

APPENDIX 2

The Carpathian Language

Like all human languages, the language of the Carpathians contains the richness and nuance that can only come from a long history of use. At best we can only touch on some of the main features of the language in this brief appendix:

1. The history of the Carpathian language
2. Carpathian grammar and other characteristics of the language
3. Examples of the Carpathian language (including the Ritual Words and the Warrior's Chant)
4. A much abridged Carpathian dictionary

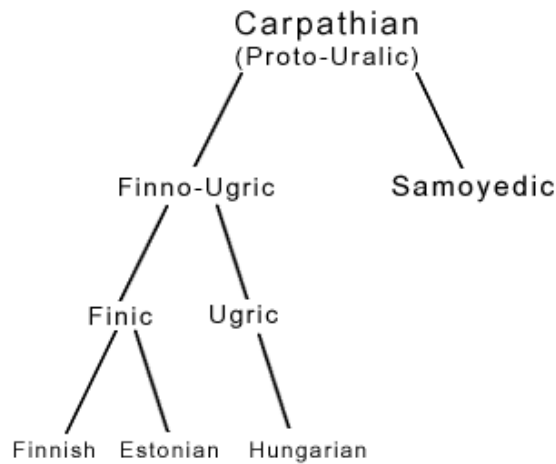
1. The history of the Carpathian language

The Carpathian language of today is essentially identical to the Carpathian language of thousands of years ago. A "dead" language like the Latin of two thousand years ago has evolved into a significantly different modern language (Italian) because of countless generations of speakers and great historical fluctuations. In contrast, many of the speakers of Carpathian from thousands of years ago are still alive. Their presence – coupled with the deliberate isolation of the Carpathians from the other major forces of change in the world – has acted (and continues to act) as a stabilizing force that has preserved the integrity of the language over the centuries. Carpathian culture has also acted as a stabilizing force. For instance, the Ritual Words, the various healing chants (see Appendix 1), and other cultural artifacts have been passed down the centuries with great fidelity.

One small exception should be noted: the splintering of the Carpathians into separate geographic regions has led to some minor dialectization. However the telepathic links among all Carpathians (as well as each Carpathian's regular return to his or her homeland) has ensured that the differences among dialects are relatively superficial (e.g., small numbers of new words, minor differences in pronunciation, etc.), since the deeper, internal language of mind-forms has remained the same because of continuous use across space and time.

The Carpathian language was (and still is) the **proto-language** for the Uralic (or Finno-Ugrian) family of languages. Today, the Uralic languages are spoken in northern, eastern and central Europe and in Siberia. More than twenty-three million people in the world speak languages that can trace their ancestry to Carpathian. Magyar or Hungarian (about fourteen million speakers), Finnish (about five million speakers), and Estonian (about one million speakers), are the three major contemporary descendants of this proto-language. The only factor that unites the more than twenty languages in the Uralic family is that their ancestry can be traced back to a common proto-language – Carpathian – which split (starting some six thousand years ago) into the various languages in the Uralic family. In

the same way, European languages such as English and French, belong to the better-known Indo-European family and also evolve from a common proto-language ancestor (a different one from Carpathian).



The following table provides a sense for some of the similarities in the language family.

Note: The Finnic/Carpathian “k” shows up often as Hungarian “h”. Similarly, the Finnic/Carpathian “p” often corresponds to the Hungarian “f”.

Carpathian (proto-Uralic)	Finnish (Suomi)	Hungarian (Magyar)
elä - live	elä - live	él - live
elid - life	elinikä - life	élet - life
pesä - nest	pesä - nest	fészek - nest
kola - die	kuole - die	hal - die
pälä - half, side	pieltä - tilt, tip to the side	fél, fele - fellow human, friend (half; one side of two) feleség - wife
and - give	anta, antaa - give	ad - give
koje - husband, man	koira - dog, the male (of animals)	here - drone, testicle
wäke - power	väki - folks, people, men; force väkevä - powerful, strong	val/-vel - with (instrumental suffix) vele - with him/her/it
wete - water	vesi - water	víz - water

2. Carpathian grammar and other characteristics of the language

Idioms. As both an ancient language, and a language of an earth people, Carpathian is more inclined toward use of idioms constructed from concrete, “earthy” terms, rather than abstractions. For instance, our modern abstraction, “to cherish”, is expressed more concretely in Carpathian as “to hold in one's heart”; the “nether world” is, in Carpathian, “the land of night, fog, and ghosts”; etc.

