Svenïk Lexicon

Orthography, Pronunciation and Grammar of Svenïk:

Svenïk Alphabet and Pronunciation:

Aa	Bb	Kk	Cjcj	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
[ɐ/a/ə]	[b]	[k]	[t͡ʂ]	[d]	[e/ɛ]	[f]	[g]

Hh	Ii	Ixix	Ïï	Iqiq	Jj	Ll	Mm	Nn
[ɦ]	[ɪ]	[æ]	[ē]	[iqᴴ]	[d͡ʐ/d͡ʐ]	[l / ɭ]	[m]	[n]

Oo	Pp	Rr	Ss	Tt	Üü	Vv	Ww
[ɔ/ɤ/ o]	[P]	[ɾ]	[s]	[t/ ʈ]	[ɵ/ə/u]	[v]	[ʊ]

Xjxj	Yy	Zz	Zhzh	Sjsj	Tjtj	Djdj
[ʂ]	[j]	[z]	[ʒ]	[ʃ]	[θ]	[ð]

Orthography in Svenïk, comparably, is the same as in English wherein simple sentences form a subject-verb syntactical order. This not only smooths the flow of the language in complex sentences and phrasing, but also offers diction that is logical, and, hopefully, easier to learn at least for native English speakers.

As for the writing system in Svenïk, currently the only writing system prepared is one of which you use romanization- alphabetical letters that convert to latin.

IPA Chart with Audio:

Grammatical rules are as follows:

Basic Grammar Structure:

1. A singular subject needs a singular predicate.
2. A sentence needs to express a complete thought.
3. A noun names a person, animal, place, thing, quantity, idea, activity, or feeling. A noun can be singular, plural, or possessive.
4. A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun, like "I", "you", or "they."
5. A verb shows action and can be a main verb or a helping verb, like "were" or "has." Verbs also indicate tense and sometimes change their form (discussed below) to show past, present, or future tense. Linking verbs link the *subject* to the *rest of the sentence* and an example is: *appear(s)/seems* (sïmmel).
6. An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun. It adds meaning by telling which one, what kind, or describing it in other ways.
7. An adverb will modify a verb and tell more about it, like how much, when, where, why, or how.
8. A preposition shows a relationship between nouns or pronouns. It is often used with a noun to show location, like "beside," "in," or "on". It can also show time, direction, motion, manner, reason, or possession.
9. Conjunctions connect two words, phrases, or clauses. Conjunctions in Svenïk are: *and* (uundt), *but* (sjeppt), and *or* (noq).

More Grammar Structure:

1. As aforementioned, Svenïk is a *Subject, Verb, Object* language. i. e., *"I drink water," "Os dazh vïtre."*

2. When describing how one travels, the structure for this kind of sentence is *place-manner-time*.

3. For example: " I'm driving to the city now." In Svenïk, for further example: *"Osæ komaandiq fïlle dji centixr aornul."*

4. The sentence structure of Svenïk is the same as that in English as well:
    a. Parts of Sentences: Subject, Predicate, Object, Indirect Object and Complement.

    b. Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence.For the sake of simplicity for the sentence structure in Svenïk, however, the basic parts of a sentence are as follows:

        i. *subject* and *predicate*.

    c. <u>Subject:</u>

        i. Person, place, or thing that is performing the action of the sentence. The subject represents what or whom the sentence is about. The simple subject usually contains a noun or pronoun and can include modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

            1. *The man…*<u>(myon)</u>

    d. <u>Predicate:</u>

        i. The predicate expresses action or being within the sentence. The simple predicate contains the verb and can also contain modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

            1. *The man / builds a house* (Myon/ ixrkt hemna).

The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of a complete sentence.

Furthermore, there are other elements contained within the subject or predicate that add meaning or detail. These elements include the direct

object, indirect object, and subject complement. All of these elements can be expanded and further combined into simple, compound, complex, or compound/complex sentences.

    e.   <u>Direct Object:</u>

        i.   Receives the action of the sentence. The direct object is usually a noun or pronoun.

           1. *The man builds a house* (Myon ixrkts ae huutcj).
           2. *The man builds it* (Myon ixrkts et).

    f.   <u>Indirect Object:</u>

        i.   Indicates *to* whom or *for* whom the action of the sentence is being done. The indirect object is usually a noun or pronoun.

           1. *The man builds his family a house* (Myon ixrjts sosï faamlï ae huutcj).
           2. *The man builds them a house* (myon ixrkts su ea huutcj).

    g. <u>Subject Complement:</u>
        i.   Either renames or describes the subject, and therefore is usually a noun, pronoun, or adjective. They occur when there is a linking verb within the sentence.

           1. *The man is a good father* (Dji myon es ea gran farfe).
           2. *The man seems kind* (Dji myon sïmmel kïnte).

