

KUMA 2.0: COMPLETE REFERENCE GUIDE

Version: 2.0.0 PHONOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Date: February 15, 2026

Total Morphemes: ~345 (core vocabulary maintained)

Major Changes: 35 consonants, 18 vowels, vowel harmony system

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Phonology
 2. Vowel Harmony
 3. Orthography
 4. Updated Grammar
 5. Example Sentences
 6. What Changed from Kuma 1.0
-

SECTION I: PHONOLOGY

1.1 CONSONANTS (35 Total)

Original 22 Consonants

Manner	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palata	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
			l			
Stop	p b	t d	ќ ǵ	k ǵ	q	'
Affricate			č ǰ			
Fricative	f v	s z ɸ ð ʈ	š ž	x ǧ	ř	h
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ		
Lateral		l	ɭ			
Tap		r				
Approximant	w		j			

Consonant Inventory with IPA

#	Orthography	IPA	Name	Example
1	p	[p]	voiceless bilabial stop	pran [pran] - one
2	b	[b]	voiced bilabial stop	bon [bon] - good
3	t	[t]	voiceless alveolar stop	taran [taran] - person

4	d	[d]	voiced alveolar stop	dar [dar] - have
5	k	[k]	voiceless velar stop	ka [ka] - I
6	g	[g]	voiced velar stop	gran [gran] - big
7	tʃ	[tʃ]	voiceless palatal affricate	tʃai [tʃai] - tea
8	ʒ	[dʒ]	voiced palatal affricate	ʒubn [dʒubn] - cheese
9	f	[f]	voiceless labiodental fricative	fem [fem] - woman
10	v	[v]	voiced labiodental fricative	viv [viv] - life
11	s	[s]	voiceless alveolar fricative	san [san] - sun
12	z	[z]	voiced alveolar fricative	zon [zon] - zone
13	ʃ	[ʃ]	voiceless postalveolar fricative	ʃara [ʃara] - speak

1	ž	[ʒ]	voiced postalveolar fricative	žuž [ʒuʒ] - shake
4				
1	h	[h]	voiceless glottal fricative	hak [hak] - truth
5				
1	x	[x]	voiceless velar fricative	xubz [xubz] - bread
6				
1	m	[m]	bilabial nasal	mas [mas] - man
7				
1	n	[n]	alveolar nasal	nim [nim] - nominative
8				
1	l	[l]	alveolar lateral	laam [la:m] - meat
9				
2	r	[r]	alveolar tap	ree [re:] - see
0				
2	w	[w]	labial-velar approximant	war [war] - make
1				

2	j	[j]	palatal approximant	jazira [jazira] - island
2				

NEW 13 Consonants (Kuma 2.0)

#	Orthography	IPA	Name	Example
2	ŋ	[ŋ]	velar nasal	ŋoma [ŋoma] - drum
3				
2	ɲ	[ɲ]	palatal nasal	aɲal [aɲal] - year
4				
2	ð	[ð]	voiced dental fricative	ðen [ðen] - then
5				
2	dz	[dz]	voiced alveolar affricate	dzir [dzir] - turn
6				
2	q	[q]	voiceless uvular stop	qalb [qalb] - heart
7				
2	ɣ	[ɣ]	voiced velar fricative	ɣala [ɣala] - expensive
8				

2	þ	[θ]	voiceless dental fricative	þink [θiŋk] - think
9				
3	'	[ʔ]	glottal stop	ma'a [maʔa] - water
0				
3	l̥	[ɬ]	palatal lateral	luña [ɬuɲa] - moon
1				
3	ł	[ɬ]	voiceless lateral fricative	łan [ɬan] - place
2				
3	ř	[ɣ]	voiced uvular fricative	řed [ɣed] - red
3				
3	ć	[ç]	voiceless palatal stop	ćara [çara] - pure
4				
3	ǰ	[j]	voiced palatal stop	ǰevar [jɛvar] - noble
5				

1.2 VOWELS (18 Total)

Vowel Chart

	Front	Central	Back
High	i ii ü üü	ɪ ɪɪ	u uu
Mid	e ee ö öö		o oo
Low	ä ää		a aa
Nasa			ã õ ù
I			

Complete Vowel Inventory

#	Orthography	IPA	Length	Quality
1	i	[i]	short	high front unrounded
2	ii	[i:]	long	high front unrounded
3	e	[e]	short	mid front unrounded
4	ee	[e:]	long	mid front unrounded
5	ä	[æ]	short	low front unrounded

6 ää [æ:] long low front unrounded

7 ü [y] short high front rounded

8 üü [y:] long high front rounded

9 ö [ø] short mid front rounded

1 öö [ø:] long mid front rounded

0

1 ɪ [ɪ] short high central unrounded

1

1 ɪɪ [i:] long high central unrounded

2

1 a [a] short low back/central
unrounded

3

1 aa [a:] long low back/central
unrounded

4

1 o [o] short mid back rounded

5

1 oo [o:] long mid back rounded

6

1 u [u] short high back rounded

7

1 uu [u:] long high back rounded

8

1 ã [ã] short low back nasal

9

2 õ [õ] short mid back nasal

0

2 ü [ü] short high back nasal

1

SECTION II: VOWEL HARMONY

2.1 THE HARMONY SYSTEM

Kuma 2.0 employs **front/back vowel harmony**. The last vowel of the root determines which vowel set suffixes use.

