

1.xxx – total makeover

x.1xx – new chapter/section/major update

x.x1x – new subsection/minor update

x.xx1 – spelling corrections, notes and tips, etc.

Gallifreyan Made Easy

v. 1.354 [04.30.13]

Stranger-Come-Knocking

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Note: This book is written with the assumption that you have already read “The Gallifreyan Alphabet Book” and know the Circular Alphabet. This book uses both Circular and Latin letters, but the alphabet will not be covered.

Chapter One: Orthography

orthog·ra·phy [awr-thog-ruh-fee] noun, plural *orthog·ra·phies*. the art of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; correct spelling.

But who cares about the dictionary definition? And for laymen, who has time to look up the words in the definition and try to make sense of them? So I'll make this simple: orthography is proper spelling and, to an extent, proper grammar.

Gallifreyan is very specific about its spelling rules. You will read later that words will often take half a dozen prefixes or suffixes for different reasons. Therefore, in some cases, the words themselves have to start or end a certain way to make for easier speaking. In other cases, it's just a rule (like "i" before "e").

1.1 Spelling Rules. The list of known spelling rules goes as such:

1. Words shall not start with r, but ɹ.
2. ɹ shall change into r between vowels.
3. Words shall not end in h, but ç.
4. Words shall not end in p or b, but p' or b'.
5. Words shall not end in ɱ, but w.
6. A, ə, and e shall not come before another vowel.
7. J shall come between vowels if the first vowel is i, ɪ, or ε.
8. W shall come between vowels if the first vowel is o, u, or ɔ.
9. W shall not follow i, ɪ, ε, a, ə, or e.

Now then, just as in every good language, there are exceptions, just like "i" before "e". However, if you are unsure what to do, just follow the rules. Let the exceptions work themselves out.






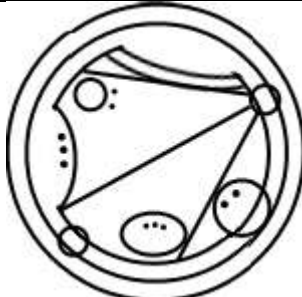
1.2 Lenition. Some letters change when affixes are put to them.

$k' p' b'$	→	k, p, b respectively
ζ	→	h
\varnothing	→	\emptyset (vanishes)

Chapter Two: Nouns

Nouns are the basis of every language. Every culture has words for people, places, things, and ideas.


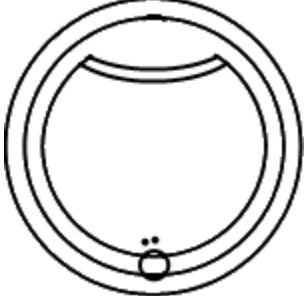





2.1 Plurals. To turn one thing into two or more things, simply add *-ri* if the last letter is a vowel, or *-çε* if the last letter is a consonant. Consider the following :

Singular	Suffix	Plural
		
		
Singular	Suffix	Plural
pekpek (dream)	-çε	pekpekçε
b'zalo (question)	-ri	b'zalori

2.1.1 Irregular Plurals. Few though they are, irregular plurals do exist. They will be listed in the dictionary with their singular counterparts.

2.2 Possession. There are two parts to Gallifreyan possession, the owner and the thing that is owned. Both things take a suffix.

The owner of the thing takes the ending *-l* and the thing that is owned takes the ending *-na*. Consider the following:

	Word	Suffix	Result
Owner			
Thing Owned			
	Word	Suffix	Result
Owner	melisod (fool, idiot)	-il	melisodil
Thing Owned	kelgo (courage)	-na	kelgona
Put It Together And...			
		melisodil kelgona fool's courage	

2.3 Gender. Unlike many non-English languages, Gallifreyan nouns do not take gender. If you've ever studied gender-based languages, you know what a pain it can be to change adjectives to fit the nouns or use certain verb endings, and so on.

Actually, Gallifreyan is fascinating in that gender is entirely optional. It could be likened to English “waiter” and “waitress” or even “actor” and “actress”. Call a woman an actor and everyone still understands what you mean. While traditionally a masculine noun, many such words have become increasingly gender neutral.

But let’s say you happen to meet two waiters, one male and one female, and you want to tell them apart. Then such suffixes might be important. Consider:

Masculine	Neutral/3 rd Gender	Feminine
Masculine	Neutral/3 rd Gender	Feminine
veruwe (warrior)	veruwi	veruwo
veniçe (doctor)	veniça	veniça

Some nouns listed in the dictionary are already attributed to a gender, usually for good reason (spouse v. husband v. wife, etc.). But know that it is optional.

2.4 Nouning. You can make nouns out of other words in several ways. If the word is an adjective, add “alo-”. If the word begins with a vowel, use only “al-”

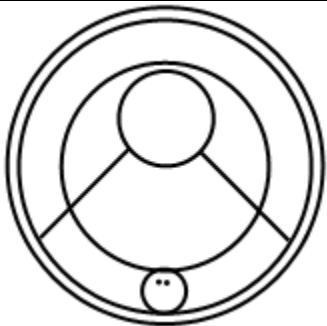
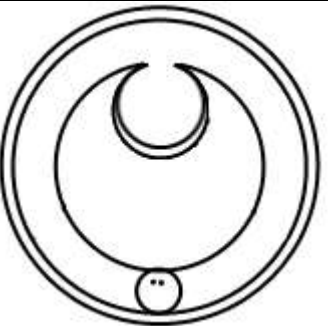

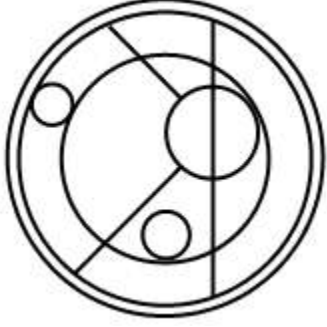
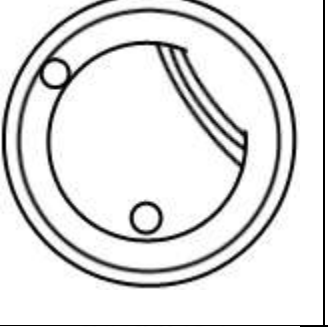
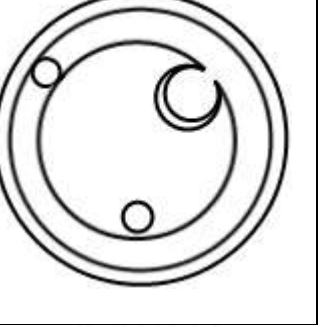
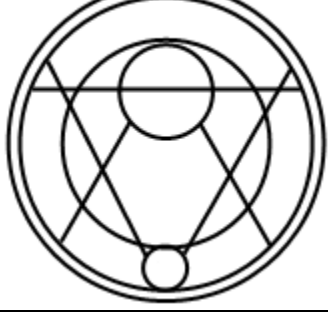
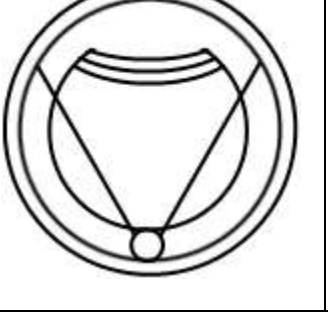

orçi (striped) + alo = alorçi (stripe)	uzrın (dangerous) + al = aluzrın (danger)
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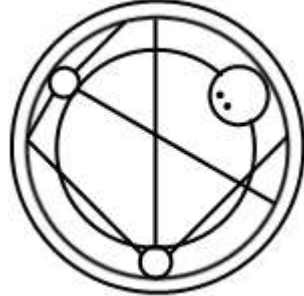



