

Pronunciation

B C D F G H J L M N P R S T V W Y

C = /k/ (cake) · H = /h/ or soft rasp · J = /dʒ/ (jello) · R = /r/ flap (American butter)

Vowels: A /ɑ/ (father) · E /ɛ/ (cellar) · I /i/ (creek) · O /ɔ/ (door) · U /u/ (flu)

E and O closed like Spanish are fine too.

Stress: penultimate syllable — iLlru

1. Pronouns and Possession

	singular	plural
1st	nim I	nima we
2nd	run you	runa you (pl)
3rd	hay he / she / they	haya they (pl)

Pronouns are often dropped when context is clear. Affirmative sentences default to *nim*, and questions to *run*, so you don't repeat them as much as in English.

Possessive: pronoun before the word · for nouns, use *de*

nim bo = my house
bo de miwo = dog's house

2. The Four Core Markers

a [subject] · i [verb] · e [direct object] · u [indirect object]

Mnemonics: Actor · Initiates · Engaged · Unto

a nim i anona e mocen u run
I give chocolate to you

More often (*nim* dropped in affirmative): *i anona e mocen u run*

You may drop markers when context is clear. *a* drops the easiest, and then *e*.

a...a means is / are:

a hay a yalen = he/she/they is tall · a bo a yamirli = the house is old

Word order is flexible because roles are marked: *e mocen u run i anona* is also common.

3. Describing Words

A modifier goes right before the word it describes.

mocen mouje = chocolate drink
pohem mocen mouje = hot chocolate drink

4. Two Core Prepositions

en = location / time ("in, on, at")

de = source / possession ("of, from")

a run en bo = you are at home
a hay i anifi de bo = he/she/they comes from the house

5. Coordination and Contrast

su	and / with	run i mo e moaria su mocen	<i>you eat apple and chocolate</i>
mai	but	hay i anvu, mai nim i doum	<i>she goes, but I don't</i>
dou	or	nim i mo e moaria dou mocen	<i>I eat apple or chocolate</i>
eta	so, therefore	a nim a tou, eta nim i bonfene	<i>I'm tired, so I lie down</i>

6. Negation

Add *-um* to the word you want to negate.

i dami a moaria = there is an apple
i damium a moaria = there is no apple

7. Questions and "what/that" Clauses

Raise intonation for yes/no questions. No structural change.

run i mo? = are you eating?

ce = what (question) · ca = that / which (connector)

ce en bo? = what's in the house?

Build more question words with *ce* + a domain word:

word	meaning
cei	who (what + person)
cedom	where (what + place)
celi	when (what + time)
ceora	why (what + reason)
cenon	how (what + way)

In statements, swap *ce* → *ca*: *ceora* → *caora* (because) · *cedom* → *cadom* (where) · etc.

run i ilianum cadom bo = you know-not where the house

8. Verb Stacking

To chain two verbs, repeat *i* before each one. No "to" needed.

run i dairan i anelem en bo = you like to stay home
hay i do i mo = he/she/they can eat
haya i dai i anvu = they want to go

9. Compounds

-gu suffix bonds modifiers and noun into a single concept:

wagu jasru	<i>wa (sea) + jasru (bend)</i>	= bay
lufugu bei	<i>lufu (air) + bei (vehicle)</i>	= airplane
yalgaigu mus	<i>yalgai (small) + mus (bug)</i>	= ant
wagu dom	<i>wa (sea) + dom (land)</i>	= island

Hyphenated forms fuse two words into one expression:

falen-li	<i>falen (child) + li (time)</i>	= childhood
tohpu-vanvu	<i>tohpu (sad) + vanvu (walk)</i>	= to trudge
bo-bortal	<i>bo (house) + bortal (enter)</i>	= to enter a house

If you're unsure which form to use, just use whatever feels right. Chances are, either works!

10. Vocabulary

Most Oravia words are formed as (sub)cluster + root. A cluster is the first sound(s) and signals the semantic domain; a root adds a second layer of meaning.

moalen (banana) = MO (food) + A (fruit subcluster) + LEN (root: long) ~260 (sub)clusters and roots were discovered using word-embeddings. Once you know the patterns, you can make educated guesses and learn words faster.

