

REFERENCE
GRAMMAR
&
DICTIONARY
of
Luñ

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0.1 Introduction

Luñ is a constructed language, or conlang, which was created in 2021 for a school assignment as an experiment. The goal was to create a language which was as small and as easy to learn as possible. It began as a series of small languages, each being smaller than the last. I was looking for the point where a language becomes impractically small and no longer useful in day-to-day life. Luñ is the final result of this.

Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Phonology

1.1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal
Nasal	m	n	ɲ
Plosive	p	t	k
Fricative	ɸ [f]	s	x
Liquid	w	l	j

1.2 Vowels

	Front	Centre	Back
Close	i y		ɯ [ʌ] u
Middle		ə [e]	
Open	a æ[œ]		

1.3 Phonotactics

In Luñ, roots are bi-consonantal and the vowel determines what part of speech the word is. For these root words, the consonant structure is **CVC** Where V is any vowel except /ə/, C is any consonant.

1.4 Orthography

1.4.1 Romanisation

The romanisation used might seem quite strange to an outside observer, but it was designed to emphasize the duality of the main vowels (y, u, a) with their rounded equivalents (ý, ú, á) which represents a change in meaning for the roots. Though given that this might be difficult to understand and not as easy to type

as it is on a QWERTZ keyboard, a more phonetic alternative is also provided with digraph alternatives to the diacritics used.

IPA	Rom.	Alt.	IPA	Rom.	Alt.
p	p	p	w	w	w
t	t	t	l	l	l
k	k	k	j	j	j
m	m	m	a	a	a
n	n	n	æ	á	ö/oe
ŋ	ñ	ng	i	y	i
ɸ	f	f	y	ý	ü/ue
s	s	s	ʊ	u	u
x	x	x	u	ú	ú/uu
ə	e	e			

1.4.2 Writing System

Given the rigidly structured syllables, I experimented with the idea of writing systems that used this to their advantage for more regular and compact glyphs, but found this too complicated and received feedback that confirmed this fear. So I decided to go for a simpler alphabetic system for the writing system. I definitely wanted to make it a featural system though, because I had layed the phonemes out in a systematic manner for this purpose.

Chapter 2

Morphology

2.1 Universal Inflections

These are a few inflections (mostly prefixes) which can be applied to any root, no matter the part of speech. Though these changes may not always yield a result that fully makes sense.

2.1.1 Opposites

You can form the opposite meaning of a

2.2 Nouns

2.2.1 Number

In Fluñ, Nouns all have the "u" sound in the root which is unrounded for singular and rounded for plural. For example:

"Mun" → "a game"
"Mún" → "many games"

2.2.2 Case

Fluñ has 4 grammatical cases which are all formed with a simple suffix according to the following table:

Case Name	Suffix	Example
Nominative	-	puX
Accusative	-e	puXe
Dative	-em	puXem
Genitive	-es	puXes

2.3 Verbs

2.3.1 Mood

Fluñ has two verb moods: Indicative & Imperative. These are also formed by the root-sound's roundness. All Verbs use the "y" sound for their roots. "Y" is indicative, while "ý" is imperative:

"ut kyñ" → "You go." / "You are going."
 "ut kýñ" → "You, go!"

2.3.2 Tense

Fluñ has 3 tenses which are all formed with a simple suffix according to the following table:

Tense Name	Suffix	Example	Meaning
Past	-et	pixet	ate, were eating
Present	- (-ef)	pix	eat, are eating
Future	-ej	pixej	will eat

The present tense is the default tense and needn't be marked, but if it is, it emphasizes that the action is taking place now. E.g.:

"ut kyñ kumem?" → "Where are you going?"
 "ut kýñef kumem?" → "Where are you going now?"

2.4 Adjectives

2.4.1 Positive & Superlative

Adjectives in Fluñ all have the "a" sound in their root which is rounded to form the superlative form of the adjective.

"tas pux" → "good food"
 "tás pux" → "the best food"

2.4.2 Comparing

To compare two things, you can add the augmentative prefix to the greater adjective with a

Chapter 3

Syntax

Chapter 4

Sentence Order

Part II

Lexicon

P

p-x

- pux** — /'pʌx/ *n. sg.* • Food, an item of food, a meal
púx — /'pux/ *n. pl.* • Food, many items of food
pyx — /'pix/ *v. ind.* • to eat, to drink, to consume
pýx — /'pyx/ *v. imp.* • eat!, drink!, consume!
pax — /'pax/ *a. pos.* • edible
páx — /'pæx/ *a. sup.* • most edible

T

K

k-ñ

- kuñ** — /'kʌŋ/ *n. sg.* • a walk, a motion/movement, a journey
kúñ — /'kuŋ/ *n. pl.* • many walks, many motions/movements, many journeys
kyñ — /'kiŋ/ *v. ind.* • to walk, to move, to go
kýñ — /'kyŋ/ *v. imp.* • walk!, move!, go!
kañ — /'kaŋ/ *a. pos.* • in motion, moving, going, living
káñ — /'kæŋ/ *a. sup.* • moving the most, the most alive