DMAKMAKISA GRAMAT · VUNK STARTZOR 3

D’ardi ant d’ardan

The King and the Queen
— Level 3 of the story-first Maquish books



Eight new chapters · a royal visit to Wiliem’s village

BEFORE WE BEGIN

A royal visit

Level 3 continues the story

News reaches Wiliem's village: **d'ardi ant d'ardan** — the king and queen — are coming on Saturday. The class practises polite speech, Rébéka reads up on the kingdom, and everyone races to the station. And of course, wheat is involved.

In this book you'll learn to **build words** from smaller parts, speak **politely**, use **big numbers**, put **questions inside sentences**, read **compound words**, compare **actions**, join ideas with **because**, and tell a story in the **past**.

The layout is the same as before: story on the left, words, grammar and an exercise on the right.

Wiliem
Strongest boy in the village — so he says.

Rébéka
Reads everything, knows the numbers.

D'ardi
The king. Eats wheat often.

D'ardan
The queen. Has heard about Wiliem.

WARM-UP

What you already know

A one-page review of Level 2

-is	Comparing: *brosis band…*, *d'brostera wunder*
-ta	Ordinals and dates: *int d'senzdu-santa Oktober*
-se	Owner: *d'bukt Rébékase*
vi	Relative words: *sayap*, *vi*, *von*, *ven*, *sayapse*
-né	Passive: *D'gué béylné ul méma.*
rus	Modals: *kens*, *rus*, *helm* + dictionary form
-rant	*ittserant* myself · *sacherant* each other
sur-	Places: *surint*, *utint*, *op*, *hire* · time: *kéista … sila*

Remember: *latré* after *its* (D'haden its latré), but *latra* before a noun (latra larnzorént).

D’ardi ant d’ardan wilkén teratén!

The king and queen will come!



D’KUNTERZOR

D’ardi ant d’ardan wilkén teratén sur véra fule int sektari!

The king and queen will come to our village on Saturday!

D’larnzorént agén raikis rést.

The students are very excited.

Véra fule hant en bankir, en armenzor, en butanir ant en atzor.

Our village has a banker, a coach, a botanist and an artist.

D’bankir its int d’bank. D’butanir its ékasan.

The banker is at the bank. The botanist is diligent.

D’atzor reté d’bukt Rébékase.

The artist wrote Rebecca’s book.

D’ARMENZOR

Armanté its bogat!

Security is good!

AGAR SAN · LEARN IT

Word basket

ardi	*king*	**ardan**	*queen*
raikis	*excited*	**rést**	*very*
véldigdapf	*stunned*	**bankir**	*banker*
armenzor	*coach*	**butanir**	*botanist*
ékasan	*diligent*	**armanté**	*security*

Building words

Many Maquish words are built from smaller ones.

Ending	Means	Examples from the dictionary
-zor	a person who…	kunterén → kunterzor · larnén → larnzor · at → atzor · armen → armenzor
-ir	a person who…	bank → bankir · butanie → butanir · ékonomie → ékonomir
-té	an idea, a quality	bogat → bogaté (goodness) · arman → armanté (security)
-syen	like English -tion	donésén → donésyen (contribution)

Learn these as patterns for *reading*. Not every word takes every ending, so check the dictionary before building new ones.

Which word is it?

1. larnén (to learn) → a learner: _____
2. at (art) → an artist: _____
3. bogat (good) → goodness: _____
4. kunterén (to teach) → a teacher: _____

Yange ant yanges

Speaking politely



D'KUNTERZOR

Yungs rusén aktién yange ant yanges.

You all must use 'yange' and 'yanges'.

WILIEM

Bog sian! Fran vunk grabekén yange!

Good day! Nice to meet you (formal)!

WILIEM

Vogu its yange?

How are you (formal)?

RÉBÉKA

Yanga ardiman its damaris.

Your (formal) kingdom is beautiful.

WILIEM

Yanges agén véra ardi ant ardan.

You (formal, plural) are our king and queen.

RÉBÉKA

Sprikén yanges Dmakmakis?

Do you (formal, plural) speak Maquish?

D'KUNTERZOR

Bogat! Ittsi baré yangen ant yangsen!

Good! I see you (formal) and you all (formal)!