Word order. The order of words in a sentence is determined not by syntactic roles (like subject, verb, and object) but rather by pragmatic, discourse-driven factors. Examples: “*Tied vagyok.*” (“*Yours am I.*”); “*Sívamet andam.*” (“*My heart I give you.*”)

Agglutination. The Carpathian language is **agglutinative**; that is, longer words are constructed from smaller components. An agglutinating language uses suffixes or prefixes whose meaning is generally unique, and which are concatenated one after another without overlap. In Carpathian, words typically consist of a stem that is followed by one or more suffixes. For example, “*sívambam*” derives from the stem “*sív*” (“heart”) followed by “*am*” (“my”, making it “my heart”), followed by “*bam*” (“in”, making it “in my heart”). As you might imagine, agglutination in Carpathian can sometimes produce very long words, or words that are very difficult to pronounce. Vowels often get inserted between suffixes, to prevent too many consonants from appearing in a row (which can make the word unpronounceable).

Noun cases. Like all languages, Carpathian has many noun cases; the same noun will be “spelled” differently depending on its role in the sentence. Some of the noun cases include: nominative (when the noun is the subject of the sentence), accusative (when the noun is a direct object of the verb), dative (indirect object), genitive (or possessive), instrumental, final, suppressive, inessive, elative, terminative, and delative.

We will use the possessive (or genitive) case as an example, to illustrate how all noun cases in Carpathian involve adding standard suffixes to the noun stems. Thus expressing possession in Carpathian – “my lifemate”, “your lifemate”, “his lifemate”, “her lifemate”, etc. – involves adding a particular suffix (such as “*-am*”) to the noun stem (“*päläfertii*”), to produce the possessive (“*päläfertiiam*” – “my lifemate”). Which suffix to use depends upon which person (“my”, “your”, “his”, etc.) and whether the noun ends in a consonant or vowel. The following table shows the suffixes for singular nouns only (not plural), and also shows the similarity to the suffixes used in contemporary Hungarian. (Hungarian is actually a little more complex, in that it also requires “vowel rhyming”: which suffix to use also depends on the last vowel in the noun; hence the multiple choices in the cells below, where Carpathian only has a single choice.)

person	Carpathian (proto-Uralic)		contemporary Hungarian	
	noun ends in vowel	noun ends in consonant	noun ends in vowel	noun ends in consonant
1st singular (<i>my</i>)	-m	-am	-m	-om, -em, -öm
2nd singular (<i>your</i>)	-d	-ad	-d	-od, -ed, -öd
3rd singular (<i>his, her, its</i>)	-ja	-a	-ja/-je	-a, -e
1st plural (<i>our</i>)	-nk	-ank	-nk	-unk, -ünk
2nd plural (<i>your</i>)	-tak	-atak	-tok, -tek, -tök	-otok, -etek, -ötök
3rd plural (<i>their</i>)	-jak	-ak	-juk, -jök	-uk, -ük

Note: As mentioned earlier, vowels often get inserted between the word and its suffix so as to prevent too many consonants from appearing in a row (which would produce unpronounceable words). For example, in the table above, all nouns that end in a consonant are followed by suffixes beginning with “a”.

Verb conjugation. Like its modern descendents (such as Finnish and Hungarian), Carpathian has many verb tenses, far too many to describe here. We will just focus on the conjugation of the present tense. Again, we will place contemporary Hungarian side by side with the Carpathian, because of the marked similarity of the two.

