

Orthography, Phonology and Pronunciation of Ka-k'īsī:

Overview:

Ka-k'īsī is an ancient language of the scholars of ancient times- one of the first languages of its time. Though seemingly complicated, the language in itself is fairly simplistic in the sense that phrases can be simplified to only a select number of words. This language is built on compound words, multi-syllabistic; very similar to Indigenous Languages.

	Aa	Bb	Kk	Cjcj	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
<i>English Appr.</i>	All	Batter	Key	Chase	Day	Elm	For	Get
<i>IPA</i>	[ɜ] [a] [ɑ]	[b]	[k]	[t͡ɕ]	[d] [ɖ]	[e] [ə]	[f]	[g]
<i>Ka-k'īsī Ex.</i>	Anfol	Báradá	Lékīm	Búcjel	Deseja	Meīna	Figulu	Gran

Hh	Ii	Iqiq	Jj	Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo
Hide	If	Ee(h)l	Just	Let	Man	Not	Phone
[h] [ɦ]	[ɪ]	[iqʰ]	[d͡ʒ] [ɖ͡ʒ]	[l] [ɭ]	[m] [ɱ]	[n] [ɳ] [ɳ]	[o]
Héja	Vivīk	Construiq	Deseja	Plús	Hemna	Nī-élús	Obsévetīq

Pp	Rrrr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Yy
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Pie		Sat	Tie	Under	Vine	Wait	Yet
[P]	[ɥ] [ɾ] [r]	[s]	[t] [t] [tʰ]	[ə] [ə] [o]	[v]	[ʋ]	[j] [ʎ]
Projĩ	Terre	Sénte	Te/tʰérn	Ful	Vĩn	Wánésé	Yél

Zz	Zhzh	Sjsj	Tjtj
Zone		Share	The/Path
[z]	[ʒ]	[ʃ]	[θ] [ð]
Ze-éĩ	Zhábé	Mésjté	Lĩtj/tjĩ

	Áá	Éé	Ĩĩ	Óó	Úú
IPA	[ɐ]	[ɛ]	[i:]	[ɔ]	[u]
Ka-kʰĩsĩ	Prevdúká	Én	Cambĩk	Sós	Esútsu
English translation	Ancestors	In	Change	He/She/They	Study

Phonology and Orthography in Ka-kʰĩsĩ:

Ka-kʰĩsĩ has the ejective consonants [tʰ] [kʰ] which are spelled kʰ and tʰ. It also has the syllabic consonant *rr*. There are 10 vowels used: a á e é i ĩ o ó u ú.

Phrases may contain anywhere between none *mucj* (many) to multiple vowels *obsévetĩq* (observing).

There are also ten monophthong vowels:

Approximant		v			j	
Lateral Approximant			l	ɭ	ʎ	L

Non-pulmonic consonants:

Ejectives
tʼ <i>Dental alveolar</i>
kʼ <i>Velar</i>

Affricates:

tʃ̚ <i>Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate</i>
dʒ̚ <i>Voiced alveolo-palatal affricate</i>

Sentence structure in Ka-kʼɿsɿ consists of where simple sentences form an object-verb-subject order.

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

Grammatical rules are as follows:

Basic Grammar Structure:

1. A singular subject needs a singular predicate.
2. Prepositions are placed at the end of verb attached by a (-).

3. A noun names a person, animal, place, thing, quality, 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 "Ós", "Sú", or "Sós."
5. A verb shows action. Verbs also indicate tense and sometimes change their form (discussed below) to show present, present-participle tense, or a gerund (only suffix is "-ing"). Linking verbs link the *subject* to the *rest of the sentence* and an example is: *appear(s)* (sprédts) or *seems* (sjĩmsj).
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 "Ádjémt," "Én," or "Enteĩ". It can also show time, direction, motion, manner, reason, or possession.
9. Conjunctions connect two words, phrases, or clauses. Conjunctions in Ka-k'ĩsĩ are: *add* (plús), *but* (sjépt'), and *or* (nóq).

