Ithkuil

Made

Easy

A short introduction

What is Ithkuil?

Ithkuil is an engineered language created by John Quijada. The language strives to allow concise communication between multiple parties where expression is easy to state.

Ithkuil deals with certain intricacies that are not required of you in a natural language. Let's look at a sentence that to speakers of a natural language would not notice is vague.

"The boy's book"

The sentence listed above can be said in multiple ways in Ithkuil.

ultánļ öqâlep[h] (The one he possesses but does not necessarily own; For example, he got from the library)
ultánļ öqîlep[h] (The book is the property of the boy)
ultánļ öqêlep[h] (The book is inherent to a boy as a hand is to him)
ultánļ öqôlep[h] (The boy feels the impacts of said book)
ultánļ öqëilep[h] (The boy authored the book)
ultánļ öqöilep[h] (The book that has a special subjective context relevant to the boy. This is seen in phrases found in romantic fiction such as "our song")

Here is a quote that quijada himself said congratulating mnyopa for his blog which gives a good idea of the motives of the language.

""It's gratifying when I see something written about Ithkuil that goes beyond the superficial and addresses the real value of the language. Your remarks demonstrate a good understanding of the workings and potential of the language's morphology.
Instead of translations of "the cat sat on the mat" you're exploring ways to use the language to succinctly express ideas and thoughts that are untranslatable into natural languages in any succinct way. And THAT is what Ithkuil is all about.""

1. Phonology and Orthography

1.1. Consonants

In this Chapter, we will be learning how to pronounce each consonant in Ithkuil. We will also learn how they are written in the informal handwriting system. If you wish to see how it looks in the formal writing system please check the website ithkuil.net

The chart below will be a guide, throughout this chapter, The various numbered positions in the chart will be mentioned.
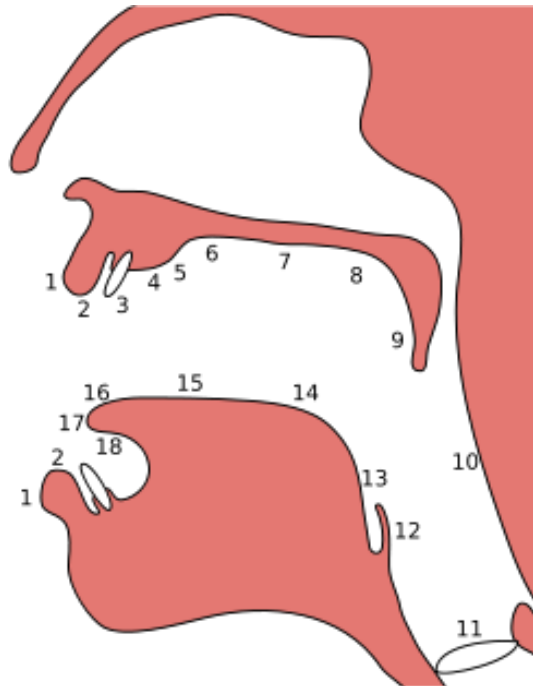
1.1.1 Plain plosives

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
t		/t̪/ tal - Living thing tlal - Salt	Bit like english. Put the tip of your tongue(16) right behind your teeth(4) blocking the airflow as you make the sound	k kal - Motion kral - Tool		/k/	Move 14 towards the velar (8) blocking the airflow as you make the sound. Just like english. **C**at
d		/d̪/ dal - Name	Same articulation as the t but now use your vocal cords	g gral - Food		/g/	Same articulation as the k but now use your vocal cords **G**ood

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
p		/p/ pral	Put your two lips together, p sound in english **P**in	q		/q/	Move 14 upwards to 9 blocking the airflow as you make the sound
b		/b/	Same articulation as the p but now use your vocal cords **B**eatle	'		/ʔ/	Close glottis, in english Uh-oh! Before consonant(e.g., e'qal),there can pronounced as a breif vowel sound after the stop. Can be done by an unrounded u or a sound between u and i

/q/ sounds to /k/ to a lot of speakers and it takes a certain degree of ear training to get past this. One way to practice it is to record yourself articulating a set of the sounds then hear them for differences. When articulating these sounds, try to sound an 'a' to help.

Here is a sheet you can use.

| Q	K	Q	Q	Q	K	Q	K	K	Q	K	Q
Q	K	Q	K	K	K	Q	Q	Q	K	Q	K
Q	K	Q	K	Q	Q	K	K	Q	K	Q	Q

1.1.2 Aspirated plosives

Ithkuil distinguishes between aspirated and unaspirated sounds. To aspirate a sound, you pronounce the original sound but then let out a breath. Aspiration in the Latinized script is written with a superscript 'h' however in written form the sounds are written differently.

p^h t^h k^h q^h h

1.1.3 Ejective Plosives

It is really hard to explain how to explain in simple terms but an analogy would be to make a sound similar to that of opening a bottle. They are shown with the ' sign

q' k' t' p'
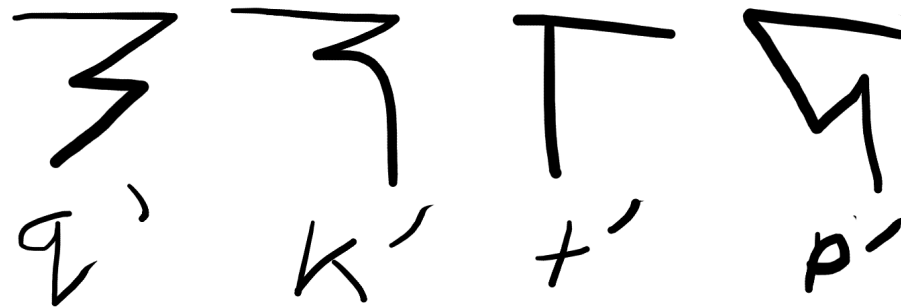
1.1.4 Fricatives

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
ṭ		/θ/	Move tip of tongue (16) to teeth (3) then articulate the sound letting the aspiration passively leave	f		/f/	Put the upper teeth (3) towards the lips (2) then articulate the sound letting the aspiration passively	s		/s/	A bit hard to explain, if you are able to read this you can probably make the sound. **S**ack

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
			mouth. **Th**eatre								leave mouth. **F**airy
dh		/ð/	Voiced **Th**e	v		/v/	Voiced **V**oice	z		/z/	Voiced s **Z**ack

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
ç		/ç/	Put tongue towards palatal area (7) and let air pass out passively	x		/x/	Same as /ç/ sort of but at velar (8)	š		/ʃ/	'sh'sound in english. **Sh**oe
ļ		/ɬ/	Put tongue in l position but 15 is closed upwards as well, the let	xh		/χ/	Like /x/ but at 9 instead. A bit more difficult than the rest	ž		/ʒ/	Voiced sh sound

			out a forced breath.				without good practice.				

Also note that in some languages x and xh are allophones. It is best to do the same exercise mentioned previously with k and q with here. ç can sound like š so be careful!
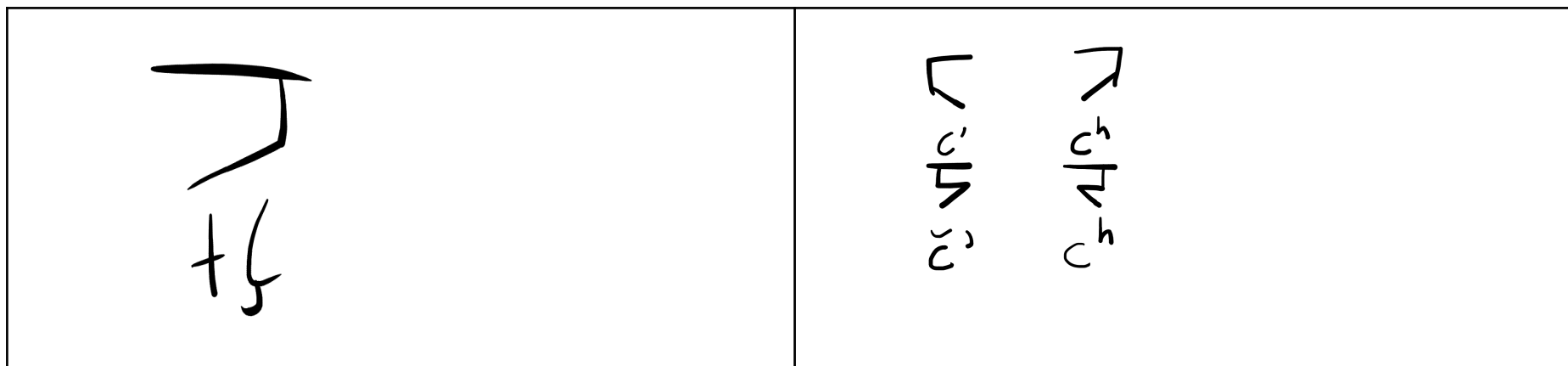
1.1.5 Affricates

These are basically fricatives pronounced with stops quickly and are written as their own uniform sound.

