

ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㆁ

Ganda - a conlang by Claire Falyone

	m /m/	n /n/	ng /ŋ/	b /b/	d /d/	g /g/	p /p/	t /t/	k /k/	y /j/	w /w/
a /a/	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ
e /e/	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅝ
i /i/	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅝ
o /o/	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅝ
u /u/	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅝ
eu /ø/	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅝ
~ /ə/											
- NO VOWEL	ㅅ	ㅈ	ㅊ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## PRONOUNS

	sing	plur
1st person	ㅅ gi	ㅅ ㅈ geum
2nd person	ㅅ ㅈ nang	ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ ngom
3rd person	ㅅ ta	ㅅ ㅈ tam

## BASIC WORDS

~~deunge (n.) - ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ~~  
~~always (adv.) - ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ~~  
~~solid (materials n.) - ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ~~  
~~liquid (material n.) - ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ~~  
~~gas (material n.) - ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ~~

largeness (n.) - nipa ㅅ ㅈ

solid (materials n.) - ngodeu ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

always (adv.) - kobu ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

liquid (material n.) - tinimeu ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

gas (material n.) - mang ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

thing (n.) - deunge ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

to move (v.) - ngemu ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

to know (v.) - nungateu ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ ㅈ

to see (a thing) is to regard (v.) - pane ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

to see (a person) (v.) - namtum ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ ㅈ

friend (n.) - dibewe ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

happiness (n.) - mibo ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ

person (n.) - yegeune ㅅ ㅈ ㅈ ㅈ

## ~~PRONOUNS~~

## NOUN SUFFIXES - only use sing. suffixes for pronouns

	sing	plur
nom/voc		ㅅ -meu
acc	ㅅ -ba	ㅅ ㅈ -bam
dat/loc	ㅅ -po	ㅅ ㅈ -pom
gen	ㅅ -no	ㅅ ㅈ -nom



## GRAMMAR & SYNTAX.

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A noun can be modified by an arbitrary number of adjectives in any order following that noun, provided that the adjectives take the same case suffix as the noun. An adjective consists of any noun preceded by the particle "wa" (wa).

EXAMPLE:

wa mibo wa nipa dibewe

wa mibo wa nipa dibewe

ADJ. happiness ADJ. largeness friend

big happy friend (vocative/nominative singular)

A proposition consists of a noun (and its adjectives) followed ~~by one of the following~~ by an optional object clause and then a mandatory verb. In other words, the sentence order is SOV.

EXAMPLE:

gi taba namtum

gi taba namtum

I <sup>them</sup>  
(sing. acc.) to see (a human)

I see them.

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~~A conditional statement has the following syntax:~~

~~if <proposition> if <statement> if~~

Conditional statements work as follows.

" 𐌹𐌺 a 𐌲 b 𐌶 c 𐌲 d 𐌸 e "

ko na ya na po

would mean

" If a, then b; else, if c, then d; else, e. "

𐌹𐌺 - ko - if

𐌲 - na - then

𐌶 - ya - else if

𐌸 - po - else

A yes-or-no question consists of a proposition preceded by the ~~particle~~ particle 𐌹𐌺 (meyeu).

Other questions can be asked using 𐌹𐌺 (ge), meaning "what". For example:

𐌹𐌺 𐌲 𐌹𐌺 𐌹𐌺 𐌹𐌺 𐌹𐌺

nang wa geba daungeba pane

you ADJ. what thing to see

What do you see?