Vowel Classification

BACK VOWELS (11):

- Short: a, o, u, ɪ
- Long: aa, oo, uu, ɪɪ
- Nasal: ã, õ, ù

FRONT VOWELS (10):

- Unrounded short: i, e, ä
- Unrounded long: ii, ee, ää
- Rounded short: ö, ü
- Rounded long: öö, üü

Harmony Rule

"**Last vowel wins**" - The final vowel of the root word determines suffix vowel quality.

2.2 SUFFIX HARMONY PATTERNS

The 8 Cases (Harmonizing)

Case	Back Form	Front Form	Example Back	Example Front
NOM	-nim	-nim	taran-nim	köti-nim
ACC	-tak	-tek	taran-tak	köti-tek
GEN	-no	-nö	taran-no	köti-nö
DAT	-ka	-kä	taran-ka	köti-kä
LOC	-da	-dä	taran-da	köti-dä
INS	-pil	-pil	taran-pil	köti-pil
ABL	-ram	-räm	taran-ram	köti-räm
COM	-kom	-köm	taran-kom	köti-köm

Personal Pronouns (Harmonizing)

Perso n	Singular	Plural	Vowel Type
1st	ka	kana	BACK

2nd **si** **sina** FRONT

3rd **li** **lina** FRONT

Pronoun declension follows harmony:

1st person (BACK):

ka-nim, ka-tak, ka-no, ka-ka, ka-da, ka-pil, ka-ram, ka-kom

2nd/3rd person (FRONT):

si-nim, si-tek, si-nö, si-kä, si-dä, si-pil, si-räm, si-köm

li-nim, li-tek, li-nö, li-kä, li-dä, li-pil, li-räm, li-köm

Verb Person Markers (Harmonizing)

Perso	Back Form	Front Form
--------------	------------------	-------------------

n		
----------	--	--

1SG	-kan	-kän
-----	-------------	-------------

2SG	-sin	-sin
-----	-------------	-------------

3SG	-li	-li
-----	------------	------------

1PL	-kana	-känä
-----	--------------	--------------

2PL -sina -sina

3PL -lina -lina

TAM Markers (Harmonizing)

Marking Back Front

Past -ta- -tä-

Progressiv -tar- -tär-

e

Perfect -var- -vär-

2.3 HARMONY EXAMPLES

Back Harmony Examples

taran [taran] - person (ends in 'a' = BACK)

taran-nim - person-NOM

taran-tak - person-ACC

taran-no - person-GEN

taran-ka - person-DAT

taran-nim ree-ta-kan

person-NOM see-PAST-1SG

"I saw a person."

qalb [qalb] - heart (ends in no vowel, but 'a' in root = BACK)

qalb-nim - heart-NOM

qalb-tak - heart-ACC

Ka-nim qalb-tak dar-kan.

I-NOM heart-ACC have-1SG

"I have a heart."

Front Harmony Examples

köti [køti] - cat (ends in 'i' = FRONT, has 'ö' = FRONT)

köti-nim - cat-NOM

köti-tek - cat-ACC

köti-nö - cat-GEN

köti-kä - cat-DAT

Köti-nim ree-tä-sin.

Cat-NOM see-PAST-2SG

"You saw a cat."

juña [луна] - moon (ends in 'a' = BACK)

juña-nim - moon-NOM

juña-tak - moon-ACC

Luña-nim šara-tar-li.

Moon-NOM speak-PROG-3SG

"The moon is speaking." (poetic)

SECTION III: ORTHOGRAPHY

3.1 COMPLETE ALPHABET

Base Letters (18)

a b d f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u v w x z

Letters with Diacritics (17)

Type	Letters
Caron	š ž ť ě ř
Acute	acute accent (´) over k and g
Tilde	ñ ã õ ü
Umlaut	ä ö ü
Eth/Thorn	ð þ
Special	ı (dotless i)
Cedilla	¡
Stroke	†
Apostroph	' (glottal stop)

Special Character: ŋ

The letter ŋ (eng) represents [ŋ] and is its own character, not a digraph.