As with the possessive case for nouns, the conjugation of verbs is done by adding a suffix onto the verb stem:

person	Carpathian (proto-Uralic)	contemporary Hungarian
1st (<i>I give</i>)	-am (andam), -ak	-ok, -ek, -ök
2nd singular (<i>you give</i>)	-sz (andsz)	-sz
3rd singular (<i>he/she/it gives</i>)	-- (and)	--
1st plural (<i>we give</i>)	-ak (andak)	-unk, -ünk
2nd plural (<i>you give</i>)	-tak (andtak)	-tok, -tek, -tök
3rd plural (<i>they give</i>)	-nak (andnak)	-nak, -nek

As with all languages, there are many “irregular verbs” in Carpathian that don’t exactly fit this pattern. But the above table is still a useful guideline for most verbs.

3. Examples of the Carpathian language

Here are some brief examples of conversational Carpathian, used in the Dark books. We include the literal translation in square brackets. It is interestingly different from the most appropriate English translation.

Susu.

I am home.

[“home/birthplace”. “I am” is understood, as is often the case in Carpathian.]

Möért?

What-for?

csitri

little one

[“little slip of a thing”, “little slip of a girl”]

ainaak enyém

forever mine

ainaak sívamet jutta

forever mine (another form)

[“forever to-my-heart connected/fixe”]

sívamet

my love

[“of-my-heart”, “to-my-heart”]

Tet vigyázam.

I love you.

[“you love-I”]

Sarna Rituaali (The Ritual Words) is a longer example, and an example of chanted rather than conversational Carpathian. Note the recurring use of “andam” (“I give”), to give the chant musicality and force through repetition.

Sarna Rituaali (The Ritual Words)

Te avio päläfertuilam.

You are my lifemate.

[*You wedded wife-my. "are" is understood, as is generally the case in Carpathian when one thing is equated with another: "You = my lifemate".*]

Éntölam kuulua, avio päläfertuilam.

I claim you as my lifemate.

Ted kuuluak, kacad, kojed.

I belong to you.

Élidamet andam.

I offer my life for you.

Pesämet andam.

I give you my protection.

Uskolfertuilamet andam.

I give you my allegiance.

Sívamet andam.

I give you my heart.

Sielamet andam.

I give you my soul.

Ainamet andam.

I give you my body.

Sívamet kuuluak kaik että a ted.

I take into my keeping the same that is yours.

Ainaak olenszal sívambin.

Your life will be cherished by me for all my time.

Te élidet ainaak pide minan.

Your life will be placed above my own for all time.

Te avio päläfertuilam.

You are my lifemate.

Ainaak sívamet jutta oleny.

You are bound to me for all eternity.

Ainaak terád vigyázak.

You are always in my care.

To hear these words pronounced (and for more about Carpathian pronunciation altogether), please visit:

<http://www.christinefeehan.com/members/>

Sarna Kontakawk (The Warriors' Chant) is another longer example of the Carpathian language. The warrior's council takes place deep beneath the earth in a chamber of crystals with magma far below that, so the steam is natural and the wisdom of their ancestors is clear and focused. This is a sacred place where they bloodswear to their prince and people and affirm their code of honor as warriors and brothers. It is also where battle strategies are born and all dissension is discussed as well as any concerns warriors have that they wish to bring to the council and open for discussion.

Sarna Kontakawk (The Warriors' Chant)

Veri isääkank— veri ekääkank.
Blood of our fathers—blood of our brothers.

Veri olen elid.
Blood is life.

Andak veri-elidet Karpatiiakank, és wäke-sarna ku meke arwa-arvo, irgalom, hän ku agba, és wäke kutni, ku manaak verival.
We offer that life to our people with a blood sworn vow of honor, mercy, integrity and endurance.

Verink sokta; verink kaņa terád.
Our blood mingles and calls to you.

Akasz énak ku kaņa és juttasz kuntatak it.
Heed our summons and join with us now.

To hear these words pronounced (and for more about Carpathian pronunciation altogether), please visit:

<http://www.christinefeehan.com/members/>

See **Appendix 1** for Carpathian healing chants, including the *Kepä Sarna Pus* (“The Lesser Healing Chant”), the *En Sarna Pus* (“The Great Healing Chant”), the *Odam-Sarna Kondak* (“Lullabye”) and the *Sarna Pusm O Mayet* (Song To Heal The Earth).