Starter Vocabulary

mo	eat / food	bo	house	beivu	car	leirih	tree
falen	child	fare	parent	faejor	woman	faejal	man
faibor	spouse	eofa	friend	elihei	person	anye	make, do
anvu	go	anona	give	anifou	need	ando	can
none	have	anidai	want	dami	exist	dairan	like
ilian	know	ilaluan	speak	elemi	live, life	yuba	good
ti	bad	yalen	tall/long	litam	day	liyar	morning
noli	now	noi	here / this	ho noi	there / that	oipoh	exciting

●●	AN	action <i>PIE *h₂en-</i> (to breathe live)	●	ELE	self-expansion <i>Greek eleutheros</i> (free, self-expansion)	●	ILO	when knowledge is uncertain <i>English illusion</i>
●	ANE	static movement <i>Latin manere</i> (to remain stay)	●	ELI	virtue <i>Greek ἠθικός</i> (ethikos = ethical)	●	IRAN	favor
●●	ANI	movement towards <i>Latin animus</i> (directed will)	●	ELO	prosocial <i>Latin eloqui</i> (to speak out)	●●	JA	tools <i>Arabic jihāz</i> (apparatus, equipment)
●	ANO	movement away <i>Japanese ano</i> (that, over there)	●	EO	social <i>Greek ε - (eu = good, social prefix)</i>	●	JAE	container <i>Arabic jarra</i> (large container)
●●	APA	physical movement <i>Sanskrit apad</i> (to move on foot)	●	EOD	social interactions <i>Japanese deau</i> (meet)	●	JAH	cutting tools <i>Japanese ha</i> (blade, edge)
●	AS	bodily functions <i>PIE *h₁es-</i> (to be, to exist)	●	EOM	events and gatherings <i>Korean moim</i> (gathering, meeting)	●	JAS	gripping and fastening tools <i>Japanese hasamu</i> (clamp, pinch)
●	ASE	affectionate contact <i>Sanskrit āśle a</i> (embrace, close contact)	●●	FA	family relationships <i>Latin familia</i> (family)	●	JE	geometrics <i>Mandarin (jié = joint, geometric section)</i>
●	ASI	orifice intake and expulsion <i>Sanskrit āśya</i> (mouth)	●	FAE	gender	●	JEN	location <i>Japanese (zen jen front location)</i>
●	ASU	vocal acts <i>Sanskrit asu</i> (breath, vital force)	●	FAI	partnership, marriage <i>Latin foedus</i> (pact, partnership)	●	JEO	geometric positions <i>Greek γεω- geo</i> (geography, geometry)
●	BE	travel <i>Bengali berano</i> (to roam, travel)	●	FAL	young ones <i>Latin filia, filius</i> (children)	●	JO	materials <i>Korean jaeryo</i> (material)
●	BEI	vehicles	●	FE	halting <i>Turkish fren</i> (brake)	●	JOL	material types
●	BO	home interior <i>Arabic (bayt = house, dwelling)</i>	●	FEI	less	●	JU	deceive <i>Hindi jhū h</i> (lie, deception)
●	BOE	house spaces <i>English bower</i> (private room)	●	FENE	rest	●	JUI	temporary <i>Hindi jugā</i> (makeshift, temporary)
●	BON	furniture <i>French banc</i> (bench, table-like furniture)	●	FI	inside <i>Swahili -fika</i> (to arrive, come)	●	LA	happiness <i>cross-linguistic</i> (happiness expression)
●	BOR	house structure <i>English bore board</i> (structural element)	●	FIVA	cold	●	LAN	balance <i>Hindi sa talana</i> (balance, equilibrium)
●	BOS	hygiene fixtures <i>Malay basuh</i> (to wash)	●	FOU	lack <i>English few</i>	●	LANO	around
●	CAI	flat <i>Sanskrit caya</i> (flat layer)	●	FU	lightness <i>Mandarin fú</i> (floating, light)	●	LARO	continuation
●	CATI	constraint <i>Latin catena</i> (chain, constraint)	●	GA	evaluation <i>English gauge</i>	●●	LE	environment <i>PIE *lendh-</i> (open land, heath)
●	CE	what? <i>Latin quid</i> (what) and <i>Romance que ce</i>	●	GAI	small <i>English grain of sand</i>	●	LEA	landscape <i>English lea</i> (open meadow)
