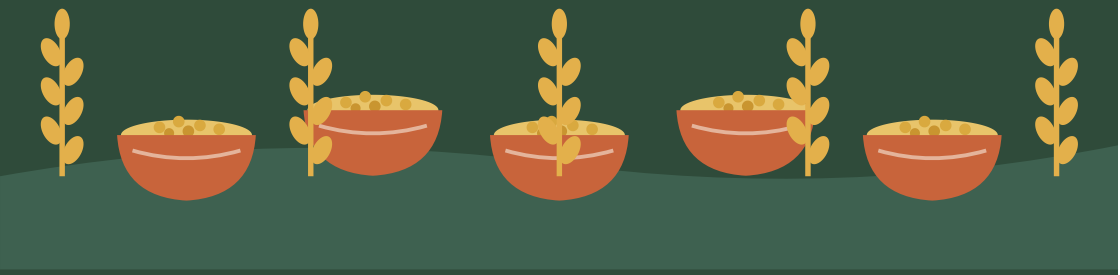
DMAKMAKISA GRAMAT · VUNK STARTZOR

Wiliem ant d’senz wunderént om haden

William and the Ten Bowls of Wheat
— a story-first starter book for Maquish



Eight short chapters · one story · learn as you read

BEFORE WE BEGIN

Meet Wiliem

How this little book works

Wiliem is a boy who loves one thing more than anything: **haden** — dry, crunchy wheat. He eats it by the bowlful, and he is sure that's why he's so strong and tall.

Each chapter has two pages. On the left, a short scene from Wiliem's life in Maquish, with English underneath. On the right: the new words, one small grammar idea that the scene just used, and a quick exercise.

Tip: read each scene twice — once with the English, once covering it with your hand.

Wiliem
Our hero. A student who eats ten bowls of wheat.

Rébéka
Wiliem's older sister. Tall, kind and a little amazed.

Méma
Their mother, who wants Wiliem to eat slowly.

D'kunterzor
The teacher, who speaks Maquish at school.

SOUNDS & SPELLING

How Maquish looks

A few letters to watch

é — Its own vowel, roughly the “eh” in *bed*. Always keep the accent: *méma*, *béylén*.

pf — As in German *Pferd* — p and f together: *lopféter*, *upfenli*.

jj — Like English “sh”: *ejj* (year).

ch — A throaty sound, like Russian *x* or Scottish *loch*.

d’ — “The” — it sticks to the next word: *d’bukt*, the book.

Aa — Capitals start a sentence and a month name. Ordinary nouns stay lowercase: *skohl*, *bukt*. The language name is **Dmakmakis**.

Word order is like English: **subject – verb – object**.
Wiliem kemaké haden. — William eats wheat.

PHRASEBOOK

Everyday phrases

Learn these first — you'll hear them in every chapter

Maquish	English
Helo! · Hi!	Hello! · Hi!
Bog gérai! · Bog nagan!	Good morning! · Good evening!
Vogu its yung? — Ittsi its bogat.	How are you? — I'm good.
Ittsa nam its…	My name is…
Fran vunk grabekén yunge!	Nice to meet you!
Lopféter	Please (at the start or end of a request)
Atné! · Latra atkas!	Thanks! · Many thanks!
Atné ul ittse.	Thank you. (formal)
Nantéorach!	You're welcome! / Not at all!
Fanté! · Fanté ittse!	Sorry! Excuse me! · I'm sorry, forgive me!
Yok. · Na.	Yes. · No.
Sing!	Goodbye!
Ping dafuter! · Ping yohér!	See you tomorrow! · See you later!
Sklafé bogatli!	Good night! Sleep well!

Try it: *Helo! Ittsa nam its …. Fran vunk grabekén yunge!*

Helo! Ittsi its Wiliem.

Hello! I am William.



WILIEM

Helo! Ittsa nam its Wiliem.

Hello! My name is William.

WILIEM

Ittsi its en larnzor.

