

# Der Spracherfinder 1.5

*A catalyst for getting started with your constructed language - Ylahres, 2023*

言語  
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MOBY  
ririmi

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kalba  
आस

idioma  
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taal

You may download a copy if you wish to use this.

Report bugs and suggestions to [ylahresconlang@gmail.com](mailto:ylahresconlang@gmail.com)

A special thanks to Stack Exchange users who taught me about spreadsheets and conlangs

Vir

Draconis

Edwin

alluraetal

Martin

JohnSUN

doubleunary

Daniele

Oleg\_S

























## What are your goals and purposes for creating your conlang?

Use this sheet to brainstorm.

- Naturalistic [1]
- Auxlang [2]
- Logical [3]
- Philosophical [4]
- Experimental [5]
- Fictional [6]
- Altlang [7]
- Personal [8]
- Secretlang [9]
- Artlang [10]
- Jokelang [11]
- Written [12]
- Cultural Exchange [13]
- Are you awesome?

Here are some of resources which you may find helpful.  
I do not claim any ownership of their information.



[David Peterson](#)



[Artifexian](#)



[Biblardion](#)



[Colin Gorrie](#)



[GenGo Word Generator](#)



[A Conlanger's Thesaurus](#)



[Your First 625 - Gabriel Wyner](#)



[Constructed Languages Stack Exchange](#)



[Constructed Languages Reddit](#)



[Omniglot](#)

[FratnWiki Page on Conlang Software Tools](#)

[WALS](#)

[Reddit User Archtech88's Conlang Template](#)

[Leipzig Glossing Rules](#)

[Wiktionary - A dictionary with etymology](#)

Protolanguage Phonology [14]

Pulmonic	Labial		Coronal					Dorsal			Laryngeal	
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal	
(Oral) Stop	p <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/>			t <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/>		ʈ <input type="checkbox"/> ɖ <input type="checkbox"/> ɕ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟ <input type="checkbox"/> k <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ɡ <input type="checkbox"/> q <input type="checkbox"/> ɢ <input type="checkbox"/>					ʔ <input type="checkbox"/>	
(Nasal) Stop		m <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ɱ <input type="checkbox"/>		n <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		ɲ <input type="checkbox"/> ɽ <input type="checkbox"/> ɳ <input type="checkbox"/>	ŋ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ɴ <input type="checkbox"/>			
Trill		β <input type="checkbox"/>			r <input type="checkbox"/>				ʀ <input type="checkbox"/>			
Tap or Flap			ɸ <input type="checkbox"/> β <input type="checkbox"/> f <input type="checkbox"/> v <input type="checkbox"/> θ <input type="checkbox"/> ð <input type="checkbox"/> s <input type="checkbox"/> z <input type="checkbox"/> ʃ <input type="checkbox"/> ʒ <input type="checkbox"/> ʂ <input type="checkbox"/> ʐ <input type="checkbox"/> ɕ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟ <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̟ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̠ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̡ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̢ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̣ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̤ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̦ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̧ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̨ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̩ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̪ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̫ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̬ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̭ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̮ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̯ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̱ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̲ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̳ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̴ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̵ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̶ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̷ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̸ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̹ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̺ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̻ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̼ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̽ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̾ <input type="checkbox"/> ɣ̿ <input type="checkbox"/>									
Fricative												
Lat. fricative												
Approximant	ɹ <input type="checkbox"/> w <input type="checkbox"/>		ʋ <input type="checkbox"/>		ɹ <input type="checkbox"/> ɻ <input type="checkbox"/>		ɹ̠ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̡ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̢ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̣ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̤ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̦ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̧ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̨ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̩ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̪ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̫ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̬ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̭ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̮ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̯ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̱ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̲ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̳ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̴ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̵ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̶ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̷ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̸ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̹ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̺ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̻ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̼ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̽ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̾ <input type="checkbox"/> ɹ̿ <input type="checkbox"/>					
Lat. approx.												

