

<https://www.wattpad.com/story/305285726-my-first-tutorial-conlang>

Place: An island of 420,164 square miles at 49° 7' 59.16" S, 132° 20' 40.6824" W, with two adjacent peninsulas(one looking like the Italian Peninsula and the Walvis Ridge, and the other looking like Cape Cod), and a chain of smaller islands that are close but distant.

Flora: palm trees, lilies, ebony trees, teak trees, and plant-based foods, as well as certain types of orchids.

Fauna: crocodiles, opossums, several other (but probably not all) clades that inhabit Chile, some native to Hawai'i, scorpions, amphibians of certain types, lizards, geckos, turtles, sea turtles, salamanders, lesser frigatebirds, brown noddies, black-winged petrels, Gould's petrels, Buller's shearwaters, pigeons, white terns, white-tailed tropicbird, many-colored fruit doves, masked boobies, and river dolphins

Speakers: humans that are pre-Bronze Age hunter-gatherers, who have developed tools and weapons from wood and flint

Taxonomic categories:

Animals: hostile, useful, and neutral

Colors: red(first seen from blood dripping out of bodies of humans and animals that use iron in their diet), yellow(first seen from certain fruits and(but probably associated with) the discovery of fire), green(from trees and plants), blue(from the sky and ocean waters), white(from the sun and clouds), and black(from the darkness)

Phonology:

Consonants:

	Bilabial	Alveolar		Palatal	Guttural		Glottal
		non-lateral	lateral		voiceless	voiced	
Nasal	m	n					
Plosive	p	t			k		ʔ(???)
Affricate		ts	tʃ(tl)				
Fricative		s	ʃ(hl)		ħ(???)	ʕ(???)	h
Approximant	(w)		l	j(y)		w	

Vowels:

	Front	Back
Close	i	u
Mid	e	o

Open	a	
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(vowel length added as a contrastive feature)

Syllable structure: (C)V, with no diphthongs

Stress: penultimate syllable

Word order: OSV

Adjectives: derived from both nouns and verbs

Adpositions: derived from verbs

(This and the word order means we're working with postpositions.)

Language synthesis: analytical

Clusivity is also a thing in the proto-lang.

Grammatical number: singular, plural(marked by something that means "many" or one of its synonyms), and collective(marked by something that means "group" or one of its synonyms)

Grammatical genders: tool vs plant

Noun cases: none

Tenses: past and non-past(present)(unmarked)

Aspects: perfective(+oka:me), imperfective(+tuʔo:), and habitual(+wokunu)

Future: +epuho

Moods: none

	Past	Present	Future
Perfective	+oka:me		+epuho
Imperfective	+tuʔo:		
Habitual	+wokunu		

Copulas: "be"(peʔi), "feel"(pileʔu), "look/see"(so:ʔipu), and "taste"(tseta)

Valency:

Passive: "(to) gain"(ki:na)

Causative: "(to) command"(tomokuna)

Nouns:

useful animal(animal): nupati:ʃu

dangerous animal: ʃuʃo

neutral animal: anuʔi

(The distinction with the animals is part of their taxonomy in which their word for animal is a direct translation for the English word, yet is limited to the useful ones, and excludes the dangerous and neutral animals, similar to animal categorization in Moroccan Arabic.)

person: ʃu:ʔa

rock: ketotŋe
plant: ŋuʔapa:lu
place: pesulu
tool: lo:tu:
leaf: suŋili
fruit: luŋati
sun: nusa
moon: ŋemonu
water: wela:tu
fire: ŋali:te:
boat: patŋuto
wood: to:ŋuwe
weapon: une:wa
river: laŋe
grass: koha:tŋo
home: mutu
house: mutupesulu
fish: tsuhi
crocodile: kaloti
opossum: mosupo
bird: tŋipo:li
coconut: kuno:to
turtle: tŋulete
dolphin/river dolphin: tŋinoti
lizard: satti
whale: hawale
shark: silaku
orca: ŋako
insect: hi:ne
spider: tsipali
scorpion: nisokali
tree: tatti
woods: tatti:pesulu
forest: letsa
spear: pe:sa
dagger/knife: ati
hand: manetsa
foot: poto
arm: lo
leg: he
cloud: ŋu:toka
wave: iwe:
child: wuti:
octopus: u:tso

squid: kitsi
paddle: tepa
flying squid: ʔe
flying fish: osi:
rain: ne:li
lightning: jani
storm: tsalo
wind: wite:
waterfall: liʔa
mouth: mo:tsu
tongue: ʕa:
eye: juwe
nose: ʕonesi
scent: wotu
ear: hule