I am a student.

WILIEM

Ittsi spriké Dmakmakis.

I speak Maquish.

WILIEM

Ittsi nan its onda!

I am not small!

WILIEM

Ittsi its tangis ant fisil.

I am strong and tall.

D'KUNTERZOR

Bog gérai, Wiliem! Vogu its yung?

Good morning, William! How are you?

WILIEM

Ittsi its bogat. Atné!

I am good. Thanks!

D'KUNTERZOR

Fran vunk grabekén yunge!

Nice to meet you!

AGAR SAN · LEARN IT

Word basket

helo	*hello*	**bog gérai**	*good morning*
atné	*thanks*	**nam**	*name*
larnzor	*student*	**kunterzor**	*teacher*
tangis	*strong*	**fisil**	*tall*
onda	*small*	**bogat**	*good*
ant	*and*	**nan**	*not*

To be: *its* and *agén*

One person or thing takes **its**. More than one takes **agén**.

Who	is / are	Who	are
ittsi (I)	its	vér (we)	agén
yung (you)	its	yungs (you all)	agén
zitere (he/she)	its	treir (they)	agén
ziter (it)	its	yanges (you, formal pl.)	agén
yange (you, formal)	its		

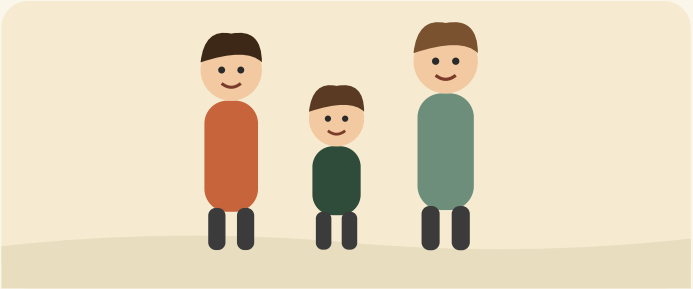
Put **nan** right before the verb to say "not": *Ittsi nan its onda.*

Fill in *its* or *agén*

1. Vér ___ larnzorént. *(We are students.)*
2. Zitere ___ fisil. *(He/She is tall.)*
3. Treir ___ bogat. *(They are good.)*

Ittsa golkiari Rébéka

My sister Rebecca



Wiliem hant en golkiari.
William has a sister.

Zitera nam its Rébéka.
Her name is Rebecca.

Rébéka its fisil ant fran.
Rebecca is tall and nice.

Wiliem its zitera brak.
William is her brother.

WILIEM
Zitere its ittsa méma, ant zitere its ittsa pépa.
She is my mother, and he is my father.

WILIEM
Ittsa méma hant en karauto.
My mother has a car.

WILIEM
Vér hantén en brosa hauhl.
We have a big house.

AGAR DU · LEARN IT

Word basket

golkiari	*sister*	**brak**	*brother*
méma	*mother*	**pépa**	*father*
fran	*nice*	**bros**	*big*
karauto	*car*	**hauhl**	*house*
rom	*friend*		

To have, and "my, your, her…"

hant = has / have (one person) · **hantén** = have (more than one).

Person	Possessive	Person	Possessive
ittsi	**ittsa** my	vér	**véra** our
yung	**yunga** your	yungs	**yungsa** your (pl.)
zitere / ziter	**zitera** his/her/its	treir	**tréra** their

An adjective *before* a noun adds **-a**: *en brosa hauhl* (a big house). After *its* it stays bare: *D'hauhl its bros.*

Say it in Maquish

1. I have a book.
2. We have a car.
3. My mother is nice.

Senz wunderént om haden

Ten bowls of wheat



Wiliem toné haden.
William loves wheat.

Zitere kemaké senz wunderént om haden!
He eats ten bowls of wheat!

San wunder, du wunderént, tré wunderént…
One bowl, two bowls, three bowls…

D’haden its hal ant hérkis.
The wheat is dry and delicious.