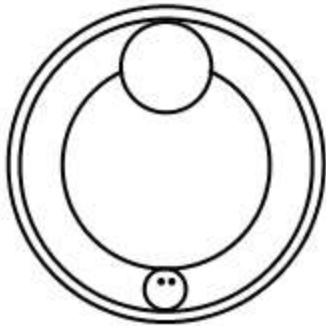
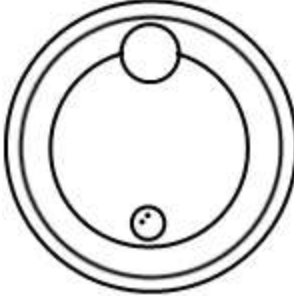
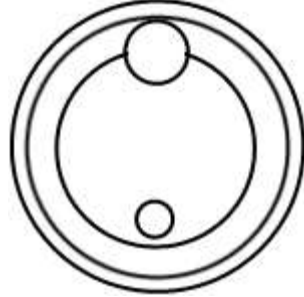
2.5 Plural-Only. Some nouns, you’ll notice, are already listed as plurals (gloves, boots, etc.). It is important to note that (while you may have already noticed this, too) in order to make these words singular, you do not take off the plural. Instead, you add ba (one) instead. In the case of “teeth”, ba indicates one tooth, and ha, some teeth.

Chapter Three: Pronouns

Pronouns, you will recall from grade school, are things that take the place of a noun. He, she, it, they, and so on. Gallifreyan uses more pronouns than English and has several quirks. One would be that it does not differentiate between “he” and “she” but it *does* differentiate between Time Lords and all other races. And they have formal and friendly pronouns. There is also another set of pronouns for the *dual* address, when you are talking or referring to exactly two people.

3.1 The Basics. Here is a complete chart of Gallifreyan pronouns.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 st Person (I, we)			
2 nd Person (you [formal])			
2 nd Person (you [friendly])			

3rd Person (s/he [Time Lord])				
				
				
3rd Person (s/he [non-TL])	Singular	Dual	Plural	
	1st	im	if	uf
	2nd (fml)	uwi	usi	ufi
	2nd (frnd)	εw	εs	εf
	3rd (TL)	εv	εva	aʒa
	3rd (xTL)	εb	εba	aʃa
	3rd (it)	ıf	oʃ	uʃ

3.2 Formal and Friendly. You will have noticed that there are a couple different versions of you, notably formal and friendly. The terms themselves should be a good indicator of when to use them, but just in case...

Use formal when speaking to leaders, elders, people of note, really anyone you should be polite to (which is, really, everyone). Friendly is reserved for nights out on the town with friends or people you can goof off with.

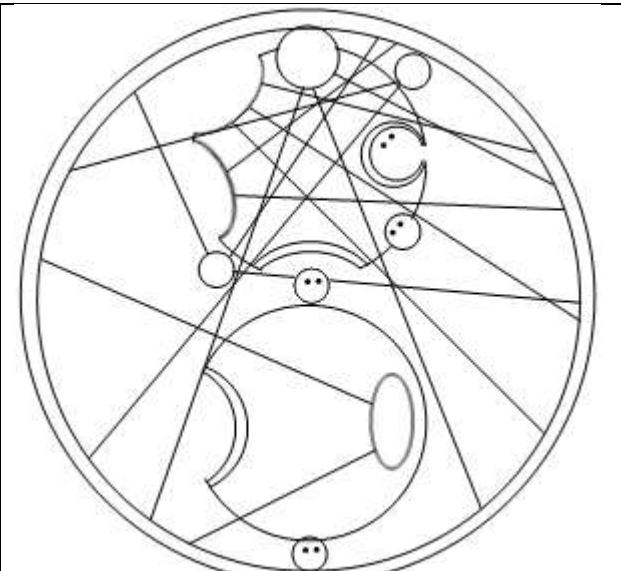
3.3 Time Lords v. The Rest of the Universe. You will have also noticed the extra set of 3rd person pronouns reserved especially for Time Lords. (Arrogant? Psh...naw...) Not hard to figure it out.

If the person is a Time Lord, use one pronoun. If the person is any other race in the universe (this includes *all* races, not just humans) use the other pronoun. (Whether or not this would somehow apply to animal species is...unknown.)

Also, if a Time Lord is referring to himself, but in a past regeneration, attach “s-” to the beginning of the pronoun. “Sim” would mean “I” but in a past regeneration. You can also attach “s-” to the Time Lord pronouns.

3.3.1 He and She. Gallifreyan does not distinguish between male, female, or any third-gender. They are all one as they sit in a circle and sing kum-ba-yah. Really, there is only living and non-living (which would be “it”).

3.4 Possession. The same rules apply to pronouns as to nouns about owning things. The pronoun takes the owner’s ending (-il) and the thing you own takes the owned ending (-na).

<p>im (I) + -il -> imil (my) ləvejɪ (family) + -na -> ləvejɪna (family) imil ləvejɪna (my family)</p>	
--	--

3.4.1 Using the Spelling Rules. Now is a good time to put some of those spelling rules from Chapter One into practice. Observe.

uwi (you [fml, sing.]) + -il -> uwiil (your) **wrong**

uwi (you [fml, sing.]) + j + -il -> uwijil (your) **right**

I shall come between vowels if the first vowel is i, ɪ, or ε.

3.5 Indefinite Pronouns. To make an indefinite pronoun, add “-li” to the particle word.

k'av (who)

→

k'avli (someone)

ɹik'a (when/where)

→

ɹik'ali (sometime, somewhere)

lop' (what)


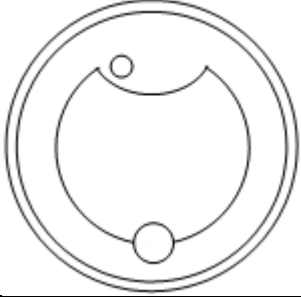
→

lop'li (something)


Chapter Four: Cases

There are many types of cases in the world: legal cases, briefcases, basket cases. Even linguists use cases. In this chapter, we will examine the three most common.

4.1 Subject and Object. You remember in elementary school when the teacher gave you sentences and you had to identify the subject and verb? Sometimes, the super smart kids (like *moi*) had to find the direct object, too. Well, in Gallifreyan, nouns take special endings that mark them as either the subject or object of a sentence.

