaning. Nouns need an attention ending in normal use. Verbs, adjectives, particles, numbers and pronouns do not take one. The index afterward lets you find a root alphabetically.

Label	Meaning	Example
n	noun root	velor becomes velora, veloren or veloreth
v	verb	ler stays ler after mi, ni, na or nu
n/v	same inherited root in two classes	sha as a noun takes a state ending; as a verb it does not
adj	quality word	hera follows the noun or ra
adv	time, place or question adverb	fona can begin or end a clause
pron	pronoun or proform	mi is fixed
part / det / prep / conj	particle / determiner / adposition / conjunction	each has its defined grammatical position
num / prefix / interj	number / bound prefix / conversational expression	ur- must attach; shai can stand alone

The English lookup at the end is sorted by the principal English gloss. Related senses remain together. For an English concept that is not listed, describe it with a phrase or make a transparent compound before introducing a new root.

Book entries are marked with an asterisk. All other entries are coined for this edition. Proper names such as Harsh and Shavri are examples of naming rather than ordinary vocabulary roots. The exact machine-readable dictionary is included as lexicon.csv in the companion kit.

Grammar and conversation

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

mi *pron* I; me

ni *pron* you singular

si *pron* he; she; singular they; it

imi *pron* we including you

ami *pron* we excluding you

ini *pron* you plural

isi *pron* they; them

sin *pron* oneself; reflexive object referring to the subject

su *pron* relative clause placeholder for its head noun

li *part* plural marker before a noun phrase

se *det* this; these with li

sa *det* that; those with li

la *part* of; possessive link after the possessed noun phrase

ra *v* be; equal in arithmetic

na *part* past tense before a verb

nu *part* future tense before a verb

ne *part* completed aspect before a verb

ri *part* ongoing aspect before a verb

no *part* negation before a verb or adjective

ve *part* can; be able to; modal before a verb

vo *part* must; need to; modal before a verb

ei *part* yes or no question marker at the end

ma *pron* what

men *pron* who

wa *adv* where

wan *adv* when

hai *adv* how

kai *adv* why

mar *det* how many before a noun phrase

we *conj* and

o *conj* or

ye *conj* but

ke *conj* because; introduces a reason clause

ha *conj* if; introduces a condition

hen *conj* then; introduces the consequence

ya *part* opens a finite content clause

ren *part* opens a relative clause

Grammar and conversation continued

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

len *part* closes a ya or ren clause

me *part* in the manner of; turns the following adjective into an adverb phrase

yu *part* more; comparative before an adjective

lu *part* less; comparative before an adjective

yun *part* most; superlative before an adjective

lun *part* least; superlative before an adjective

shel *part* than; introduces the comparison standard

in *prep* in; inside; at a time or general location

on *prep* on a surface

ul *num* five

nel *part* negative sign before a number

al *prep* to; destination or recipient

ef *prep* from; source

as *prep* with; together with; using

fa *prep* for; benefit or purpose

fe *prep* before in time

fo *prep* after in time

san *prep* beside

sar *prep* between; followed by two noun phrases joined by we

har *prep* above

hir *prep* across

kar *prep* toward

mer *prep* without

nar *prep* near

hur *prep* under

sai *part* please; begins a request

ai *interj* yes; affirmative answer

nei *interj* no; negative answer

shai *interj* hello; I acknowledge you

velai *interj* thank you

melai *interj* sorry; excuse me

selai *interj* goodbye

enai *interj* welcome; you are welcome

hela *interj* attention; help as an urgent call

ar *v* there is; there are; impersonal existence verb without a subject

yui *part* very; intensifier directly before an adjective

sinar *pron* each other; reciprocal object referring to the plural subject

Numbers and measures

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

nul *num* zero

an *num* one

er *num* two

ir *num* three

or *num* four

esh *num* six

ish *num* seven

osh *num* eight

ush *num* nine

lan *num* ten

ran *num* hundred

man *num* thousand

milyon *num* million

milyar *num* billion

wel *part* decimal point; read following digits separately