Rébéka baré d’senz wunderént.
Rebecca sees the ten bowls.

RÉBÉKA
Vi latré haden kemaké yung?
How much wheat do you eat?

WILIEM
Senz wunderént!
Ten bowls!

AGAR TRÉ · LEARN IT

Word basket

haden	*wheat*	**wunder**	*bowl*
om	*of / from*	**hal**	*dry*
hérkis	*delicious*	**tonén**	*to love*
kemakén	*to eat*	**barén**	*to see*
vi latré	*how much*		

Counting, "the", and plurals

san 1	**du** 2	**tré** 3	**fier** 4	**fif** 5
sek 6	**huren** 7	**simo** 8	**swain** 9	**senz** 10

en = a/an · **d'** = the, joined to the first word of the phrase: *d'wunder*, *d'senz wunderént*, *d'bogata bukt*.

Plural: add **-ént**. Drop a final a/e/é/o/u first, but keep a final i: *bukt* → *bukténт*, *bordo* → *bordént*, *ari* → *ariént*. One takes the singular; two or more take the plural.

Make it plural

1. bukt →
2. bordo →
3. rom →
4. the two tables →

Int skohl

At school



Wiliem vorné sur skohl.
William goes to school.

D'kunterzor spriké Dmakmakis.
The teacher speaks Maquish.

D'larnzorént larnén Dmakmakis int skohl.
The students learn Maquish at school.

D'KUNTERZOR
Larné yung Dmakmakis, Wiliem?
Do you learn Maquish, William?

WILIEM
Yok!
Yes!

D'KUNTERZOR
Van larné yung Dmakmakis?
Why do you learn Maquish?

WILIEM
Duna ittsi toné Dmakmakis!
Because I love Maquish!

Wiliem kens ritén zitera nam.
William can write his name.

AGAR FIER · LEARN IT

Word basket

skohl	*school*	**vornén**	*to go*
sur	*to*	**int**	*in / at*
larnén	*to learn*	**sprikén**	*to speak*
ritén	*to write*	**yok**	*yes*
van	*why*	**duna**	*because*
kens	*can*		

Verbs in the present, and asking questions

The dictionary form ends in **-én**. One person: **-é**. More than one: **-én**.

sprikén — to speak	
ittsi / yung / zitere **spriké**	vér / yungs / treir **sprikén**

To ask a yes/no question, swap verb and subject: *Yung larné…* → *Larné yung…?*

Question words go first: **vi** what · **van** why · **ven** when · **von** where · **vogu** how · **sayap** who.

kens (can) is followed by the dictionary form: *kens ritén.*

Your turn

1. ittsi ___ (larnén)
2. treir ___ (larnén)
3. Turn into a question: Yung spriké Dmakmakis.

Dapaskt

Yesterday



Wiliem béylté en bukt dapaskt.
William bought a book yesterday.

D’bukt vart bros ant bogat.
The book was big and good.

Zitere reté zitera nam int d’bukt.
He wrote his name in the book.

Rébéka lorté Dmakmakis vér du ejjént.
Rebecca has learned Maquish for two years.

Treir spriktén Dmakmakis dapaskt.
They spoke Maquish yesterday.

D’wunderént vartén bros.
The bowls were big.

AGAR FIF · LEARN IT

Word basket

dapaskt	*yesterday*	**béylén**	*to buy*
bukt	*book*	**ejj**	*year*
vér	*for (time)*	**vart / vartén**	*was / were*
hot / hotén	*had*		

Talking about the past

Regular verbs: one person **-té**, more than one **-tén**. The same form covers "bought" and "have bought".

Verb	one	more
béylén	béylté	béyltén
sprikén	sprikté	spriktén
ritén ★	reté	retén
larnén ★	lorté	lortén

★ irregular. Time words like *dapaskt* usually come at the end. **vér** + time means "for": *vér du ejjént*.

