DMAKMAKISA GRAMAT · VUNK STARTZOR 2

D’rabiari Rébékase

Rebecca’s Birthday
— Level 2 of the story-first Maquish books



Eight new chapters · Wiliem and Rébéka return

BEFORE WE BEGIN

Welcome back

Level 2 picks up where Level 1 ended

Wiliem still eats his wheat, but now there's something bigger coming: his sister **Rébéka's birthday**. Over eight chapters he hunts for the biggest bowl at the market, finds a special book at the bookstore, and finally sits down with his family under the stars.

The scenes are a little longer, and so is the grammar. You'll learn to **compare**, give **dates**, join sentences with **who, which and where**, use the **passive**, say **must** and **may**, talk about **yourself and each other**, and ask questions with prepositions.

The layout is the same as Level 1: story on the left, words, grammar and a quick exercise on the right.

Wiliem
Still strong, still tall, still hungry.

Rébéka
It's her birthday on the 21st of October.

Méma
Buys the cake — and keeps the rules.

D'atzor
An artist who writes books Rébéka loves.

WARM-UP

What you already know

A one-page review of Level 1

its	**its / agén** is / are · **hant / hantén** has / have
-é	Present: *ittsi spriké*, *vér sprikén*
-té	Past: *béylté / béyltén* · irregular *reté*, *lorté*
wilk	Future: *wilk / wilkén* + dictionary form
-ént	Plural: *bukt* → *buktént*, *wunder* → *wunderént*
d'	"the", on the first word of the phrase: *d'senz wunderént*
-a	Adjective before a noun: *en brosa hauhl*
Nan-	Commands: *Vorné! Nan-vorné! Vorné lopféter! Swat vornén!*

New object pronouns you'll need: ittse (me) · yunge (you) · zitere (him/her) · zitere (it) · vére (us) · trére (them) · yungsen (you all).

Int d’gostar

At the market



Int fiftari, Wiliem ant zitera méma vornén sur d’gostar.
On Friday, William and his mother go to the market.

Wiliem baré du wunderént.
William sees two bowls.

MÉMA
Dira méra wunder its bros.
This red bowl is big.

WILIEM
Drata wunder its brosis band dira wunder!
That bowl is bigger than this bowl!

MÉMA
Dira wunder its franis.
This bowl is nicer.

WILIEM
Ittsi toné d’brostera wunder!
I love the biggest bowl!

MÉMA
Swat béylén drata wunder.
Let’s buy that bowl.

WILIEM
Atné, méma! Drata wunder its ittsé!
Thanks, Mother! That bowl is mine!

Word basket

dira	*this / these*	**drata**	*that / those*
ittsé	*mine*	**méra**	*red*
band	*than*	**gostar**	*market*
fiftari	*Friday*	**brosis**	*bigger*
broster	*biggest*	**franis**	*nicer*

Comparing: *-is*, *-ster* and *band*

Base	-er (than)	-est
bros big	brosis	broster
fran nice	franis	franster
tangis strong	tangisis	tangister
bogat good ★	bogis	bogster
latré many ★	mois	moster

"Than" is **band**. Before a noun, add **-a** as usual: *d'brostera wunder* — the biggest bowl.

dira (this/these) and **drata** (that/those) never change, and they take the place of *d'*: *drata wunderént*.

Say it in Maquish

1. This book is better than that book.
2. the biggest table
3. That car is nicer.

D’rabiari Rébékase

Rebecca’s birthday



D’rabiari Rébékase its int d’senzdu-santa Oktober.
Rebecca’s birthday is on the 21st of October.

Int d’senzdu-santa Oktober, Rébéka wilk teratén sur d’hauhl.
On the 21st of October, Rebecca will come home.

D’bukténT Rébékase agén op d’bordo.
Rebecca’s books are on the table.

WILIEM

Ittsa rabiari its int d’tréta Mar.
My birthday is on the 3rd of March.