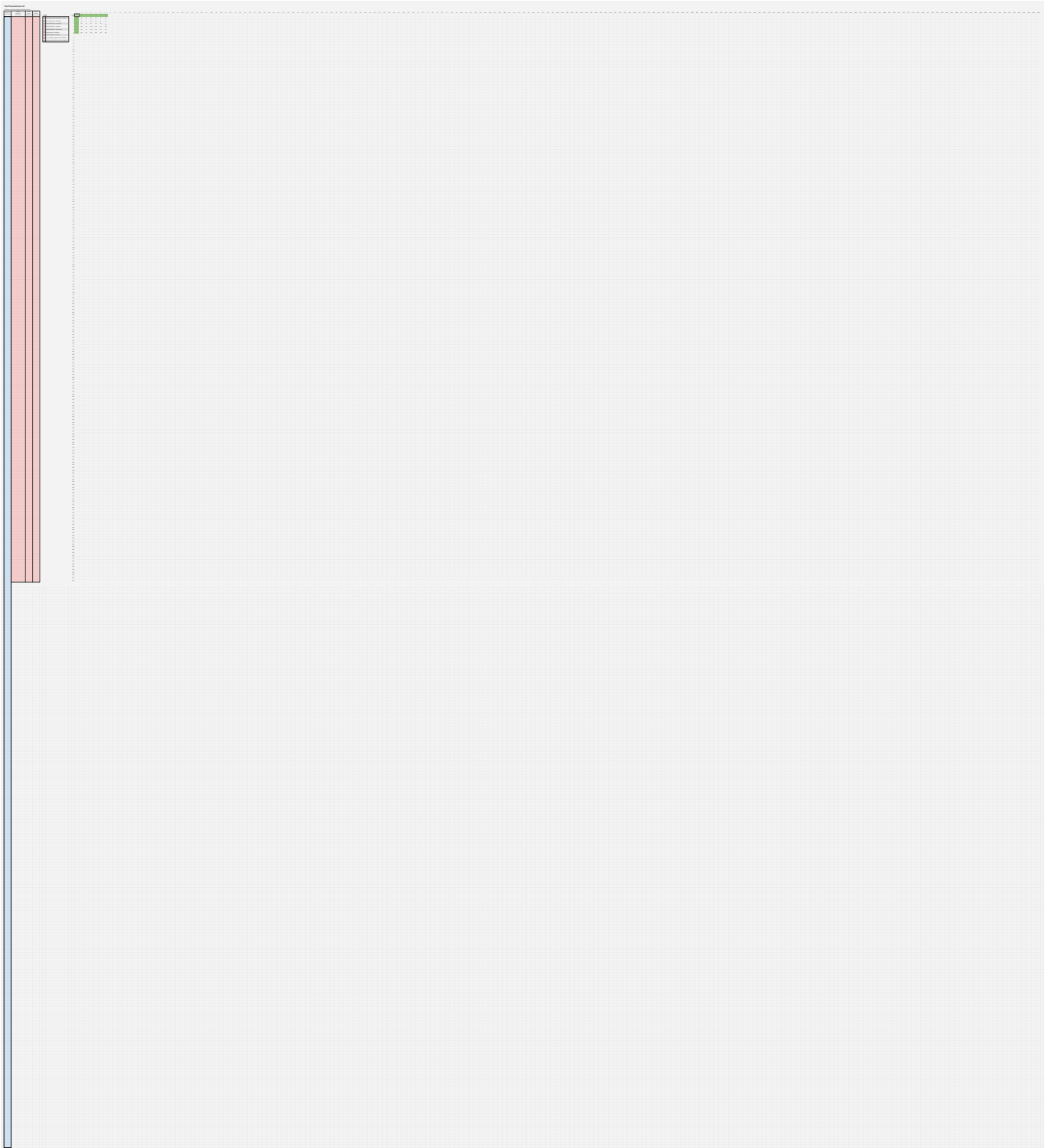
Non-pulmonic	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular
Eject. Stop	pʰ <input type="checkbox"/>		tʰ <input type="checkbox"/>			ʈʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɖʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɕʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟʰ <input type="checkbox"/> kʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɡʰ <input type="checkbox"/> qʰ <input type="checkbox"/>			
Eject. Fricative		fʰ <input type="checkbox"/>	θʰ <input type="checkbox"/>	sʰ <input type="checkbox"/> zʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʃʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʒʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʂʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʐʰ <input type="checkbox"/>					
Eject. Lat. Fric.				fʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʃʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʂʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ʐʰ <input type="checkbox"/>			cʰ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟʰ <input type="checkbox"/> kʰ <input type="checkbox"/>		
Click	ɔ̥ <input type="checkbox"/>		ɿ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɺ <input type="checkbox"/>			ɕ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> k̥ <input type="checkbox"/>		
Lat. Click				ɺ̥ <input type="checkbox"/>					
Implosive	ɓ <input type="checkbox"/>			ɗ <input type="checkbox"/>			ɟ̙ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟ̘ <input type="checkbox"/> ɟ̚ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɠ <input type="checkbox"/>	ʛ <input type="checkbox"/>

VOWELS	Front		Central		Back	
	unround	round	unround	round	unround	round
High	i <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> y <input type="checkbox"/>	ɨ <input type="checkbox"/> ɪ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɘ <input type="checkbox"/> ɤ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɞ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɯ <input type="checkbox"/> ʉ <input type="checkbox"/>	u <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ɨ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ɪ̥ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɨ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɪ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>			ɯ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ʉ̥ <input type="checkbox"/>	u̥ <input type="checkbox"/>
Mid-high	e <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ø <input type="checkbox"/>	ɛ̞ <input type="checkbox"/> ɛ̟ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɘ̞ <input type="checkbox"/> ɘ̟ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɜ̞ <input type="checkbox"/> ɜ̟ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɯ̞ <input type="checkbox"/> ʉ̞ <input type="checkbox"/>	o <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	ɛ̥ <input type="checkbox"/> ø̥ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɛ̞̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɛ̟̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɘ̞̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɘ̟̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɜ̞̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɜ̟̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɯ̞̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ʉ̞̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	o̥ <input type="checkbox"/>
Mid-low	ɛ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> œ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɜ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɞ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɘ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɤ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɜ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɞ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɯ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ʉ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	ɔ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>
	æ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>		ɛ̜̞ <input type="checkbox"/>			
Low	a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ɶ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>		ä̜ <input type="checkbox"/>		ɑ̜ <input type="checkbox"/> ɔ̜ <input type="checkbox"/>	

Transcription [15]

- Stop
- Nasal Stop
- Trill, tap/flap
- Fricative
- Approximant
- Non-pulmonics
- Front Vowels
- Central Vowels
- Back Vowels

Tone Letters (ignore these if your language is not a tonal language)  
 Vowel Lengths (ignore these if your language doesn't have phonemic vowel length)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mode 1	p	t	k	m	n	ŋ	
1	p	pp	pt	pk	pm	pn	pŋ
2	t	tp	tt	tk	tm	tn	tŋ
3	k	kp	kt	kk	km	kn	kŋ
4	m	mp	mt	mk	mm	mn	mŋ
5	n	np	nt	nk	nm	nn	nŋ
6	ŋ	ŋp	ŋt	ŋk	ŋm	ŋn	ŋŋ
7							

Use concatenation mode #1 to see all combinations of selected consonants from phonology page.