wal *part* plus

wer *part* minus

wir *part* multiplied by

wor *part* divided by

ur- * *prefix* first; initial; forms an ordinal when attached to a number

eshan *n* half; one of two equal parts

iran *n* third; one of three equal parts

oran *n* quarter; one of four equal parts

mesur *n* measurement

methar *n* metre

kilomethar *n* kilometre

lithar *n* litre

kiloram *n* kilogram

selin *n* centimetre

warin *n* percent; a part out of a hundred

ruva *n* rupee; Indian currency unit

People and relationships

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

venar *n* person; human being

shenar *n* friend

shava *n* companion; buddy

melin *n* family

mela *n* mother

nela *n* father

mina *n* parent

lini *n* child

lina *n* daughter

nira *n* son

selinor *n* sibling

selira *n* sister

seliro *n* brother

amila *n* grandmother

anila *n* grandfather

shamil *n* partner; spouse

wenar *n* neighbour

senar *n* teacher

lernar *n* student; learner

helnar *n* helper; assistant

sennar *n* doctor; medical professional

velnar *n* writer

varnar *n* worker

shenarim *n* guest

namar *n* stranger

yalin *n* adult

minar *n* baby

miren *n* group; team

nem *n* name; label

henar *n* leader; coordinator

Body and wellbeing

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

shar *n* body

sha * *n/v* eye; look; see; witness

shen *n* ear

narim *n* nose

naram *n* mouth

karn * *n* tongue; mark; a made thing

hal *n* hand

halin *n* finger

nal *n* arm

shal *n* foot

shalin *n* leg

marin *n* head

merin *n* hair

serin *n* face

lor *n* heart

lorin *n* blood

sarim *n* skin

harin *n* back of the body

werin *n* stomach

neth *n* tooth

van *n* breath

velin *n* voice

sunn * *n/v* sleep; to sleep

suna *n* dream

helin *n* health

resh *n* pain

reshin *n* wound; injury

shorin *n* illness

senim *n* medicine

senor *n* hospital; clinic

velim *n* fever

herin *n* cough

vanor *n* mask for the face

sherim *n* soap

naril *n* toilet; bathroom

Home and objects

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

mora *n* home; dwelling

morin *n* room

nera *n* door

nerael *n* key

shira *n* window

verra * *n* seat; place of

verrin *n* chair

varal *n* table; desk

sunor *n* bed

sunil *n* pillow

sunel *n* blanket

shunal *n* wall

shunel *n* roof; ceiling

shunor *n* floor

hiral *n* stair; step

neral *n* gate

nerin *n* lock

valin *n* lamp; light fixture

valar *n* switch

shalor *n* shelf

halor *n* box

halir *n* bag

salin *n* cup; glass for drinking

salor *n* bowl

salir *n* plate

halas *n* spoon

halef *n* fork

halek *n* knife

hanor *n* cooking pot; pan

hanil *n* stove

helor *n* refrigerator

shavel *n* towel

shavin *n* clothing; clothes

shaval *n* shirt

shavir *n* trousers

shavor *n* shoe

shaven *n* coat; jacket

heral *n* umbrella

maral *n* mirror

karil *n* clock

larin *n* paper

vell * *n* ink; writing; the substance the world is made of

velor *n* book

velir *n* pen

melor *n* gift

Food and drink

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

manel *n* food; meal

nelae *n* water

shae *n* tea

kofe *n* coffee

mil *n* milk

narun *n* juice

han *n* bread

hanin *n* rice

hanir *n* flour

hanal *n* noodle; pasta

hanar *n* roti; flatbread

shul *n* salt

shulin *n* sugar

shulir *n* spice

shulor *n* oil for cooking

manil *n* fruit

manir *n* vegetable

manor *n* grain

anel *n* apple

anil *n* banana

anor *n* orange fruit

alun *n* mango

moril *n* potato

morir *n* tomato

morul *n* onion

morun *n* garlic

selun *n* lentil; dal

selur *n* bean

selum *n* pea

menal *n* egg

menil *n* meat

menir *n* fish as food

menor *n* yogurt; curd

menur *n* cheese

shanel *n* soup

shanil *n* sauce

shanir *n* honey

shanor *n* nut as food

hanum *n* breakfast

hanem *n* lunch

hanom *n* dinner

salun *n* snack

World and travel

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

kael * *n* tree; specifically the Heartwood in the book

kaelin *n* leaf

kaelir *n* root

kaelor *n* branch

kaelun *n* wood

shalen *n* flower

shalun *n* seed

shalar *n* grass

kaelar *n* forest

shelun *n* garden

nael *n* river

naelin *n* lake

naelor *n* sea; ocean

naelir *n* stream

naelun *n* rain

her *n* air

herun *n* wind

vael *n* sky

vaelin *n* cloud

vaelor *n* sun

lunn *n* moon

vaelir *n* star

shor *n* stone; rock

shoral *n* mountain

shoril *n* hill

shorun *n* soil; earth

shalem *n* sand

val *n* light; illumination