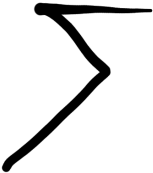| Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
c		/t͡s/ Bi**ts**	t + s	č		/t͡ʃ/	t + š **Ch**ina
ż		/d͡z/	d + z	j		/d͡ʒ/	d + ž **G**eorge

1.1.5.5 An extra Affricate
1.6 Affricate ejectives and aspiration

1.1.6 Nasals

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
n		/n̪/	Move tip of tongue (16) to the back of teeth (4). Makes a sound like an n	ň		/ŋ/	Put mouth in shape of k as you make this sound. Also found in most dialects if you say "ing"

m	 ᒣ	/m/	Your m				

1.1.7 Trills liquids and flaps

Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce	Latinized	Hand Writing	IPA	How to pronounce
l		/l/	Your l sound in english	rr		/r/	As you move your tongue to around 5, you vibrate your tongue by blowing how a lot of air and also using your vocal chords

r		/ɽ/	You briefly tap 5 as you move your tongue backwards	ř		/ʀ/ or /ʁ/	Same principle here as well but this time the tongue is at the same position as q

Note that r may sound a bit like l and that rr may sound a bit like ř.

1.1.8 Consonantal Allophones

These describe sounds that are allophonic with certain combinations of sounds

| dy	ɟ	Option to pronounce sort of like d but tongue at 7 and not 3
ty	c	Same principle as above but no voice
ly	ʎ	Sort of a y sound as in **Y**es but move tongue nearer to roof of mouth
hh	ħ	Done by putting tongue backwards but not raising it upwards
ny	ɲ	Move 15 (Used when making y sound) of your tongue to 7
řx	χ	The x part is pronounced as 'xh

hl, hm, hn, hň, hr, hw		Sort of same position as the sound listed and then breath out
bm, dn, km, kn, pm, tn		You put your mouth in the same position of the first sound and then say it like a nasal consonant. However this is only at the start of a word.

1.1.9 Approximants

These two are quick as they are done exactly as in english.

y (IPA : /j/) Note that with this the tongue is more further than roof of mouth **Y**es
w(IPA: /w/) **Wh**y

⊢ ⊣
w y
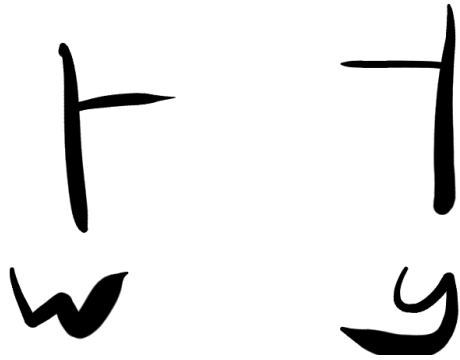
1.1.10 Gemination

Ithkuil often geminates its consonants by repeating their letters. If said consonant is not a plosive then the sound is pronounced longer than normal. However, if the consonant is a plosive then it has the same effect of gemination you get in english as in "Big guy". Note that when you say it, you do not repeat the g sound but you let out a short pause before pronouncing the second g. So it goes from "Big guy" to "Bi'Guy". Some consonants are written differently as a geminate and r when geminated makes the rr sound instead. Note that in the writing system

germination is shown using a lower diacritic which will be discussed later but, it has already been used if you go back to the trills and liquids section.
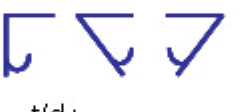
Here are variations in the latinized script.

Germination	Sound
A consonant letter then another with its ejected/aspirated counterpart e.x : kk,tt	It is the ejected/aspirated sound but germinated
ddh	dh elongated
xxh	xh elongated
Hyphen in between, e.g., m-m	This consonant is pronounced as an extra syllable

1.1.11 Indicating Gemination and consonant clusters

In Ithkuil as you will find out, you can have quite a bit of consonant clusters so there are hand diacritics to indicate this in the native script. Note that this is taken straight out of the website.

l+	m+	r+	ḷ+	n+
s(/z)+	š(/ž)+	ň+	z+	ř+
ç+	c/ż+	č/j+	ž+	k/g+
p/b+	q+	t/d+	x+	ṭ/dh+
f/v+	xh+	gemination		
+w	+y	+l	+r	+ř
+m	+n	+v	+ň	

Review

By now you should be able to

- Be familiar with the separate consonants and how they sound
- Be able to differentiate key sounds that may sound alike
- Be able to articulate each sound well
- Be able to write each of them

1.2. Vowels

The vowels are not written at all, so this will be much more faster. Note that Ithkuil has a rather large amount of vowels so...

Vowel	Examples
a (IPA : /a/)	Do not pronounce as /æ/. Move your tongue away the roof of mouth
â (IPA : /ɑ/)	'a' but you move your tongue backwards
i (IPA: /ɪ/)	'i' sound as in K**i**t
î (IPA : /i/)	'ee' as in t**ee**th
e (IPA: /ɜ/)	'eh' sound in english like in **Ele**phant
ê (IPA: /e/)	Like /i/ but move tongue a bit away from roof of mouth as in **A**le
ë (IPA: /ə/)	Move tongue halfway from roof of mouth as well as front/back. **Uh**
u (IPA: /ʊ/)	The sound found in 'P**u**t' An oo sound but a little away roof of mouth
û (IPA: /u/)	oo sound as in 'f**oo**l'
ü (IPA: /y/ OR /ʏ/)	Like /i/ but round your lips
o (IPA: /ɔ/)	From â move tongue closer to roof of the mouth
ô (IPA: /o/)	'o' sound as in r**oa**d but remove any traces of 'ʊ'
ö (IPA: /œ/)	From 'eh' sound move tongue more forward and round your lips

1.2.1 Diphthongs

Diphthongs are two vowels pronounced in a smooth 'glide' making a simple syllable. In Ithkuil the second vowel always has less stress than the first one.

Here are all 12 of them

ai
ei
ëi
oi
öi
ui
au
eu
ëu
iu
ou
öu

1.2.2 How to show that the vowels of diphthong are separate syllables

To show that the two vowels are in separate syllables you can write a grave accent over the second vowel of the set of vowels. For example ou would be written as oà

1.2.3 Non-Diphthongal allophones

These stem from when the two vowels not pronounced as a single syllable

Set starts/ends with i	The i sound is now pronounced from /ɪ/ to /i/
Set starts with u	The u sound is now pronounced from /ʊ/ to /u/
Set ends with u	The u sound is now pronounced as /ʊ/ OR as /u/
If i/u is at the end of a word	The i is pronounced /i/ The u is pronounced /u/

Practice

Pronounce the following sounds

ai	aì	ia	ui	où	iè
uò	io	ei	eì	öu	öi

1.2.4 Stress

Stress is an emphasis on a syllable of a word. This is done in Ithkuil through slight raise in tone, increased sonority, and partial increase in vowel length. In the native script it is not indicated but in the romanized version it is. Stress is not indicated if the word follows penultimate stress. Penultimate stress is stress on the 2nd last syllable on the word. If it is not penultimate stress then there are multiple ways of indicating it.

Acute accent on the vowel of the stressed syllable	eqál
Vowel from syllable before has a grave accent	èqâl
Grave accent on ultimate vowel or any non-penultimate vowel	eqalèx
Vowel of stressed syllable is repeated	êqââl

Note that in a diphthong, these things are applied to the first vowel

1.2.5 Tone

Tone is marked at the start of the word but it only applies to the stressed syllable and those after.