4. A much abridged Carpathian dictionary

This very much abridged Carpathian dictionary contains most of the Carpathian words used in these Dark books. Of course, a full Carpathian dictionary would be as large as the usual dictionary for an entire language (typically more than a hundred thousand words).

Note: The Carpathian nouns and verbs below are word **stems**. They generally do not appear in their isolated, “stem” form, as below. Instead, they usually appear with suffixes (e.g., “*andam*” – “*I give*”, rather than just the root, “*and*”).

agba – to be seemly or proper.

ai – oh.

aina – body.

ainaak – forever.

ak – suffix added after a noun ending in a consonant to make it plural.

aka – to give heed; to hearken; to listen.

akarat – mind; will.

ál – to bless; to attach to.

aldyn – under; underneath.

alatt – through.

alte – to bless; to curse.

alə – to lift; to raise.

and – to give.

andasz éntölem irgalomet! - have mercy!

arvo – value (*noun*).

arwa – praise (*noun*).

arwa-arvo – honor (*noun*).

arwa-arvod mäne me ködak – may your honor hold back the dark (*greeting*).

arwa-arvo olen gæidnod, ekäm – honor guide you, my brother (*greeting*).

arwa-arvo olen isántä, ekäm – honor keep you, my brother (*greeting*).

arwa-arvo pile sívadet – may honor light your heart (*greeting*).

asti – until.

avaa – to open.

avio – wedded.

avio päläfertii – lifemate.

belső – within; inside.

bur – good; well.

bur tule ekämet kuntamak – well met brother-kin (*greeting*).

čada – to flee; to run; to escape.

čoro – to flow; to run like rain.

csecsemő – baby (*noun*).

csitri – little one (*female*).

diutal - triumph; victory.

eći – to fall.

ek – suffix added after a noun ending in a consonant to make it plural.
ekä – brother.
elä – to live.
eläsz arwa-arvoval – may you live with honor (*greeting*).
eläsz jeläbam ainaak – long may you live in the light (*greeting*).
elävä – alive.
elävä ainak majaknak – land of the living.
elid – life.
emä – mother (*noun*).
Emä Maye – Mother Nature.
én – I.
en – great, many, big.
én jutta félet és ekämet – I greet a friend and brother (*greeting*).
En Puwe – The Great Tree. Related to the legends of Ygddrasil, the axis mundi, Mount Meru, heaven and hell, etc.
engem – me.
eläsz arwa-arvoval – live nobly (*greeting*).
és – and.
että – that.
fáz – to feel cold or chilly.
fél – fellow, friend.
fél ku kuuluaak sívam belső – beloved.
fél ku vigyázak – dear one.
feldolgaz - prepare.
fertiil – fertile one.
fesztelen – airy.
fü – herbs; grass.
gæidno – road, way.
gond – care; worry; love (*noun*).
hän – he; she; it.
hän agba – it is so.
hän ku – prefix: one who; that which.
hän ku agba – truth.
hän ku kaśwa o numamet – sky-owner.
hän ku kuulua sívamet – keeper of my heart.
hän ku meke pirämet – defender.
hän ku pesä – protector.
hän ku vie elidet – vampire (*literally: thief of life*).
hän ku vigyáz sielamet - keeper of my soul.
hän ku vigyáz sívamet és sielamet - keeper of my heart and soul.
hän ku saa kuć3aket – star-reacher.
hän ku tappa – deadly.
hän ku tuulmahl elidet – vampire (*literally: life-stealer*).
hany – clod; lump of earth.
hisz – to believe; to trust.
ida – east.

