

4th conlang

One day I will finish a conlang, maybe

Phonology

Inventory

There are 20 phonemes

Vowels:

	Front	Back
Close	i	u
Mid	e	o
Open	a	

There are 5 vowels

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar
Plosive	p b	t d	k g
Nasal	m	n	ŋ
Fricative	f	s	x
Trill		r~R ⟨r⟩	
Approx	w	l	

There are 15 consonants

Phonotactics

Syllable structure

(C)V(C)

No consonant cluster allowed

No vowel initial word

There are 75 CV combinations and 1125 CVC combinations

Cyrillization

	Front	Back
Close	и	у
Mid	э	о
Open	а	

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar
Plosive	п б	т д	к г
Nasal	м	н	ң
Fricative	ф	с	х
Trill		р	
Approximant	ʋ	л	

Morphology

Cases and number

Morphosyntactic alignment: Nominative-accusative

	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	-e	-en	Default form
Accusative	-o	-on	Object of a phrase
Genitive	-i	-in	General relationship with the referee
Adjective	-u	-un	Characteristic of the referee

Tense, aspect and voice

Agglutinative conjugation

Conjugation order: Lexeme = (((Voice + Aspect + Lemma))) + Tense) + Mood)

Tense

Name	Meaning	Example	
Past	Event occurring before	He closed the door	-ka

	the moment of speech		
Present	Event occurring at the moment of speech	He closed the door	-ta
Future	Event occurring after the moment of speech	He will close the door	-pa
Past in the past	An event that occurred prior to an aforementioned time in the past	He <u>had closed</u> the door when he locked it	-kaka
Future in the past	An event that occurred after an aforementioned time in the past	He <u>had not yet locked</u> the door when he closed it	-kapa
Past in the future	An event that will occur prior to an aforementioned time in the future	He <u>will have closed</u> the door when he will lock it	-paka
Future in the future	An event that will occur after an aforementioned time in the future	He <u>will lock the door after he will</u> close it	-papa

Aspect

All aspects are intercombinable except for inceptive with static, and cessative with static.

Name	Meaning	Example	Applicated on:
Iterative	Repetition of a semelfactive (event observable on one single occasion)	"To [have hiccups]"; from "to hiccup"	Punctual aktionsarts
Inceptive	Beginning of a action or state	"To learn" (to start knowing)	Durative aktionsarts, iterative aspect
Static	Ongoing action or state	"To know"	
Cessative	End of action or state	"To forget" (to stop knowing)	
Perfective	Action viewed as a simple whole		All aspects and aktionsarts
Habitual	Event or state occurring habitually	"Je travaille dans un hôpital"	

Voice

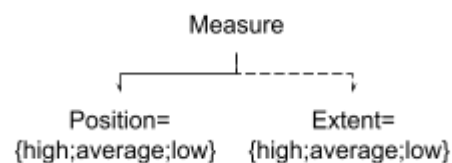
Name	Meaning	Example
Active	The subject does the verb's designated action.	I track Ethan
Passive	The object from the active becomes the subject	Ethan is killed by me (I killed <u>Ethan</u>)
Causative	The subject either causes something to do, or be, the verb's designated action	

Derivation

Change word class

Adjectives are always derived from nouns.

Derive what ?	From what ?	How ?
Singular adjective	Noun	noun+u
Plural adjective	Noun	noun+un
Noun	Verb	Verb-tense



Stuff

Syntax

Word order

Primary word order

VSO

SVO, SOV, VOS and OVS are alternatives in simple sentences. The role of this alternation is to order V, S and O by emphasis.

Secondary word order

PrepDemNumNGenRel

Questions

Yes/no questions are formed with the particule “wi” placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Polarity

Pronouns

		Nominative		Accusative		Genitive		Adjective	
Person	Root	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur
1P	m-	me	men	mo	mon	mi	min	mu	mun
2P	t-	te	ten	to	ton	ti	tin	tu	tun
3P.ANI	g-	ge	gen	go	gon	gi	gin	gu	gun
3P.INANI	s-	se	sen	so	son	si	sin	su	sun

Pronouns are inflected and agree in the same way as nouns.

Culture

Number system: hexadecimal

Sociology

Gender and orientation are not important for culture.

No strong social hierarchy.

Difference between humans and other animals are considered as important as differences between different animals.