AGAR DU · LEARN IT

Word basket

yange	*you (formal)*	**yanges**	*you all (formal)*
ardiman	*kingdom*	**damaris**	*beautiful*
aktién	*to use, to take*	**bog sian**	*good day*

The polite pronouns

	Subject	Object	Possessive	-self
you (formal, one)	yange	yangen	yanga	yangenrant
you (formal, many)	yanges	yangsen	yangsa	yangsenrant

Verbs agree as usual: *yange spriké*, *yanges sprikén*; *yange its*, *yanges agén*.

Fixed phrases: *Fran vunk grabekén* ***yange***! (formal "nice to meet you" keeps *yange*) · *Atné ul ittse.* (formal thank you)

bog gérai morning	**bog sian** day	**bog roterai** afternoon	**bog nagan** evening

Make it polite

1. Vogu its yung? →

2. Yunga hauhl its bros. →

3. Ittsi baré yunge. →

Sanmilion larnzorént

A million students



Rébéka renbaré en artik om d’ardiman.
Rebecca reads an article about the kingdom.

RÉBÉKA
Int d’ardiman, sanmilion larnzorént larnén Dmakmakis!
In the kingdom, a million students learn Maquish!

RÉBÉKA
D’ardiman hant dutausénd tréhundrat fulént.
The kingdom has 2,300 villages.

WILIEM
Ant véra fule?
And our village?

RÉBÉKA
Véra fule hant fifhundrat senzdu-san hauhlént.
Our village has 521 houses.

WILIEM
Vi latré haden kemakén d’larnzorént?
How much wheat do the students eat?

RÉBÉKA
Latré!
A lot!

AGAR TRÉ · LEARN IT

Word basket

hundrat	*hundred*	**tausénd**	*thousand*
sanmilion	*one million*	**sanmiliar**	*one billion*
artik	*article*	**renbarén**	*to read*

Big numbers

Number	Maquish	Number	Maquish
100	hundrat	2,000	dutausénd
200	duhundrat	1,000,000	sanmilion
1,000	tausénd	3,000,000	trémilion
21	senzdu-san	1,000,000,000	sanmiliar

The multiplier joins its magnitude in one word, even *san*: **sanmilion**. Groups go from biggest to smallest, separated by spaces:

dutausénd tréhundrat senzdu-san = 2,321

Write the number

1. 300
2. 2,300
3. 4,000
4. 521

Ittsi nan fisé...

I don't know...



WILIEM

Ittsi nan fisé ven d'ardan wilk teratén.

I don't know when the queen will come.

RÉBÉKA

Ittsi nan fisé vikén zitere wilk teratén dirari.

I don't know whether she will come today.

Wiliem anské von d'ardan wilk sprikén.

William asks where the queen will speak.

MÉMA

D'ardan wilk sprikén int skohl.

The queen will speak at school.

RÉBÉKA

Fisé yung vi d'ardan toné?

Do you know what the queen loves?

WILIEM

Yok! Zitere toné haden!

Yes! She loves wheat!

RÉBÉKA

Vogu fisé yung vi zitere toné?

How do you know what she loves?

WILIEM

Duna ittsi toné haden!

Because I love wheat!

AGAR FIER · LEARN IT

Word basket

fisén	*to know*	**anskén**	*to ask*
vikén	*whether*	**dirari**	*today*
anskas	*question*	**awskén**	*to answer*
awskas	*answer*		

Questions inside sentences

A direct question swaps verb and subject. A question *inside* a sentence keeps normal order after the question word.

Direct	Inside a sentence
Ven wilk d'ardan teratén?	…**ven** d'ardan wilk teratén.
Von spriké zitere?	…**von** zitere spriké.
Vi toné d'ardan?	…**vi** d'ardan toné.

For a yes/no question inside a sentence, use **vikén** (whether): *…vikén zitere wilk teratén.*

Only the main question flips: ***Fisé yung*** *vi d'ardan toné?*

Say it in Maquish

1. I know where the school is.
2. She asks why we learn Maquish.
3. Do you know who speaks Maquish?

Int d’béspod

At the bus stop



Int sektari, Wiliem ant Rébéka vornén sur d’béspod.
On Saturday, William and Rebecca go to the bus stop.

D’bés teraté lektomli.
The bus comes quickly.

Treir vornén sur d’bant.
They go to the railway station.

D’buktstohlént int d’bant agén bros.
The bookstores in the station are big.

