

REFERENCE
GRAMMAR
&
DICTIONARY
of
Sutlun

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Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Phonology

1.1 Consonants

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

1.2 Vowels

	Front	Back
Close	i · y	u [ʌ] · u
Middle	e	
Open	a [æ] · œ	

1.3 Phonotactics

In Sutlun, 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 /e/ and C is any consonant. The root word is also always stressed. This applies for compounds as well:

“jupympul” → /ju.pim.'pul/ → “Heavy rain”

Roots are the core of lexicon, there are only a handful of words which are not roots. These include:

- ‘ek’ & ‘ke’ are typically used as prefixes to form the negative form and the binary question form of words, but when used alone they stand for ‘no’ & ‘yes’, respectively.

- ‘uwu’ acts as the conditional marker, it’s placed at the end of a sentence to indicate that the next sentence is only true if the first one is.
- ‘awa’ acts as the negative conditional marker, like ‘but’ in English.
- ‘en’ is a stand-in for the next clause. It allows relative clauses by essentially saying ‘this:’. It is treated like a noun and can have the same suffixes applied to it.

Here are some examples to clarify the meaning of the “grammatical words”

- (1) Ut ketyf puxe? ek.
2S.NOM QUE.like food.ACC? no
“Do you want some food? No.”
- (2) Pampul pym uwu, up fatsyn.
down-water.NOM fall COND, 1S.NOM bad-feel.
“If it rains, I’ll be sad.”
- (3) Up tyf ene, úp kin wukfusem.
1S.NOM like this.ACC, 1P.NOM go plant-place.DAT.
“I like it when we walk in the park.”












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, ú, a) with their rounded equivalents (ý, u, á) which represents a change in meaning for the roots. Please note that the unrounded ‘u’ is marked, whereas the other two unrounded main vowels aren’t, this is due to front vowels typically being unrounded, while back vowels are typically rounded [1]. The more “typical” vowel is the “default” form, while the less typical form is the inflected one. 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	œ	á	ö/oe
ɸ	f	f	i	y	i
s	s	s	y	ý	ü/ue
x	x	x	ui	ú	ue
ə	e	e	u	u	uu/oo

Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Velar
Plosives	 P	 T	 K
Nasals	 M	 N	
Fricatives	 F	 S	 X
Glides	 W	 L	 J

Vowels








	Front			
	Rounded	Unrounded	Rounded	Unrounded
Closed	 Y	 Yacute	 U	 Uacute
Middle		 E		
Open	 A	 Aacute		

Figure 1.1: A diagram of all the letters in Lumlun, the writing system for Sutlun

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 word by flipping the root's consonants:

“taf” → “good”
“fat” → “bad”

2.1.2 Negation

To negate anything, simply prefix it with “ek-”. For nouns, this forms the phrase “not X”, where X is the negated noun e.g.

“pux” → “food”
“ekpux” → “not food”

For Verbs, this means to not do the action:

“pýx” → “eat”
“ekpýx” → “don't eat”

And for adjectives, it means not like the adjective:

“pax” → “delicious”
“ekpax” → “not delicious”

It is important to bear in mind the difference between negation and opposites, as they often seem to share the same meaning, but “not good” is not the same as “bad”.

2.1.3 Binary Question Prefix

If you wish to ask a binary (yes or no) question, you can simply add the ‘ke-’ prefix to the verb, or to any word you wish to emphasize. E.g.:

- (4) Ut ketyf múne?
 2S.NOM QUE-like game.P.ACC?
 “Do you like games?”

2.1.4 Augmentative & Diminutive Prefix

The prefix, ‘ju’ is the augmentative form and indicates that the thing it’s prefixed onto is more or larger. E.g.:

- (5) Ut jujun!
 2S.NOM AUG.person!
 “You’re a tall guy!”

The opposite of this, following the reversal rule is ‘uj’. This acts as the diminutive form and indicates that the thing it describes is less, small or cute. E.g.:

- (6) Ujmukkun tafet!
 DIM.that-journey.NOM good.PST!
 “That little trip was good!”