More Grammar Structure:

As aforementioned, Ka-k'ĩsĩ is an *object-verb-subject* language. i. e.,
 “*Water drink I,*” “*Vĩter dazháĩk-ós.*”

When describing how one travels, the structure for this kind of sentence is *time-place-manner*. For example: “I’m driving to the city now.” In Ka-k'ĩsĩ: “*Áornúl-á sentér mánēĩq.*”

The sentence structure of Ka-k'ĩsĩ is the same as that in English as well:

1. Parts of Sentences: Subject, Predicate, Object, Indirect Object and Complement.

2. Every word in a sentence serves a specified purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. For the sake of simplicity for the sentence structure in Ka-k'isī, however, the basic parts of a sentences are as follows:

a.) *subject and predicate.*

3. Subject:

a.) 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.

4. Predicate:

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

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.

Direct Object:

- Receives the action of the sentence. The direct object is usually a noun or pronoun.
 1. *A house builds the man.* (Hemna érk's mīón).

2. *It builds man.* (Ét érk's mīón).

Indirect Object:

- Indicates *to* whom or *for* whom the action of the sentence is being done. The indirect object is usually a noun or pronoun.
 1. *A house (for) his family builds (the) man.* (É hemna kīn-sóséī érk's mīón).
 2. *A house (for) them builds (the) man.* (É hemna-sós érk's mīón.)

Subject Complement:

- 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. *Good father is the man.* (Gran fórrfer-ī mīón).
 2. *The man seems kind* (Kīnt sjīmsj mīón.)

Punctuation:

1. All words at the beginnings of sentences are capitalized, as are 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* (Cóntúīq) or *however* (Pé-róīq). 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, Ka-k'īsī grammatical rules are similar to those of English, but one difference is that there are no apostrophes for words. When describing an object in possession, per se, articles like *his her(s)* (sóséī), *their/your(s)* (súséī), *mine* (mīneī) and *our(s)* (nóséī) are used. One irregular of this idea is: *my* (mīn[a]).

Now in regards to inflections, Ka-k'īsī only has one:

The suffix for verbs is as follows:

- - tīq -īq (implying present- participle tense such as the “-ing” English suffix equivalent). What suffix is 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 Ka-k'īsī are below.

Now let's discuss the use of “*j*”: “-tj -cj -sj.” In this case, the “*j*” is an alternative for the english-voiced “*h*” of: **the**, **charge** and **she**.

For example:

I walk to the front of the line. ----- É-ánsjdél līnyá k'ámīdt-ós
 To ----- É-
 front (of) ----- ánsjdél
 (the) line ----- līnyá
 walk ----- k'ámīdt-

I. ----- ós.

The intransitive verb “*front*” or “*ánsjdél*” contains the “*sj*” as: *ʃ*.

Other such examples include, in English, *Shoe* and *she*.

Now “*-tj*.” The same principle applies here as with “*-sj*.”

For example:

“*Értj*.” The English translation of this word is *Earth*.

Upon the earth looking down love I.----- K’élá értj gázhīq
rútsjék lúsja-ós.

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 an unvoiced inter-dental non-sibilant fricative, i.e., [ð] or [θ]; we also see the “*sj*” again. We also see the conjugate suffix of “*-īq*” denoting an action like in English “*-ing*.”

Ka-k’īsī 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:

Miss you my brother have I.----- Pért-sú mīn-zhábé stīseé-ós.

Pért-sú, ----- Miss you

mīn-zhábé ----- my brother.

stīseé-ós ----- have I.

Other grammar features of Ka-k’īsī to note are as follows:

1. When following the object-verb-subject (OVS) syntax of Ka-k’īsī, the subject is attached via a dash to the verb in front of it.