igazág - justice.
irgalom – compassion; pity; mercy.
isä – father (*noun*).
isäntä – master of the house.
it – now.
jälleen – again.
jama – to be sick, wounded, or dying; to be near death.
jelä – sunlight; day, sun; light.
jelä keje terád – light sear you (*Carpathian swear words*).
o jelä peje terád – sun scorch you (*Carpathian swear words*).
o jelä sielamak – light of my soul.
joma – to be underway; to go.
jone – to come; to return.
jonesz arwa-arvoval – return with honor (*greeting*).
jõrem – to forget; to lose one's way; to make a mistake.
juo – to drink.
juosz és elász – drink and live (*greeting*).
juosz és olen ainaak sielamet jutta – drink and become one with me (*greeting*).
juta – to go; to wander.
jüti – night; evening.
jutta – connected; fixed (*adj.*). to connect; to fix; to bind (*verb*).
k – suffix added after a noun ending in a vowel to make it plural.
kaca – male lover.
kaik – all.
kaśwa – to own.
kaņa – to call; to invite; to request; to beg.
kaņk – windpipe; adam's apple; throat.
kaða – to abandon; to leave; to remain.
kaða wäkeva óv o köd – stand fast against the dark (*greeting*).
kalma - corpse; death; grave.
Karpatii – Carpathian.
Karpatii ku köd - liar.
käsi – hand (*noun*).
keje – to cook; to burn; to sear.
kepä – lesser, small, easy, few.
kidü – to wake up; to arise (*intransitive verb*).
kim – to cover an entire object with some sort of covering.
kinn – out; outdoors; outside; without.
kinta – fog, mist, smoke.
köd – fog; mist; darkness.
köd elävä és köd nime kutni nimet - evil lives and has a name.
köd alte hän – darkness curse it (*Carpathian swear words*).
o köd belsó – darkness take it (*Carpathian swear words*).
köd jutasz belsó – shadow take you (*Carpathian swear words*).
koje – man; husband; drone.
kola – to die.

kolasz arwa-arvoval – may you die with honor (*greeting*).

koma – empty hand; bare hand; palm of the hand; hollow of the hand.

kond – all of a family's or clan's children.

kont – warrior.

kont o sívanak – strong heart (*literally: heart of the warrior*).

ku – who; which; that.

kuć3 - star.

kuć3ak! - stars! (exclamation)

kuje - moon.

kule – to hear.

kuly – intestinal worm; tapeworm; demon who possesses and devours souls.

kulke – to go or to travel (on land or water).

kulkesz arwa-arvoval, ekäm – walk with honor, my brother (*greeting*).

kulkesz arwaval—joşesz arwa arvoval – go with glory—return with honor (*greeting*).

kumpa – wave (*noun*).

kuña – to lie as if asleep; to close or cover the eyes in a game of hide-and-seek; to die.

kunta – band, clan, tribe, family.

kuras - sword; large knife.

kure - bind; tie.

kutni – to be able to bear, carry, endure, stand, or take.

kutnisz ainaak – long may you endure (*greeting*).

kuulua – to belong; to hold.

lääs – west.

lamti (or lamt3) – lowland; meadow; deep; depth.

lamti ból jüti, kinta, ja szelem – the nether world (*literally: the meadow of night, mists, and ghosts*).

laña – daughter.

lejka – crack, fissure, split (*noun*). To cut; to hit; to strike forcefully (*verb*).

lewl – spirit (*noun*).

lewl ma – the other world (*literally: spirit land*). *Lewl ma* includes *lamti ból jüti, kinta, ja szelem*: the nether world, but also includes the worlds higher up *En Puwe*, the Great Tree.

liha - flesh.

lõuna – south.

löyly – breath; steam. (*related to lewl: spirit*).

ma – land; forest.

magköszun - thank.

mana – to abuse; to curse; to ruin.

mäne – to rescue; to save.

maye – land; earth; territory; place; nature.

me – we.

meke – deed; work (*noun*). To do; to make; to work (*verb*).

minan – mine.

minden – every, all (*adj.*).

möért? – what for? (*exclamation*).

molo – to crush; to break into bits.

