

# Taurahe

Taurahe is a fictional constructed language, natively spoken by the Tauren race in World of Warcraft, by Blizzard Entertainment. This fan-made project has not been endorsed by Blizzard Entertainment and so should purely be perceived as fanon material.

The Tauren people used to be nomads. No one is really sure where their people came from. In the present, they find themselves living on the rolling grasslands of Mulgore.

Here it is where they prove their adolescence rites in the ways of the Great Hunt. Spiritual Tauren find a great peace in Mulgore to communicate with the elemental spirits, and those close to the Earthmother find themselves guarding the land against those who search to destroy it.

Little is known about their language, too. Although we have a basic understanding of what it sounds and looks like, there seems to be no native script. Scripts aside, several confirmed words by Blizzard itself and fan-theories have shaped a decent base for the language, which I would like to expand upon personally.

My thanks go to: [ConLang](#), [WoWWiki](#) and [GamePedia](#).

## Phonology

Here you'll find all the different characters and digraphs that are present in the alphabet of Taurahe.

character	example
d	<b>d</b> ark
g	<b>g</b> o
h	l <b>o</b> ch
j	<b>j</b> ump
k	<b>k</b> ilt
l	<b>l</b> earn
m	<b>m</b> an
n	<b>n</b> eat
p	<b>p</b> late
r	<b>r</b> ace
s	sore
t	<b>t</b> ool
v	<b>v</b> ase
w	<b>w</b> ash
ch	<b>ch</b> op
ph	<b>ph</b> one
sh	<b>sh</b> ore
th	<b>th</b> ere
a	<b>a</b> lm
e	<b>e</b> t
i	<b>i</b> ch
o	<b>o</b> ld
u	jac <b>u</b> zzi
au	<b>f</b> ather
ie	<b>m</b> ee <b>t</b>
ou	<b>r</b> ow

# Grammar

**\*Nouns** typically consist of two syllables only and end in a short vowel<sup>1</sup>. In some cases however, they may consist of three syllables<sup>2</sup>. And usually when it has some sacred meaning to it, it's two syllables divided by an apostrophe<sup>3</sup>.

Example 1: man - alki | woman - thallo | child – piji

Example 2: arrow - hakaji | campsite - taurajo | yesterday – tanayo

Example 3: moon - mu'sha | sun - an'she

**\*Verbs** in the present tense typically consist of three syllables and end in **-ki**.

**\*Adjectives** are simply formed by adding **-h** to the end of the noun you wish to 'verb-ify'.

**\*Tenses** exist in Taurahe, too. Luckily there are only three of them. Tenses are only applied to verbs. The present tense is of course the default tense, which should be clear. The past tense adds **-el** to the ending of the verb. The future tense adds **ma-** to the beginning of the beginning of the verb.

Example: is - soleki | was - solekiel | will be - masoleki

**\*Sentence structure** in Taurahe is very different from English. But it is constant enough to make it easy to memorize.

Example: verb - pronoun - particle - noun

**\*Plural form** is indicated by applying the infix **-in**, always before the last vowel of the noun.

Example: man - men | alki - alkini

**\*Collective form** is indicated by applying the infix **-ah**, also always before the last vowel of the noun. 'Collective form' is basically an extended form of plural. Typically used for more than two objects<sup>1</sup>, or used by default for nouns which can easily be changed in volume<sup>2</sup>.

Example 1: man - group of men | alki - alkahi

Example 2: water - oulaha | fire - kosnahe | dirt - yalaho

**\*Cases** used in Taurahe are Genitive and Oblique (Dative, Locative, Instrumental)

**The Genitive case** is used to indicate composition<sup>1</sup> or kinship/ownership<sup>2</sup>.

Example 1: The stick is made of pine. - Ai talni shu mochih.

Example 2: That child belongs to the woman. - Ai piji shu thallo.

**The Oblique case** is a simplified mashup of Dative, Locative and Instrumental.

**-The Dative case** is used to indicate direction<sup>1</sup>, origin<sup>2</sup> and giving<sup>3</sup>.

Example 1: The woman is going to the campsite. Ganaki thallo ka taurajo.

Example 2: The child came from the house. Ganakiel piji mu jomi.

Example 3: The man gives the flower to the woman. Palgaki alki kalki ka thallo.

**-The Locative case** is used to indicate actual location/setting.

Example: Flowers grow in the soil. Kresalki kalkini nal yalaho.

Example: Kodos are at the campsite. Soleki kodino tal taurajo.

**-The Instrumental case** is used to indicate the instrument used to perform the action.

Example: The warrior fights with a mace. Doulonki mudouli mi pouma.

## Personal/Possessive Pronouns

English	Taurahe
I/me / my/mine	mouya
you/your <sub>sg</sub>	touya
he/she/it / his/her/its	da
we / our	mouhaya
your <sub>pl</sub>	touhaya
they / their	dai

## Prepositions, articles, conjunctions, demonstrative & interrogative pronouns

English	Taurahe
articles	
the <sub>sg</sub>	ai
the <sub>pl</sub>	aina
conjunctions	
and	i
demonstrative	pronouns
that	
there	
interrogative	pronouns
what	
when	
where	
who	
prepositions	
at	tal
by	
for	
from	mu
in	nal
of	shu
to	ka
with	mi