Int d’senzdu-duta Oktober, treir wilkén vornén sur d’fule.
On the 22nd of October, they will go to the village.

AGAR DU · LEARN IT

Word basket

rabiari	*birthday*	**Oktober**	*October*
Mar	*March*	**fule**	*village*
teratén	*to come*	**op**	*on (a surface)*
-se	*'s (owner)*		

Dates, "first, second…" and "Rebecca's"

santa 1st	**duta** 2nd	**tréta** 3rd	**fierta** 4th	**fifta** 5th
senzta 10th	**senzduta** 20th	**senzdu-santa** 21st	**senzdu-duta** 22nd	**senztréta** 30th

Add **-ta**. In a long number only the last part changes: *senzdu-**santa***. A date is **d' + ordinal + Month**; "on" a date is **int**.

Owner: put **-se** on the owner, after the thing: *d'bukténtRébékase*, *d'bukt kunterzorse*.

Write it

1. 1 January →

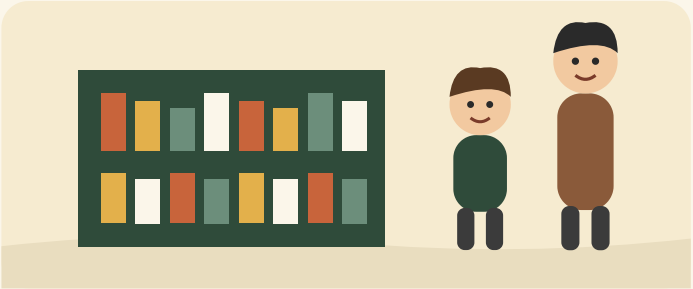
2. on the 22nd of May →

3. the teacher's book →

4. Rebecca's car →

Int d’buktstohl

At the bookstore



Wiliem vorné sur d’buktstohl, von zitere béylé bukténT.
William goes to the bookstore, where he buys books.

Int d’buktstohl, Wiliem baré en atzor sayap rité bukténT.
In the bookstore, William sees an artist who writes books.

WILIEM
Yung its d’atzor sayapse bukténT Rébéka toné!
You are the artist whose books Rebecca loves!

D’ATZOR
Yok! Dira its d’bukt vi ittsi reté int Juli.
Yes! This is the book that I wrote in July.

Wiliem béylé d’bukt vi d’atzor reté.
William buys the book that the artist wrote.

WILIEM
Sektari its d’ari ven Rébéka wilk teratén!
Saturday is the day when Rebecca will come!

AGAR TRÉ · LEARN IT

Word basket

buktstohl	*bookstore*	**atzor**	*artist*
sayap	*who*	**vi**	*which / that*
von	*where*	**ven**	*when*
sayapse	*whose*	**Juli**	*July*

Joining ideas: who, which, where, whose

Word	Use it for	Example
sayap	people	en atzor sayap rité…
vi	things	d'bukt vi ittsi reté
von	places	d'buktstohl von…
ven	times	d'ari ven…
sayapse	whose	d'atzor sayapse bukténť…

The clause comes after the noun and keeps normal word order. The verb agrees with its own subject: *d'kunterzorént sayap sprik**én**…*

In careful writing, keep *vi* — dropping it is only for casual speech.

Say it in Maquish

1. the teacher who speaks Maquish
2. the book that I bought
3. the school where we learn
4. the friend whose car is big

René ul d’atzor

Written by the artist



Int d’hauhl, Wiliem baré d’bukt.
At home, William looks at the book.

Dira bukt rené ul d’atzor int Juli.
This book was written by the artist in July.

D’bukt béylné ul Wiliem.
The book was bought by William.

Int d’fule, Dmakmakis sprikné int skohl.
In the village, Maquish is spoken at school.

Dmakmakis lorné ul latra larnzorént.
Maquish is learned by many students.

D’gué béylné ul méma. D’gué its hérkis!
The cake is bought by Mother. The cake is delicious!