<u>Punctuation:</u>

1. All words at the beginnings of sentences are capitalized, as are the titles of people, books, magazines, movies, specific places, organizations, compass points, etc.
2. Every sentence needs a punctuation mark at the end of it. This includes a period, exclamation mark, or question mark.
3. Semicolons can take the place of a conjunction and are placed before introductory words like *therefore* (Contuiq) or *however* (Peroiq). They are also used to separate a list of things if there are commas within each unit.
4. The basic rule for commas is that they separate things in a series and go wherever there is a pause in the sentence. They surround the name of a person being addressed, separate the day of the month from the year in a date, and separate a town from the state.
5. Parentheses enclose things that clarify or numbers and letters that are part of a list.

As you can see, Svenïk grammatical rules are exactly as those of English, but one difference is that there are no apostrophes for words. When describing an object in possession, articles like *his/ her(s)* (sosï), *their/your(s)*(susï), *mine* (mïnnel) and our(s) (nosï) are used. One irregular of this idea is: *my* (mïnne).

Now in regards to *inflections*, Svenïk has three:

<u>The general suffixes for verbs are as follows:</u>

1. - sca (implying future-tense, substitute for "will..."), - s (plural modification).
2. - is/-tis (implying past-tense- which suffix used depends on the final letter of the base- word/prefix where if it's a vowel, the "t" offers separation between the sufficial ending and the base word).
3. - r (implying present- participle tense such as the "-ing" English suffix equivalent. Once again, which suffix used depends on the final letter of the base word/prefix where if it's a vowel, the "*t*" offers separation between the sufficial ending and the base word).

Examples of more in-depth pronunciation, word-for-word, in Svenïk are as follows:

I drove to the airport. --------------- Os komaandis tïlle ertlïvt.

Here is the breakdown of that sentence:**

I----------------------- Os
drove------------------ komaandis
to (*the*)---------------- tïlle
airport.---------------- ertlïvt.

**Note: the verb chosen- *"drove"* -is past-tense, therefore it has the suffix "-*is*" because the base word/prefix is *komaand*, and that ends with the consonant "-*d,* " therefore, we don't need the modifying consonant of "*t*" on this suffix.

Now let's take a step-back briefly here and discuss the pronunciation of the noun in that example sentence: "...*ertljivt.*" As it may seem, its spelling seems complicated. On the contrary, though, the conlang phonology constructs that of which "*ji*" is actually voiced as /i:/.

Now let's discuss the use of "*j* " in other cases: " -tj/ -cj/ -sj/ -xj ." In this case, the "*j*" is an alternative for the english-voiced " *h* " of: **the**, **charge** and **she**.

For example:

I walked to the front of the line. ----------- Os camïdtis tïlle aansjdel qixl lïnya.

I------------- Os
walked----- camïdtis
to the------- tïlle
front-------- **aansjdel**
of the------- qixl
line--------- lïnya

The intransitive verb " *front* " or " *aansjdel* " contains the " *sj* " as: /ʃ/. Other such examples include, in English, *Shoe* and *she*.

Now let's discuss "*-tj*." The same principle applies here as with "*-sj*."

For example:

"*Ixrtj.*" The English translation of this word is *Earth*.

I love looking down upon the earth.--------------------Os luusj gazhiq ruuttsjek qixlaa ixrtj.

I---------------- Os
love------------- luusj
looking--------- gazhr
down------------ ruuttsjek
upon (the)------ qixlaa
earth------------- ixrtj

       This example poses a few different aspects of the language in itself. Other than "tj" signifying the "*th*" sound in English as either a voiced or unvoiced interdental non-sibilant fricative, i.e., [ð] or [θ]; we also see the "*sj*" again, and a new phonological feature of the "*ix*" sound. We also see the conjugative suffix of "-iq" denoting an action like in English "-ing." We'll get to that suffix in a minute, but first I would like to discuss the "*ix*" sound.

       The "*ix*" sound is phonetically denoted as equivalent to /ai/ ([æ])in original Latin. As for the "-iq" suffix in this conlang, equivalently "-ing" in English; [q] in the IPA. Similarly is the denotation [qʰ]. One other feature to take note of with this conlang is that there are double vowels. Utilizing double vowels offers longer sounds instead of using more special characters like the "-æ" used for future tense.

       Logistically the hook of "-æ" used for future tense signifies a continuing action wherein the digression of the hook and the progression of its end to a curl, forms a longer sound. This implies a continuing action that "will" take place after "some time." It also serves another purpose where its sound offers a replacement for the definite article "*a*" in English. For example:

I will draw a picture for you.----------------Os desnekæ foto der su.