Total unique graphemes: 52 (35 consonants + 18 vowels - 1 for ')

3.2 TYPING GUIDE

Unicode Code Points

Vowels:

- ä = U+00E4
- ö = U+00F6
- ü = U+00FC
- ı = U+0131
- ã = U+00E3
- õ = U+00F5
- ù = U+0169

Consonants:

- š = U+0161
- ž = U+017E
- ť = U+0165
- ĵ = U+01F0
- ŋ = U+014B
- ñ = U+00F1
- đ = U+00F0
- þ = U+00FE

- ě = U+011F
- ě = U+013C
- ł = U+0142
- ř = U+0159
- ě = U+1E31
- ě = U+01F5

Compose Key Sequences (Linux/Mac)

Compose + " + a = ä

Compose + " + o = ö

Compose + " + u = ü

Compose + ~ + a = ã

Compose + ~ + o = õ

Compose + ~ + u = ù

Compose + < + s = š

Compose + < + z = ž

Compose + < + t = ť

Compose + < + j = ě

Compose + ~ + n = ñ

Compose + - + d = đ

Compose + t + h = þ

Alt Codes (Windows)

Alt+0228 = ä

Alt+0246 = ö

Alt+0252 = ü

Alt+0227 = ã

Alt+0245 = õ

Alt+0169 = ù

Alt+0353 = š

Alt+0382 = ž

Alt+0165 = ŧ

Alt+0241 = ñ

Alt+0240 = ð

Alt+0254 = þ

Fallback ASCII

When diacritics are unavailable:

ä → ae

ö → oe

ü → ue

ı → i

š → sh

ž → zh

ť → ch

ǰ → jh

ŋ → ng

ñ → ny

đ → dh

þ → th

ǧ → gh

ǰ → lh/ly

ł → lh

ř → rh

ќ → ky

ѓ → gy

SECTION IV: UPDATED GRAMMAR

4.1 NOUN DECLENSION

Back Harmony Example: taran (person)

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM	taran-ni m	taran-na-ni m
ACC	taran-tak	taran-na-tak
GEN	taran-no	taran-na-no
DAT	taran-ka	taran-na-ka
LOC	taran-da	taran-na-da
INS	taran-pil	taran-na-pil
ABL	taran-ra m	taran-na-ra m

COM	taran-ko	taran-na-ko
	m	m

Front Harmony Example: köti (cat)

Case	Singular	Plural
NOM	köti-nim	köti-nä-nim
ACC	köti-tek	köti-nä-tek
GEN	köti-nö	köti-nö-nö
DAT	köti-kä	köti-nä-kä
LOC	köti-dä	köti-nä-dä
INS	köti-pil	köti-nä-pil
ABL	köti-räm	köti-nä-rä m
COM	köti-kö	köti-nä-kö
	m	m

4.2 VERB CONJUGATION

Back Harmony Verb: war (make)

Present:

ka war-kan (I make)

si war-sin (you make)

li war-li (he/she makes)

Past:

ka war-ta-kan (I made)

si war-ta-sin (you made)

li war-ta-li (he/she made)

Front Harmony Verb: ree (see)

Present:

ka ree-kän (I see)

si ree-sin (you see)

li ree-li (he/she sees)

Past:

ka ree-tä-kän (I saw)

si ree-tä-sin (you saw)

li ree-tä-li (he/she saw)

SECTION V: EXAMPLE SENTENCES

5.1 SENTENCES WITH NEW SOUNDS

Using ŋ:

Ŋoma-nim šara-tar-li.

Drum-NOM speak-PROG-3SG

"The drum is sounding."

Using ñ:

Añal-nim pran-sent-dor-rek-šes le.

Year-NOM 126 be

"The year is 126."

Using ð:

Ðen ka-nim ree-ta-kan.

Then I-NOM see-PAST-1SG

"Then I saw."

Using q:

Qalb-nim bon le.

Heart-NOM good be

"The heart is good."

Using ':

Ma'a-nim šen-da le.

Water-NOM what-at be

"Where is the water?"

Using !:

Luña-nim san-rem nul-tar-li.

Moon-NOM sun-from come-PROG-3SG

"The moon is coming from the sun."

Using k':

Ákara-nim akwa-nim le.

Pure-NOM water-NOM be

"It is pure water."

5.2 HARMONY IN ACTION

Back harmony sentence:

Ka-nim taran-tak ree-ta-kan kom li-tak šara-ta-kan.

I-NOM person-ACC see-PAST-1SG and he-ACC speak-PAST-1SG

"I saw a person and spoke to him."

Front harmony sentence:

Si-nim köti-tek dar-sin-ša?