Verbs:

see/look: so:ʔipu
sit: tso:ki
give: ipoʔa:
hope: epuho
come: oka:me
know: wokunu
speak/talk: tsikapule
do: tuʔo:
be: peʔi
feel: pileʔu
taste: tseta
gain: ki:na
command: tomokuna
kill: liʔniku
eat: ti:ta
drink: ʔi:
crawl: waʕu
run: nalo
swim: se:
fly: tʔoʕi
walk: tʔe:wa
rest: ʕika:ni
smell: ʔatsi:
hear: juhale

Pronouns:

I/me: pime:

You(singular): ʈoja
You(plural): ʔeno
You(collective): tsaño
We/us(inclusive): ʈasi
We/us(exclusive): ʕusa
He/she/it: se
They/them: weha:

Other:

many: ʕe
group: puliko

Colors:

red: ute:lu
yellow: wujole
green: luni:ke
blue: lepuña:
white: hewita
black: latu:kope:
Other color terms are derived from these root words.

Exact adjectives:

Gender assignments:

Tool:

Plant:

Conceptual metaphors:

Number system: Base-20. Later editions resulting from my evolution of the proto-lang to a later form (that I would then split into four languages) would still be base-20, yet share similarities to Chinese Numerals. So, 17244 would be 2-eight thousand-3-four hundred-2-twenty-4. There would be a marker preceding the number so that the reader wouldn't be confused on if they should be interpreted for numerical value or for the syllables they'd represent.

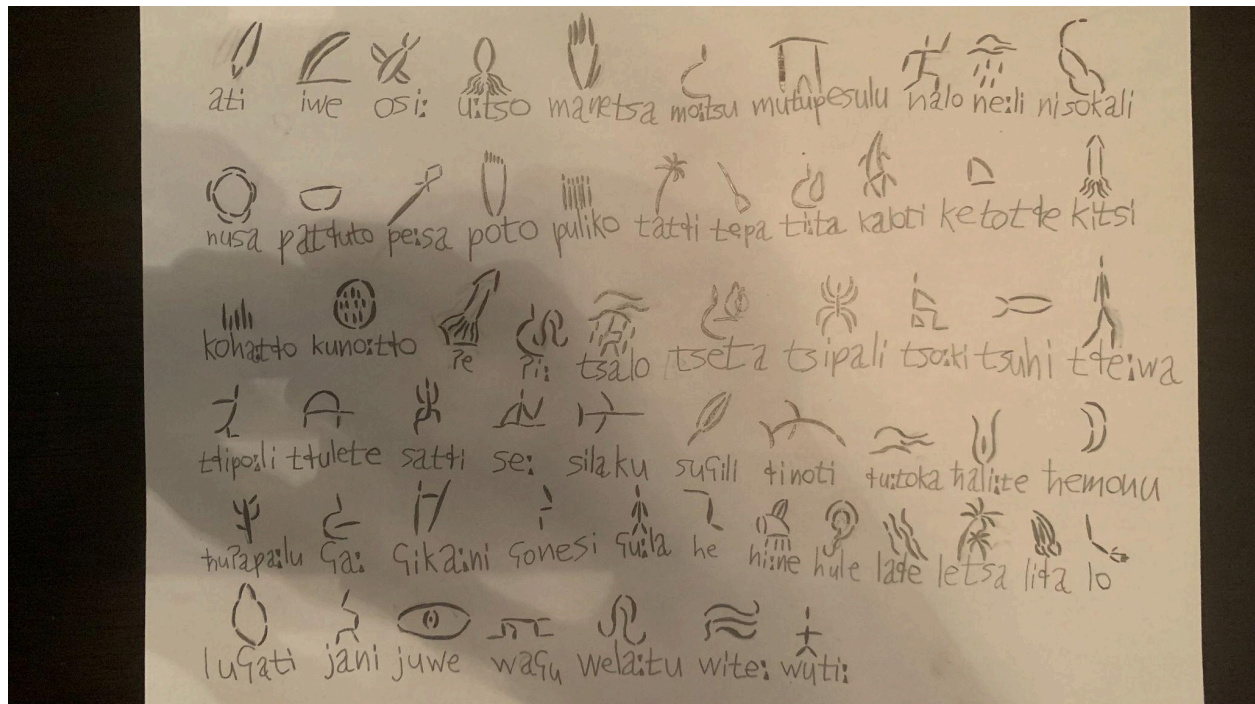
Sets of Number Words: Up to debate. Probably none, though we could evolve them later on. If we do that though, I might need to ask people about the methods for classifiers to arise naturally.