Wiliem béylé en kokladéskrim.
William buys a chocolate ice cream.

RÉBÉKA

Nan-kemaké lektomli! D’ardan wilk teratén!
Don’t eat quickly! The queen will come!

AGAR FIF · LEARN IT

Word basket

bés	*bus*	**béspod**	*bus stop*
bant	*railway station*	**bantsuberpod**	*flyover*
banthirepod	*subway*	**kokladéskrim**	*chocolate ice cream*

Compound words

A compound is **describing word + main word**, written as one: *bukt* + *stohl* → *buktstohl* (bookstore), *bés* + *pod* → *béspod* (bus stop).

For the plural, only the main word changes: *buktstohl**ént***, *béspod**ént***.

Compound	Built from	Means
siankémachta	sian (day) + kémachta	lunch
nagankémachta	nagan (evening) + kémachta	dinner
kokladéskrim	koklad + éskrim (ice cream)	chocolate ice cream

Your turn

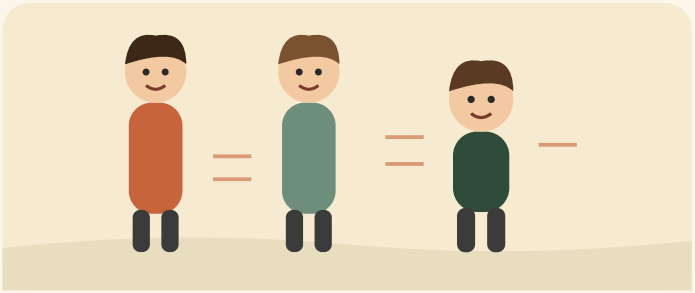
1. buktstohl → plural

2. béspod → plural

3. What does nagankémachta mean?

Lektomlister!

The fastest!



D’ardan teraté! D’larnzorént vornén sur d’bant.
The queen is coming! The students go to the station.

Wiliem vorné lektomlis band Rébéka.
William goes faster than Rebecca.

Rébéka vorné upfenlis, duna zitere hant d’gué.
Rebecca goes more slowly, because she has the cake.

D’armenzor vorné lektomlister.
The coach goes the fastest.

Duna Wiliem kemaké haden luanst, zitere its tangister int d’fule.
Because William always eats wheat, he is the strongest in the village.

WILIEM

Yung wilk vornén lektomlis ména yung kemaké haden!
You will go faster if you eat wheat!

AGAR SEK · LEARN IT

Word basket

lektomlis	*faster*	**lektomlister**	*fastest*
upfenlis	*more slowly*	**tangister**	*strongest*
duna	*because*	**ména**	*if*

Comparing actions, *because* and *if*

Add **-is** or **-ster** to the adverb. When *-li* meets *-is*, one *i* drops: *lektomli + is → lektomlis.*

Adverb	more…	most…
lektomli quickly	lektomlis	lektomlister
upfenli slowly	upfenlis	upfenlister
rasterli often	rasterlis	rasterlister

A **duna** (because) or **ména** (if) clause can come first or second, with normal word order either way: *Duna Wiliem kemaké haden, zitere its tangis.* · *… ména yung kemaké haden.*

Say it in Maquish

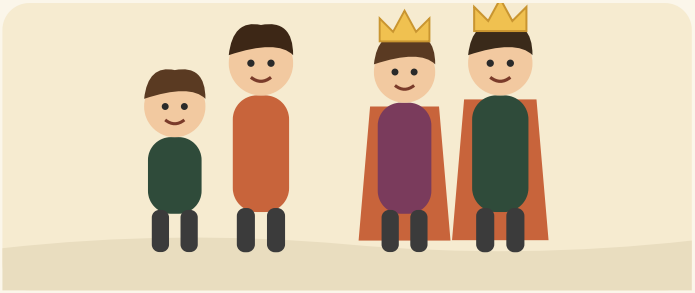
1. William goes the fastest.

2. Rebecca speaks more slowly.

3. Because I learn Maquish, I can speak Maquish.

Bog gérai, ardi!

Good morning, King!



D'ardi ant d'ardan teratén sur d'bant.
The king and queen come to the station.

WILIEM
Bog gérai! Teraté lopféter!
Good morning! Please come!

