

I live not following-orders many. I realize/accomplish action strange by/from/of dream by/from/of I. Concerning purpose by/from/of intention hopefully/in-my-opinion I will conclude on-second-thought I fail to-imagine it I attempt to accomplish.

I attempted to reason concerning place place I expected to be. However map all directions is fake.

Therefore I created list containing rules personal concerning life event random like that. Like that I let dream evil show me extremely dark.

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I don't live by many rules. I accomplish strange deeds from a dream world of mine. Regarding my purpose, I can't accomplish what I attempt to accomplish if I second-guess myself.

I tried to figure out where I was supposed to be, but all the directions on my map were fake.

So I created a list of personal rules for navigating the chaos of life. In this way, I let the dream show me the evil path.

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## DOTHRAKI

Anha vo thirok ki sani assokhi. Kash anha thirak atthiraride, kash anha laz tak movekh qemmemmo. Anha shillok mehash anha laz movesok mae, hash anha laz tak mae.

Anha kis gach rekke anha zigere elat, vosma ei idrikh solottisi anni idosh.

Majin anha mov liwasares assokhi h'anhaan adothrasok athyofizar atthirari. Kijinosi, anha azhak atthiraridaan attihat anna osqoy.

## ENGLISH

I don't live by many rules. While I dream, I can do strange magic. I believe that if I can imagine it, I can do it.

I tried to figure out where I needed to go, but all the directions on my map were fake.

So I created a collection of rules for myself to navigate the insanity of life. In this way, I let the dream show me the Blood Path.

## GRAMMAR

Official Website: <http://dothraki.com/>

Unofficial Website: <http://wiki.dothraki.org/>

-If you have any questions, e-mail me at the e-mail address I sent this to you from.

-All the grammar you'll need should be on the unofficial site. It also explains the romanization system, which I hope is straightforward.

-Typological facts: word order = SVO; prepositional; NG; NA; NR. Adverbs generally come sentence-finally.

-The infinitive form of a verb ends in /-(l)at/. Strip off this suffix to get the verb stem. The verb stem by itself serves as the past tense form of the form in the positive grade. In the negative grade, a suffixed -o is added to the verb stem in the past tense. In the present and future tense, verbs take personal suffixes. There are both positive /-ak/ and negative /-ok/ first person singular present tense forms in this text. The future tense of a verb is built off the present (the stem plus the personal ending). To the form the future tense, prefix /a-/ to the present tense form.

-There is no copula in Dothraki. If you have X-NOM Y-NOM, it means "X is Y". The nominal forms listed in the lexicon are the nominative forms of a given noun, unless otherwise stated.

-Dothraki has five cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, allative and ablative. Only the first four feature in this text. Unless otherwise stated, the subject of a verb takes the nominative, and the object takes the accusative. The genitive is used in possessive constructions (such that X Y-GEN means Y's X). Otherwise, the various prepositions will state what case they assign to their governed noun phrase.

-Aside from the pronouns (whose relevant declensions are listed in the lexicon), you'll find a few declined nouns. Inanimate nouns drop their final vowel before being declined. The genitive ending is /-i/, and for animate nouns, the accusative ending is /-es/ (which is added regardless of whether the word ends in a vowel). The allative ending is /-aan/. Where an irregular form is needed, it will be listed in the lexicon.

-Dothraki has a series of adverbial conjunctions which work a little differently from English. One such is /kash/. A phrase like "kash X kash Y" means "while X, Y happened" or "X when Y". The other, /hash/, works the same, but it's "if x, then y".

-An odd facet of Dothraki grammar is "in order to" constructions. To say something like "I X'd in order to Y", you'd simply add the future tense first person singular form of Y directly after the equivalent of X'd. This happens in one spot in the text.

-To say something like "I let him X", you'd say "Anha azh mae X", where X is an infinitive.

-The word /osqoyi/ I'm leaving vaguely defined, because it came vaguely defined. The word /os/ means "path", and /qoy/ means "blood", so this literally means "Blood Path", but what that means is up to you. Here are some other blood compounds in Dothraki: /asqoyi/ (word + blood) = oath; /asshekhqoyi/ (day + blood) = birthday; /jalanqoyi/ (moon + blood) = total eclipse of the moon; /kathqoyi/ (net + blood) = weighted net; /shoqoyi/ (mark + blood) = evidence; /vorsqoyi/ (blood + fire) = funeral pyre.

## LEXICON

anha (pron.) I (first person singular nominative pronoun)  
anna (pron.) me (first person singular accusative pronoun)  
anni (pron.) my (first person singular genitive pronoun)  
anhaan (pron.) to me (first person singular allative pronoun)  
assokh (ni.) rule, order  
atthirar (ni.) life  
atthirarido (ni.) dream (accusative is atthiraride)  
athyofizar (ni.) insanity  
attihat (v.) to show  
azhat (v.) to give, to allow

dothrasolat (v.) to navigate

ei (det.) all, all of  
elat (v.) to go

gachat (v.) to figure out

ha (prep.) for (assigns the allative case)  
hash (adv./conj.) if/then (see grammar notes)

idolat (v.) to be fake  
idrikh (ni.) direction, landmark

kash (adv./conj.) while, during, when (see grammar notes)  
ki (prep.) by, because of (assigns the genitive case); also precedes quoted speech  
kijinosi (adv.) in this way, thus  
kis (part.) a particle meaning "to try to"

laz (part.) a particle meaning "be able to"  
liwasar (na.) collection

mae (pron.) him, her, it (third person singular accusative pronoun)  
majin (conj.) and then, then, so, and so, consequently  
me- (pref.) complementizer used to introduce subordinate clauses

movekh (ni.) magic trick, trick, amazing feat  
movelat (v.) to create (note: past tense is mov)  
movesolat (v.) to imagine

os (ni.) path  
osqoyi (ni.) Blood Path (see grammar notes)

qemmemmo (adj.) strange  
qoy (ni.) blood

rekke (adv.) where, wherever, the place which

san (ni.) pile (used attributively to mean "a lot" or "many", but still inflects as a noun)  
shillolat (v.) to believe  
solotti (na.) map

tat (v.) to do  
thirat (v.) to live  
thirat atthiraride (vp.) to dream

vo (part.) no, not (negator)  
vosma (conj.) but

zigerelat (v.) to need

## GLOSSARY

A = adjective  
ALL = allative  
adj. = adjective  
adv. = adverb  
conj. = conjunction  
expr. = expression  
G = genitival phrase  
GEN = genitive  
N = noun  
n. = noun  
na. = animate noun  
ni. = inanimate noun  
nm. = name  
NOM = nominative  
O = object  
P = preposition  
part. = particle  
prep. = preposition  
pron. = pronoun

R = relative clause

S = subject

V = verb

v. = verb

X = an argument of the verb or clause

Y = a different argument of the verb or clause