

I asked GPT4 to make a new language, so it gave me “Universalis”. The point of this language is, to make it easy to learn and use for peoples of any nation or culture, it explained.

To provide a more comprehensive understanding of Universalis' grammar, let's dive deeper into each aspect:

1. Pronunciation:

Universalis' phonetic alphabet contains five vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and sixteen consonants (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z). Pronunciation for vowels and consonants is similar to that of English or the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Vowels can be short or long, with long vowels being marked by a macron (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū). Consonant combinations are also pronounced as separate sounds, similar to English.

2. Sentence Structure:

Universalis primarily follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order. However, it allows for variations to emphasize specific parts of a sentence. Word order flexibility is enabled through grammatical markers. These markers, usually prefixes or suffixes, help identify the function of words when the word order changes.

Example:

- Standard SVO: Jonu petra kati. (Jon pets the cat.)
- Emphasis on the object: Kati Jonu petra. (The cat is what Jon pets.)

3. Nouns and Cases:

Nouns in Universalis are gender-neutral and have singular and plural forms. Plurals are formed by adding the suffix "-s" to the singular form (e.g., kati (cat) becomes katis (cats)). Cases are marked with suffixes that indicate a noun's function in a sentence:

- Nominative (subject): -na
- Accusative (direct object): -da
- Dative (indirect object): -ra
- Genitive (possession): -ka
- Locative (location): -la

Example:

- Jonuna katisda petra. (Jon pets the cats.)

4. Adjectives and Adverbs:

Adjectives in Universalis agree in number with the nouns they modify. Adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Comparative and superlative forms are created by adding specific prefixes and suffixes:

- Comparative: prefix "mo-" (e.g., motalli (taller))
- Superlative: prefix "ma-" (e.g., matalli (tallest))

5. Verbs and Conjugation:

Verbs in Universalis are conjugated to indicate tense, aspect, and mood. Affixes are used to express these distinctions:

- Tense:
 - Past: prefix "va-"
 - Present: no prefix
 - Future: prefix "fu-"
- Aspect:
 - Perfect: suffix "-an"
 - Progressive: suffix "-en"
 - Habitual: suffix "-on"
- Mood:
 - Indicative: no suffix
 - Imperative: suffix "-is"
 - Subjunctive: suffix "-it"

6. Pronouns:

Universalis has various types of pronouns:

- Personal: mi (I), ti (you), si (he/she/it), ni (we), vi (you plural), xi (they)
- Demonstrative: ce (this), so (that)
- Interrogative: ki (who), ke (what), ku (where), ka (when)
- Relative: qi (who, which, that)
- Possessive: ma (my), ta (your), sa (his/her/its), na (our), va (your plural), xa (their)

7. Numbers:

Universalis uses a decimal system with unique words for the numbers 1-9, 10, 100, and 1000:

- 1: un
- 2: du
- 3: tri
- 4: kuad
- 5: kint
- 6: seks
- 7: sept
- 8: okt
- 9: nov
- 10: dek
- 100: sent
- 1000: mil

Larger numbers are formed by combining the words for tens, hundreds, and thousands. For example, 234 would be "du sent tri dek kuad." Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix "-ti" to cardinal numbers (e.g., unti (first), duti (second), triti (third)).

8. Prepositions and Postpositions:

Universalis uses both prepositions and postpositions to indicate relationships between words:

- Location: in (in), su (on), sub (under), inter (between)
- Direction: al (to), de (from), tra (through)
- Time: ante (before), post (after), dum (during)
- Possession: di (of), per (by, through)

9. Conjunctions and Interjections:

Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses:

- Coordinating: e (and), o (or), ma (but)
- Subordinating: se (if), pro (because), tamen (although), deske (since)

Interjections are used to express emotions or reactions:

- Aha! (Aha!)
- Oi! (Hey!)
- Bravo! (Bravo!)
- Ofe! (Phew!)

10. Punctuation:

Punctuation in Universalis is similar to that of English, with periods, commas, question marks, exclamation points, and quotation marks used to clarify meaning, provide emphasis, and indicate questions or quotes.

11. Gestures:

Gestures play a vital role in Universalis communication, adding nuance, emotion, and emphasis. Some basic gestures include:

- Emphasis: A hand chop or palm-down gesture
- Negation: A side-to-side head shake or crossing arms in front of the chest
- Affirmation: A head nod or thumbs-up gesture
- Questions: Raising eyebrows or tilting the head
- Emotions: Facial expressions and hand gestures corresponding to specific emotions
- Direction and reference: Pointing, sweeping hand movements, or whole-hand gestures
- Time: Pointing to a wristwatch or using hand gestures to indicate a length of time
- Intensity and quantity: Gestures indicating size, volume, or frequency