I------------------ Os
will draw (a)----- desnekæ
picture------------ foto
for---------------- der
you--------------- su

In regards to the fourth and final special sound with this conlang regarding the letter " *j*," we have "-xj." This phonetic sound serves the same purpose as that of " *sj* " unvoiced as: /ʃ/ and is used in some words as you'll see. For example: given the word *grixpyuxji or* "wine" in English comparatively.

I will have wine, thank you (thanks)!---------------Os havisæ grixpyuxji, grasejik!

As you can see once again, I've utilized the future tense in this simple sentence.*

*Note: The word *grixpyuxji* is comprised of a root word of "*grixp-*" which individually translates to "grape" in English. As we move farther, you'll see that this kind of thing will pop up quite a bit, where- words are quite frequently compounded of two words. This example shows that "-*yuxji*" is made from "grape(s)" implying a sophisticated concept where a "thing" is made of the root word "grixp" or, "grape" in English. Therefore, the creation of the word for wine is of "something" made from "grape(s)."

Os---------------------- I
havisæ----------------- (will) have
grixpyuxji,----------- wine,
grasejik!-------------- thank you (thanks)!

Another grammatical feature I would like to acknowledge is that you may have noticed the "*e*" in *grasejik*. This "*e*" offers a seperation of the "*s*" from the "*j*" in that word, as to not recreate the isolated phonetic sound of "*sj*."[/ʃ/]

Svenïk has another feature of its construction in regards to grammar and spelling. One of the other common sounds you will see in words is " *zh.* " This sound is denoted by [ʒ]. For example:

I have missed you, [my] brother.----------- Os havis næsujitis, zhabe.

Os-------------------- I
havis----------------- have
næsujitis,----------- missed (you)
zhabe.-------------- [my] brother.

Elaborating on the word *naesujitis*, this is another example of one of those compound words I've mentioned before. The word breaks down to a something that doesn't make too much sense: " *No You (been) Seen* ". "Not been seen" is another way of us saying "missed." This is an irregular word as a matter of fact though, because the action denoted in the case of "missing" has a different spelling. The spelling of the "-ing" form also closely compares to the conjugation rule combined with compound words. This example is as follows:

Næsuejiq-------------------------Missing

Here, we have four components to this compound word. We have:

Næ = No
su = you
seji = see/Miss
and
suffix *-r* = -ing

Using the IPA, we would pronounce this word as: næsuɛih

Names:

Names are another unique aspect of the language as well in the sense that, when seeing "Q'" after a first name, that actually means: "from the house of-." The last name that follows usually refers to what the contributing skill of

the said house has for the community. For example, my name: "Rixvin Q'staquult" translates to "Rixvin" *of the house* "Hunter."

This, in IPA, transposes to: ɾɑɪvɪn/ɦi/stəkʊɭt.

Accented Words:

      Accents in this language are specifically used for action verbs that entail something that is being done to/for another person or as a command only. Examples of this in English are the action in context of giving someone something or what a person is does. Words that example this are as follows:

1. Be --- *Zhút*
2. Do --- *Asejíd*
3. Get --- *Aadtuú*
4. Go --- *Goú*
5. Take --- *Graasjpé*
6. Come --- *Veixím*
7. Think --- *Figúr*
8. Look --- *Gázh*
9. Give --- *Cjopó*
10. Use --- *Duusomjík*
11. Find --- *Sercjé*
12. Tell --- *Expládt*
13. Ask --- *Jimploré*
14. Work --- *Asejíd*
15. Seem --- *Sejim*
16. Feel --- *Fixdté*
17. Try --- *Sampél*
18. Leave --- *Salí*
19. Call --- *Sjalé*

      These are just some of the most frequent contexts of where one would see this, some of the aforementioned verbs coincide with a command.

Common Phrases:

Hello! --- *Hezhjid!*

Good Morning! ------------------------------------- *Gran muurstel!*

Good Afternoon! ---------------------------------- *Gran eftmuurstel!*

Good Evening! ------------------------------------- *Gran noct!*

Good night/Goodnight! ---------------------------- *Gran eftdaan!*

How are you? -------------------------------------- *Hedaa su?*

Are you awake? ----------------------------------- *Er su despertjik?*

How did you sleep? ------------------------------- *Hedjis su suutj?*

How do you reach authorities? ------------------- *Hedæ su recj eldjirts?*

I need your help, please. -------------------------- *Os nesesadjik sul ayude, taakji.*

What are you doing today? ----------------------- *Kaate er su asejidtiq stixlaa?*

