

Mia ah-oblite dinh-sai-imas-visa, mia canah e sele-imas-talai.
Ka a-trigro e sele-imas-talai pa.
Mia trigah a-site-na. Mia danah devar. Thomas etrah nea.
“Thomas e devar?”
“Nai... Na-Thomas, a-tete-okkhaf.”
Na-Thomas, em aven-carah pisces afe nea.
Twim-tet trigmen e cam-na para cam-tete-talai em etrah piscas.

She was afraid, and she tells me there is a tiger in her home.
I asked for what reason there was a tiger in her home.
She believes it is hungry. She opened the cellar. Thomas ate it.
“Thomas was inside the cellar?”
“No... Thomas is that, he is the big drinking cup.”
It was Thomas: he hunts the fish to turn them into food.
We both know that it is good for the good small tiger that he ate the fish.

High Speech is a highly polysemantic language, and tends to be synthetic. It is SVO for the most part.

NOUNS

High Speech is based, amongst other things, on *riddling*: it is up to the reader to understand in full what the text is saying, with polysemanticism working in their favor. This mostly applies to nouns, but concerns other parts of speech too.

PRONOUNS

In HS, pronouns are the only constructs that conserve the case system.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives will be part of the same word that also contains the noun they are referring to. By extension, *any* modifier including some complements is usually part of the same word. There is no copula in HS. Most adjectives precede the noun: a notable exception are possessive adjectives.

VERBS

In the text, a mix of present, past aorist and past continuous is used.

ah- : past aorist prefix.

a- : past continuous prefix.

-ah : 3rd person singular present suffix.

-men : 1st person plural present suffix.

-ro: 1st person singular past continuous suffix.

-te : 3rd person singular past aorist suffix.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

The relative clause always precedes its referent, which is always a personal pronoun. In the text, only the male & neuter relative is used, “e”.

GLOSSARY

a- : (pref.) negation.

aven-cara: (v.) to carry something with the intention of turning it into something else.

cam: (adj.) good.

cana: (v.) to breathe. [NB: in High Speech, the “First Word” or “First Breath” corresponds to the first word God ever spoke.]

dana: (v.) to open, to be honest.

devar: (n.) dark, closed space.

dinh: (n.) authority figure.

em (pp.): he [nom.]

etra: (v.) to eat, consume, need.

imas: (adj.) her.

ka: (pp.) I [nom.]

mia: (pp.) she [nom.]

na: (pp.) it [nom].

nai: no.

nea: (pp.) it [acc].

oblia: (v.) to forget.

okkhef: (n.) lit. “water-sharer”. A cup, some kind of large container.

pa: interrogative particle.

pisces: (n.) fish (pl.)

sai: (n.) general honorific title.

sele: (n.) dwelling, home.

site: (n.) food.

talai: (n.) tiger, large cat.

tet: (pp.) we [nom.]

tete: (adj.) little, small, young.

Thomas: (pn.) Thomas.

triga: (v.) to lie, to tell a tale, to riddle.

twim: (n.) two.

visa: (n.) face, sight.