You can select concatenation modes #1 - #8 via the light green dropdown list.

- Forbid duplicates (e.g. bb, xx, zz, etc.)
- Forbid sonorant + obstruent
- Forbid obstruent + sonorant
- Forbid sonorant + sonorant
- Forbid obstruent + obstruent
- Forbid voiced + voiceless
- Forbid voiceless + voiced
- Force matching of place of articulation
- Forbid matching of place of articulation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mode 1	p	t	k	m	n	ŋ	
1	p	pp	pt	pk	pm	pn	pŋ
2	t	tp	tt	tk	tm	tn	tŋ
3	k	kp	kt	kk	km	kn	kŋ
4	m	mp	mt	mk	mm	mn	mŋ
5	n	np	nt	nk	nm	nn	nŋ
6	ŋ	ŋp	ŋt	ŋk	ŋm	ŋn	ŋŋ
7							

When using concatenation mode #1, you may use the filters. The selection of filters is rather limited because I cannot possibly predict how your conlang's phonotactics will behave.

A catalyst to sort

Selected clusters

mt

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mode 1	p	t	k	m	n	ŋ	
1	p	pp	pt	pk	pm	pn	pŋ
2	t	tp	tt	tk	tm	tn	tŋ
3	k	kp	kt	kk	km	kn	kŋ
4	m	mp	mt	mk	mm	mn	mŋ
5	n	np	nt	nk	nm	nn	nŋ
6	ŋ	ŋp	ŋt	ŋk	ŋm	ŋn	ŋŋ
7							

How to build larger clusters?

Firstly, type desired sequences into the "Selected clusters" column. Then select concatenation mode #2 or #3. You should see single consonants become concatenated with your selected sequences. Mode #2 concatenates selected clusters with single consonants. Mode #3 concatenates single consonants with selected clusters. Clusters can be as large as you want.

Mode #4 concatenates selected vowels with themselves to build diphthongs. Mode #5 concatenates selected vowels with selected consonants. Mode #6 concatenates selected consonants with selected vowels. Mode #7 concatenates selected vowels with selected clusters. Mode #8 concatenates selected clusters with selected vowels.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mode 2	p	t	k	m	n	ŋ	
1	mt	mtp	mtt	mtk	mtm	mtn	mtŋ
2							

























<b>Protosyntax Organizer</b>	
<p>In the class of our language grammar will be very very rudimentary, in the job, suggest yourself as a consultant trying to analyze the world around you. Can come back with the "best", "best", "best", etc. to the entire world.</p>	
<b>Location of Nouns</b>	SOV
<b>Location of Adjectives</b>	After Nouns
<b>Location of Possessives</b>	After Possessive
<b>Adjective position</b>	Prepositions
<b>Relative Phrases</b>	Before Nouns
<b>Location of Adjectives</b>	After Nouns
<b>Word Orderability [1]</b>	Head initial
<p>Now identify the following sentences using only the above information. Remember that complete grammar doesn't exist yet. The job of the class is to complete it.</p>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	The person sees the animal.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Translation</b>	person animal sees.
<b>Sentence in English</b>	The person sees the big animal.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	The person finds the animal with a spear.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	The person stands on the rock.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	The person's feet are heavy like.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	Are you hungry?
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Sentence in English</b>	Together food.
<b>Sentence in Conlang</b>	Person-Animal sees.
<b>Literal Meaning</b>	
<b>Programmer Organizer</b>	
<p>Nothing is given to grammar, let's think of important concepts of grammar and how words come together. How to create a language, how to create a grammar of a language.</p>	
<b>Location of Nouns [1]</b>	Word Application
<b>Location of Adjectives</b>	Derivation
<b>Type of Morphology</b>	Morphology / Morphology
<b>Morphological Analysis</b>	Morphological Analysis
<p>Subjects and objects are marked or affected like verbs          objects receive their own marking or inflection</p>	













## Grammar Terms Reference

This is by no means the complete list of grammar terms out there, but this should suffice for the purposes of hobbyist conlanging. I found many, many grammatical terms in my research, and I took liberty of simplifying definitions and omitting some entries.

### Retrieved and Adapted from Wikipedia

#### **Morphosyntactic Allignment**

#### **Function**

Nominative case

(in nominative-accusative syntax)  
Used to mark:  
the agentive subject; the performer of the verb(s)

Accusative case

(in nominative-accusative syntax)  
Used to mark:  
the direct object (i.e. patient of a transitive verb)

Ergative case

(in ergative-absolutive syntax)  
Used to mark:  
the agentive subject of a transitive verb

Absolutive case

(in ergative-absolutive syntax)  
Used to mark:  
the subject of an intransitive verb;  
the direct object of a transitive verb;

#### **Relationships**

#### **Function**

Dative case

the indirect object; direction or recipient

Instrumental case

the noun used by the subject to achieve or perform the verb

Genitive case

Used to denote a belonging to another noun or argument

Benefactive case

the (intended) beneficiary of a verb

Possessive case

direct ownership

Possessed case

passive or indirect possession

Ablative case

a catch-all indirect case

Causal case

because (of)

Ornative case

endowed with something

#### **Location and Movement**

#### **Function**

Adessive case

close; nearby

Antessive case

anterior; before something

Apudessive case

adjacent; next to

Incessive case

interior; inside

Intrative case

between

Locative case

general location (in, at, on)

