

DAGAPYA

Dagapya is a language created by Vecderg in 2024, designed for simplicity and cultural neutrality, using sound symbolism. There are about 800 root words, with extra loanwords for e.g. names.

Alphabet

a e i o u

b d g h k l m n p s t w y

Every letter is pronounced like English (IPA equivalents except for Y, which is [j]), and always makes the same sound. Leniency (e.g. [v] for B) is allowed if it's not confusing. Word stress is always on the last syllable of every word. Capitalization is never required in Dagapya.

Vowel Particles

a - subject marker

e - object/complement marker

i - verb marker

o - loanword prefix

u - indirect object marker

Vowel particles come before what they mark. Sentences are usually SVO (Subject-Verb-Object), and the subject marker isn't required if it would begin a sentence.

pan i pya e dagapya. = I speak Dagapya.

Context (anything that doesn't fall under any of the sentence markers) comes at the start.

may, a kyū i dyo u pan e san. = Now, you give me that.

Particles can be repeated for multiple verbs/objects/etc.

swe i mabo i bugo. = They eat and drink.

Prefix *o* marks loanwords outside the 800 root words.

oKanada = Canada

Parts of Speech

Every word in Dagapya can be any part of speech, but the particle *i* always marks something as a verb.

haw = life / alive / to live
pin i swa e haw. = This is life.
pasa i haw. = Plants live.

Descriptors

Adjectives/adverbs come before what they modify. There is no differentiation between them in Dagapya.

kaw doy = very big
kaw bako = many sticks

pan hapu = my group

Multiple descriptors stack onto the final base word.

min lase gaw = one fast animal

"*hoy*" marks possessives, but can also put descriptors afterwards.

kopo hoy kuto = book (of) school = the school's book

pimo hoy kahe = pen (of) black = the black pen

Compound Words

Putting words directly together forms compound words. Compounds can be as long as you want.

The initial word(s) modify the last word and are evaluated from left to right:

byugwi = most-good = best
moypan = multiple-me = us

Words can be used as suffixes to clarify part of speech, e.g. "*goy*" for object nouns, "*mun*" for abstract nouns, "*sin*" for verbs, etc.

tamyegoy = fun-thing = toy
doymun = big-ness = size
dekasin = ear-do = to hear
kokoben = rock-y = rocky

The vowel particles can only be attached as prefixes, not suffixes or roots.

pan i pya = *pan ipya* = I speak

If necessary, "*twi*" can change how adjectives are evaluated.

kawbotegoy = very-blue thing

kawtwibotegoy = many blue-thing(s)

Prefixes

There are 2 prefixes which only modify the root word they directly precede, rather than the whole compound word.

"*twa*" inverts the meaning of the root, while "*gwe*" makes the root intransitive.

twabaw = (invert)-more = less

gwesamu = (intrans.)-name = named

Verbs

Verbs can be modified with preceding words for tense or mood.

pan i loy = I see
pan i mye loy = I (already) saw
pan i dyu loy = I will see
pan i myu loy = I would see

Verb phrases are formed just by putting one verb after another. Note that only 1 vowel particle should be used for a whole verb phrase, just like noun phrases.

pan i subī boti sahi e san = I should want (to) need that.

Using "*yoy*" after the verb marker forms commands.

i yoy tepi! = Stop!

Prepositions

Prepositions come before the location to create prepositional phrases.

pan i mabo e lano pay lado. = I eat (the) bread on (the) table.

"*boy*" is the catch-all preposition, and can be used as a prefix to clarify a word's use as a preposition, or by itself in place of any preposition.

kado boy dey = box (in/at) house = (the) box in (the) house

kado boylaw dey = box (in/at)-in house = (the) box in (the) house

Omission

Any part of a sentence can be dropped as long as it's clear from context.

With no verb, *e* implies the verb "to be."

san e gwi. = *san (i swa) e gwi.* = That (is) good.

Dropping the subject and verb implies "it's" or "there is":

e liso. = (There is) water.
e sote. = (It's) hot.