Different signs communicate different tones

Nothing _ (SHIFT + Minus) – (As a superscript) / (Under question mark button) ˇ ^ (SHIFT + 6)	Falling tone Low tone High tone Rising tone Falling rising tone Rising falling

2. Introduction to formatives the disciples of atlas

Ithkuil is infamous for its complex morphology so we will start we will only be looking at a small chunk

Vr	Cr	Vc	Ca	Stress	Tone
Function Pattern Stem	Root	Case	Configuration Affiliation Perspective Extention Essence	Case Frame Formal	Register

These 5 pieces are essential pieces of an Ithkuil formative. Let us look at some simple words to give an ideal. Eqaļ, Idhatta, Oemmall, Ktat

Vr	Cr	Vc	Ca	Meaning
E - STA, St 1, Patt 2	q -Higher order life-	a -Oblique	ļ - NRM/AGG	The people
I - DYN, St 1, Patt 1	dh -Water as sub+tool-	a -Oblique	tt - RPV/UNI	What could be to wet/moist
Oe - DISC, St 2, Patt 1	mm -Nuclear family member-	a -Oblique	ll - NRM/DPX	What seems to be 2 parents
(A) - STA, St 1, Patt 1	kt -Rock/soil/ground	a -Oblique	t - NRM/U/UNI	Rocks here and there

2.1 The Vr and Cr affix

The Cr root specifies the root word. This word is the base meaning of the sentence. An example of this in english is *inconceivable* where **conceive** is the base meaning of the word.

The root is written with a consonantal character. These were specified earlier before.

The Vr root is composed of Function, Pattern and Stem, however for the sake of simplicity we will first start with pattern/stem. Pattern and Stem hold lexical specification of the root word. How you may ask? Well first we need to take a trip to the Ithkuil lexicon! Go to ithkuil.net and on the top navigator click the lexicon as marked in this picture:

Ithkuil: A Philosophical Design for a Hypothetical Language

Introduction
1 Phonology
2 Morpho-Phonology
3 Basic Morphology

4 Case Morphology
5 Verb Morphology
6 More Verb Morphology
7 Suffixes

8 Adjuncts
9 Syntax
10 Lexico-Semantics
11 The Writing System

12 The Number System
List of Abbreviations
The Lexicon
Texts

Now from here, press Ctrl + F (Or Command + F on the Mac) then type in 'HIGHER ORDER ANIMAL LIFE'.

-Q- 'HIGHER ORD
INFORMAL Stems
1. higher order being (i.e., large bilateral vertebrate with discrete organs)
2. human, person
3. non-human higher order being or animal, beast

COMPLEMENTARY Stems	
1. male higher order being	1. female higher order being
2. human male, man	2. human female, woman
3. male higher order animal or beast	3. female higher order animal or beast

Now from here we have a very interesting looking table here. Let me explain. The numbers 1,2,3 show the 3 stems. These make a specific specification. There are also 3 patterns. These are the sub tables you see. You have the main stem, the the 2 complementary pattern. The complementary patterns still hold the base meaning of the stems but slightly alters the meaning for each pattern equally. In this case, the 2 complementary patterns alter the gender of what is specified in the pattern. Of course, the question is what are *we going to do with this shit*? These form together a set of prefixes. These are put before the consonant root. Seen in the chart displayed earlier. Also note that a can be ommited.

Main stem	a (qal - Higher order being)	e (eqal - Human)	u (uqal - Animal/Beast)
Complementary stem 1	o (oqal - Male Higher order being)	ö (öqal - Man)	î/û (îqal - Male Animal/Beast)
Complementary stem 2	â (âqal - Female Higher order being)	ê (êqal - Woman)	ô (ôqal - Female Animal/Beast)

In the native script pattern and stem is indicated through various diacritics seen here.

P1 S1	P1 S2	P1 S3	P2 S1	P2 S2	P2 S3	P3 S1	P3 S2	P3 S3

2.1.2 Function

Now who is this function person? Well function gives the nature of the relation between the formative and others related to it. They go as follows.

Stative (STA) - This states an object or a characteristic

Dynamic (DYN) - This turns the formative into an action. This is sometimes specified in the definition table of a root. Generally it is an action in terms of using the object, acting as the object, doing an action associated with a concept
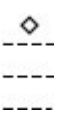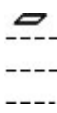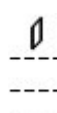
Manifestive (MNF) - This shows a **strong** state of being. In english *is* is loosely defined. However in Ithkuil not so much. The cat is red in a manifestive relationship says that the cat IS red as in the cat is the color red itself.

Descriptive (DSC) - This specifies what appears to be a manifestive relationship but is not.

With these 4 functions, our table is expanded. Note that with the ones in slashes, the first is for those in which a y is before and second is for when w is before.

	P1 S1	P2 S1	P3 S1	P1 S2	P2 S2	P3 S2	P1 S3	P2 S3	P3 S3
STA	(a)dhal - Water	d	u	o	ö	î/û	â	ê	ô
DYN	idhan - To wet	ai	ei	au	eu	iu	ia/ua	ie/ue	io/uo
MNF	ui - To be water	ü/ou	ëi	ae	ea	oa	üa/aì	iù/uí	iö/uö
DSC	oi - To seem like water	eo	eö	oe	öe	ëu	üo/oì	üe/eì	üö/aù

Note that function is indicated through a diacritic on the top of the consonantal character

STA	DYN	MNF	DSC
	◇ ---- ---- ----	▱ ---- ---- ----	∅ ---- ---- ----

Now what we have practiced, try translating these words
    (a) orral
    (b) êmmal
    (c) isxal
    (d) uikšal
    (e) oital
    (f) ital
    (g) ailtal

(h) eolal

2.1.3 A small note on formal stems

For the sake of simplicity, for now formal stems are done by ultimate stress(That is stress on the last syllable)

2.2 Case, the clockwork machines of the universe's fabric

Ah very soon we will be able to make sentences, yay! Now, What is case? Well case indicates a role an object is playing in a sentence. They go between the root and the Ca affix. Case is written in native script before the root consonant. This chapter will explain all 72 of the BASIC cases.

2.2.1 Writing cases

When writing a basic adjunct, you write the case first, then the consonantal character of the root word.

 - pʰal: A tree.

The first character is the oblique case, and the second character is -pʰ-

2.2.2 Associative cases

Case	Use	How to write	Example
a - Oblique(OBL)	Neutral case. It can mean multiple things including the object given to a recipient		rral gyal - The white byal êqül - The woman is given a dog

e - Absolutive(ABS)	The one doing an action, however not necessarily in the objects well	⚡	iedhal byal rrel - The cat washes the dog against the cat's will
o - Ergative(ERG)	To one starting an event	↰	dyal ekšól - The clown forces others to feel
u - Inductive(IND)	The one undergoing an action that they started	↰	gwal equl - The person walks
i - Affectice(AFF)	The experiencer of an action	◁	Azbal ultʰíl - The devil is angry
ö - Effectuative(EFF)	One who initiates an action that starts the current one	⚡	Idhal rral byöl - The dog inadvertently got the cat wet
ü - Dative(DAT)	The receiver of an object/emotion	⌐	žal rrül - Affection is directed towards the cat
ai - Instrumental(INS)	A tool used to complete an action	⌐	dhail zbal rril - The water is used to piss off the cat
ei - Activative(ACT)	This shows that the objects are engaged in something that could create an unrealized situation. It is often paired with a verbal adjunct which we do not know how to do yet.	◁	*Un-n gwal öqeil - The man wishes to walk *We will learn about the meaning of "Un-n" at a later page
ui - Derivational(DER)	It indicates either a) Something that provokes an emotional reaction b) An	⌐	uţwuil cʰal byil - The weather causes the dog despair

	inanimate force(Not alive) that causes an action to take place		
oi - Situative(SIT)	Indicates an indirect piece that contributes to the initation of an action		zboil êk'al amxhál - Thanks to anger, the floor is on fire.

2.2.3 Possessive and Associative cases

Both of these cases often depend on another case to make sense. They apply to the word they are right next to.