2.2 Nouns

2.2.1 Personal Pronouns

The personal pronouns of Sutlun follow a pretty simple pattern and function identically to regular nouns, that is, they also inflect for case in the same pattern:

	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Up	Úp
2 nd Person	Ut	Út
3 rd Person	Uk	Úk

2.2.2 Number

In Sutlun, 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”

2.2.3 Case

Sutlun 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

2.2.4 Definitiveness

By default, nouns are indefinite and if they are definite, it can be parsed through context, but if you wish to define a noun as being definite, you can give it the ‘-te’ prefix.

“mun” → “a game”
 “temun” → “the game”

2.3 Verbs

2.3.1 Mood

Sutlun 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 kyn” → “You go.” / “You are going.”
 “ut kýn” → “You, go!”

2.3.2 Tense

Sutlun 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 kyn kumem?” → “Where are you going?”
 “ut kynef kumem?” → “Where are you going now?”

2.4 Adjectives

2.4.1 Positive & Superlative

Adjectives in Sutlun all have the “a” sound in their root which is rounded to form the superlative form of the adjective.

“taf pux” → “good food”
 “táf pux” → “the best food”

Adjectives may also be used alone in the position of the verb of the sentence to mean “to be like X”. i.e.:

“ut taf” → “You’re good.”
 “mukmun mán” → “This game is the most fun.”

2.4.2 Comparing

To form the comparative of an adjective, you add the augmentative or diminutive prefix, depending on whether you want the positive or negative form:

“upes xul jutaf.” → “My house is better.”
 “ukes puxe ujtaf utes puxem” → “Their food is worse than your food.”
 “ut kenyk juwas mun?” → “Did you get a newer game?”

2.5 Other

Some roots also allow a fourth option using ‘e’ as the vowel. This changes meaning from word to word and is really the only exception, but it is possible to use the language without the “e-words”.

For some words the “e-form” is a preposition for when the implied preposition is not clear, or when it needs to be overridden. e.g.:

- (7) Up puxe kin nek úkem.
 1S.NOM food.ACC from.PREP 3P.DAT.
 “I bring food from them.”

For other words, this is more of an expletive, for example “kem” which acts a general exclamation of surprise, i.e. “What!?”

Some e-words are conjugations, such as “xel” which I’ve interpreted to mean “and”. E.g.: “Up xel ut” → “You and I”.

The meaning of these words is fairly flexible though and can be left to interpretation. If I’ve seen a useful possible meaning, though, I have noted it in the dictionary at the end of this grammar.

Chapter 3

Syntax

3.1 Phrases

All forms of phrase follow the same order for dependents:

Preposition/Demonstrative → Possessor → Adjectives (No internal order) →
HEAD

An example of all of these together would be:

“xel upes taf jumuklumxul” → “In my good, big house.”

3.2 Compounds

Compounds can be formed from any type of speech with only the last determining what the whole compound is. E.g.: “jupympul” → “big falling water” → “heavy rain”.

At the core of the compound is the grouping of roots with no suffixes or prefixes. Then suffixes and prefixes may be added on to the compound as a whole.

3.3 Sentence Order

The most common order for a sentence is SVO in Sutlun, but because it has case marking, the order is almost completely free:

- (8) ukes lumxulem up kyn puxe
3S-GEN house-DAT 1S-NOM move-to food-ACC
“I take food to his house.”

The only exception is that a genitive must always be placed immediately before its possessor, unless there is only one noun in the sentence:

- (9) ukes lumxulem up ...
 (10) * lumxulem up ukes ...

3.4 Conditionals

Conditionals, as have been mentioned previously are quite simple: To indicate that a clause is predicated on a previous clause, you can join them with “uwu,”:

- (11) Pampul pym uwu, up fatsyn.
 down-water.NOM fall COND, 1S.NOM bad-feel.
 “If it rains, I’ll be sad.”