	Latin	Circular
Subject	-oz	
Object	-of	

4.2 Indirect Object. The indirect object is often the object of an adposition. For example, “I am going to the store.” *Store* would be the indirect object. There is only one suffix to show this.

	Latin	Circular
Indirect Object	-om	

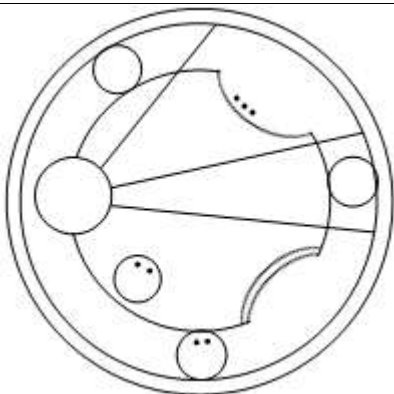
In the event that there is no direct object (As in “I am going to the store.”) the suffix -əl would become a stand-alone word to mark the absence.

4.2.1 Order of Suffixes. Already we’ve covered quite a few suffixes, and there are more to come. So what order should they come in? Well, overall it is up to the user, often depending on ease of speech and comprehension as well as spelling rules. However, I feel the need to show at least one way to position them.

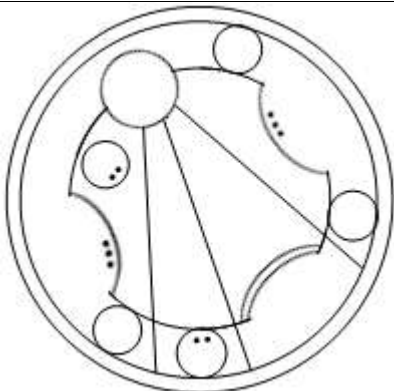
Consider the following phrase:
“To my sisters”

We’ll be focusing on “sisters” which will take quite a few suffixes. And what are they exactly? Well, it is plural so that’s one suffix. It is an indirect object, so that’s another. It is the object of “my” possession. The adposition “to” will also be added. Four suffixes on this one little word! (You could even take it further and note that “sister” is the feminine word of “sibling” and that is another suffix.)

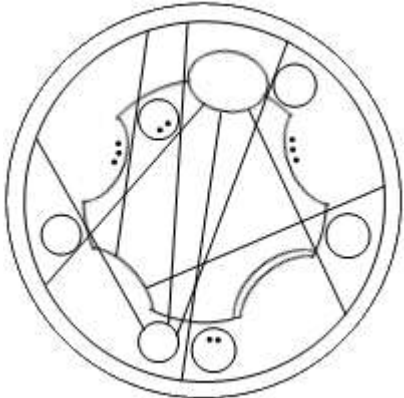
So then, here is the word:

<p>ilirijo</p>	
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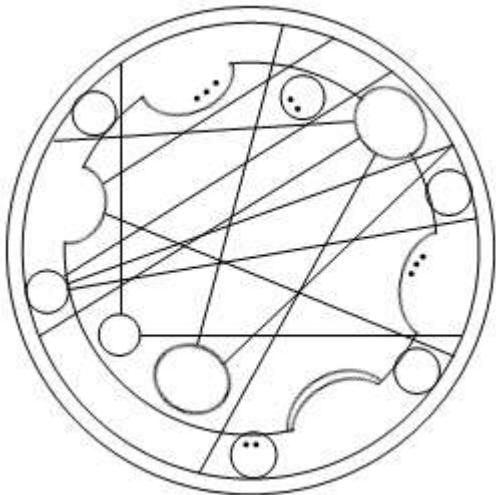
It is commonly accepted to use the plural suffix first. Thus we have:

<p>ilirijori</p>	
------------------	--

Next, add the ending for the object of possession. (And don't forget the spelling rules if they somehow apply).

<p>ilirijorina</p>	
--------------------	--

The third suffix to add will be the indirect object. (Again, don't forget spelling.)

<p>ilirijorinaom</p>	
----------------------	---

Hold the show! That's an illegal cluster.

A, ə, and v shall not come before another vowel.

Because of this, neither "j" or "w" will come between such clusters. This means we have to do some rearranging. So we're going to swap the possessive marker and the indirect object marker. (Applying proper spelling rules.)

mark out the spaces. Eventually the spacing will just come naturally. In cases of big words, you won't have any choice but to squash everything together.

And also remember that the suffixes can be arranged in any order as long as they do not violate spelling rules and can be spoken relatively easily.

Chapter Five: Verbs

Verbs are the lifeblood of a language. They keep it going (see what I did there?). While most languages form verbs around people, Gallifreyan forms verbs around time. After all, time is a big ball of wibbly-wobbly timey-wimey stuff, so how does one keep the past and the future separate; never mind the present?

5.1 Tenses. Tenses are what give us the time when something happens, in the past, present, or future. I will now give you a chart of all the tenses, complete with examples using the verb *kolaı* (to run).

5.1.1 Basic Tenses.

Affix	Meaning	Form	Translation
-an-	<i>was verbing</i>	ankolaı	was running
-am-	<i>verbed</i>	amkolaı	ran
-al-	<i>had verbed</i>	alkolaı	had run
-aı-	<i>is verbing</i>	aıkolaı	is running
-ał-	<i>verb(e)s</i>	alkolaı	run(s)
-ap’-	<i>do verb</i>	ap’kolaı	do run
-aç-	<i>will be verbing</i>	açkolaı	will be running
-ak’-	<i>will verb</i>	ak’kolaı	will run
-aθ-	<i>will have verbed</i>	aθkolaı	will have run

Don’t get too excited about this chart yet. There is much more to show you still.

5.1.2 Ever-Present. Ever-present verbs are marked with a (EV) in the lexicon and the Dictionary. Basically, EV verbs are those that do not affect the universal timeline in the same way Regular verbs (RV) do. For example, “to be in danger” is EV. You were in danger, are in danger, or will be in danger. And that is all that is needed because it doesn’t affect the universal timeline. EVs, therefore, use only one affix.

Past Present Future	-aı-
	-ad-
	-az-

5.1.2.1 The Verb “To Be”.

Affix	Form	Translation
-aı-	odaı	was
-ad-	odad	is/are
-az-	odaz	will be

You will notice how I put the basic tense affixes before *kola* and the ever-present affixes after *od*. You will also notice that there are dashes to either side of the given affix. This means it can be attached to either the front or the back of the word. Most users prefer the given method, but it is up to you.

5.1.3 Changeable v. Fixed Points. As mentioned in “*The Fires of Pompeii*” Time Lords can naturally tell which events are changeable and which are fixed points in time (like Pompeii’s destruction or the Doctor’s death). Even so, there’s an affix for that. These are actually strictly suffixes and are never spoken, only written.