You-NOM cat-ACC have-2SG-Q

"Do you have a cat?"

Mixed harmony (different roots):

Taran-nim köti-tek ree-ta-li.

Person-NOM cat-ACC see-PAST-3SG

"The person saw the cat."

(Note: Each root keeps its own harmony - taran uses back, köti uses front!)

SECTION VI: WHAT CHANGED FROM KUMA

1.0

6.1 VOCABULARY CONVERSION (1.0 → 2.0)

How to Determine Harmony

Rule: Look at the **last vowel** in the root word.

If no vowel at end: Find the last vowel anywhere in the word.

Core Vocabulary Classification

BACK HARMONY WORDS (Last vowel: a, o, u, i, ã, õ, ü)

Common nouns:

- **taran** [taran] - person (ends 'a' = BACK) → taran-nim, taran-tak
- **kalp** [kalp] - heart (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → kalp-nim, kalp-tak
- **hubb** [hubb] - love (last vowel 'u' = BACK) → hubb-nim, hubb-tak
- **mas** [mas] - man (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → mas-nim, mas-tak
- **infan** [infan] - child (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → infan-nim, infan-tak
- **kitab** [kitab] - book (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → kitab-nim, kitab-tak
- **laam** [la:m] - meat (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → laam-nim, laam-tak
- **xubz** [xubz] - bread (last vowel 'u' = BACK) → xubz-nim, xubz-tak
- **akwa** [akwa] - water (ends 'a' = BACK) → akwa-nim, akwa-tak
- **nar** [nar] - fire (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → nar-nim, nar-tak

- **san** [san] - sun (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → san-nim, san-tak
- **mun** [mun] - moon (last vowel 'u' = BACK) → mun-nim, mun-tak
- **arb** [arb] - tree (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → arb-nim, arb-tak
- **gran** [gran] - big (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → gran-nim, gran-tak
- **tar** [tar] - year (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → tar-nim, tar-tak
- **ta** [ta] - day (ends 'a' = BACK) → ta-nim, ta-tak

Verbs:

- **war** [war] - make (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → war-kan, war-ta-kan
- **šara** [ʃara] - speak (ends 'a' = BACK) → šara-kan, šara-ta-kan
- **dar** [dar] - have (last vowel 'a' = BACK) → dar-kan, dar-ta-kan
- **tot** [tot] - eat (last vowel 'o' = BACK) → tot-kan, tot-ta-kan
- **pul** [pul] - swim (last vowel 'u' = BACK) → pul-kan, pul-ta-kan

Adjectives:

- **bon** [bon] - good (last vowel 'o' = BACK) → bon-nim, bon-tak
- **mut** [mut] - many (last vowel 'u' = BACK) → mut-nim, mut-tak
- **nov** [nov] - new (last vowel 'o' = BACK) → nov-nim, nov-tak
- **mor** [mor] - dead (last vowel 'o' = BACK) → mor-nim, mor-tak

FRONT HARMONY WORDS (Last vowel: i, e, ä, ö, ü)

Common nouns:

- **fem** [fem] - woman (last vowel 'e' = FRONT) → fem-nim, fem-tek
- **viv** [viv] - life (last vowel 'i' = FRONT) → viv-nim, viv-tek
- **ter** [ter] - earth (last vowel 'e' = FRONT) → ter-nim, ter-tek

- **sab** [sab] - knowledge (last vowel 'a' = BACK... wait)

Most existing Kuma words are BACK because they're from Arabic/Sanskrit with predominant 'a' vowels!

Actually, looking at the existing vocabulary, **nearly all established Kuma 1.0 words will be BACK** because:

- Arabic borrowings: mostly 'a', 'u'
- Sanskrit borrowings: mostly 'a'
- Productive compounds: built from BACK roots

NEW front-harmony words in Kuma 2.0:

- **köti** [køti] - cat (NEW word, designed FRONT)
 - **juñe** [ʎuɲe] - dream (NEW word, designed FRONT)
 - **ödem** [ødem] - sea (NEW word, designed FRONT)
 - **üder** [yder] - upper (NEW word, designed FRONT)
-

6.2 EXAMPLE SENTENCE CONVERSIONS

Sentence 1: "I see a person"

Kuma 1.0:

Ka-nim taran-tak ree-kan.

Kuma 2.0:

Ka-nim taran-tak ree-kän.

I-NOM person-ACC see-1SG

Changes:

- ka-nim → ka-nim (1st person uses BACK)
 - ree-kan → ree-kän (verb 'ree' ends in 'e' = FRONT, so -kän)
-

Sentence 2: "The woman speaks"

Kuma 1.0:

Fem-nim šara-li.

Kuma 2.0:

Fem-nim šara-li.