shum *n* shadow; darkness

reshal *n* fire

World and travel continued

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

reshul *n* ash

reshun *n* smoke

naem *n* snow

naer *n* ice

senal *n* animal

senil *n* bird

senir *n* dog

senul *n* cat

senun *n* fish as an animal

senel *n* insect

venil *n* road; street

venor *n* path; route

venal *n* journey

venul *n* vehicle; car

venum *n* bus

venem *n* train

venom *n* bicycle

venim *n* ticket

venel *n* station; stop for transport

varin *n* shop; market

varor *n* town; city

varil *n* village

varun *n* country; nation

venush *n* map

venash *n* bridge

varash *n* hotel

varush *n* restaurant; cafe

neraish *n* entrance

neraush *n* exit

Time and direction

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

sela *n* day

selam *n* morning

selan *n* afternoon

selar *n* evening

selas *n* night

selav *n* dawn

selaf *n* sunset

hor *n* hour

min *n* minute

nish *n* second of time

selaw *n* week

lunam *n* month

yara *n* year

selay *n* weekend

yaran *n* season

yaram *n* spring season

yaral *n* summer

yaras *n* autumn

yarav *n* winter

nowa *adv* now

fena *adv* yesterday

sena *adv* today

fona *adv* tomorrow

feni *adv* already

foni *adv* later

fene *adv* earlier

nawi *adv* soon

nawa *adv* still; continuing

neri *adv* again

sawi *adv* always

sawo *adv* often

sawu *adv* sometimes

nawo *adv* never

henil *n* north

henir *n* south

henel *n* east

henor *n* west

halun *n* left side

halan *n* right side

venesh *n* front; forward side

venosh *n* rear; backward side

Work learning and technology

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

var *v* have; possess

varam *n* work; a task

varim *n* job; occupation

varom *n* office; workplace

lenor *n* school

lenir *n* lesson

lenim *n* word

lenal *n* sentence

lenar *n* grammar

lenul *n* language

lenun *n* meaning

lenel *n* letter; written character

lenam *n* alphabet

lenem *n* question

lenom *n* answer

senam *n* knowledge

senem *n* idea

senom *n* memory

senum *n* plan

venam *n* story

velam *n* drawing; picture

velum *n* song

velan *n* music

velas *n* sound

velash *n* message

velush *n* letter; correspondence

Work learning and technology continued

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

varalun *n* money

varalen *n* price; cost

varalim *n* receipt

varalem *n* account; ledger or user account

shalenor *n* screen; display

shenor *n* phone

senvar *n* computer

senvel *n* file; digital document

senher *n* internet; network

senhal *n* button; key on a device

senval *n* battery

senvael *n* electricity; electrical power

senven *n* robot

senlor *n* sensor

senlen *n* program; software

senmer *n* password; secret access phrase

senren *n* recording; saved audio or video

senwel *n* camera

senwesh *n* microphone

senwazh *n* speaker; sound output device

varanim *n* meeting

varanem *n* appointment

varanom *n* agreement

varanum *n* rule

varanir *n* permission; consent

vellkarn * *n* Vellkarn; the language name; citation title stays bare

Actions

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

nara *v* speak; say; tell

shena *v* hear; listen to

senae *v* understand

sen *v* know

lern *v* learn; study

ser *v* teach; show how

vel *v* write

ler *v* read

vela *v* draw

velawe *v* sing

vem *v* play; engage in a game

ven *v* come

vanir *v* go

vener *v* arrive

venef *v* leave; depart

venas *v* follow

venur *v* walk

venaril *v* run

venoshir *v* turn; rotate

serar *v* stop; cease an action

nalir *v* wait

shalir *v* sit

shaler *v* stand

sunir *v* lie down

sunef *v* wake up

manirul *v* eat

nelir *v* drink

haner *v* cook

sheler *v* wash; clean

shavirul *v* wear; put on

haler *v* hold

halen *v* carry

halefir *v* give

halal *v* take

halel *v* put; place

halur *v* get; receive

halum *v* bring

halunir *v* send

ner *v* open

nerul *v* close; shut

varir *v* buy

varur *v* sell

varul *v* pay

Actions continued

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

varish *v* cost; have a price

varer *v* work; do a task

varas *v* use

varel *v* make; build; create

varef *v* repair; fix

reth * *v* unmake; unravel

wen *v* want; wish

wena *v* like; enjoy

lora *v* love; care deeply for

lorer *v* feel emotionally

hel *v* help

heler *v* heal; recover

senirul *v* think; consider

senelir *v* remember

senef *v* forget

sharir *v* search for; look for

sharer *v* find