Changeable	-oɹ
Fixed Point/Time Locked	-εs

5.2 Pronoun Affixes. In some languages, instead of saying “he did something” or “they will do something” or “I am doing something” they just attach an affix that represents the pronoun.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	ε-	ε-	u-
2nd Person (fml)	o-	o-	o-
2nd Person (frnd)	-a	-a	-o
3rd Person (TL)	i-	i-	i-
3rd Person (non-TL)	-i	-i	-i
3rd Person (it)	-i	-i	-i

Tip: All third-person affixes are “i”s, and only first person uses “ε”.

5.3 Word Order. Word order in Gallifreyan is slightly different than in English. In English, we go subject-verb-object. “I (subj) see (verb) you (object).” And it is pretty much a set order, with some exception to poetry and ye olde English speakers (or those of who pretend we are).

In Gallifreyan, however, sentences are arranged verb-subject-object. “see (verb) I (subject) you (object).” And here is the point where you go “Aha! I knew there was a reason for the subject and object markers!” (Chapter Four if you need a refresher.) The only mini-exception to this, I think, would be the pronoun prefixes, but it’s not much of one.

5.4 Negation. To negate a sentence, simply put “fo” after the verb. This is a separate word, not a suffix. It can also be used with adverbs.

5.5 Commands. To make a verb imperative (Run!), put it in Present Emphatic form. If the verb is EV, just attach “-ap’-”.

Kolai (to run)	→	Kolaiap’ip’! (Run!)
Tanamal (to breathe, EV)	→	Tanamalap’! (Breathe!)

5.5.1 Negative Commands. Negative commands are the same as making regular commands, just putting “fo” after it, like negating a regular verb.

5.6 Make, Force. To say someone “made” you do something is done by placing the participle qfɾi after the verb.

Ankonow qfɾi ɛboz iməl aʃarəm.	→	He made me serve them.
		<i>(serve made he me them)</i>

But if you’re just saying “he made me”, you use “ʃarik’ ” (to force) with appropriate affixes.

5.7 Must, Must Not. Must and must not are formed with the help of “zos” and the emphatic tense of a verb.

"Zos onunatap' iməl!" - You must trust me!
"Fozos ob'tivowap' bərowəl!" - You mustn't drink that!

The subject defaults to “you” but you can add your own subject (he, she, it, etc.).

5.8 Could, Would, Should. Could, would, and should are basically all variations of the verb soril (“can, be able to”).

5.8.1 Could. “Could” is formed by placing b'tu before soril in the present tense and adding the infinitive. Basically:

b'tu sorilai - could (+ infin.)
"B'tu sorilai vənorəl uwi iməði." - You could travel with me.

You will also notice the pronouns do not take case endings.

If you want to say “could have *verbed*” you add “la” and the infinitive. To say “could be *verbing*” add “ça” and the infinitive.

could have *verbed* = b'tu sorilai la (+infin.)
could be *verbing* = b'tu sorilai ça (+infin.)

5.8.2 Would. “Would” is formed like “could” except instead of “b’tu” you use “ru”.

ru sorılaı - would (+ infin.)

"ru sorılaı ɛk'lgɛı ɛboz ufəl!" - He would reveal us!

Also, from this we get “ıuba” (might, maybe).

Would have *verbed* and would be *verbing* are formed in basically the same way.

would have *verbed* = ru sorılaı la (+infin.)

would be *verbing* = ru sorılaı ɕa (+infin.)

5.8.3 Should. And if you have any shred of intelligence, you *should* be able to guess that “should” is very much like “could” and “would” just with ɱul.

ɱul sorılaı - should, ought to (+ infin.)

"ɱul sorılaı ʒjəb' ofrɛndodoz lop'lijəl." - Everyone should believe in something.

Nothing special comes from this except “should be *verbing*” and “should have *verbed*”.

should have *verbed* = ɱul sorılaı la (+infin.)

should be *verbing* = ɱul sorılaı ɕa (+infin.)

5.9 Tense v. Aspect (Advanced). Remember how I told you not to get too excited about the tense chart? Well, this is why. Now we are going to cover aspects. It may get a little tricky and technical, but I will try to explain it as simply as possible. Even better, you should probably skip this part until you’ve got a pretty good grasp on Chapter Eight.

Remember, things can get a little wibbly-wobbly in a Time Lord’s time stream. Take, for instance, the Doctor and River Song. His past is her future and so the story goes. Remember in “*The Pandorica Opens*”?

Amy: But you said you’d be here.

River: Spoilers.

Amy: You told the Doctor that you would see him again when the Pandorica opens.

River: Well, I have, but not yet. But I will have.

Very wibbly-wobbly. Basically, in language, aspect sets the timeframe. In Gallifreyan, it separates a personal time stream from the universal time stream. Here is the basic chart of affixes.

Affix	Meaning	Form	Translation
-in-	<i>was verbing</i>	inkolaı	was running
-im-	<i>verbed</i>	ımkolaı	ran
-il-	<i>had verbed</i>	ılkolaı	had run
-ıı-	<i>is verbing</i>	ııkolaı	is running
-ıl-	<i>verb(e)s</i>	ılkolaı	run(s)
-ıp’-	<i>do verb</i>	ıp’kolaı	do run
-ıç-	<i>will be verbing</i>	ıçkolaı	will be running
-ık’-	<i>will verb</i>	ık’kolaı	will run
-ıθ-	<i>will have verbed</i>	ıθkolaı	will have run

You will notice there is no apparent significant change, except from “a” to “ı”. But where the “a” infixes indicated personal time stream, “ı” is the time stream of the universe.

Let’s make up a scenario. Let’s say the Doctor and a companion have just visited a famous leader, a president or prime minister at the end of one term but before the election to a possible second. They pull out before the election.

[Interior: Tardis]

Companion: What will happen to him?

Doctor: He’ll run for a second term and succeed. His policies were just and prosperous, but he died from a lung infection only three years in.

The subject of the sentences is “he”, the leader, so the verb affixes must revolve around him. The personal affixes here would be “ak” because it is in the leader’s personal future. However, because this time has already passed according to their relative position in the universe, it would take the universal affix “ım”.

Let’s shift the timeline just a bit and say the Doctor and his companion were at the grand funeral procession for the leader.

[Leader’s funeral]

Companion: How did he die?

Doctor: He had a lung infection and died two days ago. Now they are holding his funeral. Let’s go.

[Interior: Tardis]

Companion: So what now?

Doctor: In a couple hours, they will bury him. His second-in-command will take over until the next election.

Now, for the verbs “die” and “to be” (had), the affixes would both be personal and universal past. The man, who is the subject, died in his personal past and, seeing how it’s his funeral, it also happened in the universe’s past.

Back in the Tardis, the focus changes. The subject becomes “they” who, in their personal future, will bury him. But, because of their relative position in the Tardis, it happened in the universe’s past. The same is true even when the subject changes to the second-in-command.

So then, knowing this, taking River’s example should be easy, right?

Amy: But you said you’d be here.

River: Spoilers.