Case	Use	How to write	Example
â - Possessive(POS)	The posessore of an object at the moment		enwal ňnâl - The ant's apple

î - Proprietive(PRP)	More formal possession, property		emxhál îmmîl - Mom's table
ê - Genitive(GEN)	Keeper of an intrinsic characteristic		exal öqêl - The man's eye
ô - Attributive(ATT)	Experiencer of a mood		zbal rrôl - The cat's anger
ëi - Productive(PDC)	The creator of an object		eltál èqëil - The offical's document.
öi - Interpretive(ITP)	Experiencer of a personal experience		edhwal êqöil - The woman's movie
ae - Originative(OGN)	The place of origin		byal eqael - The dog came from that person
ASSOCIATIVE	CASES	-----------------------	-----------------------
ia/ua - Partitive(PAR)	a) Noun that is affected by a number b) Object in a Container		ţkall knial - The three snakes xwal alqʰial - The water of fish
ie/ue - Contrastive(CRS)	Shows an object replaced by another		eqâl byal kniel - Instead of a snake, he person has a dog.

io/uo - Composite(CPS)	a) What an an object is made of b) Object consumed while doing an activity	ϟ ϟ	ct'al çtʰwuol - Cube made out of skunks aigwal griol - Running on food
iö/uö - Predicative(PRD)	Indicates a dependence on something but not a complete cause an effect	ϟ ϟ	öqal êqiöl - The man depends on the woman
a' - Mediative(MED)	Indicates a method or medium an action is done through	ϝ ϝ	ailtal epʰa'l - Writing via leaf
u' - Applicative(APL)	Indicates the purpose an object is meant to have	ϝ ϝ	oval zbu'l - A game meant to enrage
e' - Purposive(PUR)	What the noun is currently used for	⟩ ⟩	oval zbe'l - A game used to anger
o' - Considerative(CSD)	Noun making claim to a statement	�ʔ ⸗	ekšó'l dnal knel - According to the.clown, the snake is kind
ea - Essive(ESS)	The role an object has	⩫ ⩫	ňkwal ageal - The cow is to be cooked
eo - Assimilative(ASI)	Used as a metaphor to another word	⅄ ⅄	öqál tkreol - The official is like a pig
eö - Functive(FUN)	Describes how an action is done	⩮ ⩮	aukkral jgweöl rrul - The cat descended like a hawk.

oa - Transformative(TFM)	Shows a transformation		êqal artwoal ulᵗʰeöl - The woman transformed to a horse like a demon
oe - Referential(REF)	Object is what an object pertains to		elal kloél - A talk about rivers
öa - Classificative(CLA)	a) How objects are sorted b) Recurring events by portions of time		aklál alpöal - Rivers sorted by size aňnal żöal - An apple day by day
öe - Conductive(CNV)	A context to another noun		âsmal âżal - A hill having to do with the night
üa/i' - Interdependant(IDP)	Shows that the two nouns depend on each other		asltwal eqüal - The man depends on the goat as the goat depends on the man
üe/ö' - Benefactive(BEN)	Dative but focus on how this benefits the receiver		rral byüel - A cat for the dog
üo/î' - Transpositive(TSP)	This shows an object having another object act its place		bzal öqul êqî'l - The man tells a story in the woman's place
au - Commutative(CMM)	Shows an noun sought in exchange for another		etxal anwaul - Money for an apple
eu - Comitive(COM)	Shows company that appears with the noun but does not necessarily do anything.		byal êļneul - The dog and the bird

iu - Conjunctive(CNJ)	Shows an object acting an action with another object.	� symbols	gwal ebyul ubyul - The male dog walks with the female dog
ou - Utilitative(UTL)	An object in the process of being used for an action	symbols	gwal öqul abboul - The main walks with a coat
ëu - Abessive(ABE)	Opposite of Comitive	symbols	öqul abbëul - The man is without a coat
öu - Conversive(CVS)	Without the object, a new situation occurs	symbols	idhal öqel abböul - The man is wet without a coat
ai' - Correlative(COR)	a) An abstract relationship. Paired with Manifestive noun shows a manifestive relationship b)Shows a directional orientation in context with space. Will be seen later	symbols	oiral azbai'l - The cat seems to be anger itself
ui' - Dependant(DEP)	Shows that an action will occur depending on the object	symbols	egwal eklui'l - There will be a walk depending on the rain
ei' - Provisional(PVS)	Shows an action will happen only with another thing happening	symbols	ital anžei'l tkrel - The pig lives if there is oil
oi' - Postulative(PTL)	Shows an action that has not happened yet but if it does, another action will trigger	symbols	öqoi'l aigwal - Run in case the man arrives

au' - Concessive(CON)	Shows an object that is resists against an event yet the even happens anyway		ekláu'l qtal êqil - Despite the rain, the woman is glad
iu' - Exceptive(EXC)	Shows an exclusion of an object from another		qal rriu'l - An animal excluding a cat
eu' - Aversive(AVR)	A noun being avoided		zdreu'l aigwal equl - The person ran in fear of the bear
ou' - Comparative(CMP)	Shows an object compared to another		rral byou'l - Cats to dogs

2.2.4 Spatial and Temporal

The spatial cases indicate position while the temporal cases indicate general time. They are all structured V'V with the second vowel having the option to be the Function Pattern and Stem root mentioned earlier if the word is at the end of the sentence.

Case	Meaning	How to write	Examples
a'a - Simultenative(SML)	Shows actions happening simultaneously		ujjál rrul egwa'al - The cat danced as there was runnign

e'a - Assessive(ASS)	Shows initiating at a time in a consistent interval		aizgal że'al êqul - The woman wined everyday
i'a - Concursive(CNR)	Shows start and end of an action		żi'âl öqul ujjál - The man dances at night
o'a - Accessive(ACS)	When an action initiates		êffal öqil gro'al - The man cries as there is eating
u'a - Diffusive(DFF)	Around a certain time		appʰu'al uṯwal- It's cold around winter
ö'a - Periodic(PER)	The span of time during which an action takes place		sqal equl frö'él - The person would cook the food in a minute
ü'a - Prolapsive(PRO)	The entire duration of an event		
ai'a - Precursive(PCV)	Shows the action took place before the one marked		qtal êqil ṯwai'el - The woman was happy before the heat
ei'a - Postcursive	Shows the action took place after the one marked		cʰal êqil ṯwei'ul - The woman was sad after the cold
ui'a - Elapsive(ELP)	The time between now the action in the past		uṯnui'al eglal êqil - A year ago, the woman felt sick

oi'a - Allapsive(ALP)	The time between now the action in the future		uţnoi'al ral ekšoél êqil - In a year the woman will think about the clown
ëi'a - Interpolative(INP)	Interval between repeating actions		eňgal frëi'él - Lightning over the course of a minute
au'a - Episodic(EPS)	A time period that repeats		aizgal qrau'el - Laughing each time the celebration occurs
eu'a - Prolimitive(PLM)	Shows a 'deadline'		aizgál öqul eqeu'ál - The man would whine before an official comes
iu'a - Limitative(LIM)	Like english, 'in time for'		třal oval qriu'el - The game is shown in time for the celebration
â'a - Locative(LOC)	A position in which an event takes place		
ê'a - Orientive(ORI)	Body part/Comment that goes first in a motion		aukkral ţê'al - Decendign headfirst
ô'a - Procusive(PSV)	Shows an orientation a noun is to this		sxal qô'el - The person faced the bread
î'a/û'a - Allative(ALL)	Shows a directional motion		gwal öqul byî'al - The man walks to the dog

ëu'a - Ablative(ABL)	Point that is being left from		aigwal êqal pʰëu'al - The woman runs from the tree
ou'a - Navigative(NAV)	Sort of like english, along		aukkral equl tnou'ela - The woman descends the steps.

