

Lesson 1 - People (M)

Taynmoga is a language meant for anyone to be able to learn and speak. Every word is sorted into a category, which you can tell by looking at the first letter of the word. All words can be spoken as one syllable.

Vocabulary

The first category we'll look at is the M category, which covers people and relationships.

- mi - person / human
- me - I / me, first person pronoun
- mu - you, second person pronoun
- ma - them / it, third person pronoun
- mo - community, society
- man - hello, hi, greeting
- mawn - friend
- may - male
- mey - female
- men - cloth/clothing
- min - love
- mon - family
- maw - parent
- mun - child / kid
- moyn - sibling

(Keep in mind that the vowels AEIOU are pronounced like ah, eh, ee, oh, and oo, so the combination "aw" sounds like the -ow in "how," and the "ay" sounds like the -uy in "buy.")

Simple words to remember, right? Taynmoga's words are also very flexible – most can be used as nouns, verbs, or adjectives depending on context.

For example, if you wanted to say "my family," you can use "me" as an adjective.

me mon = me family = my family

You can also attach ANY word to another to create compound words. Note that the last word will always be the “root” word, while the preceding words are describing words.

maymaw = male-parent = father

Word meanings can also be stretched to fit more meanings than is listed. “maw” can mean parent, but it can also refer to a mother, father, or even a guardian. “mey” can mean female as an adjective, a woman, a girl, or maybe even a female animal. They can also be plural or singular, and since there’s no word for “a” or “the,” a word like “moyn” can mean “a sibling,” “the sibling,” “the siblings,” etc.

Of course, if you want to be specific, these can be supplemented with other words when needed. We’ll learn more of these later!

Sample Text

man! man, mawn! man, meymaw! man, maymoyn!

Lesson 2 - Verbs (S)

Let's start looking into verbs and sentence structure.

Vocabulary

The next category is the S category, which contains actions. We'll also be looking into a few particles so we can make our first real sentence!

- sa - to be
 - se - can / able to
 - si - to move / go
 - so - to have / carry
 - su - to do / make
 - son - to use / tool
 - say - to like / favor
 - swe - to want
 - swen - to need
 - sla - to know / knowledge
 - sle - to break / damage / broken
 - slen - to stay / continue
-
- i - (verb particle)
 - e - (object particle)

Word order in Taynmoga is just like English: subject, verb, object. The subject is what's doing the action, the verb is the action, and the object is what the action is towards.

In Taynmoga, you must mark the verb and the object with the respective particles: i for the verb, and e for the object. These come before the respective verb/object phrases. For example:

me i say e mu. = I like you.

In this sentence, I'm the subject, "liking" is the verb, and "you" are the object of the liking. Oh, you don't need to be so flattered...

Generally, a verb will be assumed to apply to the subject unless there is an object.

me i si = I move / I go.
me i si e mu = I move you.

Just like in English, you can also put multiple verbs next to each other to create verb phrases.

me i se si = I can go.
me i swe se si = I want to be able to go.

If you want, you can attach these particles to words. It doesn't change pronunciation or meaning, but may just look nicer.

me ise si = I can go.

For the purposes of this document, this style will be avoided just to make readability more clear.

Sample Text

me i swe e men. me i min e me mon. me i so e moyn.

Lesson 3 - Body (G)

Let's learn some more vocabulary!

Vocabulary

The G section covers animals and biology, including body parts.

- ga - speech / talk
- ge - limb / appendage
- gi - life
- go - animal / creature
- gu - body
- gay - bird
- gey - reptile
- goy - fish
- gan - head / leader
- glo - eye / see / watch
- gli - ear / hear
- glen - arm
- glon - leg
- gloyn - egg

These words are pretty straightforward and don't have any special notes. Like other words, remember that many of them can be used as verbs, adjectives, or nouns.

For example, "glo" can mean "eye," but it can also mean "see." If it's used after the verb marker, it'll usually mean "see."

Sample Text

me i ga. me i glo e gay. me i glo e goy. me i so e glen. me i so e glon.

Lesson 4 - Tenses (L)

Let's talk about the past and future!

Vocabulary

The L section contains words related to time, which we can use to refer to past and future events.