narer *v* ask

narel *v* answer; reply

narul *v* call; summon

narum *v* name; give a name to

senur *v* choose

senesh *v* try; attempt

senosh *v* begin; start

senush *v* finish

nerish *v* check; verify

nerash *v* change; alter

neresh *v* count

varashir *v* save; store

varushir *v* delete; remove a stored item

senwar *v* charge a battery or device

senwalar *v* switch on; activate

senweler *v* switch off; deactivate

senwil *v* connect

senwol *v* disconnect

senwul *v* record audio or video

shamer *v* smile

shamor *v* laugh

shamur *v* cry

neralir *v* let; permit

herir *v* breathe

vaner *v* live; be alive

vanef *v* die

Qualities and feelings

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

hara *adj* large; big

hira *adj* small

harae *adj* long

hirae *adj* short in length

haru *adj* tall; high

hiru *adj* low

hera *adj* good; well

hero *adj* bad; poor in quality

herae *adj* beautiful

herai *adj* pleasant; enjoyable

lira *adj* fast; quick

lorae *adj* slow

nerawe *adj* new

nerowe *adj* old

shala *adj* young

shola *adj* elderly

shula *adj* hot

shila *adj* cold

sholae *adj* warm

shilae *adj* cool

nelawe *adj* wet

nelowe *adj* dry

sheli *adj* clean

shelo *adj* dirty

vare *adj* full

vire *adj* empty

varem *adj* many; much

virem *adj* few; little

sanai *adj* all; every

sanui *adj* some; a certain amount

sanau *adj* other; different

sanou *adj* same

senai *adj* true; correct

senoi *adj* false; incorrect

senui *adj* possible

senau *adj* certain; sure

helai *adj* safe

heloi *adj* dangerous

helui *adj* healthy

shorai *adj* ill; sick

Qualities and feelings continued

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

reshai *adj* painful; sore

sunai *adj* tired; sleepy

manai *adj* hungry

nelai *adj* thirsty

lorai *adj* happy

loroi *adj* sad

lorui *adj* afraid

lorau *adj* angry

lorou *adj* calm

loriam *adj* lonely

lorien *adj* excited

lorium *adj* worried

lorian *adj* kind; considerate

velaiwe *adj* quiet; soft in volume

veloiwe *adj* loud

veluiwe *adj* clear; easy to understand

veloimwe *adj* unclear; ambiguous

sharai *adj* strong

sharoi *adj* weak

halai *adj* easy

haloi *adj* difficult

varai *adj* expensive

varoi *adj* cheap; inexpensive

shumai *adj* black

valai *adj* white

loral *adj* red

naelai *adj* blue

kaelai *adj* green

vaelai *adj* yellow

reshulai *adj* grey

shoralai *adj* brown

lorulai *adj* purple

loralai *adj* pink

vaelorai *adj* orange in colour

halui *adj* ready

halau *adj* busy; occupied

halou *adj* free; available

narai *adj* nearby; close

farai *adj* far; distant

fenai *adj* early

fonai *adj* late

Attention and inner life

Roots are citation forms. Add a state ending to ordinary nouns. * marks book material.

zan *n* peace

zhan *n* trust

zara *adj* patient; able to wait calmly

zhara *adj* honest; truthful in speech

zeli *v* agree; accept a proposal

zheli *v* promise; commit oneself

zora *n* hope

zhora *n* courage

zuni *n* truth as an abstract idea

zhuni *n* doubt; uncertainty

zal *n* gold; the metal

zhal *n* silver; the metal

zarin *n* balance; equilibrium

zharin *n* boundary; limit

zeri *v* respect; regard with consideration

zheri *v* protect; keep safe

zori *v* share; let others use or receive a portion

zhori *v* imagine; form a mental image

zuri *v* forgive

zhuri *v* refuse; decline

zael *n* art; artistic expression

zhael *n* pattern; recurring arrangement

zaim *adj* fair; impartial

zhaim *adj* private; personal rather than shared

Alphabetical root index 1

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

ai 55
al 55
alun 60
ami 54
amila 57
an 56
anel 60
anil 60
anila 57
anor 60
ar 55
as 55
ei 54
ef 55
enai 55
er 56
esh 56
eshan 56
imi 54
in 55
ini 54
ir 56
iran 56
isi 54
ish 56
o 54
on 55
or 56
oran 56
osh 56
ul 55
ur- 56
ush 56
fa 55
farai 69
fe 55
fena 63
fenai 69
fene 63
feni 63
fo 55
fona 63
fonai 69
foni 63
ha 54
hai 54
hal 58
halai 69
halau 69
halal 66
halan 63
halas 59
halef 59
halefir 66
halek 59
halel 66
halen 66
haler 66
halin 58
halir 59
haloi 69
halou 69
halor 59
halui 69
halum 66
halun 63
halunir 66
halur 66
han 60
hanal 60
hanar 60
hanem 60
haner 66
hanil 59
hanin 60
hanir 60
hanom 60
hanor 59
hanum 60
har 55
hara 68
harae 68
harin 58
haru 68
hel 67
hela 55
helai 68
heler 67
helin 58
heloi 68
helor 59
helui 68
helnar 57
hen 54
henar 57
henel 63
henil 63
henir 63
henor 63
her 61
hera 68
herae 68
herai 68
heral 59
herin 58