2. The idea of having a vowel next to an accented vowel offers directional and specific emphasis to whom words are being said, as well as emphasis on the point being made. Ka-k'īsī is a very authoritative language.
3. Having multiple accented vowels next to each other is part of its design to also add rhythm and uniqueness to its construction- currently no limitations to how many accented vowels side-by-side are allowed. This also adds fluidity to the language.

Now, in regards to the “*k*” sound, this sound is simply explained as a velar ejective. It's a very short, guttural-type sound made from the esophagus. Another phonetic feature to note about Ka-k'īsī is when one sees “*dt*”. This sound in IPA is most closely denoted as a quick, successive [dt].

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: “Rixvīn Q'Staqúlt” translates to “Rixvīn” *from the house of* “Hunter.”

This, in IPA, transposes to: rɛvi:n ɸi stəko[t].

Accented Words in Depth:

_____Accents in this language can be used for action verbs that entail something that is being done to for another person or as a command. Usually as a command, one will see that there is a normal vowel followed by an accented one. Examples of this in English are the action in context

of giving someone something or what person it's given to. Words that example this are as follows:

1. Be ----- *Zhút*
2. Do ----- *Asejíd*
3. Get ----- *Aadtuú*
4. Go ----- *Góú*
5. Take ----- *Graasjpé*
6. Come ----- *Véim*
7. Think ----- *Figúr*
8. Look ----- *Gázh*
9. Give ----- *Cjopó*
10. Use ----- *Dúsomik*
11. Find ----- *Sercjé*
12. Tell ----- *Expládt*
13. Ask ----- *Jimploré*
14. Work ----- *Asejíd*
15. Seem ----- *Sejim*
16. Feel ----- *Fédté*
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! ----- *Héja!*

Good Morning! ----- *Múrstíl-gran!*

Good Afternoon! ----- *Éftmúrstíl!*

Good Evening! ----- *Nóct-gran!*

Good night Goodnight! ----- *Éften-gran!*

How are you? ----- *Héj-sú?*

Are you awake? ----- *Despurtík ér-tsú?*

How did you sleep? ----- *Sútj-gran?*

How do you reach authorities? ----- *Récj eldírts héj?*

I need your help, please. ----- *Ayúde nésdīk súl, tákī.*

What are you doing today? ----- *Áseīdtīq stélá-érsu?*

How is the weather? ----- *Héj tuúrbeé?*

What's your name? ----- *Nám kaáte-sú?*

How old are you? ----- *Stīseésu tīms?*

Where are you from? ----- *Fránīsú dúndé?*

What time is it? ----- *Stīseésú krúnté?*

Where are we? ----- *Dúnde-énos?*

Where am I? ----- *Dúnde-éos?*

What do you do for work? ----- *Ocuí kaáké sáseīd-sú?*

Where is the restroom, please? ----- *Bānīk dúndeé, tákī?*

How do you say...in Ka-k'isī? ----- *Ázhádt héj...Ka-k'isī?*

What do you like to do in your free time? ----- *Lekīé-sú kaáté
krúnté-frīzhát?*

How was your day? ----- *Dánsú héj?*

Have a good day! ----- *Gran-dán stīseésú!*

Goodbye! ----- *Yitī!*

It was very nice to meet you! ----- *Múcj gran vī t'-sú!*

Enjoy the weather! ----- *Tuúrbé salúten!*

Thank you! ----- *Gráseīk'!*

And here are some of the most commonly spoken words:

Important Common Words:

1. Time ----- *Krúnté*
2. Person ----- *Pérsjun*
3. Year ----- *Tīm*
4. Way ----- *Pátj*
5. Day ----- *Dán*
6. Thing ----- *Coséīk*
7. Man ----- *Mīón*
8. World ----- *Ixrtj*
9. Life ----- *Vīf*
10. Hand ----- *Máno*
11. Part ----- *Pél*
12. Child ----- *Cjīe*
13. Eye ----- *Ohó*