Pertingent case	contacting; touching	
Postessive case	posterior; behind; after	
Subessive case	under; below	
Superessive case	on the surface of	
Allative case	into/onto something	
Illative case	into something	
Lative case	to or into something, or near it	
Sublative case	to the surface or below of something	
Superlative case	to the top of something	
Terminative case	marking the end of motion or time	
Ablative case	away from	
Adelative case	away from near	
Delative case	from the surface of	
Egressive case	beginning from	
Elicative case	out of; from the interior of	
initiative case	from the beginning of; beginning from	
Postelative case	from the behind of	
Perlative case	via the interior of; through; across; along	
Prolative case	via the surface of; by way of	
<b>State of Being</b>	<b>Function</b>	
Abessive case	lacking	
Adverbial case	as or in a temporary state	
Comparative case	comparison	
Equative case	similar to	
Exessive case	no longer being of a state	
Formal case	marking the condition / state as a quality	
Identical case	equal or identical to	
Orientalive case	toward or for; positive orientation	
Revertive case	away or against; negative orientation	
Translative case	changing into something	
<b>Sentences</b>	<b>Function</b>	
Transitive verb	a verb which affects an object	
Intransitive verb	a verb which doesn't or can't take an object	
Interrogative	question; requesting information	
<b><u>Glossing Abbreviation</u></b>	<b>Meaning</b>	
1	first person	
2	second person	
3	third person	
A	agent-like argument of canonical transitive verb	
ABL	ablative	
ABS	absolutive	

ACC	accusative	
ADJ	adjective	
ADV	adverb(ial)	
AGR	agreement	
ALL	allative	
ANTIP	antipassive	
APPL	applicative	
ART	article	
AUX	auxiliary	
BEN	benefactive	
CAUS	causative	
CLF	classifier	
COM	comitative	
COMP	complementizer	
COMPL	completive	
COND	conditional	
COP	copula	
CVB	converb	
DAT	dative	
DECL	declarative	
DEF	definite	
DEM	demonstrative	
DET	determiner	
DIST	distal	
DISTR	distributive	
DU	dual	
DUR	durative	
ERG	ergative	
EXCL	exclusive	
F	feminine	
FOC	focus	
FUT	future	
GEN	genitive	
IMP	imperative	
INCL	inclusive	
IND	indicative	
INDF	indefinite	
INF	infinitive	
INS	instrumental	
INTR	intransitive	
IPFV	imperfective	

IRR	irrealis	
LOC	locative	
M	masculine	
N	neuter	
N-	non- (e.g. NSG nonsingular, NPST nonpast)	
NEG	negation, negative	
NMLZ	nominalizer/nominalization	
NOM	nominative	
OBJ	object	
OBL	oblique	
P	patient-like argument of canonical transitive verb	
PASS	passive	
PFV	perfective	
PL	plural	
POSS	possessive	
PRED	predicative	
PRF	perfect	
PRS	present	
PROG	progressive	
PROH	prohibitive	
PROX	proximal/proximate	
PST	past	
PTCP	participle	
PURP	purposive	
Q	question particle/marker	
QUOT	quotative	
RECP	reciprocal	
REFL	reflexive	
REL	relative	
RES	resultative	
S	single argument of canonical intransitive verb	
SBJ	subject	
SBJV	subjunctive	



































































**Lexicon Organiser** with 500+ thematically sorted words to get you started

This sheet aims to help organize words by categories of related words. I cannot predict how your language will behave morphologically, so adapt as needed and do not feel constrained to my suggested word lists. Truth be told, there is no perfect way to organize a conlang; this is just my interpretation of how to best sort the words.  
I wish you fun and productivity in thy conlanging adventure!

[Linguistic Glossing Abbreviations](#)

Morphemes & Derivational Affixes

Pronouns & Demonstratives (& maybe other grammar words)

Kinship

Anatomy

Nature; General

Nature; Geographic Features

Nature; Weather

Nature; Elements & Materials [25]

Food

Emotions & Senses

Abstract Concepts (e.g. time)

Movement Verbs

Verbs of Communication

Verbs of Emotion

Common Verbs

Adjectives [26]

Quantities & Mathematics

[27]

**Evolved Lexicon**

Apply all sound changes to your language and write the words in the columns below.  
Afterward you should name your language!

Name of Language: *e.g. conlangish*

Morphemes & Derivational Affixes

Pronouns & Demonstratives (& maybe other grammar words)

Kinship

Anatomy

Nature; General

Nature; Geographic Features

Nature; Weather

Nature; Elements & Materials

Food

Emotions & Senses

Abstract Concepts (e.g. time)

Movement Verbs

Verbs of Communication

Verbs of Emotion

Common Verbs

Adjectives

Quantities & Mathematics









## PHONOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

All natural languages drift in phonation due to erosion, the process of simplifying the language for ease of speech.

If a naturalistic conlang is desired, then mimicing this process is obligatory.

A phonological change affects all words in all environments.

Biblardion's video on phonological evolution (whence I paraphrase):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EPBYou0E1b4>

Index Diachronica, an attempted record of all known phonation changes in human languages:

<https://chridd.nfshost.com/diachronica/index-diachronica.pdf>

SCA2, a sound change applier by Mark Rosenfelder (2012):

<http://www.zompist.com/sca2.html>

This stage in your conlang development is where you get to shape the phonological character of your language. You get to see your language 'grow' under the guidance you give. There are no rules beyond avoiding nonsensical phone changes like p→ch.

