

Lang5

By Rome

ilx - relay stuff is at the bottom

Phonology

<i>consos</i> :)	labial	alveolar	velar(ish)	post velar
plosives	p b	t d	k	*<'> ʔ
glides	w		j	
nasals	m	n		
fricatives		s <c> /tʃ/		
laterals		l		

*/ʔ/ is realized as [h] in coda position, and is romanized as <h> to reflect this, such as in the word “aluh”

<i>voweles</i> :)	front	back
high	i	u
low	a	

Vowels, when adjacent, become diphthongs based on this chart, and are romanized according to their pronunciation. The basic rule is that the second vowel becomes a glide, unless it is /a/.

V1	V2	Result
a	i	aj
a	u	aw
a	a	a
i	u	iw

i	a	ja
i	i	i
u	a	wa
u	i	uj
u	u	u

Other stuff

Syllable structure is CGVGC essentially, where G is a glide /j w/. The basic rule is that a glide can be adjacent to any vowel or consonant. In the romanization, j at the end of words can be written as i, for stylistic purposes (I think it looks better).

Grammar

Basic sentence structure

VSO and head initial word structure. Further elaborated upon in future sections.

Grammatical Suffixes of Nouns

-ul | genitive suffix

-nen | formal suffix

=wan | this denotes definiteness, which usually means previously mentioned (it is considered a clitic and is written with a dash)

Derivation

n > v | -al | to make x

n > n | -cu | something which x comes from, usually with natural processes, also, a collection of x

v > n | -ka | agentive, one who does x

n > n | -it | something that is harvested from x, similar to -cu

Word Types

Conjunctions | these go in between clauses

kaji - the word kaji can be used to connect two clauses, creating a meaning similar to english while or during

jun - this postposition can also be used as a conjunction, essentially meaning "because", implying that the following clause caused the first

maka - "but", essentially contradicting the previous clause/sentence. Can be placed after a period or comma, as well as in the middle of a sentence

Postpositions | these go after the noun they modify

kja - at, on - kja is often used to denote the object of some verbs

lu - in, within, part of
 aluh - from, roughly maps onto ablative, also used as “of”
 jun - for, beneficiary, source, cause
 juja - towards, to - direction, recipient, predicative possessor

Auxiliary Verbs | these go after the verbs, and basically define all mood, aspect, and tense

akuwa - finish, end
 kjunju - over a period of time or many times in one session
 lanwu - negation auxiliary “has not/is not doing”
 disis - about to, presently, yet to, intends to, must
 swi - habitually
 ‘usjut - once again
 wawu - begin to

Pronogms

	1st person	2nd person	3rd person
formal	shu	nas	kuju
formal (royal/plural exclusive)	*aki		
informal	sha	nus	kaja
plural (inclusive/basic)	*noka	lura	lupi

*For first person, there are two plural and two formal forms, overlapping in “aki” which is somewhat unused as a formal form, and is more often used simply as 1p exclusive. (elaborated upon in Formality). “noka” is the inclusive form, and the (inclusive) in the chart does not apply to the third and second person pronouns.

Proper nouns

Proper nouns are treated similarly to other nouns, and are only distinguished (usually) based on context. Words like ruler, older sibling/aunt(cle), baby, and others can be placed after people’s names to be reverent or diminutive. You may not add the regular formal suffix -nen to proper nouns, instead -apan is preferred (the dash is written).

Other stuff

Formality

Formality is used in conversation and in reference to people. It is mostly shown in pronouns (and titles) but there is also the formal suffix -nen, which is used after any/all words when speaking to someone formally, or at the end of referent words (like “friend”) to denote formality. Formality is mostly based on age, and sometimes on title/power. An older or more powerful person would use informal speech when speaking to someone in lower rank, and the

younger would use formal speech. The exception is the pronoun “aki” which a very powerful person (a leader or ruler) will use in speech.

Describing nouns and compound nouns

Both nouns and verbs can be used to describe other nouns, as there is no distinct adjective class. If a verb is used to describe a noun, it is put directly after the noun. This goes for nouns as well, though there are also compound nouns which have slightly different meanings to noun + adjective-like noun.

Clauses

Clauses embedded within one another are separated by the word “wuji” which can be glossed as “that” or “this”. The reason this is necessary is to define that the following is a new clause and not an auxiliary verb.

Predicates

The predicate is made up of two parts - the verb and any following verbs, which are considered auxiliary verbs and follow the main one. Both words considered bonafide auxiliaries (listed above) as well as some other verbs like “want”, can be placed after a main verb to further specify what is meant.

Relay-Specific stuff

Text | tidapasam and ikasam are the proper names

danu tidapasam mam lwa'u ikasam-apan malkai aluh aplenicu shal mam 'wuji.
ickan disis lanwu lupi apleni-wan kja jun ickan nawkwai ikasam-apan lupi kja.
ickan disis lanwu lupi aki kja jun danu sha mam lwa'u lisul akca aluh 'wuji ana aki 'wuji 'usjut lupi
imbajn ucto lupi juja mam 'wuji, maka 'usjut disis lanwu lupi imbajn lupi juja jun alindo disis lupi
imbajn akil aki aluh.

Legsicon | sdjfkka sorry its ugle

aj int. basic yes/affirmation
akca n. a week or month
akuka n. a journeyman, adventurer
alindo v. take, get, steal
ana v. ask, request, say
apleni n. village/settlement
bushwu v/int. see, used at the end of conversations like “see you later”
cacawal v. to bear life
cacaw n. life
ce int. “hi”, informal hello

conen n. evening
culi v. care for, nurse
dinja n/int. pleased, glad, used in conversation to mean glad to hear from you
dusa q. what
ickan v. fight or war, battle
imbajn n. treasure, riches
iwtu n. known person, acquaintance
ku'a v. hide, cower, when used in conjunction with lu, roughly "be in"
lujcu. an orange fruit
lujcucu n. orange fruit tree
lukin n. the back of a person or object
lwa'u v. general copula
lwupa v. lay, sleep, relax, recline
makawcu n. forest, woodlot
makawcwit n. wood
makaw n. tree, stick, pole
maki n. storm, thunder, lightning, typhoon, heavy wind and rain
malkai n. ruler, leader
mam n. phrase, quote, used with think, say like verbs (used before and after text, with the end quote being mam 'wuji like "this phrase")
matka n. a baby or small child, something delicate or cute/small
nawku n. a wish or want
nawkwai v. wish or want
nisul n. hour/time, sometimes "now"
paj n. way, method
pati v. run
taci v. hit, catch
takin n. structure, house, shelter
ucto n. older sibling/aunt/uncle, elder, big, much
uw'a n. the sun
wilai n. a rabbit
'aku v. go on a journey, to camp
'ikja n. chaos, cacophony, has a generally bad connotation
'wiswu n. orchard of fruit or nut trees
'wuji dem. this