Put it in the past

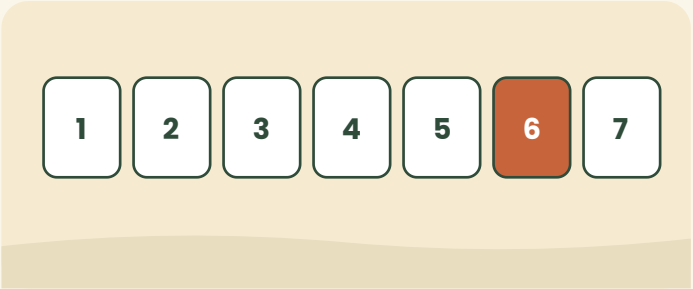
1. Ittsi béylé en bukt. →

2. Vér larnén Dmakmakis. →

3. Zitere its fran. →

Int sektari

On Saturday



RÉBÉKA

Int sektari, ittsi wilk turasén yunge!

On Saturday, I will visit you!

WILIEM

Bogat!

Good!

Int sektari, Rébéka ant Wiliem wilkén vornén sur d'gostar.

On Saturday, Rebecca and William will go to the market.

Treir wilkén béylén haden ant éksa.

They will buy wheat and bread.

WILIEM

Swat béylén latra haden!

Let's buy lots of wheat!

RÉBÉKA

Sing! Ping dafuter!

Goodbye! See you tomorrow!

AGAR SEK · LEARN IT

Word basket

wilk / wilkén	*will*	**turasén**	*to visit*
gostar	*market*	**éksa**	*bread*
latra	*many / lots of*	**dafuter**	*tomorrow*
sing	*goodbye*		

The future, and the days of the week

wilk (one) / **wilkén** (more) + dictionary form: *ittsi wilk vornén*, *treir wilkén vornén*.

sanari Mon	**dunari** Tue	**trénari** Wed	**fiertari** Thu
fiftari Fri	**sektari** Sat	**ari solense** Sun	

"On Monday" uses **int**: *int sanari*, *int ari solense*. Look closely: Thursday to Saturday end in **-tari**, not -nari.

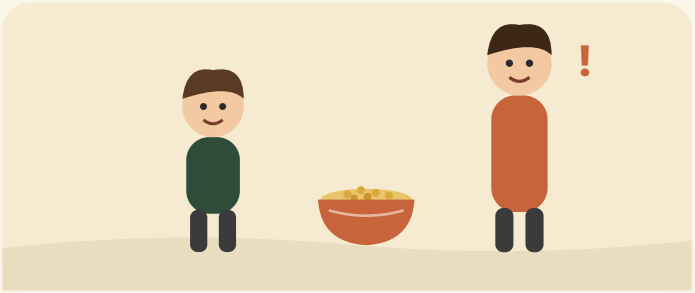
Say it in Maquish

1. I will go to school on Monday.

2. They will buy bread.

Nan-kemaké lektomli!

Don’t eat quickly!



Wiliem kemaké lektomli.
William eats quickly.

MÉMA
Wiliem! Nan-kemaké lektomli! Kemaké upfenli!
William! Don’t eat quickly! Eat slowly!

WILIEM
Ittsi nan kens fanipfén!
I can’t wait!

MÉMA
Fanipfé lopféter!
Wait, please!

WILIEM
Fanté, méma!
Sorry, Mother!

MÉMA
Sekairé lopféter yunga lautént!
Wipe your hands, please!

WILIEM
Swat kemakén!
Let’s eat!

AGAR HUREN · LEARN IT

Word basket

lektomli	*quickly*	**upfenli**	*slowly*
fanté	*sorry*	**fanipfén**	*to wait*
sekairén	*to wipe*	**laut**	*hand*
lopféter	*please*	**swat**	*let's*

Giving commands

A command is the one-person present form with no subject — for anyone, one or many: **Vorné!** Go!

