

Àkren

Nasals	Plosives	Trills & Affricates & Sibilants
m ~ ɱ	p, b	ʟ ~ l
ɳ, n	t	ʌ
ɲ	k, g	R ~ B, r
	ʈ, ɖ	s, z
	ʃ	
	ʒ	

Extra Characters

- j (y)
- h

Àkren: Romanization

Vowels

ɪ - ee

ə - ue

ʊ - uu

ɐ - ȯē

ä - à

Consonants

ɱ - mh

ɳ - n^(a)

ɲ - nn

ʈ - tt

ɖ - dd

ʃ - ʒ

ʒ - ‘

l - ll
λ - ly
R, B - rr, bb

This is Where You Actually Get The Documentation.

Àkren is a conlang designed for use like Ithkuil - an englang. You build your own words, and use them in sentences, but unlike Ithkuil, it is MUCH easier.

Roots

Informal and Formal Suffixes

CVC (or N at the end)

SVO

Suffix and root stacking, so it is agglutinative

Possessor → Possessee language

kà-	nōe-	a'ket-
Turns nouns into verbs (formal: kàt-) Used on improper and proper nouns	Turns verbs into nouns (formal: nōet-) Used to turn verbs into nouns like move → movement	Turns adjectives into nouns and nouns to adjectives (formal: akett-) Used to turn adjectives into nouns like creative → creativity
àteke-	øski-	p'iko-
Turns verbs into adverbs and adjectives (formal: àtuke-) Used to turn verbs into adverbs like fast → fastly	Negates the following POS (ex. not doing, øsk'i'ðē'ke)	Verb affects object (suffix can be stacked with others)
ue'k-	ren ^a -	o'k'ene-
Verb CAN'T affect the object (also can be stacked, but not with p'iko and øski)	A lot (a large amount, like ren ^a te'kr means "move a lot", or "run")	Opposites the following POS (like in "o'k'eneren ^a øsk'i'tekr", to not run")

Verb Roots

ōē'ke - v. to do an action, to do

tsi'ko - v. to greet

j^{wi}i - v. to ask (n. why, question)

(ex. nōetōeke (an action, n.))

ap̄hia - v. to fly

n^a'kœ - v. to see an object, to see

tanne' - v. to construct an object, to build, to make

nolye - v. to know

jo'ke - v. to be humiliated, to humiliate (nōejo'ke)

çateten - v. to touch an object, to touch, to feel

rr'ekee - v. to throw an object, to throw

ogek'ēe'k - v. to own an object, to own

egok'æ'l'k - v. to be owned

rkeno - v. to know

tekr - v. to move

k'aso - v. to jump

ni'ku - v. to be big (àte'keni'ku)

anso - v. to be inside of

totero - v. to cause, to affect

tansen - v. to become

lypso'ke - v. to enter

kabberineskoto'ko - v. to get angered, to anger

koseta - v. to hunt

sato'ka - v. to forage

prà'ks - v. derived from Greek: to act, take action, operate | n. act, deed, action

p̄hunn:e - v. to have fun, to be fun

donse'k - v. to dance

o'kratsu'kototkoti'kemalostu - v. to study, to learn

rimen - v. to be good

seku - v. derived from Portuguese: to dry

mo'kro'ko - v. to be small

da'ke - v. to give

+Community made ones or new ones

Noun Roots

to'ke - n. humanoid, human (a'k'et'to'ke) (mi-: me | si'ke-: you)

ka'ko - n. place, location, area

nuse - n. plant root

kerere - n. animal, insect, living thing

p̄hasun - n. tool

mi'ku - n. plant, organism, herb

lyugus - n. fungus, mold, slime mold
mha'ko - n. sugar, candy
angole - n. fish
aguon - n. water
a'kmal - n. derived from Arabic: red
biluj - n. derived from English: blue
aksun - n. yellow
blanko - n. derived from Portuguese: white
pali'ke - n. structure, house
kinesa - n. a royal one, king, queen
mi'le - n. food
rra'ko - n. berry
su'ko - n. fruit
tusi - n. meat
liten - n. grain
tosi'ko - n. derived from Portuguese: toxic, poison
konere - n. corn
a'kobe - n. rock
situske - n. planet
kal(w)a - n. cow
p̃hibare - n. fiber
kalon - n. chicken
to'kusellerrabbere - n. a language
trisiddaddi - n. derived from Portuguese: power, electricity, wind
nisu - n. sound, noise
matu - n. grass
dokumeto - n. derived from Portuguese: document, literature, law, book, volume
çelyu - n. derived from Latin: cell, container, room, area
unitade - n. derived from Old English: unit
liphe - n. life
+Community made or new ones

Particle Roots

eski - p. combines two sentences into one
pa'ka - p. separates object from verb
su'keto - p. declares that the following word is an adjective and not anything else
oph - p. of

Sentence Formation

Àkren sentences use a SVO word format, like to say “I see the fungus”, say
“mito'ke n^akœ pa'ka lyugus.” There are no particles, it is a particleless language except

for three. To say “the fish is in the water”, say “angole anso pa’ka aguon.” To say “I see the fish inside the water” say “mito’ke n^akœ eski angole anso pa’ka aguon.”

You can also combine words like “fish” and “in” to make “angolenanso”. You can also make a full sentence in one word, like “to’kemip’i’kuni’kupa’kato’kesi’ke.” The noun “to’kemi” is a placeholder (subject can’t be skipped.)

Sometimes, sentences look weird, like “to’kesi’ke kàlyugus pa’ka lyugus à’ketlyugus”, or “you fungused into a fungus-like fungus”. This is because of the suffix “à’ket-”, which turns adjectives into nouns.

Weird.

Theoretically, we COULD flip a noun to an adjective then flip the adjective back into a noun, like to say “animal like”, say “à’ketkerere”, but to flip that to a noun, say “à’ketà’ketkerere” to say “animal”, or just... use “kerere”. Remember the agglutinative feature? Well... let’s go wild!

For example: *anso*. “anso” is the direct word for “inside of”. The connector depends on the situation, for example, if the word before the next word ends in a vowel, use “tt”. If it ends in a consonant, use “à’ ”.