Amy: You told the Doctor that you would see him again when the Pandorica opens.

River: Well, I have, but not yet. But I will have.

“You said” – personal past (assumed), universal future (relative to 104AD)

“you would be here” – personal future (assumed), universal present

“you told” – personal past, universal future

“you would see...again” – personal future, universal future

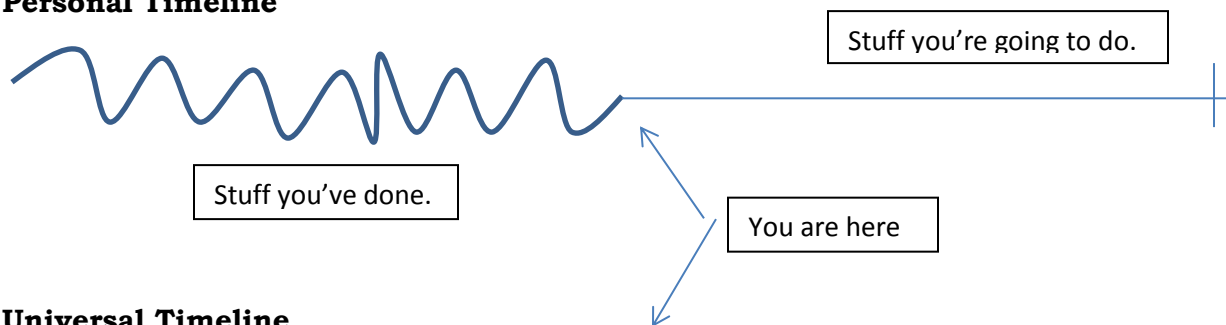
“Pandorica opens” – personal future (assumed), universal present

“I have” – personal past, universal future

“I will have” – personal future, universal future

In short: Wibbly-wobbly, timey-wimey. For visual learners, this might be a big help:

Personal Timeline



Universal Timeline

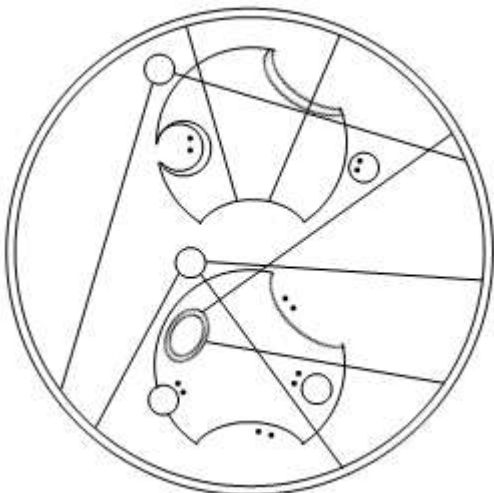
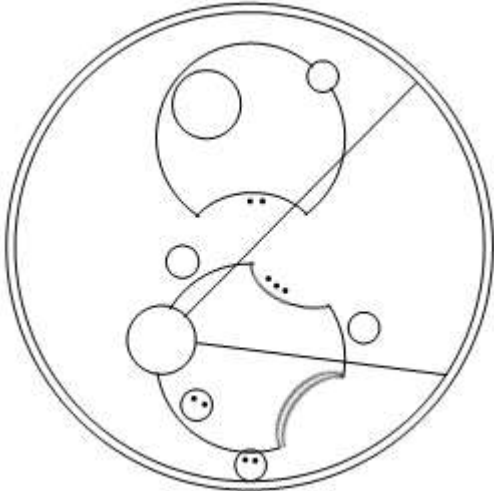
Now then, how does your timeline compare to the universe’s timeline? How does someone else’s timeline compare to the universe’s timeline (ie. the leader who got re-elected and will eventually die)?

Chapter Six: Adjectives and Adverbs











6.1 Adjectives. When describing something using *od* (to be), it is really pretty straightforward.



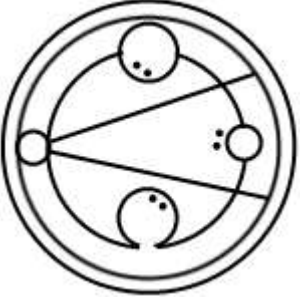



Roses are red.	Odadi səlɔɾiçoz bələməl.
Violets are blue.	Odadi alogitejniçoz gitejnəl.

However, when you have an adjective directly attached to an object, it always comes after the noun it describes. For two or more adjectives, insert “ek” (and) between them.

free man	dodagə nıləv (man free)	
secret sister	ılirijo dəp (sister secret)	

6.1.1 Colors. The colors in Gallifreyan go as such:

Beləm		Toṭowəm	
ṡoṡip'		luris	
ṡnoṡəm		Nεzil	
Nεṡet		εṡin	
Gitejn		ṡivən	

Σολәм		Đıf	
Đeɜε		Orçi	
albεn		Hεsın	

Note: Though they are considered adjectives, numbers come before their nouns. This is the only known exception.

6.2 Creating Adjectives. You can create an adjective out of just about any noun by adding either “-(i)ni” or “-(j)il/-li”.

luʃa (sapphire) → luʃajil (made of sapphires)

6.2.1 The Active Participle. This basically turns a verb into an adjective. The active participle “-ing” is made by taking the desired verb, and the present form of the ever-present verb and adding “-əm.” These participles are always two words.

oʃk'ɑı (to dance) + -ad- (present ever-present) + -əm => oʃk'ɑı adəm
 dodagε oʃk'ɑı adəm (dancing man)

6.2.2 The Passive Participle. This participle is the past tense and is made in the exact same way except you use the past tense of the ever-present verbs.

zasəlaı (to tattoo) + -aʃ- + -əm => zasəlaı aʃəm

dodago ʒasəlaɪ aʃəm (tattooed woman)

6.2.3 The Anticipating Participle. Wiggly-wobbly, timey-wimey, this participle does not officially exist in English. This is the future tense.

enɛt (to love) + -az- + - əm => enɛt azəm

kəθɪnli enɛt azəm [will-be-lov(ed/ing) poetry]

6.3 Adverbs. Gallifreyan has very few distinct adverbs outside the “no” adverbs (never, none, etc.) and basic time-related adverbs (usually, sometimes, always, etc.). Actually, to make an adverb, put the adjective before the verb.

“Happy ran he.”

Before, I told you to insert “ɛk” (and) between two or more adjectives on a noun. This is because if you don’t, the first adjective becomes an adverb.

“Is the Tardis awesome and blue.”

The Tardis is awesome and blue.

“Is the Tardis awesomely blue.”

The Tardis is awesomely blue.

Chapter Seven: Adpositions

Adpositions sounds scary, but remember learning about *prepositions* in school? Same thing. Adpostions are the same words that describe spatial relativity of one object to another, but they can come at either end of a word.