Run your imagination wild!

### Common Types of Phonation Changes

Apophony [28]

Umlaut [29]

Metathesis [30]

Sonorant Loss [31]

Epenthesis [32]

Analogy [33]

Internal Vowel Loss [34]

Final Vowel Loss [35]

Final Consonant Loss [36]

Nasal Assimilation [37]

Palitalization [38]

Voiceless S. Clusters [39]

Tonogenesis [40]

Vowel Lengthening [41]

/h/ Loss [42]

Lenition [43]

Fortition [44]

Neologism [45]



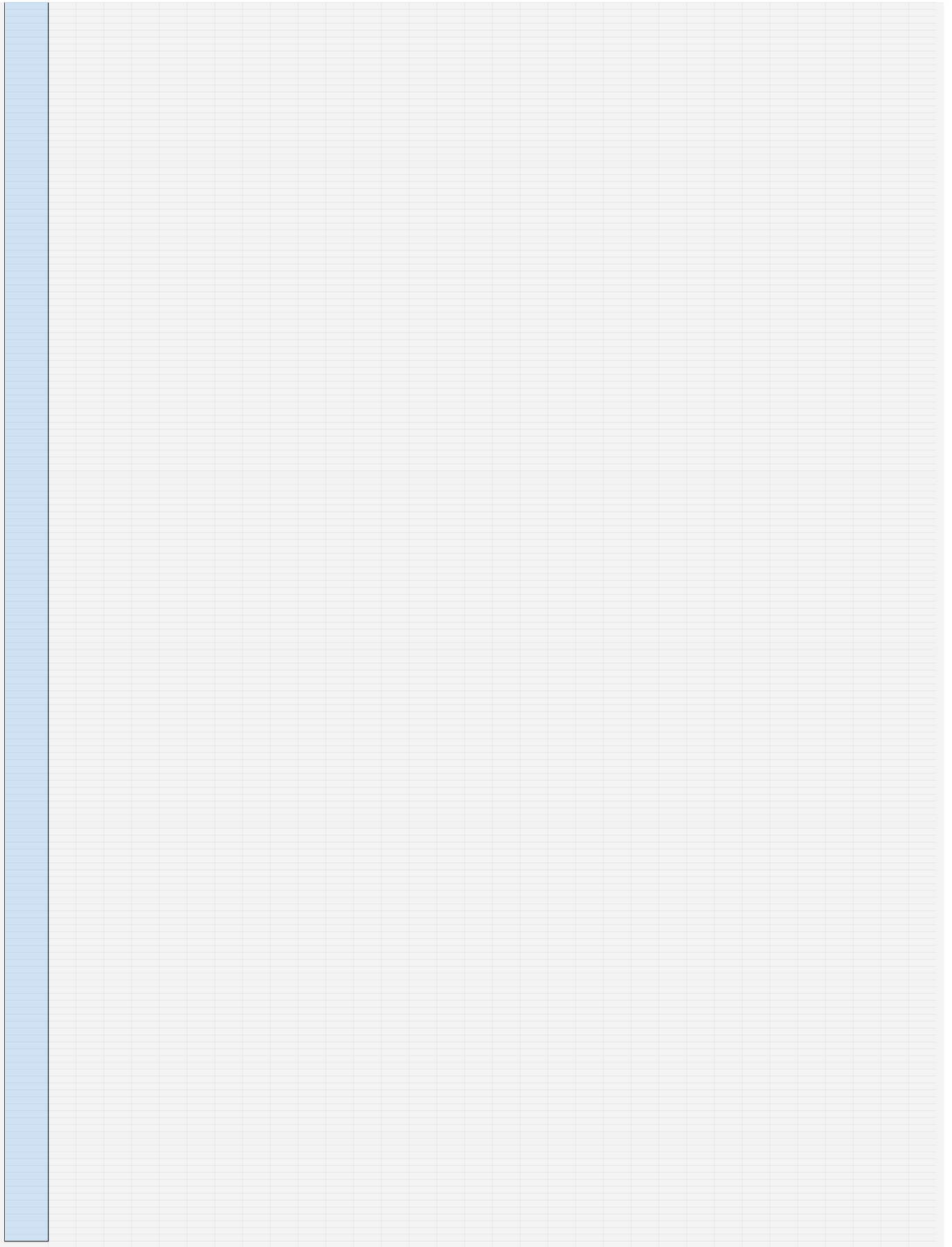












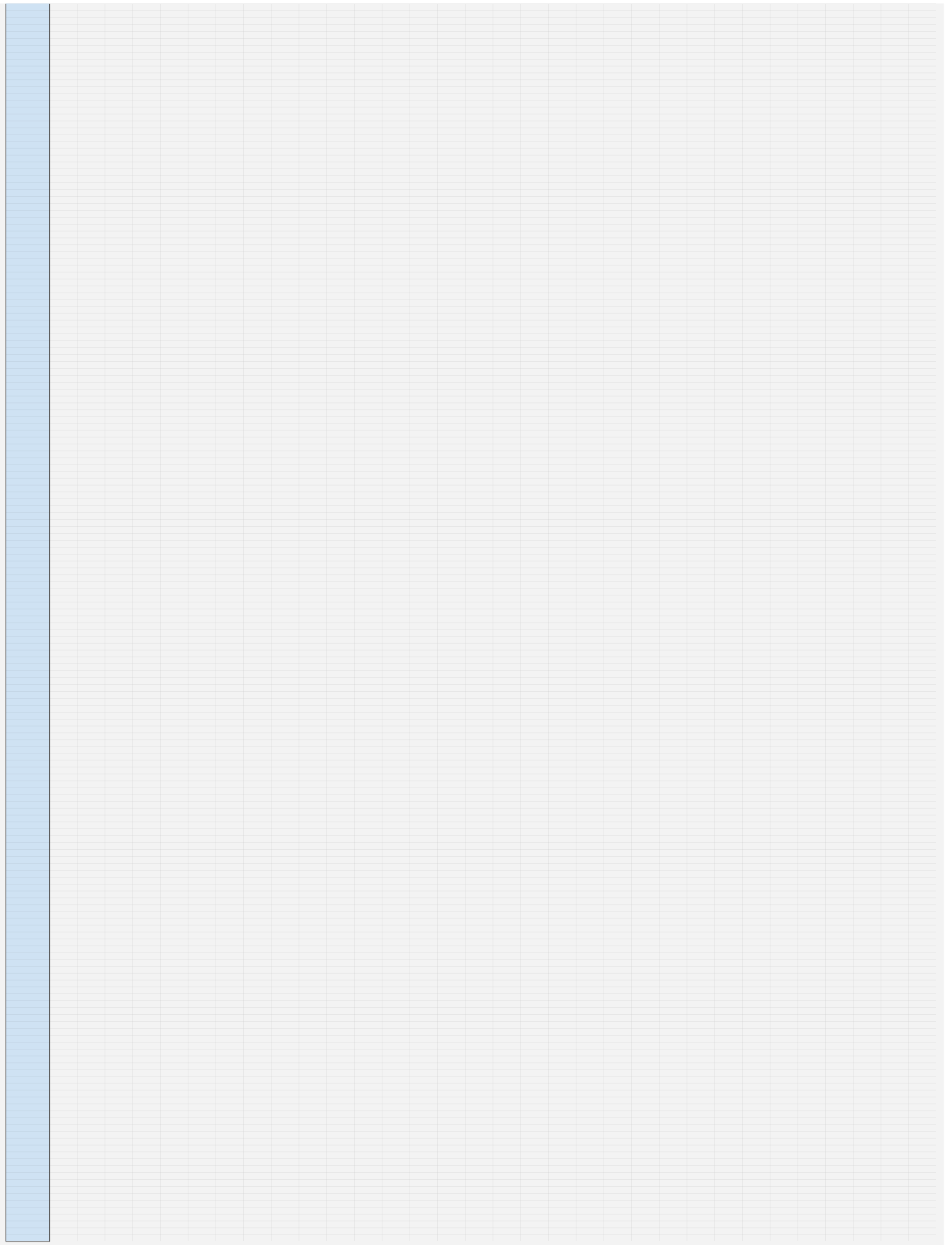












### Translation Challenges

To test the functionality of your language, try translating the following texts.

#### Tower of Babel (Genesis 11:1-9)

Text in English 1 And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.

Text in Conlang

Literal Meaning

2 And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.

3 And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar.

4 And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.

5 And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded.

6 And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do.

7 Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

8 So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth: and they left off to build the city.

9 Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth.

#### Aesop's Fable "The North Wind and the Sun" translated into English 1887 by George Fyler Townsend

Text in English The North Wind and the Sun disputed as to which was the most powerful, and agreed that he should be declared the victor who could first strip a wayfaring man of his clothes.

Text in Conlang

Literal Meaning

The North Wind first tried his power and blew with all his might, but the keener his blasts, the closer the Traveller wrapped his cloak around him, until at last, resigning all hope of victory, the Wind called upon the Sun to see what he could do.

The Sun suddenly shone out with all his warmth.

The Traveller no sooner felt his genial rays than he took off one garment after another, and at last, fairly overcome with heat, undressed and bathed in a stream that lay in his path.

Persuasion is better than force.

#### Article One of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Text in English All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Text in Conlang

Literal Meaning

They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

#### The Lord's Prayer, Luke 11:4 in King James Bible

Text in English Our father which art in heaven,

Text in Conlang

Literal Meaning

hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy will be done, in earth,

as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts,

as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation,

but deliver us from evil:

For thine is the kingdom,

and the power, and the glory,

for ever, Amen.





















