DMAKMAKISA GRAMAT · VUNK STARTZOR 5

D’bukt Wiliemse

William’s Book
— the final book of the story-first Maquish series



Eight chapters · ten years later · the story comes full circle

BEFORE WE BEGIN

Ten years later

The last part of Wiliem's story

Wiliem is grown up now — and he's the **kunterzor** at his old school. Rébéka works in the city, Méma and Pépa are older, and the village is getting ready for a summer **féstar**. There's cooking to do, songs to learn, and a visit from some old friends with crowns.

In this book you'll learn to give **years and ages**, use **prepositions with relative words**, put the **passive after wilk and modals**, use **-rant** for emphasis, open a sentence with **ména**, say **"try not to"**, and use **already, still, again, also**. At the end, you'll read the story of how this whole series was written.

Wiliem
Now 25, a teacher — and a cook.

Rébéka
Back from the city, with a cake.

D'kianént
Wiliem's students. They love songs.

Méma ant Pépa
Older, and happy as ever.

WARM-UP

What you already know

A one-page review of Level 4

vilé — Verb + verb: *vilé turasén*, *blodé sprikén*, *prusé ritén*

vio — Reporting: *Zitere burté vio…*

ména — If / unless: *…ména ittsi its d'ardi*

bisa — Time links: *suvér*, *supaskt*, *bisa*, *lektomli*

medan — While, although, and yet: *medan*, *sigotar*, *nézo*

swat — Make and let: *ursaké…* · *Swat barén!*

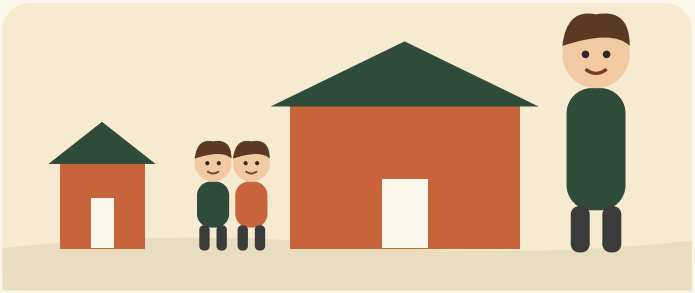
vikén — Whether: *…anskté vikén…*

sésen — Seasons: *florénsésen*, *solensésen*, *hepfersésen*, *skalersésen*

New food and drink words: géraikémachta breakfast · wisk water · kafé coffee · brén rice · laist fish · tal egg · frukt fruit · laster vegetable · sup soup · ladant meat · sal salt · suk sugar.

Wiliem its en kunterzor

William is a teacher



Int dutausénd senztré-sek, Wiliem its senzdu-fif.
In 2036, William is twenty-five.

Zitere its en kunterzor int d’skohl om véra fule.
He is a teacher at the school of our village.

Zitere kunteré Dmakmakis sanarili ant dunarili.
He teaches Maquish every Monday and Tuesday.

Rébéka bakiré int d’stuk.
Rebecca works in the city.

Pépa ant méma agén sent, nézo treir agén sianach.
Father and Mother are old, and yet they are happy.

Int solensésen, d’fule wilk raikén en brosa féstar.
In summer, the village will celebrate a big festival.

WILIEM
Ittsi wilk skirén vunk d’féstar!
I will cook for the festival!

AGAR SAN · LEARN IT

Word basket

sanarili	*every Monday*	**bakirén**	*to work*
stuk	*city*	**sent**	*old*
sianach	*happy*	**raikén**	*to celebrate*
féstar	*festival*	**skirén**	*to cook*
vunk	*for (purpose)*		

Years, ages and full dates

A year is a normal number, biggest group first: **dutauséndsenztré-sek** = 2036. “In 2036” is **int dutauséndsenztré-sek**.

Age uses **its** + number: *Wiliem its senzdu-fif.* — William is 25.

Pattern	Example
d’ + ordinal + Month + year	d’santa Juli dutauséndsenztré-sek
int + date	int d’santa Juli dutauséndsenztré-sek
int + year	int dutauséndsenztré-sek

vunk = for a purpose (*vunk d’féstar*). For a length of time use **vér** (*vér du ejjént*).