3.5 Subordinate Clauses

As also previously mentioned, subordinate clauses are created by using “en” as a stand-in noun representing the succeeding clause:

- (12) Up tyf ene, úp kin wukfusem.
 1S.NOM like this.ACC, 1P.NOM go plant-place.DAT.
 “I like it when we walk in the park.”

‘En’ can also be used to mean the previous sentence or statement, generally when it’s used at the beginning of a sentence. The author/speaker should make it clear which is meant through context.

If no ‘en’ or other conjunction is used in the sentence before a clause, it counts as being grouped with the previous phrase. E.g.:

- (13) Úk sutlynet ene úkem, úk týlej
 1P.NOM air-word.PST this.ACC 1P.DAT, 1P.NOM make.IMP.FUT
 wamlume, úk jufýlej wamlume.
 flat-stone.ACC, 1P.NOM AUG.heat.IMP.FUT flat-stone.ACC.
 “We said to ourselves: ‘we shall make bricks and we shall fire the bricks well.’”

Part II

Lexicon

P

P-K – Look, See, Light, Sight, Visible, Bright

Antonym: “Blind, Darkness, Invisible, Dark” See K-P

- pyk** – /'pik/ *v. ind.* • look, see
- pýk** – /'pyk/ *v. imp.* • look!, see!
- puk** – /'puk/ *n. sg.* • light, sight
- púk** – /'pʌk/ *n. pl.* • lights, sights
- pak** – /'pak/ *a. pos.* • visible, bright
- pák** – /'pœk/ *a. sup.* • most visible, brightest

P-M – Go Down, South, Down, South, Low, Southern

Antonym: “Go Up, North, Up, North, High, Northern” See M-P

- pym** – /'pim/ *v. ind.* • go down, south
- pým** – /'pym/ *v. imp.* • go down, south!
- pum** – /'pum/ *n. sg.* • down, south
- púm** – /'pʌm/ *n. pl.* • downs
- pam** – /'pam/ *a. pos.* • low, southern
- pám** – /'pœm/ *a. sup.* • lowest, southernmost

P-N – Copy, Preserve, Copy, Same, Similar

Antonym: “Compare, Change, Difference, Change, Different” See N-P

- pyn** – /'pin/ *v. ind.* • copy, preserve
- pýn** – /'pyn/ *v. imp.* • copy!, preserve!
- pun** – /'pun/ *n. sg.* • copy
- pún** – /'pʌn/ *n. pl.* • copies
- pan** – /'pan/ *a. pos.* • same, similar
- pán** – /'pœn/ *a. sup.* • most similar

P-X – Eat, An Item Of Food, Delicious

Antonym: “Expel, A Piece Of Excrement, Disgusting” See X-P

- pyx** – /'pix/ *v. ind.* • eat
- pýx** – /'pyx/ *v. imp.* • eat!
- pux** – /'pux/ *n. sg.* • an item of food
- púx** – /'pʌx/ *n. pl.* • food
- pax** – /'pax/ *a. pos.* • delicious
- páx** – /'pœx/ *a. sup.* • most delicious

P-L – Wet, Water, Liquid, Wet

Antonym: “Dry, Sand, Dust, Dry” See L-P

pyl – /'pil/ *v. ind.* • wet
pýl – /'pyl/ *v. imp.* • wet!
pul – /'pul/ *n. sg.* • water, liquid
púl – /'pʌl/ *n. pl.* • liquids
pal – /'pal/ *a. pos.* • wet
pál – /'pœl/ *a. sup.* • wettest

P-J – Move Left, West, Left, West, Left, West

Antonym: “Move Right, East, Right, East, Right, East” See J-P

pyj – /'pij/ *v. ind.* • move left, west
pýj – /'pyj/ *v. imp.* • move left, west!
puj – /'puj/ *n. sg.* • left, west
púj – /'pʌj/ *n. pl.* • lefts
paj – /'paj/ *a. pos.* • left, west
páj – /'pœj/ *a. sup.* • most left, west