D'ARDAN
Its yung Wiliem, d'larnzor sayap kemaké senz wunderént om haden?
Are you William, the student who eats ten bowls of wheat?

WILIEM
Yok! Kemakén yanges haden?
Yes! Do you (formal) eat wheat?

D'ARDI
Rasterli! Atné ul ittse, Wiliem.
Often! Thank you, William.

RÉBÉKA
Swat vornén sur véra fule!
Let's go to our village!

AGAR HUREN · LEARN IT

Word basket

teratén	*to come*	**rasterli**	*often*
swat	*let's*	**lopféter**	*please*

Being polite: putting it together

Commands are the same for everyone — friends, groups, or a king: **Teraté!** Come!

Add **lopféter** after the command to say please: **Teraté lopféter!**

Use **yange / yanges** in questions: *Kemaké yange…? Kemakén yanges…?*

Join a person to a description with **sayap**: *d'larnzor sayap kemaké…*

Greet by the time of day: *bog gérai*, *bog sian*, *bog roterai*, *bog nagan*. Say goodbye with *Sing!*

Say it in Maquish

1. Please speak! (to the queen)

2. Do you (formal, one) learn Maquish?

3. Let's eat!

D’bogstera ari

The best day



Int sektari, d’ardi ant d’ardan terotén sur véra fule.
On Saturday, the king and queen came to our village.

Treir spriktén Dmakmakis int skohl.
They spoke Maquish at school.

D’ardan béylté du wunderént om haden int d’gostar.
The queen bought two bowls of wheat at the market.

D’ardi reté zitera nam int d’bukt Wiliemse.
The king wrote his name in William’s book.

D’larnzorént vartén véldigdapf, ant d’haden vart hérkis.
The students were stunned, and the wheat was delicious.

WILIEM
Dira vart d’bogstera ari!
This was the best day!

AGAR SIMO · LEARN IT

Word basket

terotén *came (plural)*

vart *was*

reté *wrote*

vartén *went / were (plural)*

béylté *bought*

Telling a story in the past

Verb	one	more than one
its / agén (be)	vart	vartén
hant / hantén (have)	hot	hotén
sprikén	sprikté	spriktén
ritén ★	reté	retén
teratén ★	teroté	terotén
vornén ★	varté	vartén

Watch out: **vartén** means both “were” and “went” (plural). Context tells you which.

Put it in the past

1. Treir sprikén Dmakmakis. →

2. D’ardi rité en bukt. →

3. Vér agén véldigdapf. →

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

Maquish only — how much can you understand?

SAN D'ardi ant d'ardan wilkén teratén sur véra fule int sektari! D'larnzorént agén raikis rést. Véra fule hant en bankir, en armenzor, en butanir ant en atzor. D'bankir its int d'bank. D'butanir its ékasan. D'atzor reté d'bukt Rébékase. Armanté its bogat!

DU Yungs rusén aktién yange ant yanges. Bog sian! Fran vunk grabekén yange! Vogu its yange? Yanga ardiman its damaris. Yanges agén véra ardi ant ardan. Sprikén yanges Dmakmakis? Bogat! Ittsi baré yangen ant yangsen!

TRÉ Rébéka renbaré en artik om d'ardiman. Int d'ardiman, sanmilion larnzorént larnén Dmakmakis! D'ardiman hant dutauséndtréhundrat fulént. Ant véra fule? Véra fule hant fifhundrat senzdu-san hauhlént. Vi latré haden kemakén d'larnzorént? Latré!

FIER Ittsi nan fisé ven d'ardan wilk teratén. Ittsi nan fisé vikén zitere wilk teratén dirari. Wiliem anské von d'ardan wilk sprikén. D'ardan wilk sprikén int skohl. Fisé yung vi d'ardan toné? Yok! Zitere toné haden! Vogu fisé yung vi zitere toné? Duna ittsi toné haden!

CHALLENGE

Read the whole story

(continued)

FIF Int sektari, Wiliem ant Rébéka vornén sur d'béspod. D'bés teraté lektomli. Treir vornén sur d'bant. D'buktstohlént int d'bant agén bros. Wiliem béylé en kokladéskrim. Nan-kemaké lektomli! D'ardan wilk teratén!