Write it in Maquish

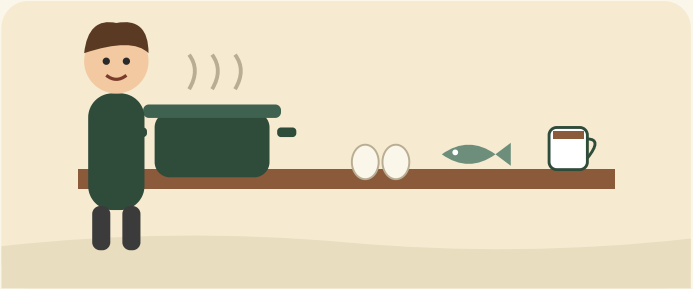
1. 2025

2. I am thirty.

3. on the 2nd of May 2030

Int d’skirkamer

In the kitchen



Wiliem bransé éirli, mandiré ant pakiré.
William wakes up early, showers and gets dressed.

Zitere skiré géraikémachta int d’skirkamer mémase.
He cooks breakfast in Mother’s kitchen.

Zitere skiré talént, brén ant laist.
He cooks eggs, rice and fish.

D’bordo op vi zitere arangiré d’géraikémachta its kosk.
The table on which he arranges breakfast is long.

D’kianént, sur sayap Wiliem kunteré Dmakmakis, teratén samérli.
The children, to whom William teaches Maquish, come together.

MÉMA
Trikén yungs kafé ard wisk?
Do you (all) drink coffee or water?

EN KIAN
Wisk, lopféter! Ant frukt!
Water, please! And fruit!

AGAR DU · LEARN IT

Word basket

bransén	*to wake up*	**éirli**	*early*
skirkamer	*kitchen*	**géraikémachta**	*breakfast*
tal	*egg*	**brén**	*rice*
laist	*fish*	**kafé**	*coffee*
wisk	*water*	**frukt**	*fruit*
trikén	*to drink*	**samérli**	*together*

Prepositions before relative words

When a relative clause needs a preposition, the preposition comes first — never at the end:

Maquish	English
d'bordo **op vi** zitere arangiré…	the table on which he arranges…
d'kianént **sur sayap** Wiliem kunteré…	the children to whom William teaches…
d'skirkamer **int vi** zitere skiré…	the kitchen in which he cooks…
d'rom **karu sayap** ittsi spriké…	the friend with whom I speak…

For places, **von** also works: *d'skirkamer von zitere skiré.*

Say it in Maquish

1. the house in which we live

2. the friend with whom I eat

3. the table on which the book is

D’féstar wilk raikné

The festival will be celebrated



D’féstar wilk raikné int d’mander.
The festival will be celebrated in the garden.

Latra slatént wilkén singnén ul d’kianént.
Many songs will be sung by the children.

D’mander rus arangirné dafuter.
The garden must be arranged tomorrow.

D’lasterént kenén skirnén ul Pépa.
The vegetables can be cooked by Father.

Wiliem hant en grabekas karu d’kianént int sanari op hat fif.
William has a meeting with the children on Monday at 4:30.

WILIEM
Ittsi wilk tugarén! Ittsi wilk teratén int serval.
I will help! I will come on time.

AGAR TRÉ · LEARN IT

Word basket

grabekas	*meeting*	**hat**	*half (clock)*
int serval	*on time*	**mander**	*garden*
slat	*song*	**singén**	*to sing*
laster	*vegetable*	**tugarén**	*to help*
arangirén	*to arrange*		

The passive with *wilk* and modals

After **wilk** or a modal, use the passive form. Both words agree with the subject:

One thing	More than one
D'féstar **wilk raikné**.	D'slatént **wilkén singnén**.
D'mander **rus arangirné**.	D'manderént **rusén arangirnén**.
D'laster **kens skirné**.	D'lasterént **kenén skirnén**.

The doer still comes after **ul**: *…ul d'kianént.*

Make it passive

1. The cake will be cooked.

2. The songs must be sung.

3. The gifts can be given by the king. (gift = tabirkas, give = tabirén)

Ittsi ittserant skirté dira gué!

I made this cake myself!



Rébéka teraté om d’stuk ant tugaré int d’skirkamer.
Rebecca comes from the city and helps in the kitchen.

RÉBÉKA
Ittsi ittserant skirté dira gué!
I cooked this cake myself!

RÉBÉKA
Ittsi baré ittserant vogu en atzor om d’skirkamer.
I see myself as an artist of the kitchen.

EN KIAN
Vér vérerant retén dira slat!
We wrote this song ourselves!

D’kianént singén samérli ant klustén sacherant.
The children sing together and listen to each other.

AGAR FIER · LEARN IT

Word basket

ittserant *myself*

vogu *as (in "see myself as")*

slat *song*

vérerant *ourselves*

klustén *to listen*

Myself — for emphasis or as an object

The **-rant** words have two jobs.