T

T-F – Like, Improve, A Good Thing, Good

Antonym: “Dislike, Worsen, A Bad Thing, Bad” See F-T

tyf – /'tiɸ/ *v. ind.* • like, improve
týf – /'tyɸ/ *v. imp.* • like!, improve!
tuf – /'tuɸ/ *n. sg.* • a good thing
túf – /'tʌɸ/ *n. pl.* • good things
taf – /'taɸ/ *a. pos.* • good
táf – /'tœɸ/ *a. sup.* • best

T-S – Be Quiet, Silence, Quiet, Still

Antonym: “Make Noise, Noise, Sound, Wind, Loud” See S-T

tys – /'tis/ *v. ind.* • be quiet
týs – /'tys/ *v. imp.* • be quiet!
tus – /'tus/ *n. sg.* • silence
tús – /'tʌs/ *n. pl.* • silences
tas – /'tas/ *a. pos.* • quiet, still
tás – /'tœs/ *a. sup.* • quietest

T-X – Start, Beginning, Early

Antonym: “End, Stop, Ending, Late” See X-T

tyx – /'tix/ *v. ind.* • start
týx – /'tyx/ *v. imp.* • start!
tux – /'tux/ *n. sg.* • beginning
túx – /'tʌx/ *n. pl.* • beginnings
tax – /'tax/ *a. pos.* • early
táx – /'tœx/ *a. sup.* • earliest, first

T-L – Create, Make, Creation, Tool, High Quality

Antonym: “Destroy, Break, Destruction, Destroyed, Bad Quality” See L-T

tyl – /'til/ *v. ind.* • create, make
týl – /'tyl/ *v. imp.* • create!, make!
tul – /'tul/ *n. sg.* • creation, tool
túl – /'tʌl/ *n. pl.* • creations, tools
tal – /'tal/ *a. pos.* • high quality
tál – /'tœl/ *a. sup.* • highest quality

K

K-P – Blind, Darkness, Invisible, Dark

Antonym: “Look, See, Light, Sight, Visible, Bright” See P-K

kyp – /'kip/ *v. ind.* • blind
kýp – /'kyp/ *v. imp.* • blind!
kup – /'kup/ *n. sg.* • darkness
kúp – /'kʌp/ *n. pl.* • darknesses
kap – /'kap/ *a. pos.* • invisible, dark
káp – /'kœp/ *a. sup.* • least visible, darkest

K-M – Doing What?, What Thing?, Like What?

Antonym: “Doing This, This/that Thing, Like This” See M-K

kym – /'kim/ *v. ind.* • doing what?
kým – /'kym/ *v. imp.* • (Special form: expletive)what!?
kum – /'kum/ *n. sg.* • what thing?
kúm – /'kʌm/ *n. pl.* • what things?
kam – /'kam/ *a. pos.* • like what?
kám – /'kœm/ *a. sup.* • most like what?
kem – /'kem/ *expl.* • What!?

K-N – Go, Journey, Moving, Active

Antonym: “Come, Return, Returned” See N-K

- kyn** – /'kin/ *v. ind.* • go
kýn – /'kyn/ *v. imp.* • go!
kun – /'kun/ *n. sg.* • journey
kún – /'kʌn/ *n. pl.* • journies
kan – /'kan/ *a. pos.* • moving, active
kán – /'kœn/ *a. sup.* • most active
ken – /'ken/ *prep.* • to

K-F – Undo, Not Do, Non-thing, Fantasy, Fake, Fantasy

Antonym: “Do, Exist, Thing, Existant, Real” See F-K

- kyf** – /'kiɸ/ *v. ind.* • undo, not do
kýf – /'kyɸ/ *v. imp.* • stop!, go back!
kuf – /'kuɸ/ *n. sg.* • non-thing, fantasy
kúf – /'kʌɸ/ *n. pl.* • non-things, fantasies
kaf – /'kaɸ/ *a. pos.* • fake, fantasy
káf – /'kœɸ/ *a. sup.* • the most fake, fantasy