14. Woman -----	<i>Vém̄tōn</i>
15. Place -----	<i>Lúgé</i>
16. Work -----	<i>Ocuú</i>
17. Week -----	<i>Semál</i>
18. Case -----	<i>K'ahá</i>
19. Point -----	<i>Púnt</i>
20. Government -----	<i>Gob̄iernt</i>
21. Company -----	<i>Compán̄k</i>
22. Number -----	<i>Nuúm̄</i>
23. Group -----	<i>Gup̄l</i>
24. Problem -----	<i>Problem̄k'</i>
25. Fact -----	<i>Sjúr-trútj</i>

Common Verbs:

1. Be -----	<i>Dé</i>
2. Have -----	<i>St̄iseé</i>
3. Do -----	<i>Áséēd</i>
4. Say -----	<i>Ázhádt</i>
5. Get -----	<i>Plú</i>
6. Make-----	<i>K'itráft</i>
7. Go -----	<i>Goú</i>
8. Know -----	<i>Pénséēk</i>
9. Take -----	<i>Grásjp</i>
10. See -----	<i>Vī</i>
11. Come -----	<i>Kumeī</i>
12. Think -----	<i>Figúr</i>
13. Look -----	<i>Gáj</i>
14. Want -----	<i>Wós</i>
15. Give -----	<i>Cjopó</i>
16. Use -----	<i>Dúsom̄k</i>
17. Find -----	<i>Sercjé</i>
18. Tell -----	<i>Expládt</i>
19. Ask -----	<i>Īmploré</i>

20. Work ----- *Ocuú*
21. Seem ----- *Seīm*
22. Feel ----- *Féldtī*
23. Try ----- *Sampél*
24. Leave ----- *Salī*
25. Call ----- *Sjalé*

Common Adjectives:

1. Good ----- *Gran*
2. New ----- *Núl*
3. First ----- *Ántj*
4. Last ----- *Lácjt'*
5. Long ----- *Léncjétk'*
6. Great ----- *Gran*
7. Little ----- *T'īnī*
8. Own ----- *Bropéa*
9. Other ----- *Odixr*
10. Old ----- *Vīixl*
11. Right ----- *Cúrt*
12. Big ----- *Lárzhát*
13. High ----- *Hixl*
14. Different ----- *Naesjám*
15. Next ----- *Sjigéd*
16. Early ----- *Békrúné*
17. Young ----- *Īno*
18. Important ----- *Kī*
19. Few ----- *Fú*
20. Public ----- *Léstaá*
21. Bad ----- *Nae-gran*
22. Same ----- *Mīma*
23. Able ----- *Cábīdéa*

Prepositions

1. To ----- *É*
2. Of ----- *Kaé*
3. In ----- *Én*
4. For ----- *Dér*
5. On ----- *Énteī*
6. With ----- *Vīkt*
7. At ----- *Ét*
8. By ----- *Tīm*
9. From ----- *Fránjī*
10. Up ----- *Nī-édékt*
11. About ----- *Abát*
12. Into ----- *Entīlé*
13. Over ----- *Cúnté*
14. After ----- *Éft*

Others

1. The ----- *Tjī*
2. And ----- *Plús*
3. A ----- *Ó*
4. That ----- *Dát*
5. I ----- *Os*
6. It ----- *Ét*
7. Not ----- *Nél*
8. He ----- *Sós*
9. As ----- *Ódt*
10. You ----- *Sú*

11. This -----	<i>Dīs</i>
12. But -----	<i>Sjépt</i>
13. His -----	<i>Sosé-ī</i>
14. They -----	<i>Sós</i>
15. Her -----	<i>Sós</i>
16. She -----	<i>Sós</i>
17. Or -----	<i>Nóq</i>
18. An -----	<i>Áls</i>
19. Will -----	<i>Vīl</i>
20. My -----	<i>Mīn(a)</i>
21. One -----	<i>Án</i>
22. All -----	<i>Ánfórt</i>
23. Would -----	<i>Kófě</i>
24. There -----	<i>Dá-ré</i>
25. Their -----	<i>Sóseī</i>