2.2.5 Vocative case

This is a way of calling something. It is used with ë. An example is, aňkwël, meaning 'Hey, Cow!'. It is written with

2.3 A quick break from formatives, personal reference adjuncts part 1

These are most relatable to english pronouns, however they go to a much more higher level of detail. For now we will look at the short and collapsed form

Short form has the the referent then the case following. Here are some examples

Referent	Case	Formative	Meaning
t	i - Affective	azbal	I am angry

k	u - Inductive	gral	You eat
q	a - Oblique	-	He/She

Expanded form has an extra prefix showing a second case, and example is

Formative	Case	Referent	Case	Formative	Meaning
pral	ê - Genitive	t	i - Effective	kçal	My leg itches

2.3.1 Referents

These consonants are sort of like roots but they specify what the specific pronoun is. With or falling high tone their meaning is different. Each referent is written with consonantal root and a straight diacritic on top of the case

Referent	Meaning with Falling tone	Meaning with High tone	Example
t	The speaker	The speaker and a mix of collectives and individuals	enwal tâ - My apple
s	Speaker and Listener	Speaker, Listener and a mix of collectives and individuals	aigwal su - We both run
š	Speaker and Listeners	Speaker, Listeners and a mix of collectives and individuals	xal rral ši - We see the cat
k	The listener	The listener and a mix of collectives and individuals	gral estwal ku - You eat the rice
p	The listeners	The listeners and a mix of collectives and	gral estal pu - You all eat the rice

		individuals	
q	Him/Her/It	It	qê ţal - Her head
xh	Them	Them (Inanimate)	zbal xhi - They're mad
ç	People in general	Abstract concept	ailal ˉçoe xhu - They talk about an abstract concept
l			
v			
r	Mix of collectives and individuals	3rd person different from one previously mentioned	igwal ru pʰîʼal - They walk towards the tree
ř	4th person	4th person(Inanimate)	řu gral riul - One eats and thinks
ţ	Speaker and him/her/it	Speaker and it	âmmal ţê - Our child
n	Speaker and them	Speaker and them(Inanimate)	xral nî - Our gold
x	Listener and him/her/it	Listener and it	aigwal xu - You and your friend walk
ň	Listener and them	Listener and them(Inanimate)	sval ňo - You and your friends cause fear
f	Listeners and him/her/it	Listeners and it	fa oimaiʼl - You all and your friend seem the same
m	Listeners and them	Listeners and them(Inanimate)	ma dhoul - You all and your friends are with water
h	Speaker, Listener and him/her/it	Speaker, Listener and it	itpál hu - We read out roud

z	Speaker, Listener and them	Speaker, Listener and them(Inanimate)	eitřál ztoel zu - We advertise coal
ḷ	Speaker, Listeners and him/her/it	Speaker, Listeners it	tal âbyil ḷê - Our dog lives
ž	Speaker, Listeners and them	Speaker, Listeners and them(Inanimate)	bzal ˉžëi - Our story

2.3.2 Writing reference adjuncts

To write a personal reference adjunct, you apply a straight dash over the case character.

Byal tâ - My dog

2.4 Ca, the infamous affix of the treacherous demon god

This affix has made people give up without even being able to make a sentence. Th-this… Monster. Has plagued the minds of several elartkhaphones! It is under 'Basic morphology' when it is the hardest affix to master in the entire language. It reels you in, acting all innocent, and when you get too close it catches you and throws you into a deep pit of no return. Curse you damned Ca, go back to the hell you came from! What is Ca? HAHAHAHA do you think anyone knows? Ca is Ca… That is all. All you need to know is that it goed after the case affix. WAIT… You want to know more? I-I guess I will try to make this quick

2.4.1 Ca occult level 1. Configuration

This piece has 9 levels in total. Most people with a power level under 15 will quit by now. To indicate this in the native writing system you change the shape of the top 'tail' of the case character. There are two variants. The 1st for a straight surface and second for a slanted.

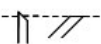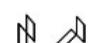|	
Uniplex(UNI)	One object
Duplex(DPX)	Two objects
Discrete(DCT)	A group of identical/identical objects
Aggregative(AGG)	A group of different objects
Segmentative(SEG)	A group of identical/identical objects in a line
Componential(CPN)	A group of different objects in line
Coherent(COH)	A mixture of similar/identical objects
Composite(CST)	A mixture of diffrent objects
Multiform(MLT)	A group of objects, some following an archetype and others not
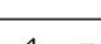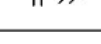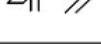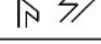
All of this forms a table.

UNI	DPX	DCT	AGG	SEG	CPN	COH	CST	MLT
eqall - A person	eqall - A couple	eqaţļ - Similar/ Identical	eqaļ - People	eqaļḻ - A troop	eqařļ - A line of people	eqask - A unit of similar/	eqašk - A unit of people	eqakţ - A mob

		people				identical people		

Note that when assigning numbers to a thing they do not agree. ksal eqiaḻ means two groups of people!

The upper tail of the Ca Affix is changed based on the configuration. For example - pʰask: An entangled grove of trees

	NRM essence
1 UNI	个 ⁊⁊
2 DPX	� 114
3 DCT	ⱴ ⱴ
4 AGG	ⱦ ⱦ
5 SEG	ⱨ ⱨ
6 CPN	ⱶ ⱶ
7 COH	ⱷ ⱷ
8 CST	ⱸ ⱹ
9 MLT	ⱺ ⱻ

个 ⁊⁊		I /
114 114		ⱴ ⱴ
ⱴ ⱴ		ⱴ ⱴ
ⱦ ⱦ		ⱦ ⱦ
ⱨ ⱨ		ⱨ ⱨ
ⱶ ⱶ		ⱶ ⱶ
ⱷ ⱷ		ⱷ ⱷ
ⱸ ⱹ		ⱸ ⱹ
ⱺ ⱻ		ⱺ ⱻ

OK, was that so bad? No? Hmm, time to boost this thing's power level

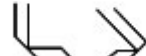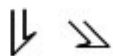## 2.4.2 Ca level 2. Affiliation, finding a place in damnation
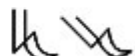
There are four types of affiliation

-Consolidative(CSL) : Objects with no specific purpose/goal

-Associative(ASO) : Objects with the same purpose/goal

-Variative(VAR) : Objects with different purposes/goals

-Coalescent(COA) : Objects with purposes/goals that all have purposes that compliment each other

The tale of the case character is modified for affiliation, for example - - krarn: A set of tools

AFFILIATION			
CSL	ASO	VAR	COA

Of course this makes the table larger, *Sigh*

	UNI	DPX	DCT	AGG	SEG	CPN	COH	CST	MLT
CSL	eqall - A person	eqall - A couple	eqtḷ - Similar/ Identical people	eqaḷ - People	eqaḷḷ - A troop	eqařḷ - A line of people	eqask - A unit of similar/ identical people	eqašk - A unit of people	eqakţ - A mob
ASO	âbyar - A pet dog	âbyarr - Two pet dogs with the same purpose	âbyalḷ - Identical pet dogs with the same purpose	âbyarl - Pet dogs with the same purpose	âbyalḷ - Identical pet dogs with the same purpose In a line	âbyarl - Pet dogs with the same purpose In a line	âbyast - Identical pet dogs with the same purpose mixed	âbyašt - Pet dogs with the same purpose mixed	âbyakç- Group of dogs, some like pet dogs others not, all with the same purpose
VAR	bvam - An application of technology	bvamm - Two different applications of technology	bvalm - Applications of technology identical, each to a use	bvarm - Applications of technology each to a use	bvamḷ - Applications of technology identical, each to a use and in a line	bvařm - Applications of technology each to a use and in a line	bvasp - A swarf of identical technology each to a use	bvašp - A swarf of technology each to a use	bvapţ - A group of tools, some more like actual applications than others
COA	kran - A tool	krall - Two tools that work together for a job	kraln - A toolset of identical tools	krarn - A toolset	kranḷ - A toolset of identical tools in a line	krařn - A toolset of tools in a line	krasq - Unit of identical tools that work together for	krašq - Unit of tools that work together for a job	kraqţ - A toolset, some not looking like tools,others

						a job		that do

2.4.3 Ca level 3, Perspective. Maybe damnation is not as we thought

Damnit when will you quit, MORTAL SCUM. Perspective is linked to the semantic look the speakers have on the objects in question.

You asked for it DAMNIT, 4 more!

Monadic(M) - All of the objects are seen as one entity

Unbounded(U) - Two meanings a) As a noun, it is the semantic equivalent of saying 'a X there, an x there' b) As a verb, shows an action disconnected from the time frame. This will be brought up later on.