Questions

Question sentences begin with "*kay*," and word order does not change. "*kya*" means "what," and is attached to what is being asked about.

kay a pan i pyu? = Do I go?

kyadin? = what-place? = Where?

Dependent Clauses

"*teso*" can be used for dependent clauses, the equivalent of that/which/who in English.

pan i boti e kiso teso i tey pyu. = I want a chair that can move.

a	(subject marker)	bade	strong, powerful	kate	correct, accurate	pay	up, over, rise, lift
e	(object marker)	bako	stick, rod	key	with, include	pide	difficult, problem
i	(verb marker)	bale	side, adjacent	kile	still, yet, even	pika	bug, insect
o	(loanword prefix)	ben	related, -ly	kiso	seat, chair, to sit	pila	bird
u	(indirect object marker)	beno	nose, to smell	koko	rock, stone	pimo	pen, pencil
pan	I, me, my	benu	truth, real, true	komya	family	puga	bottom, butt
kyu	you, your	bote	blue	kopo	book	pya	speak, language
swe	they, he, she, their	boti	want, desire	koy	far, tele-	pyo	to use
pin	this	bugo	drink, to drink	kulu	light, bright	pyu	to move, go
san	that	buki	compare, as, than	kupa	fruit	sadi	to begin, start
kay	question	buli	to come	kuto	school, to educate	sahi	to need, require
kya	what, which	buse	white	kyo	center, middle	sahu	law, rule
twa	(inversion), not	bya	male, man, boy	labe	round, circle, around	samu	name, word
sya	and, also, plus	byo	through, across, trans-	lado	table, desk	sapa	fish
bemyu	but, however	daga	heart	lake	red	sato	sun
lodu	or, either	dalo	path, way, road	lako	clothing, to wear	saw	time, when
begu	if, hypothetically	dani	to like, favor	lano	bread	sike	color, hue
telu	to, for (goal)	daw	person, individual	lase	fast, speed, quickly	sole	happy
doke	from, (out) of	day	2, two	lato	liquid, fluid	sote	hot, warm, heat
boy	for, at, of, in, on	deka	ear, hear, listen	law	inside, in	subi	must, should
swa	is, are, am	dey	building, to build	letu	night	sumo	sugar, sweet
sin	to do, make	din	location, place	lina	tongue, taste, lick	sun	similar, -like
gwi	good	doli	to write, draw	liso	water	tago	image, picture
dye	bad	doso	machine, device	lopi	stay, continue, keep, remainder	tagu	battle, combat
lay	yes, affirmative	doy	big, size, large	loso	moon, month	take	pain, hurt, ow!
soy	zero, no, nothing	dun	tool	loy	eye, to see, watch	tako	container, case
polu	everything, all	dune	number, quantity	lupe	unusual, abnormal	taku	origin, cause, because
moy	multiple	dyo	to give, emit	lusi	know, be familiar with	tamy	amusing, fun
kaw	very, many, a lot	gabi	to think, thought	maba	mouth	tane	new
baw	more	gaw	animal, creature	mabo	food, to eat, consume	tasyo	fire, burn
byu	(the) most, -est	game	odor, a smell	madu	emotion, feeling	tepi	to stop, cancel
mye	before, already	goy	thing, object, it	mapi	to understand	tey	can, may, able
may	now, well, so	guse	excess, too much	maw	female, woman, girl	toga	body
dyu	after, shall	gyu	front, in front	melo	money	toso	sound, noisy
wa	ah! wow!	hali	to have, carry	mesi	to show, display, demo	toy	different, other, change
nn	hmm, uhh...	han	day, date	milu	love	tuli	to touch, feel
yoy	hey! yo! oi!	hapu	group, together	min	1, one	tyo	3, three
		haw	life, alive, to live	mun	concept, -ness		
		heto	air, gas	musu	sleep, rest	Cheat sheet	by Vecderg (vecderg.com)
		kado	box, rectangle	paka	head, leader	Based on	blinry's toki pona Cheat Sheet
		kahe	black	pana	hand, handle, to hold		
		kapi	to break, damage	pasa	plant, to plant		