7.1 Adpositions. Here is a chart of currently known adpositions.

Gallifreyan	English	Gallifreyan	English
ɪmɪjɪl	beyond	ʒun	to, toward
oʔəp'	in, inside	ɛna	with, by means of
zur	below	b'i	by, near
bɪɫ	through	ik'ɪl	above, on
ɔmor	before (abstract, referring to events that may have been changed)	sav	after (abstract; referring to events that may have been changed)
ɛlθi	before (a changeable event ["normal" before])	ɪraz	after (a changeable event ["normal" after])
həjɪl	before (a fixed event)	alti	after (a fixed event)
ðəp'	during (abstract; used with binʔ and apori)	lɪrɛ	during (used with tosun and lorɪz)
əθla	during (used with səri and nali)	çu	at (a place and time)
dələ	for the sake of, on behalf of	ʒje	by, via, following
θɛ	before, in front of	ulo	behind
ɐdɪ	with, accompanying	ip'	over, across
sɪz	under	ʃjɪ	from (direction)
nʔdo	between, among (move among)	əbuɪ	between, among (choose between, between us we have)
udɪç	up to	ɬɪɟɪd	against (opposition)
ʔow	close to	fɛnu	without
fəl	like, as	ðən	around (motion)
p'ulɪ	beside, alongside	nəm	about (concerning)
ʃjɪnʔ	from among	dɪz	from (originating)
dodimi ɡədʒo [noun] b'i	to the right of	dodimi nəθɛ [noun] b'i	to the left of

“right behind” “just like” etc. add “dodimi + adp.”

7.2 Questions. If you’ve ever had to write an article for a newspaper or maybe report on a current event, you know the questions you have to answer. The 5 Ws and 1 H, right?

Gallifreyan	English
K'av lo	Who?
Dal lo	What?
Olak' lo	When?/Where?
Dendi lo	Why?
Njem lo	How (+ verb)?
Mejn lo	How (+ adj)?
Julahı lo	Which?
Usθe lo	What kind?
Hulip' lo	How much/How many? (North)
Huik' lo	How much/ How many? (South)

The Difference Between “Much” and “Many”

Many describes a number and is used with plural nouns. “How many dollars?”

Much is used with an amount and is used with a whole, often a singular noun describing a lot of something. “How much money?”

Chapter Eight: Sentences

So far, I have tried to avoid writing out full sentences because there is a lot of detail that has to go into it. But now is when we start getting into the nitty-gritty. (Remember, also, that going through this chapter is a good idea before you try to tackle **5.6.**)

8.1 Word Order 2.0 You’ve read some rules throughout the previous chapters, picking up tidbits along the way. However, if you’re in a hurry, here are the rules in a neat, organized list.

- Basic word order is verb-subject-object
- Adjectives always come after the word they modify
 - Numbers always come before (only known exception)
- Adverbs are adjectives that come before the adjective or verb they modify
- Verb-to-Adjective Participles are always two words, with the participle coming after the verb
- With exception of “to be”, every verb has a personal and universal affix
- When saying “not verb” the word *fo* comes after the verb

8.2 Complex Sentences. Complex sentences aren’t too difficult to grasp, but there are several variations of what one might call a *complex* sentence.

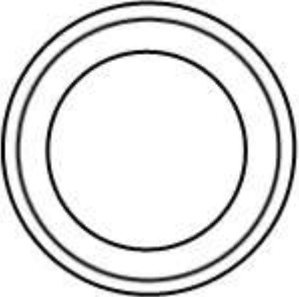
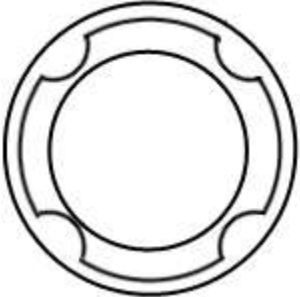
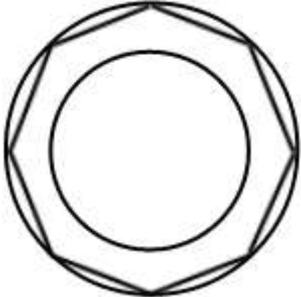

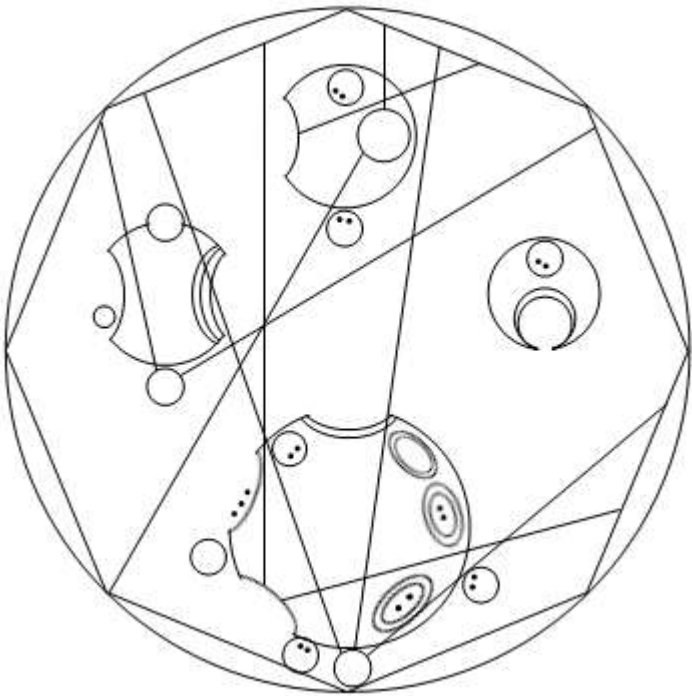
8.2.1 Sentence A and Sentence B. When you combine two sentences with *ek* (and), all basic sentence rules apply (**8.1**) but are kept on their respective sides.

Εἰμὶ καὶ ἐκ αὐτῶν.	Odadi dodagoçejoz uñwəł, ek odadi dodagoçejoz nılevəł.
<i>I am running and he is walking.</i>	<i>All men are equal, and all women are free.</i>

8.2.2 Basic Punctuation. By now you’ve probably wondered at least once why the words have so many rings. The innermost ring holds the letters and the second ring is where the stems stop. But why have the outermost ring? Well, it’s a container, the one constant. The letters are always changing, the stems can go any which way. And besides, the second ring, when applied to sentences, is the basic punctuation marker.

So far, the only punctuation you have seen is the full stop, also called the period. It’s the most basic upon basic form of punctuation. In English it’s the . and the Elves have :: but every language has some way of keeping one thought separate from another.

As far as basic punctuation goes, Gallifreyan uses four variations of the second ring.