Nomic (N) - Used to make a general statement about things

Abstract(A) - Turns the word into an abstract concept.

Well, the table is only expands again

Sigh, I am going to just give you some examples this time. Check the website to see it all

aklál	A river
pʰart	A group of trees here, a group of trees there
eqaʈ	People in general
almac	Music (As a subject)

Perspective has a diacritic located at the right side of the case character - For example

 - vyark: Groups of beliefs / A former set of beliefs

PERSPECTIVE			
MONADIC	UNBOUNDED	NOMIC	ABSTRACT
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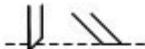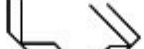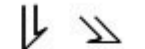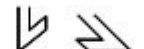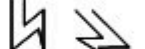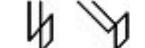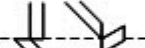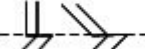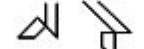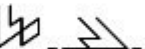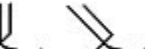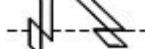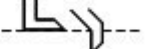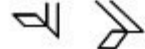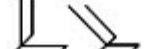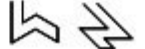
2.4.4 Ca level 4, Extension, extend our favour

Heh. Hah… HAH… HAHAHAH. HAHAHAHAHA. MWAHAHAHAHAHAHAH. You insolent fool! Do you really believe you can go through all of this? Time to reveal my trump card. Extension is 6. Now buddy boy. Do you think you are so tough? The number of affixes has increased to 864.

Name	Definition	Example
Delimintive(DEL)	An entire instance	aklál - A river
Proximal(PRX)	A piece of an instance	aklás - A strip of a river
Inceptive(ICP)	The start of an instance	aklámt - The start of a river
Terminative(TRM)	The end of an instance	aklat' - The end of a river
Depletive(DPL)	The trailing off of an instance	aklákc - The trailing off of a river
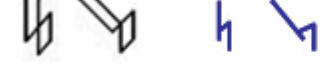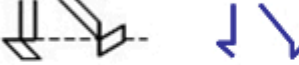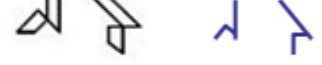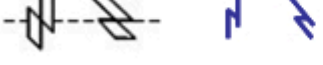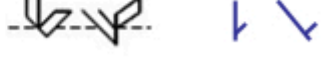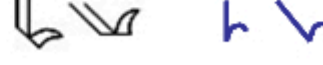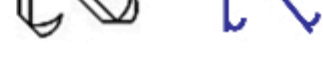
Graduative(GRA)	The increasing of an instance	aklákc' - The mouth of a rive

The bottom tale of the case character is further changed in Extension

	AFFILIATION			
	CSL	ASO	VAR	COA
1 DEL				
2 PRX				
3 ICP				
4 TRM				
5 DPL				
6 GRA				

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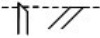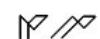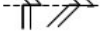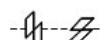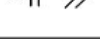
2.4.5 Ca level 5 Essence, time to see the essence of your hard work
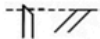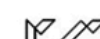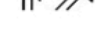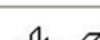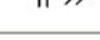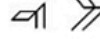
Ugh, I only have one last straw to throw at you. Essence is composed of 2 parts. Normal and Representational. Representational only shows what could be an object. Something to note is that Representational affixes always need a vowel on them
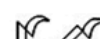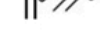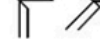
Eqal	A woman

Eqatta	What could be a woman

This extends the configuration table of tail modification

	NRM essence	RPV essence
1 UNI		
2 DPX		
3 DCT		
4 AGG		
5 SEG		
6 CPN		
7 COH		
8 CST		
9 MLT		

2.4.5 Ca level 6 HOW THE HELL AM I SUPPOSED TO MEMORISE THIS SHIT????

A noble question. Well,I have so you can to. I guess I can disclose MY ULTRA SECRET FORMULA

Right after the commercial break

Huh. You still want to learn. Well I guess it's time. The best way to remember all of this is to organize the uniplex of each row into a "radical", let's take the rows of NRM DEL A

ESSENCE & EXTENSION	PERSPECTIVE	AFFILIATION	CONFIGURATION								
			UNI	DPX	DCT	AGG	SEG	CPN	COH	CST	MLT
	M	CSL	s	ss	ls	rs	fs	řs	ňs	ms	mss
		ASO	š	šš	lš	rš	fš	řš	ňš	mš	mšš
		VAR	z	zz	lz	rz	vz	řz	ňz	mz	mzz
		COA	ž	žž	lž	rž	vž	řž	ňž	mž	mžž

For now we will choose the radical "s". Now from here it is important to take note of the relationships the radicals have with the other places. The DPX conjugation for all of these are a germinate. The Discrete conjugation features an l going before the radical. Aggregative features an r before the radical. Segmentation features an f or v before. Components has ř. Coherent has ň. Composite has m and Multiform is the same as Composite but also germinated.

Each row of Affiliation follows its own pattern but that would take too long to comment on in this book. Check out this reddit post for a deeper look into Ca: https://www.reddit.com/r/Ithkuil/comments/3kz55d/patterns_that_help_you_memorize_ca_faster/

2.5 Stress

Stress contributes to the extra meaning coming from pattern and stem and also allows the creation of case frames. It is the pronunciation of a certain syllable louder and longer. Normally, the stress is on the 2nd last syllable when it is unmarked however you can mark stress wherever with these methods

Acute accent on the vowel of the stressed syllable	eqál
Vowel from syllable before has a grave accent	èqâl
Grave accent on ultimate vowel or any non-penultimate vowel	eqalèx
Vowel of stressed syllable is repeated	êqââl

2.5.1 Designation

Designation contributes to the roots semantic meaning. I am sure that on the lexicon page you saw another half of the graph that was hidden. This was covering the formal designation. Formal designation is conjugated the same way except that the stress is normally(We'd get to that) on the last syllable. Let's go back to eqal

-Q- 'HIGHER ORDER ANIMAL LIFE'			
INFORMAL Stems		**FORMAL Stems**	
1. higher order being (i.e., large bilateral vertebrate with discrete organs)		1. authorized or officially designated person or animal/beast	
2. human, person		2. official, authorized person	
3. non-human higher order being or animal, beast		3. pet or zoo animal/beast	
COMPLEMENTARY Stems		**COMPLEMENTARY Stems**	
1. male higher order being	1. female higher order being	1. authorized male animal/ or officially designated man or beast	1. authorized or officially designated woman or female animal/ beast
2. human male, man	2. human female, woman	2. official, authorized man	2. official, authorized woman
3. male higher order animal or beast	3. female higher order animal or beast	3. male pet or zoo animal/beast	3. female pet or zoo animal/beast

With this, let us map the meanings of the words when put into the formal designation.

Main stem	aqál - Higher order being	eqál - Human	uqál - Animal/Beast
Complementary stem 1	oqál - Male Higher order being	öqál - Man	îqál - Male Animal/Beast
Complementary stem 2	âqál - Female Higher order being	êqál - Woman	ôqál - Female Animal/Beast

The perspective diacritic is further expanded to accommodate for designation

	PERSPECTIVE			
	MONADIC	UNBOUNDED	NOMIC	ABSTRACT
INFORMAL		---- --▱ ----	---- --▱ ----	---- --◺ ----
FORMAL	---- --◇ ----	---- --◁ ----	---- --◖ ----	---- --▷ ----

2.5.2 Case Frames

Stress further indicates Case Frames. These are similar to clauses in English. There are two types of case frames, unframed relation and framed relation. Unframe relation uses the stress we use already, while framed relation uses different stress. Here is a map of them

Unframed Relation Informal	Unframed Relation Formal	Framed Relation Informal	Framed Relation Formal
Second last syllable(penultimate)	Last syllable (ultimate)	Third last (antepenultimate)	Fourth last (preantepenultimate)

While unframed relation shows a normal independent clause, framed relation starts a new clause framed around the case. Think of it sort of like a relative clause in english. Here are some examples to help

Sentence	Translation
Chal ti ízgei'al ku	I felt sad after you made that smile
Myal qi éŋgai'al	He was thankful before the storm

With some cases, you do not have enough syllables to place them. You can use spare syllables from affixes we will learn later. We will use -a and -wë- respectively for now.