AGAR FIER · LEARN IT

Word basket

ul	*by (who did it)*	**rené / renén**	*written*
béylné / béylnén	*bought*	**sprikné**	*spoken*
lorné	*learned*	**gué**	*cake*
latra	*many / lots of*		

The passive: *-né* and *-nén*

Turn the action around: the thing becomes the subject, and the doer comes after **ul**.

Verb	one thing	more things
béylén	béylné	béylnén
sprikén	sprikné	spriknén
ritén ★	rené	renén
larnén ★	lorné	lornén

The passive has no tense of its own: *rené* can mean “is written” or “was written”. Context decides.

Make it passive

1. Wiliem wrote the book. →

2. The students buy the books. →

Rus ant helm

Must and may



Int d’senzdu-santa Oktober, Rébéka teraté sur d’hauhl.
On the 21st of October, Rebecca comes home.

WILIEM
Sianacha rabiari, Rébéka!
Happy birthday, Rebecca!

RÉBÉKA
Atné, Wiliem!
Thanks, William!

MÉMA
Wiliem, yung rus sekairén yunga lautént.
William, you must wipe your hands.

WILIEM
Helm ittsi kemakén d’gué?
May I eat the cake?

MÉMA
Yok. Yung helm kemakén d’gué upfenli.
Yes. You may eat the cake slowly.

RÉBÉKA
Vér rusén sprikén Dmakmakis int d’hauhl!
We must speak Maquish at home!

WILIEM
Ittsi kens sprikén Dmakmakis lektomli!
I can speak Maquish quickly!

AGAR FIF · LEARN IT

Word basket

sianacha rabiari	*happy birthday*	**rus / rusén**	*must*
helm / helmén	*may*	**kens / kenén**	*can*
teraté	*comes*	**sekairén**	*to wipe*

Can, must, may

	one person	more people
can	kens	kenén
must	rus	rusén
may	helm	helmén

Always followed by the dictionary form: *rus sekairén*, *helm kemakén*.

To ask, put the modal first: *Helm ittsi kemakén…?* To say "not", put **nan** before the modal: *Ittsi nan kens…*

Say it in Maquish

1. I must learn.

2. Can we go?

3. You may write.

Sacherant

Each other



Rébéka baré d’bukt. Zitere toné d’bukt!
Rebecca looks at the book. She loves the book!

RÉBÉKA
Béylté yung dira bukt, Wiliem?
Did you buy this book, William?

WILIEM
Yok! Ittsi kunteré ittserant Dmakmakis.
Yes! I am teaching myself Maquish.

RÉBÉKA
Ittsi baré ittserant int d’bukt!
I see myself in the book!

Rébéka ant Wiliem tonén sacherant.
Rebecca and William love each other.

D’larnzorént kunterén sacherant.
The students teach each other.

AGAR SEK · LEARN IT

Word basket

-rant	*-self*	**sacherant**	*each other*
kunterén	*to teach*	**ittserant**	*myself*
zitererant	*him-/herself*		

Myself, yourself… and each other

Add **-rant** to the whole object pronoun:

Object	-self	Object	-selves
ittse	ittserant	vére	vérerant
yunge	yungerant	yungsen	yungsenrant
zitere	zitererant	trére	trérerant
yangen	yangenrant	yangsen	yangsenrant

sacherant means “each other”. It goes where a normal object goes: *Treir tonén sacherant.*

Say it in Maquish

1. I see myself.
2. They teach each other.
3. We love ourselves.

Kéista fif ejjént

For five years



RÉBÉKA

Ittsi lorté Dmakmakis kéista fif ejjént sila.

I have learned Maquish for five years.

WILIEM

Ittsi lorté Dmakmakis vér du ejjént.

I have learned Maquish for two years.

D'gué its op d'bordo.

The cake is on the table.

D'viatént Wiliemse agén hire d'bordo.

William's shoes are under the table.

Rébéka ant Wiliem vornén utint d'hauhl.

Rebecca and William go out of the house.

Treir barén d'cliatént.

They look at the stars.