		
Period/Full Stop	Question Mark	Exclamation Mark
		
Interrobang (?!=?)		
Ak'ík'kloriní fo imoz εsə!!		
<i>I will not kill you!</i>		

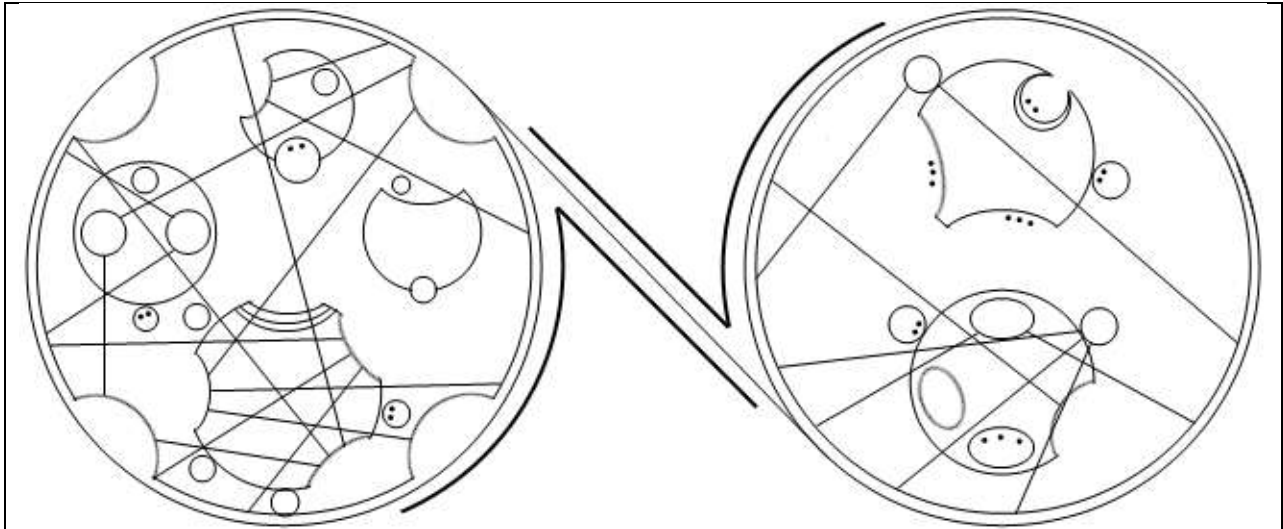
So then, the inner ring is the word, the second ring the punctuation, and the third ring serves as the sentence container.

8.3 Streamlining Sentences. Streamlined sentences are sentences that have two or more predicates but only one subject.

8.3.1 More Punctuation. Sentences with only two, three, four, maybe five words are easy. But eventually your circles are going to get pretty stinking big. The good news is that there are ways to split it up into manageable chunks.

Basic Link	Comma
For when you just run out of room for words.	Used before relative clauses (that, which, who, etc.)
Parentheses/Brackets	Quotation Marks
Reserved mostly for asides or to bring attention to itself.	One side is used for the actual speech and the other is for the “he said” etc.
Colon	Semi-Colon
Used before a list. Even if the list spills into two or more rings, a colon goes before.	Used after an independent clause, even if the following clause starts with a conjunction.
Dashes	Ellipses
Used to add emphasis and draw attention to a certain point.	Used to show tone, hesitancy, or prompt the read to finish the thought.

How does this all fit together? Well, here’s an example.



“Απίστεια εἰ ζῶν ἰμὸν?” b’zamim River.

“Are you lying to me?” River asked.

Chapter Nine: Special Constructions

As you might have guessed, special constructions are phrases that, while translated mean one thing, in Gallifreyan they are constructed differently.

9.1 In the beginning.... Two words, “bin?” and “apori” mean “the beginning (or end) of conceptual or living things.” You’ll notice that these are nouns and not verbs. So, I will only give you the construction, then explain.

“B’i uθ bin?əm, odaḟi.” *lit. “By the origin, it was.”*

The terms automatically default to mean the universe, so this sentence would be translated “The universe began.” If you want to specify an origin, just add it in.

“B’i uθ bin?əm, Jawej ʔazowamıl.” *lit. “By the origin, God created.”*

“B’i uθ bin?əm, a big bang of matter.” *lit. “By the origin, a big bang of matter.”*

So these mean “God created [started] the universe.” and “A big bang of matter started the universe.”

You can expound further and shift the object from the beginning to everything else.

“B’i uθ bin?əm, God created the heavens and the earth.”

Then the first clause simply means “In the beginning...”

You can also indicate the end by using “apori” and the same construction.

“B’i uθ aporiəm, odaḟi.” *lit. “By the end, it was.”*

Basically, “The universe ended.”

9.2 The Weather. Weather constructions are made by saying “The sky is [insert weather here].”

“Odadi uθ hatınoz εhudəl.”

(lit. The sky is rain.)

It’s raining.

“Suk’zıḟ odaḟi uθ hatınoz krıləl.”

(lit. Yesterday, the sky was snow.)

Yesterday, it snowed.

9.3 Let's. There are two ways to form “let’s [verb]!” Well, there will be two eventually, but for now we have only one. And it’s made by putting “iha” after the infinitive form of the verb.

Woma iha okiðə! → Let’s think about this.
Ojk’ar iha! → Let’s dance!

It should be noted that “iha” is for casual or urgent use only. Asking “mother, may I” is different all-together.

9.4 There is. “There is/are” is formed with the Rv “suçıf”. It works just like any other Rv, except the object in the English sentence becomes the subject in the Gallifreyan sentence.

Suçıfıamım səbrıçoz uh garol siz.
There were roses under the bridge.

9.5 Whether the Weather. Whether the weather be fine or whether the weather be not, right? Well, in Gallifreyan, there are some special rules involved in whether...or (not) constructions.

1. If both subject and object are pronouns, verb takes Ev affixes (even if an Rv verb).

Σfaleɣ tʃuʔgəbadi fofən ɛboz ufəl, odadi ɛboz məlısədəl.
Whether or not you help us, you're an idiot.

2. If either subject or object or both is noun or proper noun, verb follows its standard rules (Rv is Rv and Ev is Ev).

Σfaleɣ ɪlapahlɪ ɪlanahlɪ fən uðu vənıç, zos nunatap' ufoz ɛvəl.
Whether the Doctor comes or goes, we must trust him.

3. Connectives are placed after the verb.

- a. "Or not" between the verb and its subject.
- b. "Or" after the second verb.

9.6 As x as possible. This construction is simply rewritten as “to/by the maximum possibility.”

P'əlk' kolarap'ıp' uθ alojudin ʒun alodaijazuz ɪatrız ʒje!
Run to the theater as fast as possible!

You could also write it this way:

P'əlk' kolarap'ıp' uθ alodaijazuz ɪatrız ʒje uθ alojudin ʒun!

Or this way:

Uθ alodaijazuz ɪatrız ʒje p'əlk' kolarap'ıp' uθ alojudin ʒun!

If you look in the Dictionary, you'll notice this is listed as “possibility [action]”. Such things will be covered in greater detail in another book. For now, just know that because of this thing, it ties “possibility” to the action and can therefore be inserted anywhere in the sentence. However, the most common sightings are of the first two examples.

9.7 If...then.... If-then isn't really a special construction per se, but you can do some pretty cool things with it if you really wanted to.