●	CI	sharp <i>Mandarin cì</i> (to stab, prick, sharp)	●	GALI	coffee <i>Arabic qahwa</i> (coffee)	●●	LEI	plants <i>Mandarin (lěi = flower bud, plant growth)</i>
●●	CIU	creative products <i>English creative, Latin creatus</i>	●	GAN	ranking <i>Japanese gan</i> (rank, grade)	●	LEM	keeping <i>Greek lēmma</i> (something taken, kept)
●●	CO	communication <i>Latin communicare</i> (to communicate)	●	GAO	value assessment	●	LEN	long <i>Latin longus</i> (long)
●	COU	written communication <i>French courier</i> (mail, correspondence)	●	GAR	bear	●	LENO	ground <i>Spanish llano</i> (flat ground)
●	DA	evaluation <i>Arabic dhā</i> (this, that, referential)	●●	GE	finances <i>Proto-Germanic *geldan</i> (to pay)	●	LEO	belonging
●	DAE	epistemic <i>Japanese dai</i> (declaration, evidence)	●	GEH	sales <i>German gelten</i> (to be worth, trade)	●●	LI	time <i>Mandarin li</i> (calendar)
●	DAI	desire	●	GI	boldness <i>Hindi jigar</i> (courage, heart)	●	LIA	resonant <i>Hindi laya</i> (rhythm, resonance)
●	DAL	pattern <i>Swahili dalili</i> (sign, indication, pattern)	●	GO	half <i>Japanese go</i> (five, half of ten)	●	LIL	muscle <i>Arabic lif</i> (fiber)
●	DAN	emphasis <i>Mandarin (dàn = but, emphatic contrast)</i>	●	GOR	firm	●	LIMEL	evening <i>Arabic layl</i> (night)
●	DAO	serious	●	HAI	message <i>Swahili habari</i> (news, message)	●	LIRA	mark <i>Latin littera</i> (letter, mark)
●	DAU	distance	●	HE	fiction tropes <i>Greek ηρώς</i> (heros = hero, trope figure)	●	LITE	clock time <i>Greek λεπτό</i> (lepto (minute)
●	DE	origin, from <i>Latin de</i> (from, down from)	●	HEH	antagonist tropes <i>English hex</i>	●	LIU	other <i>Latin alius</i> (other)
●	DEL	logic <i>Latin delinearē</i> (to draw out logically)	●●	HEI	protagonist tropes	●	LOA	completeness <i>Hawaiian loa</i> (very much, extremely)
●	DETU	end	●	HELA	projecting outward <i>Sanskrit hel</i> (to throw, sport)	●	LOR	benefit
●	DI	stripe, finger <i>Sanskrit diś</i> (direction, to point)	●	HEM	warmth	●●	LU	weather and atmosphere <i>Latin lux</i> (light, sky phenomenon)
●●	DO	regulations <i>Mandarin (dào = way, rule, principle)</i>	●	HEO	background <i>Old English heofon</i> (sky vault)	●	LUA	flow <i>Arabic lujja</i> (deep flowing water)
●	DOH	enforcement <i>Hausa dokar</i> (regulation)	●	HOH	extreme	●	LUAN	tongue <i>Arabic lisān</i> (tongue)
●	DOI	opposing <i>Arabic idd</i> (opposing, against)	●	HOU	shadow <i>Mandarin hòu</i> (behind, back)	●	LUFU	air <i>German Luft</i> (air)
●	DOM	place <i>Latin domus</i> (house, place, domain)	●	HUE	haze	●	LUN	seasons <i>Latin luna</i> (moon, seasonal cycle)
●	DON	show	●	HUI	ethereal <i>Mandarin hún</i> (soul, spirit)	●●	MA	cooking food <i>Arabic (matbakh = kitchen)</i>
●	DORA	bond <i>Latin adorare</i> (to be bound in devotion)	●	IL	objects of inquiry <i>Latin ille</i> (that thing, object of inquiry)	●	MAE	tubers and grains <i>Mandarin (mǐ = rice, grain)</i>
●	DUR	hardness <i>Latin durus</i> (hard, tough)	●	ILA	sharing information <i>Arabic (ilā = toward, sharing direction)</i>	●	MAL	bread and dairy <i>German Mehl</i> (flour)
●	ELA	sacred <i>Aramaic Elah</i> (God)	●	ILI	cognition <i>Portuguese inteligencia</i> (intelligence)	●	MAS	spices and seasonings <i>Arabic (masāla = spice blend)</i>