- la - time / when
- le - before / past / already
- lo - now
- lu - after / future
- lan - day / morning
- lun - night

- a - (subject particle)

To talk in the past- or future-tense, just add the past/future word before the verb. For example:

me i le si = I went / I did go.

me i lu si = I will go.

(As you may have noticed, the particle “i” comes before the whole verb phrase, which includes past/future tense markers!)

You can also add words before the subject to add context to the sentence, but if the subject isn't at the beginning of the sentence, it requires the particle “a.” For example:

lolan a me i lu si = now-day (subject) me (verb) future go = Today, I will go.

“la” can also mean “when” for uses other than being a question word.

lan i sa e la me si = morning (verb) is (object) time me go = Morning is when I go.

Sample Text

me i say e lan. mu i say e lun. me i lu so e men. lun, me i lu si.

Lesson 5 - Numbers (T)

Let's talk about numbers.

Vocabulary

The T section contains words related to math and science.

- ta te ti to tu - 1 2 3 4 5
- tan ten tin ton tun - 6 7 8 9 10
- tyan - 100
- tyen - 1000
- tay - many / very / really
- tey - some / few
- toy - multiple
- tayn - everything / all / every
- twe - zero / nothing / without
- tyo - circle / ball / round
- tyu - number / quantity / amount

“toy” can be used as a prefix to make it clear that there is more than one of something, like a “-s” or “-es” in English. It can also be implied by using “tay” or “tey” as an adjective.

toymu = you (plural)

toyme = we / us

tey mi = some people

tay mi = many people

When applied to a verb or adjective, “tay” becomes an intensifier.

tayswe = really want

taytyo = really round

In order to count past 10, say the word for 10, then the 1s place.

tun = 10

tunta = 11

tunto = 14

tunten = 17

In order to count past 19, say the multiple of 10 before saying 10.

tetun = 20

tetunte = 22

tetunton = 29

tintunta = 81

This continues for all other numbers. Each multiple can be separated for readability.

tentyen tityan totun ton = 7348

Sample Text

lu tu lan, a me i lu si. me i say e tyu tote.

Lesson 6 - Concepts (X)

This is an important one!

Vocabulary

The X category contains words related to concepts, including some important words that alter words and sentences. Note that X should be pronounced like the “sh” in English, e.g. in “share.”

- xa - good / yes / positive
- xu - bad / no / negative
- xe - (inversion prefix)
- xi - truth / real / correct
- xo - idea / concept / -ness
- xwe - (question marker) / question
- xin - if / hypothetical / scenario
- xon - same / like / as / -like
- xey - cause / because / origin
- xleyn - please / request / ask
- xlo - center/middle
- xwey - direction / towards
- xla - art
- xwa - sound
- xwan - music
- xayn - strong / powerful

“xe” is an important prefix that inverts whatever root comes directly after it.

xexi = (invert) real = fake, incorrect

xexaynxwa = (invert)-strong-sound = weak sound

Keep in mind that this can have a different nuance from negation, which can be done by using “twa” (zero).

xexu = (invert) bad = good

twaxu = (zero) bad = not bad

“xo” is a suffix that can convert a word to its abstract noun. The English equivalent is adding “-ness” to the end of something.

xonxo = same-ness = similarity

xaynxo = strong-ness = strength

“xon” can be used as a suffix meaning “-like” in English that converts words into adjectives.

tyoxon = ball-like

If you are asking a question, begin the sentence with “xwe.” Otherwise, it is interpreted as the word “question.”

xwe a me i se xwesu? = (question) I can question-do? = Can I ask a question?

Sample Text

xwe a mu i say e xla? me i sa e xlasumi. me i say gli e xwan.

Lesson 7 - Objects (P)

Let's talk about some more objects.

Vocabulary

The P section covers objects and food. This should help give you a lot more things to talk about.

- pa - thing / object
- pi - this
- pu - that
- pe - what
- po - food / eat / consume
- pan - bread
- pay - write / draw
- payn - picture / image
- pen - stylus / pen
- pin - pencil
- pon - disk / plate
- poy - bowl / cup
- plo - container
- plan - book
- pyun - machine / device

“pa” can be used as a suffix to convert things into physical nouns, especially for disambiguation.

tyopa = circle/round/ball-thing = ball

xlapa = art-thing = (physical) piece of art

“pe” is used in questions to replace what you’re asking about.

xwe a pu pa i sa e pe = (question) that thing is what = What is that thing?