Job	Where it goes	Example
emphasis ("I myself")	right after the subject	Ittsi **ittserant** skirté dira gué.
object ("see myself")	in the object position	Ittsi baré **ittserant** vogu en atzor.

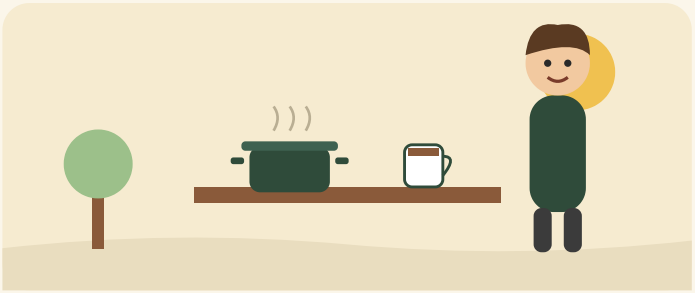
The emphatic use is rare — save it for when it really matters who did it.

Say it in Maquish

1. We ourselves cooked the fish.
2. She sees herself as a teacher.
3. They listen to each other.

Ména d’solen its panér

If the sun is hot



MÉMA

Ména d’solen its panér, vér wilkén kemakén int d’mander.

If the sun is hot, we will eat in the garden.

PÉPA

Naména ziter its fuaren, d’féstar wilk raikné int d’mander.

Unless it is cold, the festival will be celebrated in the garden.

WILIEM

Ména yungs agén famis, kemaké d’sup!

If you are hungry, eat the soup!

WILIEM

Prusé nan oblivén yunga slatént!

Try not to forget your songs!

EN KIAN

Ittsi its lasén, nézo ittsi vilé singén!

I am tired, and yet I want to sing!

AGAR FIF · LEARN IT

Word basket

solen	*sun*	**panér**	*hot*
fuaren	*cold*	**famis**	*hungry*
sup	*soup*	**lasén**	*tired*

Opening with *ména*, and "try not to"

A **ména** or **naména** clause can open the sentence. The comma is optional — both are correct:

Ména d'solen its panér, vér wilkén kemakén…
Ména d'solen its panér vér wilkén kemakén…

To say **not** about the second verb, put **nan** right before it:

Maquish	English
Ittsi **nan** prusé vornén.	I don't try to go.
Ittsi prusé **nan** vornén.	I try not to go.

Say it in Maquish

1. If you are tired, sleep!
2. I try not to drink coffee.
3. Unless it is hot, we will cook soup.

D’féstar

The festival



Ziter its konst sian, ant d’persontént teratén samérli.
It is already midday, and the people come together.

D’ardi ant d’ardan teratén later!
The king and queen come again!

Wiliem gaské trére sur d’mander.
William invites them into the garden.

Rébéka its pasena int d’skirkamer.
Rebecca is still in the kitchen.

Pépa singé en slat, ant méma singé jar.
Father sings a song, and Mother sings too.

D’ardan tabiré en tabirkas sur Wiliem: en bukt.
The queen gives a gift to William: a book.

WILIEM
Atné ul ittse vunk d’tabirkas!
Thank you for the gift!

AGAR SEK · LEARN IT

Word basket

konst	*already*	**later**	*again*
pasena	*still*	**jar**	*also, too*
gaskén	*to invite*	**tabirén**	*to give*
tabirkas	*gift*	**sian**	*midday*

Already, still, again, also, together

konst	pasena	later	jar
already	still	again	also

samérli = together · **tad** = during · **dirari** = today.

Careful: **later** means *again* in Maquish, not "later". For "later" use **yohér**.

Giving to someone: **tabiré** + thing + **sur** + person — *tabiré en tabirkas sur Wiliem.*

Say it in Maquish

1. I am already hungry.

2. We sing again.

3. She is still tired.

D’cisé

The story



Supaskt d’féstar, Wiliem burté d’cisé om zitera senta ariént sur d’kianént.
After the festival, William told the children the story of his old days.

WILIEM
Ittsi vart en larnzor int dira skohl.
I was a student at this school.

WILIEM
Ittsi kemakté senz wunderént luanst, duna ittsi vilté itsén tangis.
I always ate ten bowls, because I wanted to be strong.

En kian anskté vikén Wiliem turasté d’hauhl ardise.
A child asked whether William had visited the king’s house.

WILIEM
Yok! Ittsi sprikté Dmakmakis sur d’ardi ant d’ardan.
Yes! I spoke Maquish to the king and queen.

D’KIANÉNT
Rité d’cisé lopféter!
Write the story, please!