V1.0	Initial published version
V1.1	<p>Added <a href="#">wals.info</a> to the reference sheet</p> <p>Typographical changes + typo fixes</p> <p>Updated the final lexicon page to look like the proto-lexicon organiser</p> <p>Added non-pulmonic consonants to phonotactics calculator</p> <p>Removed non-pulmonic affricates from phonology page to remove redundancy</p> <p>Overhauled the phonotactics calculator</p> <p>Added light grey background to reduce eye strain</p> <p>Moved the transcription page to the same page as the phonology page</p> <p>Moved the resources page to the same page as the goals page</p> <p>Reworked the lexicon organiser to use dropdown lists</p> <p>Added parts of speech dropdown lists to lexicon organiser</p> <p>Removed "final lexicon" page</p> <p>Added second column in lexicon organiser to replace the final lexicon page</p>
V1.11 (not released)	<p>Added a place to document chosen clusters in the Phonotactician page</p> <p>Added a transcription section for the chosen clusters in the Phonotactician page</p> <p>Added pronunciation columns for the lexicon page</p> <p>Fixed a bug in the Phonotactician where the pre-glottalisation and post-glottalisation filters did not work</p> <p>Minor typographical changes</p> <p>Added the missing labiodental approximant <math>\upsilon</math></p>
V1.2	<p>Added the CLUSTER-INATOR which can build CCC+ clusters</p> <p>Fixed some typos</p> <p>Reworked the morphology page to allow better customisability</p> <p>The morphology page now defines the grammatical roles</p>
V1.3	<p>Removed the CLUSTER-INATOR</p> <p>Cleaned up the code to make developer-side operations easier</p> <p>Overhauled the Phonotactics calculator, now called "The Phonotactician"</p> <p>The Phonotactician now features columns to sort desired sequences.</p> <p>Removed most of the filters</p> <p>Added "custom clusters" and "forbidden clusters" to respectively whitelist and blacklist specified clusters</p> <p>Added filters to force or forbid matching of place of articulation</p> <p>The CLUSTER-INATOR was implemented into the Phonotactician</p> <p>Vowels now are supported</p> <p>A total of eight phonotactics sorting modes were added to the Phonotactician</p>
V1.4	<p>Minor update to how the transcription page display calculator works.</p> <p>Fixed lateral fricatives not showing on transcription page</p> <p>Updated Phonotactician page to support 400 whitelisted clusters and 400 blacklisted clusters</p> <p>Added new Syllable Construction page</p> <p>Removed The Verb Conjugator V1</p> <p>Updated The Verb Conjugator V2</p> <p>Updated the Noun Conjugator to be more neutral i.e. not impose any particular declensions upon the user</p> <p>Minor graphical changes</p> <p>The Phonotactician is now able to filter clusters beginning and ending with user specified phonemes</p>
V1.5	<p>After releasing Der Spracherfinder 1.4 to Reddit, I got some good feedback.</p> <p>Found and fixed a bug where the former column C of the Phonotactician didn't affect the concatenation table.</p> <p>Added a quick tutorial for how to use the Phonotactician.</p>

	Glottalized, aspirated, palitalised consonants were requested. I'll find a way to implement this.	
	Voiceless, creaky, and nasalised vowels were requested. I'll find a way to implement this.	

[1] Naturalistic languages attempt to mimic real-world languages in how they evolve and possess flaws. Linguistic principles and studies are often implemented.

[2] A constructed language whose purpose is to provide a common language between international peoples who do not share the same language. AKA International Auxiliary Language (IAL).

[3] Logical languages aim to be as unambiguous as possible by using the principles of a logic system.

[4] Philosophical languages are inspired by some or many elements in philosophy. Toki Pona, for example, is based on the principle of minimalism and simplicity.

[5] Experimental languages aim to test linguistic principles and theories.

[6] Fictional languages add depth to a fictional world like in a movie, book, comic, or D&D campaign.

[7] Alternate languages speculate what would have happened with a natural language if history had been different. For example, what would have happened if English never had Latin influence?

[8] A language created for personal reasons, not necessarily for communication with others.

[9] AKA stealthlang, this is a language designed to be understood only between a small group of people (perhaps a group of friends). Cyphers and security measures may be implemented to make the language harder for outsiders to translate.

[10] Artistic languages serve artistic and aesthetic purposes. Perhaps the language intends to sound beautiful or have a pleasing writing system.

[11] AKA parody-lang, these languages are meant to be funny and/or satirical. Quirky and nonsensical features (like dancing to change tense) may be implemented.

[12] Will your language have a written script or exist solely as a written language?

[13] Will your conlang interact with other languages and cultures? If so, think of the implications thereof. Your language may become less 'pure' as it exchanges ideas and words with other cultures.

[14] Here you will select your phonemes in your conlang. Gone are the days of coping and pasting from Wikipedia!

Checked = selected

Unchecked = not selected

The phonemes you select here will affect other sheets in this document.

[15] As we conlangers know, IPA symbols aren't the easiest to write with, much less type with!

Below you'll transcribe the IPA symbols however you may.

If the below organiser doesn't suit your needs, feel free to create your own transcription chart.

[16] Insert your custom clusters here. Any cluster you put in here will override any filters which would otherwise eliminate the cluster.

Selected clusters will be used in concatenation modes 2, 3, 7 and 8 to build more advanced clusters.

All selected clusters will be transported to the Syllable Construction page.

Current capacity is 400. If you need more, send a feature request to me at [ylahresconlang@gmail.com](mailto:ylahresconlang@gmail.com)

[17] If the filters to the right do not suit your purposes, type specific forbidden clusters here.

To increase the versatility of this filter system, the selected clusters will always override the forbidden clusters. This also fixes the logical problem of having a cluster simultaneously whitelisted and blacklisted (or blue-listed and red-listed in this case).

Since the IPA symbols are used by the chart, you can copy thence and paste here! How convenient! Make sure to paste as text only.

[18] Only compatible with Mode 1.

[19] Only compatible with Mode 1.

[20] As the conlanger, you are the ultimate filter.

NOTICE! These filters only work with concatenation mode 1.

Below are filters which you can use to help narrow the selection of combos. These were designed to be generally applicable because I could not possibly predict how your conlang's phonotactics would behave.

[21] Use the below dropdown list to select the concatenation mode.

Mode 1 = show all possible CC clusters given your phonology

Mode 2: show all possible combos of your custom clusters (column B) + your selected phonemes

Mode 3: show all possible combos of your selected phonemes + your custom clusters (column B)

Mode 4: show all vowel combos

Mode 5: show all VC combos

Mode 6: show all CV combos

Mode 7: show all vowels + custom clusters

Mode 8: show all custom clusters + vowels

[22] How will your language handle stress and Tone?

Stress - The relative emphasis of a syllable. Each language uses stress, but how each is varies. Stress can be incidental or lexical.