Don't: **Nan-** + that form, with a hyphen: **Nan-vorné!**

Please: **lopféter** after the command: **Vorné lopféter!**

Let's: **swat** + dictionary form: **Swat vornén!**

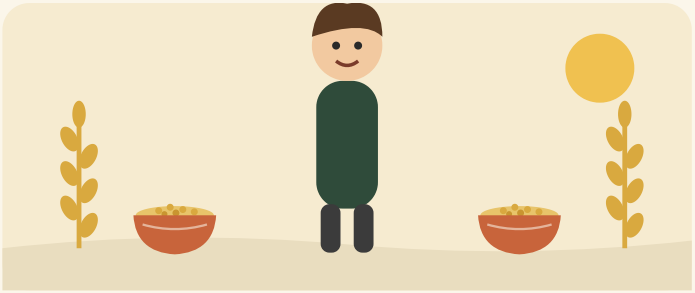
With *kens*, put **nan** before the modal: *Ittsi nan kens fanipfén.*

Make the command

1. Go!
2. Don't speak!
3. Write, please!
4. Let's learn!

Wiliem kemaké haden luanst

William always eats wheat



Wiliem kemaké haden luanst.
William always eats wheat.

Rébéka kemaké haden sekerli.
Rebecca sometimes eats wheat.

D'kunterzor kemaké haden rasterli.
The teacher often eats wheat.

Ittsa méma nanst kemaké haden!
My mother never eats wheat!

WILIEM
Ittsi its tangis ant fisil, duna ittsi kemaké haden luanst!
I am strong and tall, because I always eat wheat!

WILIEM
Sing!
Goodbye!

AGAR SIMO · LEARN IT

Word basket

luanst	*always*	**rasterli / frékuentli**	*often*
sekerli	*sometimes*	**nanst**	*never*

How often?

luanst	rasterli	sekerli	nanst
always	often	sometimes	never

rasterli and **frékuentli** both mean “often” — use either.

nanst already means “never”, so you don’t add *nan*.

Say it in Maquish

1. I often speak Maquish.

2. We never eat bread.

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

Maquish only — how much can you understand?

SAN Helo! Ittsa nam its Wiliem. Ittsi its en larnzor. Ittsi spriké Dmakmakis. Ittsi nan its onda! Ittsi its tangis ant fisil. Bog gérai, Wiliem! Vogu its yung? Ittsi its bogat. Atné! Fran vunk grabekén yunge!

DU Wiliem hant en golkiari. Zitera nam its Rébéka. Rébéka its fisil ant fran. Wiliem its zitera brak. Zitere its ittsa méma, ant zitere its ittsa pépa. Ittsa méma hant en karauto. Vér hantén en brosa hauhl.

TRÉ Wiliem toné haden. Zitere kemaké senz wunderént om haden! San wunder, du wunderént, tré wunderént… D'haden its hal ant hérkis. Rébéka baré d'senz wunderént. Vi latré haden kemaké yung? Senz wunderént!

FIER Wiliem vorné sur skohl. D'kunterzor spriké Dmakmakis. D'larnzorént larnén Dmakmakis int skohl. Larné yung Dmakmakis, Wiliem? Yok! Van larné yung Dmakmakis? Duna ittsi toné Dmakmakis! Wiliem kens ritén zitera nam.

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

(continued)

FIF Wiliem béylté en bukt dapaskt. D'bukt vart bros ant bogat. Zitere reté zitera nam int d'bukt. Rébéka lorté Dmakmakis vér du ejjént. Treir spriktén Dmakmakis dapaskt. D'wunderént vartén bros.

SEK Int sektari, ittsi wilk turasén yunge! Bogat! Int sektari, Rébéka ant Wiliem wilkén vornén sur d'gostar. Treir wilkén béylén haden ant éksa. Swat béylén latra haden! Sing! Ping dafuter!

HUREN Wiliem kemaké lektomli. Wiliem! Nan-kemaké lektomli! Kemaké upfenli! Ittsi nan kens fanipfén! Fanipfé lopféter! Fanté, méma! Sekairé lopféter yunga lautént! Swat kemakén!