Alphabetical root index 2

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

herir 67
hero 68
herun 61
hir 55
hira 68
hirae 68
hiral 59
hiru 68
hor 63
hur 55
kael 61
kaelai 69
kaelar 61
kaelin 61
kaelir 61
kaelor 61
kaelun 61
kai 54
kar 55
karil 59
karn 58
ke 54
kilomethar 56
kiloram 56
kofe 60
la 54
lan 56
larin 59
len 55
lenal 64
lenam 64
lenar 64
lenel 64
lenem 64
lenim 64
lenir 64
lenom 64
lenor 64
lenul 64
lenun 64
ler 66
lern 66
lernar 57
li 54
lina 57
lini 57
lira 68
lithar 56
lor 58
lora 67
lorae 68
lorai 69
lorau 69
loral 69
loralai 69
lorer 67
loriam 69
lorian 69
lorien 69
lorium 69
lorin 58
loroi 69
lorou 69
lorui 69
lorulai 69
lu 55
lun 55
lunam 63
lunn 61
ma 54
man 56
manai 69
manel 60
manil 60
manir 60
manirul 66
manor 60
mar 54
maral 59
marin 58
me 55
mela 57
melai 55
melin 57
melor 59
men 54
menal 60
menil 60
menir 60
menor 60
menur 60
mer 55
merin 58
mesur 56
methar 56
mi 54
mil 60
milyar 56
milyon 56
min 63
mina 57
minar 57
miren 57
mora 59
moril 60

Alphabetical root index 3

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

morin 59
morir 60
morul 60
morun 60
na 54
nael 61
naelai 69
naelin 61
naelir 61
naelor 61
naelun 61
naem 62
naer 62
nal 58
nalir 66
namar 57
nar 55
nara 66
narai 69
naram 58
narel 67
narer 67
naril 58
narim 58
narul 67
narum 67
narun 60
nawa 63
nawi 63
nawo 63
ne 54
nei 55
nel 55
nela 57
nelae 60
nelai 69
nelawe 68
nelir 66
nelowe 68
nem 57
ner 66
nera 59
nerael 59
neraish 62
neraush 62
neral 59
neralir 67
nerash 67
nerawe 68
neresh 67
neri 63
nerin 59
nerish 67
nerowe 68
nerul 66
neth 58
ni 54
nira 57
nish 63
no 54
nowa 63
nu 54
nul 56
ra 54
ran 56
ren 54
resh 58
reshai 69
reshal 61
reshin 58
reshul 62
reshulai 69
reshun 62
reth 67
ri 54
ruva 56
sa 54
sai 55
salin 59
salir 59
salor 59
salun 60
san 55
sanai 68
sanau 68
sanou 68
sanui 68
sar 55
sarim 58
sawi 63
sawo 63
sawu 63
se 54
sela 63
selai 55
selaf 63
selam 63
selan 63
selar 63
selas 63
selav 63
selaw 63
selay 63
selin 56
selinor 57

Alphabetical root index 4

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

selira 57
seliro 57
selum 60
selun 60
selur 60
sen 66
sena 63
senae 66
senai 68
senau 68
senal 62
senam 64
senar 57
senef 67
senel 62
senelir 67
senem 64
senesh 67
senil 62
senim 58
senir 62
senirul 67
senoi 68
senom 64
senor 58
senosh 67
senui 68
senul 62
senum 64
senun 62
senur 67
senush 67
senhal 65
senher 65
senlen 65
senlor 65
senmer 65
sennar 57
senren 65
senvael 65
senval 65
senvar 65
senvel 65
senven 65
senwalar 67
senwar 67
senwazh 65
senwel 65
senweler 67
senwesh 65
senwil 67
senwol 67
senwul 67
ser 66
serar 66
serin 58
si 54
sin 54
sinar 55
su 54
suna 58
sunai 69
sunef 66
sunel 59
sunil 59
sunir 66
sunor 59
sunn 58
sha 58
shae 60
shai 55
shal 58
shala 68
shalar 61
shalem 61
shalen 61
shalenor 65
shaler 66
shalin 58
shalir 66
shalor 59
shalun 61
shamer 67
shamil 57
shamor 67
shamur 67
shanel 60
shanil 60
shanir 60
shanor 60
shar 58
sharai 69
sharer 67
sharir 67
sharoi 69
shava 57
shaval 59
shavel 59
shaven 59
shavin 59
shavir 59
shavirul 66
shavor 59
shel 55
sheler 66