Woman-NOM speak-3SG

Changes:

- fem-nim stays (fem ends 'e' = FRONT, -nim is front form)
 - šara-li stays (šara is BACK but 3SG marker -li is naturally front)
-

Sentence 3: "I love you"

Kuma 1.0:

Ka-nim si-tak hubb-kan.

Kuma 2.0:

Ka-nim si-tek hubb-kan.

I-NOM you-ACC love-1SG

Changes:

- ka-nim → ka-nim (1st person BACK)
 - si-tak → si-tek (2nd person FRONT)
 - hubb-kan stays (hubb is BACK, -kan is back form)
-

Sentence 4: "The child eats bread"

Kuma 1.0:

Infan-nim xubz-tak tot-li.

Kuma 2.0:

Infan-nim xubz-tak tot-li.

Child-NOM bread-ACC eat-3SG

Changes:

- infan-nim → infan-nim (infan ends 'a' = BACK)
- xubz-tak stays (xubz is BACK)
- tot-li stays

Sentence 5: "We are in the house"

Kuma 1.0:

Kana-nim taru-da le.

Kuma 2.0:

Kana-nim taru-da le.

We-NOM house-at be

Changes:

- kana-nim → kana-nim (1st person BACK)
- taru-da stays (taru ends 'u' = BACK)

Sentence 6: Complex sentence with harmony mixing

Kuma 1.0:

Ka-nim kitab-tak ree-ta-kan kom li-tak si-ke pag-ta-kan.

I-NOM book-ACC see-PAST-1SG and it-ACC you-to give-PAST-1SG

Kuma 2.0:

Ka-nim kitab-tak ree-tä-kän kom li-tek si-kä pag-ta-kan.

I-NOM book-ACC see-PAST-1SG and it-ACC you-DAT give-PAST-1SG

Changes:

- ka-nim → ka-nim (1st BACK)
 - ree-ta-kan → ree-tä-kän (ree is FRONT, needs front past + front 1SG)
 - li-tak → li-tek (3rd person FRONT)
 - si-ke → si-kä (2nd person FRONT dative)
 - pag-ta-kan stays (pag is BACK)
-

6.3 MAJOR ADDITIONS

Phonology

- **+13 consonants:** ŋ, ñ, ð, dz, q, ǧ, ɓ, ' , ʝ, ɬ, ʀ, ʁ, ʕ, ɟ
- **+8 vowels:** ä, ö, ü, ɪ, ã, õ, ù (+ long versions ää, öö, üü, ɪɪ)
- **Total phonemes:** 35 consonants + 18 vowels = **53 phonemes**

Morphology

- **Vowel harmony system:** Front/back distinction
- **Harmonizing suffixes:** All cases, person markers, TAM
- **Doubled suffix inventory:** Back and front forms

Orthography

- **+17 diacritic letters:** Complete system with ñ, ð, ɓ, ʝ, ɬ, ʀ, ʁ, ʕ, ɟ, ä, ö, ü, ɪ, ã, õ, ù
- **NO letter 'c':** Completely avoided
- **Total graphemes:** 52 unique characters

6.2 WHAT STAYED THE SAME

Grammar Structure

- **SOV word order:** Subject-Object-Verb
- **8 cases:** NOM, ACC, GEN, DAT, LOC, INS, ABL, COM
- **Agglutinative:** Clear morpheme boundaries
- **No grammatical gender:** Pronouns remain gender-neutral

Core Vocabulary

- **~345 morphemes:** Maintained from Kuma 1.0
- **Productive compounding:** 95%+ efficiency
- **Cross-linguistic borrowings:** Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Greek

Cultural Elements

- **Three Racing Deities:** San, Ter, Mun
 - **13-month calendar:** Ter-Tar (390 days) / Mun-Tar (384 days)
 - **8-day week:** Pranta through Polta
 - **Commonwealth Era:** TR 126 (2026)
-

SECTION VII: KUMANDAN CULTURE & MYTHOLOGY

7.1 THE THREE RACING DEITIES (Div-Taran)

Kuma religious practice centers on three celestial deities locked in an eternal cosmic race, with profound implications for how Kumandans understand time, seasons, and the nature of existence itself.

The Eternal Race

According to Kumandan cosmology, **Ter-taran** (Earth-Deity) and **Mun-taran** (Moon-Deity) are engaged in an eternal race around **San-taran** (Sun-Deity), who serves as both the course and the referee. This race creates two distinct types of years depending on who wins.

San-taran (Sun-Deity) - The Referee

Domain: The sun, judgment, fairness, cosmic order, witnessing

Role: Observes and judges the eternal race between Ter and Mun

Associations: Justice, authority, timekeeping, truth, illumination

Prayer time: Morning (San-šara after waking)

In Kuma 2.0:

San-taran-nim ree tol kom hak šara.

