

Phonotactics

consonants: m, p, t, k, s, f, r, w

vowels: a, e, i, o, u

diphthongs: ia /ja/, ie /je/, io /jo/, iu /ju/

All syllables are C(W)V/D. R may not go before W. First syllable is always stressed. No word may include the syllables wo, or wu. Words may not end in “su” unless plural, or in “mie” unless possessing something.

Grammar

sentence structure: predicate, (object,) subject

sentence indicators (go before part of sentence):

fact: Wa, (wi,) we

command: Wia, (wio,) (wie)

negation: Ra, (ri,) re

negation+command: Ria, (rio,) (rie)

Adjectives/adverbs go after what they modify.

Prepositions and numbers act like adjectives. Time words (e.g. was, will) go before.

brackets:

- open: pi
- closed: po

For when you want to describe a description.

Goes after prepositions and time words. Cannot contain

sentence parts.

brackets inside brackets:

- open: pipi
- closed: popo

For when you want to describe a description-describer.

Goes after prepositions and time words. Cannot contain

sentence parts.

If you wanna nest further just make a new sentence atp.

name indicator: tia

numbers:

- no (0)
- wanu (1)
- suta (2)
- reti (3)
- fora (4)
- pavie (5)
- sike (6)
- tepe (7)
- fetu (8)
- niana (9)

To go past nine, add the amount of tens after the first number. Example: 10=no wanu, 20=no tu, 67=tepe

sike, 100=no no wanu, 754=pora pavia tepe

plural suffix: -su

Goes after what is plural

possession suffix: -mie

Goes after the possessor

Conjunctions

Links two sentences together.

- But: Pa
- Because: Peka
- So: So
- While: Waswo
- Or: Ro
- If: Fe
- After: Fapa
- Before: Pefwo

Questions are formed by replacing where the answer would go with kiu, or by adding -kiu to the end of whatever word you're questioning.

Translation Practice

Highlighted text is English words with no Remwe translation.

Wa ask no no no wanu wi you we me. Ria leave on floor wi
socksu dirty youmie.