Alphabetical root index 5

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

sheli 68
shelo 68
shelun 61
shen 58
shena 66
shenar 57
shenarim 57
shenor 65
sherim 58
shila 68
shilae 68
shira 59
shola 68
sholae 68
shor 61
shorai 68
shoral 61
shoralai 69
shoril 61
shorin 58
shorun 61
shul 60
shula 68
shulin 60
shulir 60
shulor 60
shum 61
shumai 69
shunal 59
shunel 59
shunor 59
vael 61
vaelai 69
vaelin 61
vaelir 61
vaelor 61
vaelorai 69
val 61
valai 69
valar 59
valin 59
van 58
vanef 67
vaner 67
vanir 66
vanor 58
var 64
varai 69
varal 59
varalem 65
varalen 65
varalim 65
varalun 65
varam 64
varanem 65
varanim 65
varanir 65
varanom 65
varanum 65
varas 67
varash 62
varashir 67
vare 68
varef 67
varel 67
varem 68
varer 67
varil 62
varim 64
varin 62
varir 66
varish 67
varoi 69
varom 64
varor 62
varul 66
varun 62
varur 66
varush 62
varushir 67
varnar 57
ve 54
vel 66
vela 66
velai 55
velaiwe 69
velam 64
velan 64
velas 64
velash 64
velawe 66
velim 58
velin 58
velir 59
veloimwe 69
veloiwe 69
velor 59
veluiwe 69
velum 64
velush 64
vell 59
vellkarn 65
velnar 57
vem 66
ven 66

Alphabetical root index 6

Native alphabet order. The number points to the topic dictionary page.

venal 62
venam 64
venar 57
venaril 66
venas 66
venash 62
venef 66
venel 62
venem 62
vener 66
venesh 63
venil 62
venim 62
venom 62
venor 62
venosh 63
venoshir 66
venul 62
venum 62
venur 66
venush 62
verra 59
verrin 59
vire 68
virem 68
vo 54
wa 54
wal 56
wan 54
warin 56
we 54
wel 56
wen 67
wena 67
wenar 57
wer 56
werin 58
wir 56
wor 56
ya 54
yalin 57
yara 63
yaral 63
yaram 63
yaran 63
yaras 63
yarav 63
ye 54
yu 55
yui 55
yun 55
zael 70
zaim 70
zal 70
zan 70
zara 70
zarin 70
zeli 70
zeri 70
zora 70
zori 70
zuni 70
zuri 70
zhael 70
zhaim 70
zhal 70
zhan 70
zhara 70
zharin 70
zheli 70
zheri 70
zhora 70
zhori 70
zhuni 70
zhuri 70

English lookup 1

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

above har
account varalem
across hir
adult yalin
afraid lorui
after in time fo
afternoon selan
again neri
agree zeli
agreement varanom
air her
all sanai
alphabet lenam
already feni
always sawi
and we
angry lorau
animal senal
answer lenom
answer narel
apple anel
appointment varanem
arm nal
arrive vener
art zael
ash reshul
ask narer
attention hela
autumn yaras
baby minar
back of the body harin
bad hero
bag halir
balance zarin
banana anil
battery senval
be ra
bean selur
beautiful herae
because ke
bed sunor
before in time fe
begin senosh
beside san
between sar
bicycle venom
billion milyar
bird senil
black shumai
blanket sunel
blood lorin
blue naelai
body shar
book velor
boundary zharin
bowl salor
box halor
branch kaelor
bread han
breakfast hanum
breath van
breathe herir
bridge venash
bring halum
brother seliro
brown shoralai
bus venum
busy halau
but ye
button senhal
buy varir
call narul
calm lorou
camera senwel
can ve
carry halen
cat senul
centimetre selin
certain senau
chair verrin
change nerash
charge a battery or device senwar
cheap varoi
check nerish
cheese menur
child lini
choose senur
clean sheli
clear veluiwe
clock karil
close nerul
closes a ya or ren clause len
clothing shavin
cloud vaelin
coat shaven
coffee kofe
cold shila
come ven
companion shava
completed aspect before a verb ne
computer senvar
connect senwil
cook haner
cooking pot hanor
cool shilae

English lookup 2

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

cost varish
cough herin
count neresh
country varun
courage zhora
cry shamur
cup salin
dangerous heloi
daughter lina
dawn selav
day sela
decimal point wel
delete varushir
die vanef
difficult haloi
dinner hanom
dirty shelo
disconnect senwol
divided by wor
doctor sennar
dog senir
door nera
doubt zhuni
draw vela
drawing velam
dream suna
drink nelir
dry nelowe
each other sinar
ear shen
earlier fene
early fenai
east henel
easy halai
eat manirul
egg menal
eight osh
elderly shola
electricity senvael
empty vire
entrance neraish
evening selar
excited lorien
exit neraush
expensive varai
eye sha
face serin
fair zaim
false senoi
family melin
far farai
fast lira
father nela
feel emotionally lorer
fever velim
few virem
file senvel
find sharer
finger halin
finish senush
fire reshal
first ur-
fish as an animal senun
fish as food menir
five ul
floor shunor
flour hanir
flower shalen
follow venas
food manel
foot shal
for fa
forest kaelar
forget senef
forgive zuri
fork halef
four or
free halou
friend shenar
from ef
front venesh
fruit manil
full vare
future tense before a verb nu
garden shelun
garlic morun
gate neral
get halur
gift melor
give halefir
go vanir
gold zal
good hera
goodbye selai
grain manor
grammar lenar
grandfather anila
grandmother amila
grass shalar
green kaelai
grey reshulai
group miren
guest shenarim
hair merin
half eshan