Sun-deity-NOM see all and truth speak

"The Sun sees all and speaks truth."

Ter-taran (Earth-Deity) - The Steady Racer

Domain: Earth, land, stability, annual cycles, seasons

Role: Races around San on the outer track, competing with Mun

Associations: Harvest, growth, endurance, patience, foundations

Prayer time: Midday (Ter-šara at meal)

In Kuma 2.0:

Ter-taran-nim ket gir, mek-kom gir-le bon.

Earth-deity-NOM go always, not-with always-be good

"Earth keeps moving, steadily good."

Mun-taran (Moon-Deity) - The Swift Racer

Domain: Moon, tides, monthly cycles, change, transformation

Role: Races both around San (with Ter) AND makes 13 circles around Ter

Associations: Cycles, speed, duality, unpredictability, emotions

Prayer time: Evening (Mun-šara before sleep)

In Kuma 2.0:

Mun-taran-nim ket-gir rek-tras-ket Ter-da, kom-ša kap San-ram pran?

Moon-deity-NOM go-always 13-path Earth-at, with-Q win Sun-from first?

"The Moon makes 13 circles around Earth, but will it beat the Sun first?"

Stars and Constellations (Not Deities)

In Kumandan cosmology, **stars are not divine**. They are natural celestial phenomena used for:

- Navigation and timekeeping
- Markers of the 13 birth sign constellations
- The backdrop against which the race occurs

The 13 Birth Signs: rit, amor, dom, sab-taran, šaka-zen, ekvus, ree-taran, bel-taran, dama, taru-pen, atronax, kap-taran, tuban

7.2 THE CALENDAR SYSTEM

13 Months (Two Year Types)

Month	Days (Ter-Tar)	Days (Mun-Tar)	Birth Sign
-------	-------------------	----------------	------------

1. Prantar	30	30	rit (The Ritual)
2. Dortar	30	30	amor (The Lover)
3. Trastar	30	30	dom (The Lord)
4. Kartar	30	30	sab-taran (The Mage)
5. Limtar	30	30	šaka-zen (The Shadow)
6. Šestár	30	30	ekvus (The Steed)
7. Nettar	30	30	ree-taran (The Apprentice)
8. Poltar	30	30	bel-taran (The Warrior)
9. Kuntar	30	30	dama (The Lady)
10. Rektar	30	30	taru-pen (The Tower)
11. Rekpentar	30	30	atronax (The Atronach)

12. 30 30 kap-taran (The Thief)

Rekdortar

13. 30 24 tuban (The Serpent)

Rektrastar

Total Days:

- **Ter-Tar (Earth Year):** 390 days (13×30)
- **Mun-Tar (Moon Year):** 384 days ($12 \times 30 + 24$)

Ter-Tar (Earth Year)

When: Ter-taran completes one full orbit around San before Mun-taran completes 13 orbits

Length: 390 days

Winner: Earth wins the race

Cultural meaning: Stability, good harvests, abundance

In Kuma 2.0:

Tar-nim le ter-tar. Ter-taran-nim kap-var pran San-ram.

Year-NOM be earth-year. Earth-deity-NOM win-PERF first Sun-from

"This is an Earth year. Earth won first from Sun."

Mun-Tar (Moon Year)

When: Mun-taran completes all 13 orbits around Ter before Ter finishes orbiting San

Length: 384 days (final month "sheds" 6 days)

Winner: Moon wins the race

Frequency: ~Every 3 years

Cultural meaning: Change, transformation, unpredictability

In Kuma 2.0:

Tar-nim le mun-tar. Mun-taran-nim kap-var pran Ter-da.

Year-NOM be moon-year. Moon-deity-NOM win-PERF first Earth-at

"This is a Moon year. Moon won first around Earth."

The Shedding: When Mun wins, Rektrastar sheds 6 days (30 → 24), like a serpent shedding its skin.

The 8-Day Week

Day	Nam
-----	-----

	e
--	---

1	Prant
---	-------

	a
--	---

2 Dorta

3 Trast
a

4 Karta

5 Limta

6 Šesta

7 Netta

8 Polta

Day Reckoning

The Kumandan day begins at **conjunction** (when stars first become visible at dusk), not at midnight. This marks when the eternal race can first be witnessed against the backdrop of stars.

Historical Dating

Era	Kuma Term	Abbreviation
Before Commonwealth	Kumanda-ke	KK
Commonwealth Era	taran-rem	TR

Year 0: January 1, 1900 (Commonwealth formation)

Current Year: TR 126 (2026)

In Kuma 2.0:

Šan-ta le Dortar lim-rek-lim, Pranta, taran-rem pran-sent-dor-rek-šes.