AGAR HUREN · LEARN IT

Word basket

kéista … sila	*for / since (time)*	**hire**	*under*
utint	*out of*	**surint**	*into*
viat	*shoe*	**cliat**	*star*

Time and place

Two ways to say how long: **vér** + time, or **kéista** + time + **sila** (*sila* can be dropped when it's clear).

int in · **op** on · **hire** under. Add **sur-** for "towards" and **ut-** for "away from":

	sur- (to)	ut- (from)
int in	surint into	utint out of
op on	surop onto	utop off
hire under	surhire	uthire

Say it in Maquish

1. under the table

2. into the school

3. I have learned Maquish for four years.

Haden ard gué?

Wheat or cake?



MÉMA

Wilk yung kemakén haden ard gué?

Will you eat wheat or cake?

WILIEM

Haden ant gué!

Wheat and cake!

RÉBÉKA

Om von teraté dira gué?

Where does this cake come from?

MÉMA

Ziter béylné ul ittse int d'gostar.

It was bought by me at the market.

RÉBÉKA

Dira its d'bogstera rabiari!

This is the best birthday!

WILIEM

Ant dira its d'brostera wunder om haden!

And this is the biggest bowl of wheat!

AGAR SIMO · LEARN IT

Word basket

ard	*or*	**om von**	*from where*
sur von	*to where*	**vi péne**	*how long*
bogster	*best*		

Questions with a preposition

In Maquish the preposition always stays with the question word, at the front:

Maquish	English
Om von teraté yung?	Where do you come from?
Sur von vorné yung?	Where are you going (to)?
Vi péne lorté yung Dmakmakis?	How long have you learned Maquish?

Object pronouns follow prepositions: *ul* ***ittse*** — by me.

Say it in Maquish

1. Where are you going (to)?
2. Where do they come from?
3. Tea or milk?

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

Maquish only — how much can you understand?

SAN Int fiftari, Wiliem ant zitera méma vornén sur d'gostar. Wiliem baré du wunderént. Dira méra wunder its bros. Drata wunder its brosis band dira wunder! Dira wunder its franis. Ittsi toné d'brostera wunder! Swat béylén drata wunder. Atné, méma! Drata wunder its ittsé!

DU D'rabiari Rébékase its int d'senzdu-santa Oktober. Int d'senzdu-santa Oktober, Rébéka wilk teratén sur d'hauhl. D'bukténT Rébékase agén op d'bordo. Ittsa rabiari its int d'tréta Mar. Int d'senzdu-duta Oktober, treir wilkén vornén sur d'fule.

TRÉ Wiliem vorné sur d'buktstohl, von zitere béylé bukténT. Int d'buktstohl, Wiliem baré en atzor sayap rité bukténT. Yung its d'atzor sayapse bukténT Rébéka toné! Yok! Dira its d'bukt vi ittsi reté int Juli. Wiliem béylé d'bukt vi d'atzor reté. Sektari its d'ari ven Rébéka wilk teratén!

FIER Int d'hauhl, Wiliem baré d'bukt. Dira bukt rené ul d'atzor int Juli. D'bukt béylné ul Wiliem. Int d'fule, Dmakmakis sprikné int skohl. Dmakmakis lorné ul latra larnzorént. D'gué béylné ul méma. D'gué its hérkis!

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

(continued)

FIF Int d'senzdu-santa Oktober, Rébéka teraté sur d'hauhl. Sianacha rabiari, Rébéka! Atné, Wiliem! Wiliem, yung rus sekairén yunga lautént. Helm ittsi kemakén d'gué? Yok. Yung helm kemakén d'gué upfenli. Vér rusén sprikén Dmakmakis int d'hauhl! Ittsi kens sprikén Dmakmakis lektomli!

SEK Rébéka baré d'bukt. Zitere toné d'bukt! Béylté yung dira bukt, Wiliem? Yok! Ittsi kunteré ittserant Dmakmakis. Ittsi baré ittserant int d'bukt! Rébéka ant Wiliem tonén sacherant. D'larnzorént kunterén sacherant.