Numbers:

Zero: sone

One: noʔa
Two: tʰoti
Three: ʔolita
Four: piso
Five: haka
Six: hosi
Seven: ʎane
Eight: ʎota
Nine: mife:
Ten: tʰa:
Eleven: jole: no
Twelve: woleti
Thirteen: ʔahi
Fourteen: ʎe:ʔi
Fifteen: toli: ni
Sixteen: elesi
Seventeen: metso
Eighteen: ʰottu
Nineteen: ʒeju
Twenty: ʰisu
Four hundred: tuʰa
Eight thousand: ʔuhota

Writing system: A logography carved into trees with knives, leading to strong vertical lines and weak horizontal ones. Diagonals might mediate between the two.



0	1	2	3	4
some	noPa	tdoti	pdita	piso
5	6	7	8	9
haka	hosi	dane	tota	miles
10	11	12	13	14
thai	jokimo	woloti	pahi	tes?i
15	16	17	18	19
toligni	elesi	metso	hotu	fejui
20	400	8000		
thisu	tuta	Ruhota		

Eventually, the glyphs would transition to being etched on palm leaves with some stylus thing. And later, the logography would transition to a syllabary, similar to Japanese writing with Chinese glyphs and Simatsan, among other languages that would use CV/(C)V while learning the methods of writing.

Syllabary:

	-a	-e	-i	-o	-u
-					
	ati (dagger/knife)	elesi (sixteen)	iwe: (wave)	osi: (flying fish)	u:tso (octopus)
m-					
	manetsa (hand)	metso (seventeen)	miŋe: (nine)	mo:tsu (mouth)	mutupesulu (house)
n-					
	nalo (run)	ne:li (rain)	nisokali (scorpion)	noʔa (one)	nusa (sun)
p-					
	patŋuto (boat)	pe:sa (spear)	piso (four)	poto (foot)	puliko (group)
t-					
	tatŋi (tree)	tepa (paddle)	ti:ta (eat)	toli:ni (fifteen)	tuŋa (four hundred)
k-					
	kaloti (crocodile)	ketotŋe (rock)	kitsi (squid)	koha:tŋo (grass)	kuno:to (coconut)
ʔ-					
	ʔahi (thirteen)	ʔe (flying squid)	ʔi: (drink)	ʔolita (three)	ʔuhota (eight thousand)
ts-					
	tsalo (storm)	tseta (taste)	tsipali (spider)	tso:ki (sit)	tsuhi (fish)
tɬ-					
	tɬa: (ten)	tɬe:wa (walk)	tɬipo:li (bird)	tɬoti (two)	tɬulete (turtle)
s-					
	satti (lizard)	se: (swim)	silaku (shark)	sone (zero)	suʃili (leaf)
ɬ-					
	ɬane (seven)	ɬe:ʔi (fourteen)	ɬinoti	ɬota (eight)	ɬu:toka (cloud)

			(dolphin/river dolphin)		
ñ-					
	ñali:te: (fire)	ñemonu (moon)	ñisu (twenty)	ñotɬu (eighteen)	ñuʔapa:lu (plant)
ɣ-					
	ɣa: (tongue)	ɣeju (nineteen)	ɣika:ni (rest)	ɣonesi (nose)	ɣu:ɬa (person)
h-					
	haka (five)	he (leg)	hi:ne (insect)	hosi (six)	hule (ear)
l-					
	late (river)	letsa (forest)	liɬa (waterfall)	lo (arm)	luɣati (fruit)
j-					
	jani (lightning)	OMITTED	OMITTED	jole:no (eleven)	juwe (eye)
w-					
	waɣu (crawl)	wela:tu (water)	wite: (wind)	woleti (twelve)	wuti: (child)