Sentence	Translation
Eqit užal ööqiu'**la**	The people felt love except the man
Qu êqal aizbal ábyou'**wëb**t	He threatened the woman using the dogs
Azgóit zbal qi éškau'**wël**a	She was mad thanks to the frowns despite the clown

Case frames expand the pattern and stem graph to a second level. In this graph -Frame shows unframed while +Frame shows framed.

PATTERN x STEM x RELATION – shown via top bar of primary consonantal character

2.6 Register

The tone of the word, as of this book is used to show register. **Not** validation. There is no shown way on how to indicated register as of now so be careful! Register communicates the way the narration is presented.

A register frame ends with a rising tone

Tone	Register	Meaning	Example
Falling (Default)	Narrative	General narrative statement; An account	Elašq qu byoel - He talks about dogs
High	Discursive	Direct speech; Repeating the actual words of a speaker	Elašq qu ˉbyal /rreal - He says "Dogs are cats"
Low	Parenthetical	An extra note relating to main point	Elašq ˌkeö qu byoel - He talks (like you) about dogs
Falling-Rising	Cogitant	Silent thoughts or beliefs	ˇElašq qu /byoel - He talks about dogs (As internal monologue)
Rising falling	Impressionistic	A subjective impression on statement	Elašq ^kšeöl /qu byoel - He talks (stupidly) about dogs

2.7 Conclusion

By now you should be able to make a basic formative (I hope) and know a bit about personal reference adjuncts. Now time for some vocab (Along with how to write the consonant character for ease of use). After this we still have a lot more to do!

Word	Meaning
Eqal	Person
Apʰal	Tree
Abyal	Dog
Arral	Cat
Artwal	Horse
Amkal	Bite
Adlal	Hand
Amlal	Foot
Exal	Eye
Ek'ál	Fire
Aňnal	Ant
Aqmal	Heart
Uqmal	(Amount of) blood
Arxhál	Brain
Adal	Name
Edkal	Breast
Açtal	Containment area
Ażal	Day(period)
Âżal	Night
Ożal	Day(time)
Eżal	Sky
Ôżal	Natural dark
Azgal	Smile

Ezgal	Laugh
Azgál	Frown
Ezgál	Sob
Êgral	Food
Ôgral	Drink
Ögral	Process of eating
Îgral	Process of drinking
Agwal	Ambulation (In case of a human, a step)
Egwal	Fast Ambulation (In case of a human, a quick step; To run)
Agwál	Marching step
Egwál	Fleeing step
Ugwal	Unnatural ambulation
Ap'al	Search
Agval	Clothing
Agbal	Imaginary creature
Ugbál	Alien/Extra terrestrial
Alqʰal	Skeletal waterlife
Epʰal	Leaf (A FUCKING LEAF)
Ammal	Blood related family member
Ammál	Family member not of blood
Fnal	Cousin
Aqţal	Sibling
Uxal	Imagination
Uxál	Render of image
Arjal	(Amount of) paint
Aktal	Stone
Ektal	Sand
Aklal	Flow of water
Aklál	River
Eklal	Sprinkle
Eklál	Drop of rain water
Axwal	Container of water

Axwál	Body of water
Abwal	Mouth
Ebwall	Lips
Aḻal	Breath
Aṱwal	Weather condition
Eṱwal	Hot weather condition
Uṱwal	Cold weather condition
Akfál	Head hair
Ekfál	Facial hair
Ukfál	Armpit/Pubic hair
Axčal	Bladed weapon
Axčál	Ballistically launched projectile
Exčál	Explosive
Uxčál	Chemical weapon
Axcʰwal	Tea
Ampal	Smell
Empal	Nose
Amxhal	Ground
Amxhál	Floor
Emxhal	Table like flat object
Emxhál	Table
Umxhal	Shelf like flat object
Umxhál	Shelf
Azal	Mind
Âzal	Reflection
Azbal	Anger
Ezbal	Threat
Uzbal	Defence
Ažmal	Pride of oneself
Ežmal	Pride of another
Apral	Leg
Aškal	Arm

Alal	Utterance
Elal	Speech
Apšal	Occurance
Upšál	Incident
Acal	Existing object
Ak'al	Ray of sunlight
Ak'ál	Ray of non-solar light
Ek'al	Sun
Uk'al	Star
Âk'al	Heat from sun
Âk'al	Non-solar heat
Akwac	Color (As an abstract concept)
Âkwal	Color (Vague descriptor)
Âlal	Black
Âgyal	White
Âxt'al	Red
Âtral	Green
Âpřal	Blue
Âgřal	Sky blue
Âkʰwal	Purple
Âbral	Yellow
Âxlwal	Yellow-Green
Âdřal	Orange
Aňsal	Square
Anral	Circle
Act'al	Cube
Atkʰal	Sphere
Axpal	Dot
Expal	Line
Apţal	Angle
Afţal	Fly
Âral	Thought

Aqʰál	Religious belief
Altʰal	A spirit
Altʰál	Ange
Eltʰal	Overseer spirit
Ultʰal	Demon
Eltʰál	Creator deity
Ultʰál	Satan
Ecnal	Grass like plant
Anwal	Apple tree
Ânwal	Apple
Aňgyal	Sticky material
Eňgyal	Goo/Ooze
Uňgyal	Sap
Oval	Game

2.7.1 Tips to memorization

There are many things that can be done to help memorize. This includes:

Flash cards
Memrise
Basic studied
A possible duolingo course in the future???

3. Introduction to derivational suffixes

It was a big debate on where to start next however suffixes are the best approach. Derivational suffixes are the first aspect of Ithkuil's language we are learning that is OPTIONAL in a formative. They go right after the Ca affix. This makes the morphosyntax slightly more complex

Vr	Cr	Vc	Ca	VxC	Stress	Tone
Function Pattern Stem	Root	Case	Configuration Affiliation Perspective Extention Essence	Derivational suffixes	Case Frame Formal	Version

Derivational suffixes are composed of a vowel followed by a consonant. The Consonant is the base meaning behind the suffix and the vowel adds extra meaning on a spectrum. They are written as a consonantal character following after another consonant character.

Let's take these suffixes:

Degree	Suffix	Meaning
1	-id	Wholly lacking in
2	-öd	Way too little
3	-ed	Not enough
4	-îd	Not quite enough
5	-ad	Enough of
6	-ûd	A little too much
7	-od	Too much

| 8 | -üd | Way too much |
| 9 | -ud | Nothing but/Exclusion of all else |

Based on degree, there is a diacritic on top of the consonant character

Degree 1	Degree 2	Degree 3	Degree 4	Degree 5	Degree 6	Degree 7	Degree 8	Degree 9
◇ ---- ---- ----	⊂ ---- ---- ----	⧫ ---- ---- ----	⟱ ---- ---- ----	(none)	⧄ ---- ---- ----	⟍ ---- ---- ----	⟐ ---- ---- ----	⬭ ---- ---- ----

As you can see, the consonant "-d" means the degree of sufficiency. The vowel shows on what level the consistency is.

3.1 Suffix types

Vowels also show suffix type. There are three types of suffixes.

V_1C: Circumstantial description
V_2C: Intrinsic description
V_3C: Describes a suffix after it

Lets look at some examples with each

Word	eqalad	eqalâd	eqalüadûx
Meaning	A sufficient person	A recruit	A sufficiently large person

This all comes together to form a table

Degree	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1	-iC	-iuC/-uaC	-ieC
2	-öC	-auC	-iöC
3	-eC	-êC	-ioC
4	-îC	-euC/oeC	-oiC/-öaC
5	-aC	-âV	-üaC
6	-ûC	-auC/eoC	-ouC/-öeC
7	-oC	-ôC	-uoC
8	-üC	-aiC	-uöC
9	-uC	-iaC/-uiC	-ueC

Type 2 suffixes have inverted consonant characters. Type 3 has a dot under the character.