Syllable weight - A system based on "light", "heavy", and "ultraheavy" syllables. These labels are determined by how complex a syllable is.

Mora - A prosodic system where stress is based on temporal pace and rhythm. 1 mora is the shortest; 2 morae are twice as long; 3 morae are thrice as long, etc.

Tone - The pitch of the syllable; may be incidental or lexical

Sonority Hierarchy -

Going from least likely to be a nucleus to most [likely]:



Oral Stop  
> Affricate  
> Fricative  
> Nasal  
> Approximant  
> Vowel

Sourced from David Peterson's "The Art of Language Invention".

For example, the English word 'TRUST' follows the sonority hierarchy well. The most sonorous portion is the 'U', and the least sonorous portions are the front and end which rise and fall, respectively.

[23] This is a prediction rather than a solid analysis of your language. This is calculated based on the idealistic forms pointed out by David Peterson in his "The Art of Language Invention".

Head-Initial:

V-O, N-A, N-G, P-N, N-R

Head-Final:

O-V, A-N, G-N, N-P, R-N

(commas separate items rather than indicating an order)

Where

N = noun

A = adjective

G = possessor

P = adposition (pre/postposition)

R = relative clause

V = verb

O = object

[24] What is the primary strategy used by your conlang to create plurals?

[25] This list was designed to be compatible with an ancient people's understanding of the world.

[26] Be aware that adjectives usually derive from either nouns or verbs. Pick one of these routes and stick with it.

[27] Want to add more dropdown lists? Select the rows you desire to group, right click, select "view more row options", then finally click "group rows". Don't include the title of the dropdown list in your selection.

[28] Apophony is a vowel inflection in the stem or root word which encodes grammatical meaning.

Ablaut is a form of apophony wherewith the change is (or seems) intentional.

Examples:

song, sing, sang, sung

[29] AKA vowel mutation, this is the phenomenon wherein anticipation of a vowel causes a preceding vowel (and even consonants) to alter in phonation.

[i] can cause fronting and rising of a preceding vowel.

[e] can cause fronting of a preceding vowel when in final position.

[a] can cause lowering and backing of a preceding vowel when in final position.

[30] Two sounds within a word swap positions unpredictably, often in anticipation and Umlaut. In English, the word *cavelry* is sometimes pronounced as *calvery*.

Infixing may result from this.

[31] This describes the situation wherein sonorants / liquids are lost in coda position

[32] In some languages, consonant clusters are forbidden. When two consonants come into contact, a vowel is inserted between them to remedy the illegal cluster.

[33] When a phonological oddity becomes so widespread that it overrides the originally correct form. When this occurs, the language may become more standardized.

[34] Weak syllables can lose their vowels.

When was the last time you said  
"ev-e-ry"?

[35] The last vowel of a word with an open syllable may lose its vowel, especially if it is a weak vowel or insignificant to the word's meaning or distinction.

[36] The last consonant of a word is lost. When this occurs, compensatory vowel lengthening or tonogenesis results, especially if another word now sounds too similar.

[37] Nasal consonants tend to cause other consonants to match nasality and/or place of articulation.

in + possible = impossible

Notice how [n] becomes [m] to match place of articulation of the upcoming [p]?

[38] The vowels /i/ and /e/ and the semivowel /j/ have the influence to bring consonants closer to the palatal region. This can create new phonemes and/or allophonic variation.

[39] Voiceless stop clusters are often difficult to articulate. Sometimes stop clusters are forbidden. Here are ways languages remedy this:

- 1) replace one consonant with a glottal stop
- 2) assimilate and geminate
- 3) dissimilate by replacing one consonant with a fricative
- 4) reduce to one consonant, may experience option 1 first

Don't forget about tonogenesis or compensatory vowel lengthening.

[40] Tonogenesis in vowels occurs when consonants are lost, become devoiced, or become voiced.

I recommend seeing Artifexian's video on this topic:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XE4FrF5U0E0>

[41] When consonants are lost, adjacent vowels may lengthen to compensate for the consonant loss.

[42] /h/ is a weak sound and often is lost. This can occur in any environment.

[43] When consonants become weaker or softer or less stressed

[44] When consonants become stronger or more stressed

[45] Though technically not a phonation change, this is still rather fitting.

Neologism = a new word created relatively recent.

[46] Common tenses:

Simple

Perfect

Imperfect / preterite

Continuous

Progressive

Inchoative

Cessitive

[47] Use the dropdown box to select where the first affix attaches to verbs. Then define the affixes to the right.

Note:

Prefixes upon verbs routinely evolve from pre-verb adverbs which became glued onto the verb. The opposite case is true for suffixes.

[48] Use the dropdown box to select where the second affix attaches to verbs. Then define the affixes to the right.

Note:

Prefixes upon verbs routinely evolve from pre-verb adverbs which became glued onto the verb. The opposite case is true for suffixes.

[49] Use the dropdown box to select where the third affix attaches to nouns. Then define the affixes to the right.

Use the green filter icon to sort the word list alphabetically.

Note:

Prefixes upon verbs routinely evolve from pre-verb adverbs which became glued onto the verb. The opposite case is true for suffixes.

[50] Common declensions:

Singulative

Plural

Dual

Trial

Paucal

Large plural

Collective plural

Nominative

Accusative

Dative

Genitive

Ergative

Absolutive

[51] Use the dropdown box to select where the first affix attaches to verbs. Then define the affixes to the right.

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[52] Use the dropdown box to select where the second affix attaches to verbs. Then define the affixes to the

right.

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