molanâ – to crumble; to fall apart.
mozdul – to begin to move, to enter into movement.
muonî - appoint; order; prescribe; command.
musta - memory.
myös – also.
nä – for.
ŋamaŋ – this; this one here.
nélkül – without.
nenä – anger.
nó – like; in the same way as; as.
numa – god; sky; top; upper part; highest (*related to the English word: numinous*).
numatorkuld - thunder (literally: sky struggle).
nyelv – tongue.
nyál – saliva; spit. (*related to nyelv: tongue*).
odam – to dream; to sleep.
odam-sarna kondak – lullaby (*literally: sleep-song of children*).
olen – to be.
oma – old; ancient.
omas - stand.
omboće – other; second (*adj.*).
o – the (*used before a noun beginning with a consonant*).
ot – the (*used before a noun beginning with a vowel*).
otti – to look; to see; to find.
owe – door.
óv – to protect against.
päämoro - aim; target.
pajna – to press.
pälä – half; side.
päläfertii – mate or wife.
peje – to burn.
peje terád – get burned (*Carpathian swear words*).
pél – to be afraid; to be scared of.
pesä (n.) – nest (*literal*); protection (*figurative*).
pesä (v.) - nest (*literal*); protect (*figurative*).
pesász jeläbam ainaak – long may you stay in the light (*greeting*).
pide – above.
pile – to ignite; to light up.
pirä – circle; ring (*noun*). To surround; to enclose (*verb*).
piros – red.
pitä – to keep; to hold.
pitäam mustaakad sielpesäambam - I hold your memories safe in my soul.
pitász baszú, piwtász igazáget - no vengeance, only justice.
piwtä – to follow; to follow the track of game.
poâr - bit; piece.
põhi – north.
pukta – to drive away; to persecutes; to put to flight.

pusm – to be restored to health.
pus – healthy; healing.
puwe – tree; wood.
rauho – peace.
reka – ecstasy; trance.
rituaali – ritual.
sa - sinew; tendon; cord.
sa4 - to call; to name.
saa – arrive, come; become; get, receive.
saasz hän ku andam szabadon – take what I freely offer.
sas – shoosh (*to a child or baby*).
saye – to arrive; to come; to reach.
salama – lightning; lightning bolt.
sarna – words; speech; magic incantation (*noun*). To chant; to sing; to celebrate (*verb*).
sarna kontakawk – warriors’ chant.
śaro – frozen snow.
siel – soul.
sieljelä isäntä - purity of soul triumphs.
sisar – sister.
sív – heart.
sív pide köd - love transcends evil.
sívad olen wäkeva, hän ku piwtä – may your heart stay strong, hunter (*greeting*).
sívamet - my heart.
sívam és sielam - my heart and soul.
sívdobbanás – heartbeat (*literal*); rhythm (*figurative*).
sokta – to mix; to stir around.
soje – to enter; to penetrate; to compensate; to replace.
susu – home; birthplace (*noun*). at home (*adv.*).
szabadon – freely.
szelem – ghost.
tappa – to dance; to stamp with the feet; to kill.
te – you.
ted – yours.
terád keje – get scorched (*Carpathian swear words*).
tõdhän - knowledge.
tõdhän lõ kuraset agbapäämoroam - knowledge flies the sword true to its aim.
toja – to bend; to bow; to break.
toro – to fight; to quarrel.
torosz wäkeval – fight fiercely (*greeting*).
totello - obey.
tuhanos - thousand.
tuhanos lölyyak türelamak saye diutalet - a thousand patient breaths bring victory.
tule – to meet; to come.
tumte – to feel; to touch; to touch upon.
türe – full, satiated, accomplished.
türelam - patience.

türelam agba kontsalamaval - patience is the warrior's true weapon.
tyvi – stem; base; trunk.
uskol – faithful.
uskolfertiil – allegiance; loyalty.
veri – blood.
veri-elidet – blood-life.
veri ekäakank – blood of our brothers.
veri isäakank – blood of our fathers.
veri olen piros, ekäm – literally: blood be red, my brother; figuratively: find your lifemate (*greeting*).
veriak ot en Karpatiiak – by the blood of the Prince (*literally: by the blood of the great Carpathian; Carpathian swear words*).
veridet peje – may your blood burn (*Carpathian swear words*).
vigyáz – to love; to care for; to take care of.
vii – last; at last; finally.
wäke – power; strength.
wäke kaða – steadfastness.
wäke kutni – endurance.
wäke-sarna –vow; curse; blessing (*literally: power words*).
wäkeva – powerful.
wara – bird; crow.
weńća – complete; whole.
wete – water (*noun*).