AGAR HUREN · LEARN IT

Word basket

cisé	*story*	**supaskt**	*after*
turasén	*to visit*	**vikén**	*whether*
itsén	*to be*		

Telling a story in the past

A good story mixes the tools from every level:

Tool	Example
past (V2)	Ittsi **vart** en larnzor…
reason	…**duna** ittsi vilté itsén tangis.
reported question	…anskté **vikén** Wiliem turasté…
time	**Supaskt** d'féstar…
polite command	Rité d'cisé **lopféter**!

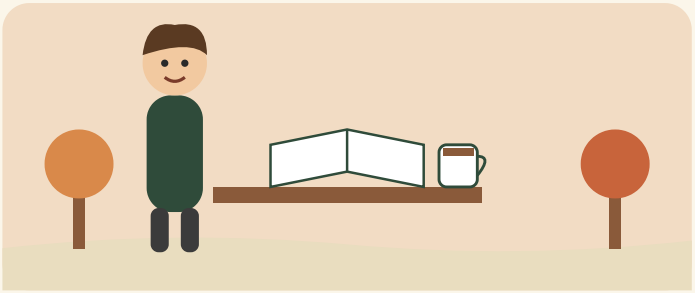
The infinitive of "be" is **itsén**: *vilté itsén tangis* — wanted to be strong.

Say it in Maquish

1. I was a teacher.
2. She asked whether we sang.
3. He wanted to be happy.

D’bukt Wiliemse

William’s book



Int hepfersésen, Wiliem endé zitera bukt.
In autumn, William finishes his book.

Zitere reté d’cisé om zitera famarlach, zitera roménт ant d’ardiman.
He wrote the story of his family, his friends and the kingdom.

D’bukt wilk renbarné ul latra larnzorént.
The book will be read by many students.

Supaskt zitere endté, Wiliem trikté panéra kafé karu Rébéka.
After he finished, William drank hot coffee with Rebecca.

WILIEM
Helo! Ittsa nam its Wiliem. Ittsi its en kunterzor, ant ittsi spriké Dmakmakis.
Hello! My name is William. I am a teacher, and I speak Maquish.

WILIEM
Sklafé bogatli! Sing!
Good night! Goodbye!

AGAR SIMO · LEARN IT

Word basket

hepfersésen	*autumn*	**famarlach**	*family*
endén	*to finish*	**panér**	*hot*

Looking back: the whole verb system

Form	Example
present	Wiliem **endé** zitera bukt.
past	Zitere **reté** d'cisé.
future	D'bukt **wilk renbarné**…
passive	…**renbarné ul** latra larnzorént.
modal + verb	Ittsi **kens sprikén**…
command	**Rité** lopféter! · **Nan-rité**! · **Swat** rité́n!

You started with *Helo! Ittsa nam its…* — now you can tell a whole story. Sing!

Your story

1. Write three sentences about your own day, using a past, a future and a passive verb.

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

Maquish only — how much can you understand?

SAN Int dutausénd senztré-sek, Wiliem its senzdu-fif. Zitere its en kunterzor int d'skohl om véra fule. Zitere kunteré Dmakmakis sanarili ant dunarili. Rébéka bakiré int d'stuk. Pépa ant méma agén sent, nézo treir agén sianach. Int solensésen, d'fule wilk raikén en brosa féstar. Ittsi wilk skirén vunk d'féstar!

DU Wiliem bransé éirli, mandiré ant pakiré. Zitere skiré géraikémachta int d'skirkamer mémase. Zitere skiré talént, brén ant laist. D'bordo op vi zitere arangiré d'géraikémachta its kosk. D'kianént, sur sayap Wiliem kunteré Dmakmakis, teratén samérli. Trikén yungs kafé ard wisk? Wisk, lopféter! Ant frukt!

TRÉ D'féstar wilk raikné int d'mander. Latra slatént wilkén singnén ul d'kianént. D'mander rus arangirné dafuter. D'lasterént kenén skirnén ul Pépa. Wiliem hant en grabekas karu d'kianént int sanari op hat fif. Ittsi wilk tugarén! Ittsi wilk teratén int serval.

FIER Rébéka teraté om d'stuk ant tugaré int d'skirkamer. Ittsi ittserant skirté dira gué! Ittsi baré ittserant vogu en atzor om d'skirkamer. Vér vérerant retén dira slat! D'kianént singén samérli ant klustén sacherant.