HUREN Ittsi lorté Dmakmakis kéista fif ejjént sila. Ittsi lorté Dmakmakis vér du ejjént. D'gué its op d'bordo. D'viatént Wiliemse agén hire d'bordo. Rébéka ant Wiliem vornén utint d'hauhl. Treir barén d'cliatént.

SIMO Wilk yung kemakén haden ard gué? Haden ant gué! Om von teraté dira gué? Ziter béylné ul ittse int d'gostar. Dira its d'bogstera rabiari! Ant dira its d'brostera wunder om haden!

ANSWER KEY

Check your answers

Agar san to Agar simo

Agar san 1. Dira bukt its bogis band drata bukt. · 2. d'brostera bordo · 3. Drata karauto its franis.

Agar du 1. d'santa Januar · 2. int d'senzdu-duta Mai · 3. d'bukt kunterzorse · 4. d'karauto Rébékase

Agar tré 1. d'kunterzor sayap spriké Dmakmakis · 2. d'bukt vi ittsi béylté · 3. d'skohl von vér larnén · 4. d'rom sayapse karauto its bros

Agar fier 1. D'bukt rené ul Wiliem. · 2. D'bukténT béylnén ul d'larnzorént.

Agar fif 1. Ittsi rus larnén. · 2. Kenén vér vornén? · 3. Yung helm rité́n.

Agar sek 1. Ittsi baré ittserant. · 2. Treir kunterén sacherant. · 3. Vér tonén vérerant.

Agar huren 1. hire d'bordo · 2. surint d'skohl · 3. Ittsi lorté Dmakmakis vér fier ejjént. (or: kéista fier ejjént sila)

Agar simo 1. Sur von vorné yung? · 2. Om von teratén treir? · 3. Ca ard beran?

Notes for teachers. The scenes are written in modern Maquish using approved grammar and vocabulary from *Dmakmakisa melarif bukt*. Questions with a modal or *wilk* put it first (*Helm ittsi…?*, *Wilk yung…?*), and a *sayapse* phrase comes at the front of its clause.

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

New and key words in this book

ard	*or*
atzor	*artist*
band	*than*
beran	*milk*
béylné / béylnén	*bought*
bogat	*good*
bogster	*best*
bordo	*table*
bros	*big*
brosis	*bigger*
broster	*biggest*
buktstohl	*bookstore*
ca	*tea*
cliat	*star*
dira	*this / these*
drata	*that / those*
fiftari	*Friday*
fran	*nice*
franis	*nicer*
fule	*village*
gostar	*market*
gué	*cake*
hauhl	*house*
helm / helmén	*may*
hérkis	*delicious*
hire	*under*
int	*in / on (dates, days)*
ittsé	*mine*
ittse	*me*
ittserant	*myself*
Januar	*January*
Juli	*July*
kéista … sila	*for / since (time)*
kens / kenén	*can*
kunterén	*to teach*
latra	*many / lots of*
latré	*much / many (after its)*

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

(continued)

lorné	*learned*
Mai	*May*
Mar	*March*
méma	*mother · Mother (as a name)*
méra	*red*
Oktober	*October*
om von	*from where*
op	*on (a surface)*
rabiari	*birthday*
rené / renén	*written*
rus / rusén	*must*
sacherant	*each other*
sayap	*who*
sayapse	*whose*
sekairén	*to wipe*
sianacha rabiari	*happy birthday*
sprikné	*spoken*
sur von	*to where*
surint	*into*
surop	*onto*
tangis	*strong*
teraté	*comes*
teratén	*to come*
trére	*them*
ul	*by (who did it)*
utint	*out of*
utop	*off*
ven	*when*
vére	*us*
vi	*which / that*
vi péne	*how long*
viat	*shoe*
von	*where*
yunge	*you (object)*
zitere	*he / she · him / her*
zitererant	*him-/herself*