●●	MI	bigger animals <i>Swahili mnyama (bigger animals)</i>	●	RAI	governance <i>Hindi rāj = rule, governance</i>	●	TOU	physical depletion
●	MIA	mixing	●	RAM	sudden <i>Latin raptim (suddenly, rapidly)</i>	●	TU	conflict <i>Latin tumultus (conflict, violent disorder)</i>
●	MIE	appearance <i>Mandarin miàn (face, appearance)</i>	●	RAN	media, public discourse <i>Hindi ra gmanc (public stage)</i>	●	TUL	crash <i>English tumble</i>
●	MIN	pleasure	●	RAS	about society <i>Arabic rasm (social practice)</i>	●	TUM	weapons <i>Indonesian tombak (spear weapon)</i>
●	MIO	wild animals <i>Hindi m g (wild animal)</i>	●	REL	up, high <i>Latin relevare (to lift, raise up)</i>	●	VA	core <i>Sanskrit vāyu = vital wind breath</i>
●	MIR	lots of <i>Sanskrit mīr (leader of many)</i>	●	REN	honor <i>Mandarin rén (benevolence, honor)</i>	●	VABO	cozy, body home <i>va (body) + bo (home)</i>
●	MIU	support	●	REVA	accurate <i>Latin revelare (to reveal)</i>	●	VAL	ice <i>Italian valanga (snow mass)</i>
●●	MO	food, eating <i>Hawaiian moku (to eat, archaic)</i>	●	RI	act	●	VAN	limbs <i>Hindi (bā h = arm limb)</i>
●	MOA	fruits <i>Polynesian moa (banana plant)</i>	●	RIH	higher, rising	●●	VAR	face <i>Sanskrit vaktram (face mouth)</i>
●	MOL	food containers	●●	RO	knowledge, thinking <i>Japanese ron (argument, theory)</i>	●	VARI	back <i>Arabic warā (behind, back)</i>
●●	MU	smaller animals <i>Swahili mdudu (insect, bug)</i>	●	ROE	formal education <i>Latin rogare (formally proposing)</i>	●	VAS	private
●	MUH	flying animals <i>Persian morgh (bird)</i>	●	ROU	written knowledge <i>Latin rotulus (scroll, written scroll)</i>	●	VEI	health issues <i>Sanskrit vaidya (physician)</i>
●	NA	giving <i>Hindi denā (to give)</i>	●	RU	bend <i>Arabic rukū (bowing, bending)</i>	●	VEL	medical treatments <i>Latin valere (to be well healthy)</i>
●	NALA	urgency <i>Arabic nafara (urgent flight, alarm)</i>	●	RUL	habit <i>English rule</i>	●	VER	safety <i>German Wehr (defense, protection)</i>
●●	NE	quantifiers <i>Swahili na (additive marker)</i>	●	SAR	hang <i>Turkish sarkmak (to hang down)</i>	●●	VI	interior body <i>Latin vita (life force, interior body)</i>
●	NEN	power and violence <i>Latin imponens (imposing)</i>	●	SARI	sun <i>Sanskrit sūrya (sun)</i>	●	VIO	change, exchange <i>Latin via (road, path of change)</i>
●	NI	new <i>Hindi nayā (new)</i>	●	SAU	start <i>Hindi śurū (start, beginning)</i>	●●	VIR	method <i>Sanskrit vrt (procedure)</i>
●	NIU	some <i>Tagalog niyon niyun (that)</i>	●	SE	machines <i>Mandarin (shèbèi = equipment)</i>	●	VIS	organs <i>Latin viscera (internal organs)</i>
●●	NO	function words <i>Latin non (negation)</i>	●	SEL	coding <i>English select, cell</i>	●	VOA	constraint <i>Mandarin wéi (enclose, surround)</i>
●	NON	path	●	SEM	system <i>Greek σύστημα systema (system)</i>	●	VON	external body
