

# LANGUAGE GUIDE

# Table of Contents

Orthography

Gloss Key

Dictionary: Conlang to Local Lang

Dictionary: Local Lang to Conlang

Grammar

Introduction

# Orthography

Symbols \$ and ^ indicate that elements of orthography must appear at the beginning or the end of a word.

Character(s)	Pronunciation
o	o
o\$	o:
u	u
u\$	u:
ts	ts
i	i
i\$	i:
a\$	a:
a	a
e	e
m	m
n	n
p	p
b	b
t	t
d	d

ng	ŋ
'	ʔ
s	s
z	z
tc	tʃ
dc	dʒ
j	j
k	k
g	g
l	l
x	x



# Gloss Key

Part of Speech	Gloss
verb	

# Dictionary: Conlang to Local Lang

## a WORDS:

**atco** - verb - /atfo/ - Synonym(s): foo  
past indicative: atcon  
past subjunctive: ika'atcon  
non-past indicative: atco  
non-past imperative: atce  
non-past subjunctive: ika'atco

---

## e WORDS:

**etso** - verb - /etso/ - Synonym(s): bar  
past indicative: etson  
past subjunctive: ika'etson  
non-past indicative: etso  
non-past imperative: etse  
non-past subjunctive: ika'etso

---

**exa** - verb - /exa:/ - Synonym(s): foobar  
past indicative: exan  
past subjunctive: ika'exan  
non-past indicative: exa  
non-past imperative: exe  
non-past subjunctive: ika'exa



# Dictionary: Local Lang to Conlang

## B WORDS:

bar

**etso** - verb - /etso/ - past indicative: etson  
past subjunctive: ika'etson  
non-past indicative: etso  
non-past imperative: etse  
non-past subjunctive: ika'etso

---

## F WORDS:

foo

**atco** - verb - /atfo/ - past indicative: atcon  
past subjunctive: ika'atcon  
non-past indicative: atco  
non-past imperative: atce  
non-past subjunctive: ika'atco

---

foobar

**exa** - verb - /exa:/ - past indicative: exan  
past subjunctive: ika'exan  
non-past indicative: exa  
non-past imperative: exe  
non-past subjunctive: ika'exa





# Grammar

## Introduction

### *Case*

The language features an active-stative system, differentiating between the patientive and the agentive case.

For transitive verbs, the agentive case corresponds to the nominative, while the patientive is used for the object.

For intransitive verbs however, either one can be used for the sole argument.

Using the agentive implies a degree of volition, while the patientive is used for involuntary acts.

Examples:

ixu medci dugis. [People eat food./A person eats food.]

ika'osae medcis denisa. [Care for man and animals!]

ika'atco medcis axa ixamene medcis.

Created with PolyGlott: Language Creation Tool Version 2.4  
[Get PolyGlott Here](#)  
PolyGlott Created By Draque Thompson