How is the weather? ------------------------------ *Hedji es teji tuurbe?*

What's your name? -------------------------------- *Kaate es su naam?*

How old are you? --------------------------------- *Hedji tixrns su havis?*

Where are you from? ----------------------------- *Duunde er su fraanji?*

What time is it? ----------------------------------- *Kaate kruunte es et?*

Where are we? ------------------------------------ *Duunde er nos?*

Where am I? --------------------------------------- *Duunde er os?*

What do you do for work? ------------------------- *Kaate sasejid su der ocuu?*

Where is the restroom, please? ---------------------- *Duunde es baanjik, taakji?*

How do you say...in Svenïk? ----------------------- *Hedjiæ su ablazhdt...en Svenïk?*

What do you like to do in your free time? -------- *Kaateæ su lekjik asejik en sus frjizht-kruunte?*

How was your day? ------------------------------- *Hedjisæ sus daan?*

Have a good day! -------------------------------- *Havis ea gran daan!*

Goodbye! -- *Yiti!*

It was very nice to meet you! ---------------------- *Etæ muucj gran tejille vji su!*

Enjoy the weather! ------------------------------- *Kejiæ tji tuurbe!*

Thank you! -------------------------------------- *Grasejik!*

And here are some of the most commonly spoken words:

Important Common Words:

1. Time -- *Kruunte*
2. Person --- *Persjon*
3. Year -- *Tixrn*
4. Way -- *Paatj*
5. Day --- *Daan*
6. Thing --- *Cosejik*
7. Man --- *Myon*
8. World --- *Ixrtj*
9. Life -- *Vjif*
10. Hand --- *Maano*
11. Part -- *Pel*

12. Child --- *Cjæ*
13. Eye -- *Oho*
14. Woman -- *Vemyon*
15. Place --- *Luuge*
16. Work --- *Ocuu*
17. Week --- *Semaan*
18. Case --- *Caahaa*
19. Point -- *Puunt*
20. Government --- *Gobjiernt*
21. Company -- *Companjik*
22. Number --- *Nuumji*
23. Group -- *Gruupjil*
24. Problem -- *Problemjik*
25. Fact --- *Sjurtruutj*

Common Verbs:

1. Be -- *Zhút*
2. Have -- *Havis*
3. Do -- *Asejíd*
4. Say --- *Kokke*
5. Get --- *Aadtuú*
6. Make--- *Kraaft*
7. Go -- *Goú*
8. Know -- *Pensejik*
9. Take -- *Graasjpé*
10. See --- *Vji*
11. Come -- *Veixím*
12. Think --- *Figúr*
13. Look -- *Gázh*
14. Want -- *Wos*
15. Give -- *Cjopó*
16. Use --- *Duusomjík*
17. Find -- *Sercjé*
18. Tell -- *Expládt*
19. Ask --- *Jimploré*

20. Work --- *Asejíd*
21. Seem --- *Sejim*
22. Feel -- *Fixdté*
23. Try -- *Sampél*
24. Leave -- *Salí*
25. Call --- *Sjalé*

Common Adjectives:

1. Good --- *Gran*
2. New --- *Nuul*
3. First -- *Aantj*
4. Last --- *Laacjt*
5. Long -- *Lencjejik*
6. Great --- *Gran*
7. Little --- *Tyjinji*
8. Own --- *Gyixwn*
9. Other --- *Odixr*
10. Old -- *Vjiixl*
11. Right --- *Cuurt*
12. Big -- *Laarzht*
13. High -- *Hixl*
14. Different --- *Naesjaam*
15. Next -- *Sjigedt*
16. Early --- *Bekruune*
17. Young -- *Jino*
18. Important --- *Kji*
19. Few -- *Fuu*
20. Public --- *Lestaa*
21. Bad -- *Maal*
22. Same -- *Mjismaa*
23. Able --- *Cabjidæ*

Prepositions

1. To --- *Tejille*
2. Of -- *Qix*
3. In -- *Enteji*
4. For --- *Der*
5. On -- *En*
6. With -- *Vjikt*
7. At -- *Ixt*
8. By -- *Tixm*
9. From -- *Fraanji*
10. Up --- *Skixdjirekt*
11. About -- *Abat*
12. Into --- *Entjile*
13. Over --- *Cuunte*
14. After -- *Efte*

Others

1. The --- *Tji*
2. And --- *Uundt*
3. A -- *Ea*
4. That -- *Daat*
5. I --- *Os*
6. It -- *Et*
7. Not --- *Nixl*
8. He -- *Sos*
9. As -- *Odt*
10. You --- *Su*
11. This -- *Djis*
12. But --- *Sjeppt*
13. His --- *Soseji*
14. They -- *Sos*
15. Her --- *Sos*
16. She --- *Sos*
17. Or -- *Noq*

18. An --- *Aals*
19. Will --- *Vjil*
20. My -- *Mjina*
21. One --- *Aan*
22. All --- *Aanfortjim*
23. Would -- *Koffe*
24. There -- *Daare*
25. Their --- *Suseji*