

Guide to Losa Ele

A Personal Conlang by vibra

Introduction

Losa Ele (meaning “the language of life”) is a conlang that started out as a “solo conpidgin”, in which I would walk around my room and name whatever I saw or thought of, all while speaking to myself only in the conlang I was creating. After realizing that my memory skills were likely insufficient for this task, I wrote down all the words I had created that day, and started developing it more like a normal conlang, although still in a different manner than most.

The language is built around these principles:

- I name concepts as I need them, with whatever words come to my head first
- I make words that I think sound good, and base the phonology off of that
- I try to evolve the language as I use it

Phonology

Consonants: /m n p b t d k g s ʒ l r/ <m n p b t d k g s j l r>

Vowels: /a e i o u/ <a e i o u>

A diphthong consists of any pair of vowels, except double vowels, which are pronounced with vowel hiatus.

A word in Losa Ele may not contain any consonant clusters. A word can be thought of as an alternation between a consonant and a vowel or diphthong.

Orthography

Losa Ele is traditionally written in all lowercase letters.

Grammar

There are no strict guidelines regarding parts of speech in Losa Ele; a word may often be able to behave as many parts of speech. For example, *maka* can mean ‘to eat’ as a verb, but also ‘meal’ or ‘the process of eating’ as a noun, or ‘eating related’ as a modifier.

Word order is SVO (subject-verb-object):

ma pela kitu.

I see a bird.

Modifiers follow what they describe.

ma pela kitu lami.

I see a good bird.

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a noun, and may follow a noun or clause.

ma kili i taga ki.

I am sitting in this room.

meija ki i mosa as lami.

This cup on the table is good.

Conjunctions may join words, phrases, and clauses.

ma pela meija da mosa.

I see a cup and a table.

ma pela kitu nan ma pela mu do.

I see a bird, but I don't see you.

Serial Verbs

Multiple verbs with the same subject may be strung together.

ma lom pela ki.

I should see that.

Tenses

Past and future may be marked with *le* and *se* respectively before the verb.

do le pela ete lami.

You saw a good thing.

kat se losa.

They will speak.

Subordination

na is placed before a clause to subordinate it:

ma kuma na do pela ka.

I know that you see it.

Relative Clauses

A relative clause describes a word, and consists of a clause which contains the word *tu*, which refers to the noun being described and is always placed at the front of the relative clause.

kitu tu ma pela as jola.

The bird which I see is red.

Questions

Yes/no questions are formed by placing the suffix *-i* on the verb.

do pelai meija ma?

Do you see my cup?

Context

Context to a sentence may be enclosed with the words *ta* and *sa*, and may be placed anywhere in a sentence. These words may be omitted at the start or end of a sentence.

ma mese na ta d'apa mosa sa do lom nolo ka.

I think that, in the context of you having a table, you should use it.

kete do sa do lesai ka?

As for your sibling, do you like them?

Contractions

The following words are contracted before vowels, *except* if they act as modifiers.

- ma -> m'
- do -> d'
- ka -> k'
- le -> l'
- se -> s'

m'apa meija.

I have a cup.

ma s'apa mosa.

I will have a table.

meija ma as kin.

My cup is here.

Dictionary

-i: [interrogative]

akel: okay, decent, acceptable, correct

alin: same

an: if

apa: have
apana: paper
apen: cloud
as: be
asim: simple, basic
ata: up, high, raise, lift, boost
atan: interact with, engage with
beka: time
biel: animal
da: and
dasa: idea, concept
de: one
dekan: plant
den: so, okay so, so uh (sentence starter)
do: you
doni: recent
dot: you all
dulom: dark, black
eko: again
ele: life
eri: sleep
esa: beautiful, pretty
esi: may, might
esom: loud
esu: god
ete: thing
gan: with
go: [before imperative verb]
gon: space
gosen: slow
gure: bad
gutan: forget
i: in/at/on
ikinas: bee
ikite: insect, bug
iko: ask
ime: being, entity
imi: happen, occur
in: to
inas: yellow
isan: learn
ite: tree
ja: every, all
jeke: need

jola: red
jona: kid, child
ka: [third person pronoun]
kat: they/them (plural)
kata: stand
katan: story, plot
katem: understand
katon: computer
katu: tool
kela: make, cause, create
kelin: east
kepa: find, discover
kesai: color
kete: sibling
ki: this/that
kilet: reason
kili: sit
kiloke: break, broken
kin: here
kis: small, little
kiti: stop
kitu: bird
ko: what
koli: different, other
kom: land, ground
komul: die, death
kono: way, manner, method
kore: write
kosan: sentence
ku: two
kul: also
kulo: cool, awesome
kuma: know
kumu: many, very, a lot
kun: there
kupa: big, large
kupuk: fucking
kui: more
kusa: day
kuton: difficult, hard
kutume: ignore
kutus: entire, whole
lai: hello, hi, greet
lamen: morning

lami: good
lan: when, at the same time as
lanu: come
lasun: important, valuable
le: [past tense, only marked when speaker deems it necessary]
lesa: like, enjoy
lo: of
loka: mean, represent, signify
lom: must, should
lomen: brain
losa: talk, speak, say, language
losom: scream, yell, shout
lota: child, offspring
loto: square, block, prism, cube
luku: fear
lusu: control, rule, drive
lun: while, during, as
luto: before
luta: soon
ma: I/me
maka: eat, drink, consume
mako: general, vague, imprecise
maral: think about, process, compute, calculate
masa: document
masin: win
mat: we/us
me: three
meda: food
meija: cup, bowl
mese: think, suppose, believe
mosa: surface, table
mote: remove
mu: not
na: [subordinator]
nan: but
nari: new
nei: similar to, like
nese: do
nile: wait for
no: for
nolo: use, using
norom: world
olan: word
ome: start, begin

omin: number, quantity, amount
on: from, away from
osan: name
ose: give
ota: change
paka: part, piece, component
pan: only, just
panu: hand
pason: environment, context, circumstance, case
pe: [before proper name]
peje: spread
pel: seem
pela: see
pen: can
pesai: answer, respond, reply
pia: true
pien: strange, weird
pilan: preserve, keep
pise: water
rale: easy
rame: laugh
ran: person
ranei: remember
reku: fire
roga: building
rogisan: school
ron: friend
roni: stay, remain
rose: put, add, place
rupe: still, not having changed, keep doing
rusun: plain, field
sa: [ends context phrase, may be omitted at the end of a sentence]
sali: happy
salun: liquid
san: exist
sara: love
sarun: appropriate, suitable
sasen: sure, confident
saten: city, town, village
se: [future tense, only marked when the speaker deems it necessary]
sikin: surprise, shock
silisa: cute, adorable
sin: near, next to
sitan: star

suis: evening
suje: too much, too many
suma: tall
sumui: special, unique
ta: [begins context phrase, may be omitted at the start of a sentence]
taga: room
tale: sky
tama: place
te: [irrealis mood]
teka: fun
tese: feel
to: four
toje: long
toko: rock
tonta: want
topan: vehicle
totu: work
tu: [relative pronoun]
tui: down, low, lower
tukupe: fail
tusu: go, move
tua: play
u: or
ukun: focus (on)
ukupu: gross, disgusting
usam: old
usol: purple
ute: against