“If” and “then” are both required, but because of this, the clauses can be switched around. So:

Jos osafanal uwi, t̩m tal̩gəbaki ɛb.

T̩m tal̩gəbaki ɛb, jos osafanal uwi.

Both mean the same thing. “If you go, she will die.”

But that is way too easy, isn't it, for a Time Lord? Verb tenses can be very confusing, so they shook things up a bit. Basically, if you are speaking using either 1st or 2nd person (I, we, you) at any point, you may *only* use future tenses. If you are using the third person for both “if” and “then” any tense can be used. This means the previous sentence has to be either:

Jos osafanak' uwi, t̩m tal̩gəbaki ɛb.
(*If you will leave, then she will die.*)

or

Jos osafanal ɛb, t̩m ru sorılaı la tal̩gəbi ɛb.
(*If he had left, then she would have died.*)

The implication is the same, but tense rules stand. Again, the clauses may be switched around.

Chapter Ten: Numbers

Gallifreyan uses a base 12 system, said to be based on the human time system (which is based on the Babylonian base-60, but we won't go there). That means that while the actual amount does not change (a carton of eggs is still a carton of eggs), the assigned numerical value does. (Instead of twelve eggs, you now have ten.)

10.1 Base Numbers.

	l	b	f	l	s	ç	3	m	n	t	p'	w	g
u	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
u	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
i	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
o	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
i	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
ə	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
ε	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	
ɔ	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
vj	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	
oj	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	
ji	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	
ej	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	

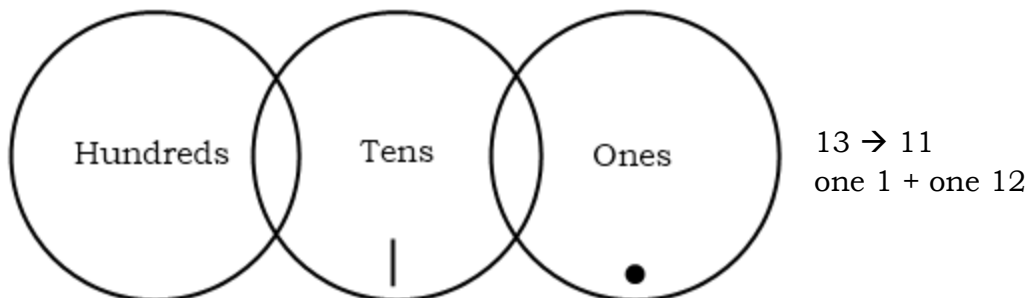
Numbers formed with the letter “g” are considered “gajillions” or impossible numbers.

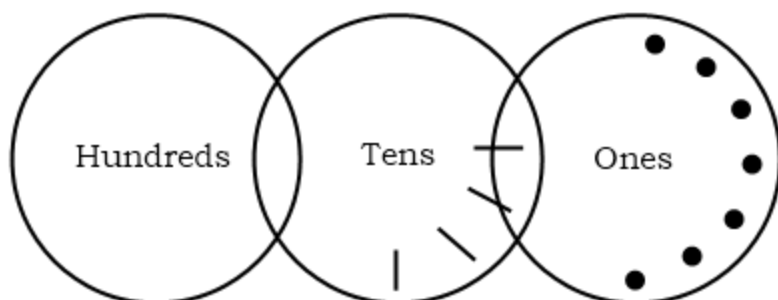
In English, numbers are formed on a 10-plus-1 method. $10+1=11$

In Gallifreyan, they formed on a 1-plus-10 basis.

13	bu	$b(1) + u(12)$	one 1 + one 12
55	mi	$m(7) + i(48)$	seven 1s + four 12s
117	toj	$t(9) + oj(108)$	nine 1s + nine 12s

Numbers are written similarly to words.





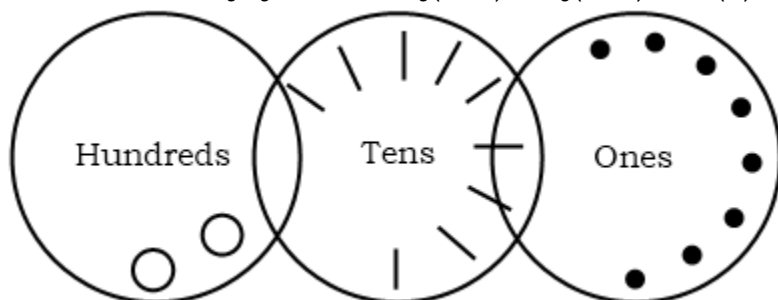
55 → 47
seven 1s + four 12s

Note: Remember numbers always come before their nouns. They are written counterclockwise, like words, with the hundreds ring coming first. All rings overlap.

10.2 Larger Numbers. Once you hit 144, or 100₁₂, things change a little bit.

	l	b	f	l	s	ç	3	m	n	t	p'	w
əj		144	288	432	576	720	864	1008	1152	1296	1440	1584

404 bəjlojna bəj(288) + loj(108) + na(8)



404 → 298
eight 1s + nine 12s + two 144s

	l	b	f	l	s	ç	3	m	n	t	p'	w
eu		1728	3456	5184	6912	8640	10368	12096	13824	15552	17280	19008

	l	b	f	l	s	ç	3	m	n	t	p'	w
ju		2985984										32845824

	l	b	f	l	s	ç	3	m	n	t	p'	w
ou		5159780352										56757583872

If you have, like, a ton of something to count and are looking for a number larger than *wouwjwæu wəjwɛj*, you're currently out of luck.

10.3 Fractions. Fractions are done a little differently in Gallifreyan.

10.4 Ordinal Numbers. Ordinal numbers are race places (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.). To make ordinal numbers, simply add –si.

busi → 11th
misi → 55th

These are considered regular adjectives and come after their nouns.

10.5 The Dewey Duodecimal System. No, not the Dewey decimal system at the library. The Library was eaten, remember?

The chart above shows the literal numeric values, taking base 12 and turning it into base 10. True Duodeci looks more like this:

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2A	2B	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3A	3B	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4A	4B	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	5A	5B	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6A	6B	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	7A	7B	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	9A	9B	A0
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	AA	AB	B0
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	BA	BB	100

To write “normal” numbers (base-10) in duodeci, you merely add the script ₁₂. Here are some numbers side-by-side. Compare:

11 **A**₁₂ 39 **33**₁₂ 127 **A7**₁₂ 130 **AA**₁₂
73 **61**₁₂ 115 **97**₁₂ 138 **B6**₁₂ 144 **100**₁₂

Learning Resources

1. As always, be sure to check back to the mother ship for updates and stuff.
<http://creatinggallifreyan.tumblr.com/>
2. If you're looking for tutorials, guides, or just rambling, also check out the ever-orbiting scout ship.
<http://tgcp.ucoz.com/>
3. If you want to take the duodecimal system to the next level, this is a super-extensive and very technical guide, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with the base-12 number system.
<http://www.dozenal.org/articles/db31315.pdf>