SEK D'ardan teraté! D'larnzorént vornén sur d'bant. Wiliem vorné lektomlis band Rébéka. Rébéka vorné upfenlis, duna zitere hant d'gué. D'armenzor vorné lektomlister. Duna Wiliem kemaké haden luanst, zitere its tangister int d'fule. Yung wilk vornén lektomlis ména yung kemaké haden!

HUREN D'ardi ant d'ardan teratén sur d'bant. Bog gérai! Teraté lopféter! Its yung Wiliem, d'larnzor sayap kemaké senz wunderént om haden? Yok! Kemakén yanges haden? Rasterli! Atné ul ittse, Wiliem. Swat vornén sur véra fule!

SIMO Int sektari, d'ardi ant d'ardan terotén sur véra fule. Treir spriktén Dmakmakis int skohl. D'ardan béylté du wunderént om haden int d'gostar. D'ardi reté zitera nam int d'bukt Wiliemse. D'larnzorént vartén véldigdapf, ant d'haden vart hérkis. Dira vart d'bogstera ari!

ANSWER KEY

Check your answers

Agar san to Agar simo

Agar san 1. larnzor · 2. atzor · 3. bogaté · 4. kunterzor

Agar du 1. Vogu its yange? · 2. Yanga hauhl its bros. · 3. Ittsi baré yangen.

Agar tré 1. tréhundrat · 2. dutausénd tréhundrat · 3. fiertausénd · 4. fifhundrat senzdu-san

Agar fier 1. Ittsi fisé von d'skohl its. · 2. Zitere anské van vér larnén Dmakmakis. · 3. Fisé yung sayap spriké Dmakmakis?

Agar fif 1. buktstohlént · 2. béspodént · 3. dinner

Agar sek 1. Wiliem vorné lektomlister. · 2. Rébéka spriké upfenlis. · 3. Duna ittsi larné Dmakmakis, ittsi kens sprikén Dmakmakis.

Agar huren 1. Spriké lopféter! · 2. Larné yange Dmakmakis? · 3. Swat kemakén!

Agar simo 1. Treir spriktén Dmakmakis. · 2. D'ardi reté en bukt. · 3. Vér vartén véldigdapf.

Notes for teachers. The scenes are written in modern Maquish using approved grammar and vocabulary from *Dmakmakisa melarif bukt*. *Ardi* and *ardan* stay lowercase in address, like other ordinary nouns.

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

New and key words in this book

aktién	*to use, to take*
anskas	*question*
anskén	*to ask*
ardan	*queen*
ardi	*king*
ardiman	*kingdom*
armanté	*security*
armenzor	*coach*
artik	*article*
atzor	*artist*
awskas	*answer*
awskén	*to answer*
bank	*bank*
bankir	*banker*
bant	*railway station*
banthirepod	*subway*
bantsuberpod	*flyover*
bés	*bus*
béspod	*bus stop*
béylté	*bought*
bog gérai	*good morning*
bog nagan	*good evening*
bog roterai	*good afternoon*
bog sian	*good day*
bogaté	*goodness*
bukt	*book*
butanir	*botanist*
damaris	*beautiful*
dirari	*today*
duhundrat	*two hundred*
duna	*because*
dutauséndt	*two thousand*
ékasan	*diligent*
fisén	*to know*
fule	*village*
fulént	*villages*
gué	*cake*
hauhl	*house*

MINI GLOSSARY

Word list

(continued)

hundrat	*hundred*
int	*in · on (dates, days)*
kian	*child*
kokladéskrim	*chocolate ice cream*
kunterzor	*teacher*
larnzor	*student*
latra	*much / many (before a noun)*
latré	*much / many (after its)*
lektomlis	*faster*
lektomlister	*fastest*
lopféter	*please*
ména	*if*
raikis	*excited*
rasterli	*often*
renbarén	*to read*
rést	*very*
reté	*wrote*
sanmiliar	*one billion*
sanmilion	*one million*
sing	*goodbye*
sur	*to*
swat	*let's*
tangister	*strongest*
tausénd	*thousand*
teratén	*to come*
terotén	*came (plural)*
trémilion	*three million*
upfenlis	*more slowly*
vart	*was*
vartén	*went / were (plural)*
véldigdapf	*stunned*
vikén	*whether*
yanga	*your (formal)*
yange	*you (formal)*
yangen	*you (formal, object)*
yanges	*you all (formal)*
yangsa	*your (formal, plural)*
yangsen	*you all (formal, object)*