English lookup 3

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

hand hal
happy lorai
have var
he si
head marin
heal heler
health helin
healthy helui
hear shena
heart lor
hello shai
help hel
helper helnar
hill shoril
hold haler
home mora
honest zhara
honey shanir
hope zora
hospital senor
hot shula
hotel varash
hour hor
how hai
how many before a noun phrase mar
hundred ran
hungry manai
I mi
ice naer
idea senem
if ha
ill shorai
illness shorin
imagine zhori
in in
in the manner of me
ink vell
insect senel
internet senher
job varim
journey venal
juice narun
key nerael
kilogram kiloram
kilometre kilomethar
kind lorian
knife halek
know sen
knowledge senam
lake naelin
lamp valin
language lenul
large hara
late fonai
later foni
laugh shamor
leader henar
leaf kaelin
learn lern
least lun
leave venef
left side halun
leg shalin
lentil selun
less lu
lesson lenir
let neralir
letter lenel
letter velush
lie down sunir
light val
like wena
litre lithar
live vaner
lock nerin
lonely loriam
long harae
loud veloiwe
love lora
low hiru
lunch hanem
make varel
mango alun
many varem
map venush
mask for the face vanor
meaning lenun
measurement mesur
meat menil
medicine senim
meeting varanim
memory senom
message velash
metre methar
microphone senwesh
milk mil
million milyon
minus wer
minute min
mirror maral
money varalun
month lunam
moon lunn
more yu
morning selam

English lookup 4

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

most yun
mother mela
mountain shoral
mouth naram
multiplied by wir
music velan
must vo
name nem
name narum
near nar
nearby narai
negation before a verb or adjective no
negative sign before a number nel
neighbour wenar
never nawo
new nerawe
night selas
nine ush
no nei
noodle hanal
north henil
nose narim
now nowa
nut as food shanor
of la
office varom
often sawo
oil for cooking shulor
old nerowe
on a surface on
one an
oneself sin
ongoing aspect before a verb ri
onion morul
open ner
opens a finite content clause ya
opens a relative clause ren
or o
orange fruit anor
orange in colour vaelorai
other sanau
pain resh
painful reshai
paper larin
parent mina
partner shamil
password senmer
past tense before a verb na
path venor
patient zara
pattern zhael
pay varul
pea selum
peace zan
pen velir
percent warin
permission varanir
person venar
phone shenor
pillow sunil
pink loralai
plan senum
plate salir
play vem
pleasant herai
please sai
plural marker before a noun phrase li
plus wal
possible senui
potato moril
price varalen
private zhaim
program senlen
promise zheli
protect zheri
purple lorulai
put halel
quarter oran
question lenem
quiet velaiwe
rain naelun
read ler
ready halui
rear venosh
receipt varalim
record audio or video senwul
recording senren
red loral
refrigerator helor
refuse zhuri
relative clause placeholder for its head noun su
remember senelir
repair varef
respect zeri
restaurant varush
rice hanin
right side halan
river nael
road venil
robot senven
roof shunel
room morin
root kaelir
roti hanar

English lookup 5

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

rule varanum
run venaril
rupee ruva
sad loroi
safe helai
salt shul
same sanou
sand shalem
sauce shanil
save varashir
school lenor
screen shalenor
sea naelor
search for sharir
season yaran
seat verra
second of time nish
seed shalun
sell varur
send halunir
sensor senlor
sentence lenal
seven ish
shadow shum
share zori
shelf shalor
shirt shaval
shoe shavor
shop varin
short in length hirae
sibling selinor
silver zhal
sing velawe
sister selira
sit shalir
six esh
skin sarim
sky vael
sleep sunn
slow lorae
small hira
smile shamer
smoke reshun
snack salun
snow naem
soap sherim
soil shorun
some sanui
sometimes sawu
son nira
song velum
soon nawi
sorry melai
sound velas
soup shanel
south henir
speak nara
speaker senwazh
spice shulir
spoon halas
spring season yaram
stair hiral
stand shaler
star vaelir
station venel
still nawa
stomach werin
stone shor
stop serar
story venam
stove hanil
stranger namar
stream naelir
strong sharai
student lernar
sugar shulin
summer yaral
sun vaelor
sunset selaf
switch valar
switch off senweler
switch on senwalar
table varal
take halal
tall haru
tea shae
teach ser
teacher senar
ten lan
than shel
thank you velai
that sa
then hen
there is ar
they isi
think senirul
third iran
thirsty nelai
this se
thousand man
three ir
ticket venim
tired sunai
to al
today sena