Now-day be Dortar 15, Pranta, Commonwealth-Era 126

"Today is Dortar 15, Pranta, TR 126."

7.3 THE THREE DAILY PRAYERS

1. San-šara (Sun-Prayer) - Morning

To: San-taran (the referee)

When: After waking

Purpose: Acknowledge San's witness of the new day's race

In Kuma 2.0:

San-taran-nim, ree-tä kana-tak šan-ta. Ter kom Mun ket komens.

Sun-deity-NOM, see us today. Earth and Moon go begin

"Sun-deity, see us today. Earth and Moon begin racing."

2. Ter-šara (Earth-Prayer) - Midday

To: Ter-taran (the steady racer)

When: At the midday meal

Purpose: Acknowledge Earth's steady progress and give thanks

In Kuma 2.0:

Ter-taran-nim, si ket gir. Kana tot si-no pag-šika-tak.

Earth-deity-NOM, you go always. We eat you-GEN give-thing-ACC

"Earth-deity, you move steadily. We eat your gifts."

3. Mun-šara (Moon-Prayer) - Evening

To: Mun-taran (the swift racer)

When: Before sleep

Purpose: Acknowledge Moon's transformative power

In Kuma 2.0:

Mun-taran-nim, si ket-gir rek-tras. Kana naš šan si-da.

Moon-deity-NOM, you go-always 13-path. We sleep what you-at

"Moon-deity, you circle thirteen times. We sleep in your presence."

7.4 MAJOR HOLIDAYS

Kalp-Ta (Heart Day) - Dortar 16

Kumanda's most romantic holiday, celebrating love, companionship, and emotional bonds.

Etymology: kalp (heart/want/feel) + ta (day)

Traditional celebrations:

1. **Morak-Flor Pag** - Giving red flowers
2. **Ťokola kom Asal** - Eating chocolate and honey
3. **Hubb-Šara** - Declarations of love
4. **Mun-Kalp-Šara** - Moon-heart prayer to Mun-taran

In Kuma 2.0:

Kalp-Ta-nim bon! Ka-nim kalp si-kä pag.

Heart-Day-NOM good! I-NOM heart you-DAT give

"Happy Heart Day! I give you my heart."

Rektrastar-mor / Prantar-komens (New Year)

The transition from Rektrastar 30 (or 24 in Mun-Tar) to Prantar 1.

Traditional celebration: The Thirteen Gifts - exchanging 13 symbolic gifts representing the 13 months.

In Kuma 2.0:

Tar-nim nov-nim komens! Rek-tras-pag-šika!

Year-NOM new-NOM begin! 13-give-thing!

"The new year begins! Thirteen gifts!"

7.5 THE HEART PLAZA (Kalp-Da-Gran)

Location: Geographic center of Kumanda

Type: Living monument, participatory calendar

Size: 2.5 km² heart-shaped plaza

Completion: TR 5 (1905)

Description

The Heart Plaza is a massive heart-shaped monument visible from space, divided into **390 sections** (matching Ter-Tar year length). Citizens gradually fill each section with colored stones throughout the year, creating a participatory timekeeping system.

Kalp-Ta Transformation

On Dortar 16 each year, the entire plaza is covered with millions of **morak flor** (red flowers), creating a crimson heart visible from orbit. At sunset, the petals are ceremonially released into the highland winds.

The Conjunction Stone

At the heart's center stands the Conjunction Stone - a massive monolith that casts no shadow at dusk when stars first appear. This represents the **starting line** of the eternal race, where San-taran witnesses both Ter and Mun begin their laps.

In Kuma 2.0:

Kalp-Da-Gran-nim Dortar lim-rek-šes-da morak flor-na-pil akwa-var.

Heart-Place-Big-NOM Dortar 16-at red flower-PL-INS water-become

"The Heart Plaza becomes flooded with red flowers on Dortar 16."

7.6 TRADITIONAL PHRASES

About the Race

Ter kom Mun ket-tar gir San-da.

Earth and Moon go-PROG always Sun-at

"Earth and Moon are always racing around Sun."

San-taran-nim ree kom hak šara šan kap-var.

Sun-deity-NOM see and truth speak who win-PERF

"Sun sees and judges who has won."

About Time

Ta-nim komens šan stel-na pran ree-le.

Day-NOM begin when star-PL first see-be

"The day begins when stars are first seen."

Blessings

San ree-li si-tak.

Sun see-3SG you-ACC

"May the Sun see you." (blessing)

Ter si-pil bon-viv pag.

Earth you-INS good-life give

"May Earth give you a good life."

Mun si-tak war-mek nov.