SIMO Wiliem kemaké haden luanst. Rébéka kemaké haden sekerli. D'kunterzor kemaké haden rasterli. Ittsa méma nanst kemaké haden! Ittsi its tangis ant fisil, duna ittsi kemaké haden luanst! Sing!

ANSWER KEY

Check your answers

Agar san to Agar simo

Agar san 1. agén · 2. its · 3. agén

Agar du 1. Ittsi hant en bukt. · 2. Vér hantén en karauto. · 3. Ittsa méma its fran.

Agar tré 1. bukténT · 2. bordénT · 3. roménT · 4. d'du bordénT

Agar fier 1. larné · 2. larnén · 3. Spriké yung Dmakmakis?

Agar fif 1. Ittsi béylté en bukt. · 2. Vér lortén Dmakmakis. · 3. Zitere vart fran.

Agar sek 1. Ittsi wilk vornén sur skohl int sanari. · 2. Treir wilkén béylén éksa.

Agar huren 1. Vorné! · 2. Nan-spriké! · 3. Rité lopféter! · 4. Swat larnén!

Agar simo 1. Ittsi spriké Dmakmakis rasterli. · 2. Vér nanst kemakén éksa.

Notes for teachers. The scenes are written in modern Maquish using approved grammar and vocabulary from *Dmakmakisa melarif bukt*. Frequency adverbs are placed at the end of the clause like time adverbs, and *nanst* takes the place of *nan*.

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

Every word in this book

ant	*and*
ari	*day*
atné	*thanks*
barén	*to see*
béylén	*to buy*
bog gérai	*good morning*
bogat	*good*
bordo	*table*
brak	*brother*
bros	*big*
bukt	*book*
d'	*the*
dafuter	*tomorrow*
dapaskt	*yesterday*
dir	*here*
Dmakmakis	*Maquish*
drat	*there*
duna	*because*
ejj	*year*
éksa	*bread*
en	*a / an*
fanipfén	*to wait*
fanté	*sorry*
fisil	*tall*
fran	*nice*
golkiari	*sister*
gostar	*market*
haden	*wheat*
hal	*dry*
hant / hantén	*has / have*
hauhl	*house*
helo	*hello*
hérkis	*delicious*
hot / hotén	*had*
int	*in / at*
its / agén	*is / are*
ittsa	*my*
ittsi	*I*
karauto	*car*
kemakén	*to eat*
kens	*can*
kunterzor	*teacher*
larnén	*to learn*
larnzor	*student*
latra	*many / lots of*
laut	*hand*
lektomli	*quickly*
lopféter	*please*
luanst	*always*

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

Every word in this book (continued)

méma	*mother*
na	*no*
nam	*name*
nan	*not*
nanst	*never*
nantéorach	*you're welcome*
om	*of / from*
onda	*small*
op	*on (a surface)*
pépa	*father*
ping dafuter	*see you tomorrow*
rasterli / frékuentli	*often*
ritén	*to write*
rom	*friend*
sayap	*who*
sekairén	*to wipe*
sekerli	*sometimes*
sing	*goodbye*
sklafé bogatli	*good night*
skohl	*school*
sprikén	*to speak*
sur	*to*
swat	*let's*
tangis	*strong*
tonén	*to love*
treir	*they*
turasén	*to visit*
upfenli	*slowly*
van	*why*
vart / vartén	*was / were*
ven	*when*
vér	*we · for (time)*
vi	*what*
vi latré	*how much*
vogu	*how*
von	*where*
vornén	*to go*
wilk / wilkén	*will*
wunder	*bowl*
yange	*you (formal)*
yok	*yes*
yung	*you*
yunga	*your*
yunge	*you (object)*
yungs	*you (plural)*
ziter	*it*
zitera	*his / her / its*
zitere	*he / she*