English lookup 6

Principal English gloss then Vellkarn root.

toilet naril
tomato morir
tomorrow fona
tongue karn
tooth neth
toward kar
towel shavel
town varor
train venem
tree kael
trousers shavir
true senai
trust zhan
truth as an abstract idea zuni
try senesh
turn venoshir
two er
umbrella heral
unclear veloimwe
under hur
understand senae
unmake reth
use varas
vegetable manir
vehicle venul
Vellkarn vellkarn
very yui
village varil
voice velin
wait nalir
wake up sunef
walk venur
wall shunal
want wen
warm sholae
wash sheler
water nelae
we excluding you ami
we including you imi
weak sharoi
wear shavirul
week selaw
weekend selay
welcome enai
west henor
wet nelawe
what ma
when wan
where wa
white valai
who men
why kai
wind herun
window shira
winter yarav
with as
without mer
wood kaelun
word lenim
work varam
work varer
worker varnar
worried lorium
wound reshin
write vel
writer velnar
year yara
yellow vaelai
yes ai
yes or no question marker at the end ei
yesterday fena
yogurt menor
you plural ini
you singular ni
young shala
zero nul

Letter practice 1

Read the sign, trace the pale copy, then fill the empty squares from memory.

a



e



i



o



u



f



h



k



l



m



Letter practice 2

Read the sign, trace the pale copy, then fill the empty squares from memory.

n



r



s



sh



th



v



w



y



z



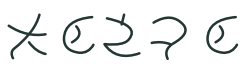
zh



Attention endings by hand

Copy the entire word. Say the meaning of its ending before writing it.

kaela



kaelen



kaeleth



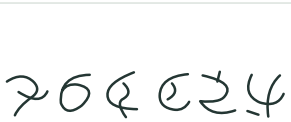
moraa



moraen



moraeth



sunnen



verraen



Messages and number practice

Trace the numbers, then copy each message on its blank line and say it aloud.













The grammar on one page

Keep this page beside you while writing.

Need	Pattern
Statement	Subject + tense + aspect + modal + negation + verb + object
Time and aspect	na past; nu future; ne completed; ri ongoing
Ability and necessity	ve can; vo must; no ve cannot; no vo need not
Action negation	no + verb; ve no + verb means can refrain
Noun state	root + a / en / eth; never drop root letters
Noun phrase	li + se or sa + number + noun-state + adjective + la possessor
Being and existence	Subject + ra + complement; ar + noun phrase means there is
Questions	Statement + ei; or put ma, men, wa, wan, hai, kai, mar in the missing slot
Requests	sai + ni + ordinary verb phrase
Content clause	ya + full statement or question + len
Relative clause	head noun phrase + ren + clause with one su + len
Reason and condition	clause + ke + reason; ha condition, hen consequence
Manner and comparison	me + adjective; yu or lu + adjective + shel standard
Writing	20 sound signs; sh th zh each one; double consonants written twice
Stress	First syllable of the entire word; every vowel remains pronounced

Sources edition and next steps

Vellkarn daily language and Vellaren script version 1.0 prepared for Harsh Saini on 2 November 2026.

Primary source Harsh Saini, The Ashes of the First Sleep, supplied 254-page PDF. The seed language appears on PDF pages 2 and 12, the world rule is explained on pages 9-11, inherited formulas appear on pages 31, 80 and 128, and the eight-entry lexicon is on page 251. Page 254 credits the ornaments. Page numbers here refer to PDF positions, not the book's printed numbering.

Phonetic reference International Phonetic Association, official interactive IPA chart: internationalphoneticassociation.org official chart. This guide uses individual IPA symbols to explain sounds; it does not reproduce the Association's chart.

Design status The book's canonical seed is separated from this edition's additions on the foundations page. The expanded language, all 20 alphabet signs, ten digit signs and their drawing coordinates are new proposals created for your project. A full natural language needs a growing community and lexicon; this edition supplies a stable core to start using.

Companion files The editable guide, CSV lexicon, script geometry, vector alphabet and offline writer are in the language kit. The script is rendered from vector paths, not a system font. It has no registered Unicode encoding or installed keyboard. Roman spelling remains the portable text form.

Next project Record the vowels, held consonants, twenty common words and the seven companion requests. Test the recordings with another listener. Then prototype the robot's conversation and intent recognition before connecting it to a rolling body. Keep any change to pronunciation, word meaning or grammar in a version log so people and robot share one specification.