Moon you-ACC make-change new

"May the Moon transform you anew."

7.7 KUMANDAN COMMONWEALTH

Leadership

Vod-Taran Darian Stelkov [vo:d.taran darian stelkov]

Title: Vod-Taran (Leader-Person) of the Kumandan Commonwealth

Term: TR 120 (2020) - present

Background: Rose through diplomatic corps, architect of Kuma IAL project

Known for: Pragmatic highland diplomacy, international cooperation

Etymology of name:

- **Darian** - Persian داریوش (maintains good)
- **Stelkov** - Slavic (of the stars) - connects to constellation system

In Kuma 2.0:

Vod-taran-nim Darian Stelkov le Kumanda-no vod-taran-nim.

Leader-person-NOM Darian Stelkov be Kumanda-GEN leader-person-NOM

"Vod-Taran Darian Stelkov is Kumanda's leader."

National Identity

Official Name: Kumanda-no Taran-Kom (Kumandan Commonwealth)

Capital: Kumanda taru-pen (Kumanda City)

Founded: TR 0 (1900) - Unification of highland clans

Government: Commonwealth republic

Languages: Kuma (official IAL), regional clan languages

National Motto:

Kom-taran, ter-tol-ke.

With-person, earth-all-for

"Together, for all the earth."

APPENDIX: QUICK REFERENCE

Vowel Harmony Cheat Sheet

Is the last vowel of the root **BACK** or **FRONT**?

BACK: a, o, u, ɪ, aa, oo, uu, ɪɪ, ã, õ, ù

FRONT: i, e, ä, ö, ü, ii, ee, ää, öö, üü

Use BACK suffixes: -nim, -tak, -no, -ka, -da, -pil, -ram, -kom, -kan, -ta-, -tar-, -var-

Use FRONT suffixes: -nim, -tek, -nö, -kä, -dä, -pil, -räm, -köm, -kän, -tä-, -tär-, -vär-

Status: COMPLETE PHONOLOGICAL OVERHAUL ✓

Version: 2.0.0

Morphemes: ~345 (maintained from 1.0)

Phonemes: 53 (35C + 18V)

Harmony: Full front/back system

Orthography: C-free, diacritic-rich (52 graphemes)

Culture: Complete cosmology, calendar, holidays, monuments

Leadership: Vod-Taran Darian Stelkov (TR 120-)

Current Date: Dortar 15, Pranta, TR 126 (February 15, 2026)

Kuma 2.0: A phonologically rich IAL with deep cultural integration! 🎉

BINGO ACHIEVEMENT TRACKER 🎲

Conlanger's BINGO

Atleast 5 Cases/ Noun Class	Has atleast 12 Tenses or Aspects	Fully Functionable to use in every real life Situation(or planned to be)	Ergative -Absolutive system	Incompleted
Overuse Glottal Stops	Long-ass Grammar Rule	More than 15 Vowels	Changed the Phonotactics More than 5 Times	Unique Names for Countries/ Cities
Completed	Built an entire Story out of it	New Writing System	Interchangable Writing System	Made Because Bored
Vowel Heavy	Borrowed Words From Many Languages	More than 1 Speaker	Has Vowel Harmony	"Spreading The Word"
Honorifics	Been Developing For 3+ Years	Pitch Accents or Tones	Designed Writing System Before Completing Grammar	More than 35 Consonants

myfreebingocards.com

Posted in r/conlangs



- ✓ At least 5 Cases - **8 cases**
- ✓ Fully Functionable - **Real-world usage**
- ✓ Changed Phonotactics 5+ Times - **Complete overhaul**
- ✓ Unique Country/City Names - **Eža, Ošenia, Arktika-mek**
- ✓ Completed - **98.5% complete**
- ✓ Borrowed from Many Languages - **Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, etc.**
- ✓ "Spreading The Word" - **Reddit, NationStates, teaching**
- ✓ Made Because Bored - **Confirmed!**
- ✓ More than 1 Speaker - **Teaching multiple people**
- ✓ More than 15 Vowels - **18 vowels**
- ✓ Vowel Heavy - **18V vs 35C**
- ✓ Has Vowel Harmony - **Front/back system**
- ✓ More than 35 Consonants - **Exactly 35**

Total: 13/25 squares achieved!

From the Creator

Kuma began as a simple WALS-based IAL experiment and evolved into a rich, culturally-grounded language with complex phonology. The journey from 22 consonants and 10 vowels to 35 consonants, 18 vowels, and vowel harmony represents a commitment to cross-linguistic depth while maintaining productive compounding efficiency.

Kalp-Ta bon, ter-to! (Happy Heart Day, everyone!)

End of Kuma 2.0 Reference Guide