3.2 Gradient suffixes

Gradient suffixes are the ones that often show a gradient of some sort. The best way to memorize them is to remember the "hot" and "cold" ends of the spectrum. The "hottest" is degree 9 while the "coldest" is degree 1

Here are some examples

Consonant	Category	Cold meaning	Hot meaning
-q^h	Degree of inclusion	None	Each/Every
-kt	Degree of definiteness	Any	At hand
-řs	Degree of familiarity	Unknowable/Alien	Intimate with
-rṭ/ṭr	Exactness of identity	Nothing like	The exact
-t^h	Duration over time	Immediate	Ever-present
-ll	Degree of frequency	Never	Constant
-pṭ	Degree of anticipation	Long anticipated	Long dreaded
-nž	Degree of lateness	Way too early	Way too late
-d	Degree of sufficiency	None at all	To the exclusion of all else
-b	Degree of extent	No extent	Total extent
-x	Degree of size	Too small	Too big
-c	Degree of uniqueness	Vulgar	Awe-inspiring

Note, that you can only guess the meaning of the suffix based on gradation to such an extent. It is advised to always check the website.

3.3 Deictic suffixes

These sort of convey an idea of pointing to or pointing out. Let's take -č' as an example.

Degree	Meaning
1	Yonder
2	There (By third party, inaccessible/unobservable)
3	There (By listener, inaccessible/unobservable)
4	Here with us (By speaker and listener, inaccessible/unobservable)
5	Here (By speaker, accessible)
6	Here with us (By speaker and listener, accessible)
7	There (By listener, accessible)
8	There (By third party, accessible)
9	Yonder

Looking at the graph, there is sort of an inverse. Let's pretend degree 5 is 0. Anything less than 0 is inaccessible/unobservable. Anything more than 0 is accessible.

Another suffix follows this pattern which is -čʰ however this time it describes objects scattered around.

3.4 Coordinative suffixes

As far as I know there is no pattern to these, however, grammatical elements learned in this book are often able to replace them. If you want you can cram them as well

3.5 Negation

Negation in Ithkuil has multiple levels to it as well as multiple forms depending on what grammatical element is being negated. Sounds a bit complicated but it is really simple.

First lets break down the different negation suffixes.

Suffix	What it affects
-r	Every single affix
-l	Stem and affixes but not adjunct
-ř	All components except modality
-řř	All affixes except aspect and modality

As you see above, there are some negation suffixes that negate grammatical components that we have not learned yet. In fact, I will mention these suffixes again when these grammatical forms do come up. For now, don't worry!

Now, negation suffixes, like other suffixes have multiple layers to them. I've seen some conlangs try and have simple negation (such as esperanto) however it barely ever works well with how the lexicon is formed around the negation system. An example of this is:

La kafo estas varma - The coffee is warm

La kafo estas malvarma - The coffee is cold/The coffee is not warm

La kafo estas varmega - The coffee is hot

This derivation is alright, but it would not work as an affix alone in Ithkuil as there is only 3 levels. Here is how all the negation suffixes change

Degree	Meaning
1	Most certainly does not
2	On the contrary [absolute]
3	On the contrary [relative]
4	No, not [absolute]
5	No, not [relative]
6	Almost
7	Hardly
8	Does
9	Indeed

On the 'warm' end, it is quite simple. However, on the 'cold' end, it becomes more complicated. However, let's break down how it is organized. There are two couples that are separated based on expectation. Degrees 2 and 3 are against expectations. Outside of that, you see that the couples are based on [absolute] versus [relative]. [absolute] negates everything to do with the word itself in that it implies the reason behind the situation while [relative] negates the word.

(page 69 easter egg)

For example:

I will not win the race (Because I am not in the race)

Versus

I will not win the race (But I am in the race)

3.6 Agential/Participial Suffix

This suffixes are VERY important when deriving some words. They have similar function to -er or -ist in english.

3.6.1 Degree of agency

	Suffix	Meaning
Degree 1	in	Agent
Degree 2	ön	Enabler
Degree 3	en	Persuader/Influencer
Degree 4	în	Enabler by Permission
Degree 5	an	One who does
Degree 6	ûn	One who undergoes/experiences
Degree 7	on	Instrument used to do

Degree 8	ün	Stimulus of experience
Degree 9	un	Underlying reason for

3.6.2 Role

	Suffix	Meaning
Degree 1	im	Container
Degree 2	öm	Result
Degree 3	em	Receiver
Degree 4	îm	One who functions as
Degree 5	am	One who is described as
Degree 6	ûm	One who functions similarly as
Degree 7	om	One who is responsible for
Degree 8	üm	One who constructs/creates
Degree 9	um	Manager/Overseer

3.6.4 Object of utility

Things used to achieve action

	Suffix	Meaning
Degree 1	ipš	Tool/Device for X'ing
Degree 2	öpš	Medium through which one X's
Degree 3	epš	Channel like tool for X'ing
Degree 4	îpš	Body part for X'ing
Degree 5	apš	Object added to X
Degree 6	ûpš	Covering for X'ing
Degree 7	opš	What allows X'ing
Degree 8	üpš	Environment to foster X'ing
Degree 9	upš	Force that causes X'ing

3.6.5 Place

	Suffix	Meaning

Degree 1	is	Place where one learns to
Degree 2	ös	Place where one performs
Degree 3	es	Place where one obtains
Degree 4	îs	Place where one stores
Degree 5	as	Place where one shelters
Degree 6	ûs	Place where one sees
Degree 7	os	Natural habitat of
Degree 8	üs	Place where one deals with
Degree 9	us	Place where one feels/is affected by

3.6 Modality Suffix

These are one of the many suffixes that have the ability to replace or even expand a grammatical feature. Not only does this express a mood towards an action, but also gives a gradient of levels towards these moods. These gradients reflect that of the SUF suffix. Here is the full list

-řb	**MD01**	resigned to
-řd	**MD02**	devoted; committed to / devoted to
-řč	**MD03**	desired / sought-after; want to
-řţ	**MD04**	attempted, attempt at a …; try to, attempt to

-řç	**MD05**	capable, able; can / able to / capable of
-řc	**MD06**	knowledgeable; can = know how to / familiar with
-řf	**MD07**	mandatory; must / have to
-řxh	**MD08**	required; should / be to
-řk	**MD09**	expected; be supposed to
-nd	**MD10**	intended; mean to / intend to / shall
-řg	**MD11**	chosen, selected; choose to / elect to
-řq	**MD12**	…on impulse; feel like X-ing
-řż	**MD13**	promised; promise to
-řj	**MD14**	well-liked; like (to)
-řtļ	**MD15**	feared; fear (to)
-řs	**MD16**	willing; willing to
-řš	**MD17**	prepared / ready; prepared to/ready to
-řv	**MD18**	necessary / needed; need to
-řň	**MD19**	Daring; dare to
-řdh	**MD20**	decided-upon; decide to
-řz	**MD21**	offered/offer of; offer to

-řž	**MD22**	aided / assisted; help to / aid in X-ing
-řn	**MD23**	not unexpected; be prone to / be apt to / tend to
-rm	**MD24**	agreed-upon; agree to
-řl	**MD25**	responsible for/in charge of
-řp	**MD26**	remember to
-md	**MD27**	feel a need to / feel one should / feel one must / feel driven to
-qf	**MD28**	to guess or think [that]…
-tf	**MD29**	available; available to/for
-mv	**MD30**	potential; can = have potential to
-řt	**MD31**	permitted; can = permitted to
-ňg	**MD32**	hoped-for; hope/wish to
-mf	**MD33**	X by inclination; be inclined to

3.7 Personal reference suffix

When an affix in the 3rd suffix type is right after a verb, then it becomes a personal reference suffix. The consonant of the suffix shows which personal reference adjunct it corresponds to. The Degree shows the case

Degree	Meaning	Example
1	Casual ownership	Byaliet - My dog
2	Property	Eqalasiöt - My house
3	Intrinsic ownership	Dlaliot - My hand
4	Experience	Zbaloit - My anger
5	Origin	Eqalüat - The person from me
6	Creator	Ultařļóut - My book
7	Subjective view to do with	Almařļuot - My song
8	Related to	Âżaluöt - My night
9	To do with	Swaluet - My world