●	NOR	relation to reference <i>Latin norma (standard, reference point)</i>	●	SERI	series <i>Latin series (sequence, series)</i>	●	VOR	threat <i>English horror</i>
●	NOU	low, falling <i>Arabic nawm (sleep, falling into sleep)</i>	●	SI	processes <i>PIE *sek- (follow a sequence)</i>	●	VOS	cleaning actions <i>Vietnamese v (cover, shell, skin)</i>
●	NU	limit <i>Greek nu (particle marking limits)</i>	●	SIO	games <i>Latin iocus (game, jest, play)</i>	●	VU	movement <i>Mandarin bù (step, pace)</i>
●	NYA	empty <i>Sanskrit śūnya (nothingness, emptiness)</i>	●	SIU	written record	●	VUSON	slow movement <i>vu (move) + son</i>
●	ODU	top	●	SOI	speed <i>Vietnamese s m (soon, early)</i>	●●	WA	water, sea <i>Polynesian root wai (water)</i>
●	OI	fun <i>English joy</i>	●	SU	alongside	●	WI	geographical orientation <i>Arabic (wayn = where?)</i>
●	OM	music <i>Sanskrit om (primordial sound)</i>	●	TA	hand <i>Latin tangere (to touch with hand)</i>	●	WIL	human made geography <i>Latin villa (human settlement)</i>
●	ORA	idea	●	TAI	guide <i>Mandarin dài (lead)</i>	●	WIM	natural geography
●	PA	paper <i>Latin papyrus (paper)</i>	●	TAL	door <i>Persian āq (arch, doorway)</i>	●	WOL	wide
●	PAI	foot <i>Hindi pair (foot)</i>	●	TALE	through <i>Welsh taith (journey, passage)</i>	●	WOWO	oscillate
●	PAN	achievement	●	TAM	one <i>Arabic tamām (whole, one complete)</i>	●●	YA	objective qualities
●	PARO	front <i>Latin pro prae (in front of, before)</i>	●	TAN	big <i>Greek titan (giant)</i>	●	YAH	texture qualities
●	PILI	delicate	●	TAR	regulate <i>Arabic tartīb (regulation, arrangement)</i>	●●	YAL	size qualities <i>Arabic awīl (long, tall, length)</i>
●	PO	components <i>English portion</i>	●	TEL	image <i>English television</i>	●	YAR	light <i>Arabic iyā (radiant light)</i>
●	POA	chemical	●	TELI	moment	●	YE	clothing and fabric <i>Turkish yelken (sail, large fabric)</i>
●●	POH	energy, fire <i>Greek π ρ (pyr = fire)</i>	●	TER	count <i>Latin ter (three times)</i>	●	YEL	joining <i>English yoke</i>
●	POI	liquids	●●	TI	harm, damage <i>Tamil (tī = fire, harm, danger)</i>	●	YEN	printed <i>Mandarin yin (stamp, print mark)</i>
●	POPO	echo <i>onomatopoeia for hollow resonance echo</i>	●	TIRA	fungus	●	YES	garments
●	PU	loss, sadness <i>Persian pūc (emptiness, loss)</i>	●	TIU	types of harm <i>Sanskrit (tīvra = severe, violent)</i>	●	YI	sweet
●	PUNI	command <i>Latin punire (to punish, command)</i>	●●	TO	suffering, distress <i>Indonesian tobat (remorse, suffering)</i>	●●	YO	colors <i>Yoruba y (to emerge)</i>
●	PUPI	water falling <i>onomatopoeia for falling water</i>	●	TOH	emotional suffering <i>English torment</i>	●	YOL	sky and ocean
●	RA	society <i>Sanskrit rastra (state, polity, society)</i>	●	TOS	interpersonal suffering <i>Greek pathos (suffering, passion)</i>	●	YU	subjective qualities