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

(continued)

FIF Ména d'solen its panér, vér wilkén kemakén int d'mander. Naména ziter its fuaren, d'féstar wilk raikné int d'mander. Ména yungs agén famis, kemaké d'sup! Prusé nan oblivén yunga slatént! Ittsi its lasén, nézo ittsi vilé singén!

SEK Ziter its konst sian, ant d'persontént teratén samérli. D'ardi ant d'ardan teratén later! Wiliem gaské trére sur d'mander. Rébéka its pasena int d'skirkamer. Pépa singé en slat, ant méma singé jar. D'ardan tabiré en tabirkas sur Wiliem: en bukt. Atné ul ittse vunk d'tabirkas!

HUREN Supaskt d'féstar, Wiliem burté d'cisé om zitera senta ariént sur d'kianént. Ittsi vart en larnzor int dira skohl. Ittsi kemakté senz wunderént luanst, duna ittsi vilté itsén tangis. En kian anskté vikén Wiliem turasté d'hauhl ardise. Yok! Ittsi sprikté Dmakmakis sur d'ardi ant d'ardan. Rité d'cisé lopféter!

SIMO Int hepfersésen, Wiliem endé zitera bukt. Zitere reté d'cisé om zitera famarlach, zitera roménт ant d'ardiman. D'bukt wilk renbarné ul latra larnzorént. Supaskt zitere endté, Wiliem trikté panéra kafé karu Rébéka. Helo! Ittsa nam its Wiliem. Ittsi its en kunterzor, ant ittsi spriké Dmakmakis. Sklafé bogatli! Sing!

ANSWER KEY

Check your answers

Agar san to Agar simo

Agar san 1. dutausénd senzdu-fif · 2. Ittsi its senztré. · 3. int d'duta Mai dutausénd senztré

Agar du 1. d'hauhl int vi vér lipén · 2. d'rom karu sayap ittsi kemaké · 3. d'bordo op vi d'bukt its

Agar tré 1. D'gué wilk skirné. · 2. D'slatént rusén singnén. · 3. D'tabirkasént kenén tabirnén ul d'ardi.

Agar fier 1. Vér vérerant skirtén d'laist. · 2. Zitere baré zitererant vogu en kunterzor. · 3. Treir klustén sacherant.

Agar fif 1. Ména yung its lasén, sklafé! · 2. Ittsi prusé nan trikén kafé. · 3. Naména ziter its panér, vér wilkén skirén sup.

Agar sek 1. Ittsi its konst famis. · 2. Vér singén later. · 3. Zitere its pasena lasén.

Agar huren 1. Ittsi vart en kunterzor. · 2. Zitere anskté vikén vér singtén. · 3. Zitere vilté itsén sianach.

Agar simo 1. (Free answer — check verb endings: -té/-tén, wilk/wilkén + infinitive, -né/-nén + ul.)

Notes for teachers. The scenes are written in modern Maquish using approved grammar and vocabulary from *Dmakmakisa melarif bukt*. This book completes the five-level series.

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

New and key words in this book

arangirén	*to arrange*
bakirén	*to work*
bransén	*to wake up*
brén	*rice*
bron	*sad*
cisé	*story*
éirli	*early*
endén	*to finish*
famarlach	*family*
famis	*hungry*
féstar	*festival*
frukt	*fruit*
fuaren	*cold*
gaskén	*to invite*
géraikémachta	*breakfast*
grabekas	*meeting*
hat	*half (clock)*
hepfersésen	*autumn*
int serval	*on time*
itsén	*to be*
ittserant	*myself*
jar	*also, too*
kafé	*coffee*
kian	*child*
klustén	*to listen*
konst	*already*
ladant	*meat*
laist	*fish*
lasén	*tired*
laster	*vegetable*
later	*again*
mander	*garden*
muder	*young*
muzik	*music*

Word list

(continued)

nopfe	*new*
panér	*hot*
pasena	*still*
persont	*person*
raikén	*to celebrate*
sal	*salt*
samérli	*together*
sanarili	*every Monday*
sent	*old*
senta ariént	*old days*
sian	*midday*
sianach	*happy*
singén	*to sing*
skirén	*to cook*
skirkamer	*kitchen*
slat	*song*
solen	*sun*
stuk	*city*
suk	*sugar*
sup	*soup*
supaskt	*after*
tabirén	*to give*
tabirkas	*gift*
tal	*egg*
trikén	*to drink*
tugarén	*to help*
turasén	*to visit*
vérerant	*ourselves*
vikén	*whether*
vogu	*as (in “see myself as”)*
vunk	*for (purpose)*
wisk	*water*
yohér	*later*