It can also be added onto other words as a prefix to create question words.

xwe a pela? = (question) what-time = When?

As you gain more vocabulary, feel free to figure out combinations to refer to objects that you're aware of. While detailed descriptions can help disambiguate, most things should be able to be identified with only a few words.

popoy = food bowl

xwapyun = sound-device = phone / speaker

panplo = bread container = breadbox

Sample Text

pi plan i sa e tayxa. ma i ga e xayn xi. xwe a mu i say e pixon plan?

Lesson 8 - Attributes (B)

Vocabulary

The B section covers feelings and attributes, most of which can be used as adjectives.

- ba - attribute / property
- be - old / age
- ben - mature / ripe / adult
- bi - related / -ly
- bo - color / hue
- bu - big / size
- bin - red
- bon - blue
- bawn - soft
- blen - dirty / dirt
- bye - heat / temperature
- bya - next
- byan - fun / amusing
- byon - excellent / epic / cool

“bi” can be used to convert words into adjectives.

mawbi = parent-related = parental

These words are rather straightforward, but note that they can be used rather flexibly with other modifiers.

xebyexo = (invert)-heat-concept = chilliness

Sample Text

me xeblenmenpyun i sa e slebi! me men i sa e blen. byalan a me i swen e xeslemi.

Lesson 9 - Locations (D/K)

Let's talk about locations!

Vocabulary

The D section covers home and society, while the K section covers nature and space. The K section also includes spatial words for different directions, which is why these two sections can be grouped together.

- da - building / house
- di - village / town
- don - room
- dey - store
- dayn - school
- den - money
- dwen - buy

- ka - place / where
- key - left
- koy - right
- kla - up / above / over
- kle - in front / face
- kli - side / adjacent
- klo - in / inside
- klu - far / tele-
- kwin - between / inter-
- kyo - water
- kan - rock
- kin - fruit

Some direction words are missing since they're meant to be inverted with "xe."

xekla = below / under

xekle = behind

xeklo = outside

xeklu = close / nearby

When talking about locations in Taynmoga, it's best to be literal, since many languages use different prepositions for different meanings.

I'm at your house. = meka i sa e xeklo muda. = me-place is outside you-house

Sample Text

lolan a meka i sa e klo dey. pika a me i lu dwen e tay kin. ...xwe a me i so e den?

Lesson 10 - Compound (H)

For the final section, we'll be looking at many words that can allow you to express more complex sentences.

Vocabulary

The H section covers words that don't fit neatly into other categories, including conjunctions and prepositions. This is labelled under "grammar," and also has words about words.

- ha - and / with
- he - name / word / label
- hi - of (reorders adjectives)
- ho - but / however
- hu - or
- han - from / off (of) / (out) of
- hin - too / still / indeed
- hun - who / that / which (relative clause marker)
- hon - (possessive marker)
- hay - (imperative marker)
- hayn - (conditional marker) / would
- hoy - more
- hoyn - most

"hoy" and "hoyn" create comparatives and superlatives in the same way that -er and -est work in English.

hoyxayn = more-strong = stronger

hoynxayn = most-strong = strongest

xehoyxa = (invert)-more-good = less-good = worse

xehoynxa = (invert)-most-good = least-good = worst

"hay" turns a statement into a command, and "hayn" creates the conditional tense, like the English word "would." If "hay" isn't at the beginning of a sentence, it just means "command."

hay si! = Go!

me i hayn si xin me i hayn se. = I would go if I could.

“hun” is the relative clause marker, like the English words “who,” “that,” or “which.” Acts as the subject for the second clause.

me i say e plan hun i sa e xa. = I like books that are good.

“hon” is the possessive marker, equivalent to ‘s in English.

kinhonxlo = fruit-(possessive)-center = fruit’s core

“hi” reorders the way adjectives are interpreted (which compound from left to right by default).

bendaynmi = adult-school + person = college + person = college student

benhidaynmi = adult + school-person = adult student

Sample Text

lo a mu i so e hoy slaxo! toymi hun min slaxo i so e tay sepobi po. hay si ha so byan!