K-S – Scatter, Spread, Disorganised

Antonym: “Gather, Collect, Group, Organised” See S-K

- kys** – /'kis/ *v. ind.* • scatter
kýs – /'kys/ *v. imp.* • scatter!
kus – /'kus/ *n. sg.* • spread
kús – /'kʌs/ *n. pl.* • spreads
kas – /'kas/ *a. pos.* • disorganised
kás – /'kœs/ *a. sup.* • least organised

K-W – Shrink, Wither, Industry, Artificial

Antonym: “Grow, Nature, Plant, Natural” See W-K

- kyw** – /'kiw/ *v. ind.* • shrink, wither
kýw – /'kyw/ *v. imp.* • shrink!, wither!
kuw – /'kuw/ *n. sg.* • industry
kúw – /'kʌw/ *n. pl.* • industries
kaw – /'kaw/ *a. pos.* • artificial
káw – /'kœw/ *a. sup.* • most artificial

K-L – Cover, Clothe, Clothing, Cover, Clothed

Antonym: “Undress, Uncover, Uncovered Thing, Nakedness, Uncovered, Naked”

See L-K

- kyl** – /'kil/ *v. ind.* • cover, clothe
- kýl** – /'kyl/ *v. imp.* • cover!, clothe!
- kul** – /'kul/ *n. sg.* • clothing, cover
- kúl** – /'kʌl/ *n. pl.* • clothes, covers
- kal** – /'kal/ *a. pos.* • clothed
- kál** – /'koel/ *a. sup.* • most clothed

M

M-P – Go Up, North, Up, North, High, Northern

Antonym: “Go Down, South, Down, South, Low, Southern” See P-M

- myp** – /'mip/ *v. ind.* • go up, north
- mýp** – /'myp/ *v. imp.* • go up, north!
- mup** – /'mup/ *n. sg.* • up, north
- múp** – /'mʌp/ *n. pl.* • ups
- map** – /'map/ *a. pos.* • high, northern
- máp** – /'mœp/ *a. sup.* • highest, northernmost

M-K – Doing This, This/that Thing, Like This

Antonym: “Doing What?, What Thing?, Like What?” See K-M

- myk** – /'mik/ *v. ind.* • doing this
- mýk** – /'myk/ *v. imp.* • do this!
- muk** – /'muk/ *n. sg.* • this/that thing
- múk** – /'mʌk/ *n. pl.* • these/those things
- mak** – /'mak/ *a. pos.* • like this
- mák** – /'mœk/ *a. sup.* • most like this

M-N – Play, Game, Fun

Antonym: “Work, Job, Task, Boring” See N-M

- myn** – /'min/ *v. ind.* • play
- mýn** – /'myn/ *v. imp.* • play!
- mun** – /'mun/ *n. sg.* • game
- mún** – /'mʌn/ *n. pl.* • games
- man** – /'man/ *a. pos.* • fun
- mán** – /'mœn/ *a. sup.* • most fun

M-F – Reveal, Find, Discovery, Public

Antonym: “Hide, Secret, Secret, Hidden” See F-M

- myf** – /'miɸ/ *v. ind.* • reveal, find
- mýf** – /'myɸ/ *v. imp.* • find!
- muf** – /'muɸ/ *n. sg.* • discovery
- múf** – /'mʌɸ/ *n. pl.* • discoveries
- maf** – /'maɸ/ *a. pos.* • public
- máf** – /'mœɸ/ *a. sup.* • most public

M-X – Divide, Division, Plural, Many, Divided

Antonym: “Unite, One, Unity, Singular, United” See X-M

- myx** – /'mix/ *v. ind.* • divide
- mýx** – /'myx/ *v. imp.* • divide!
- mux** – /'mux/ *n. sg.* • division, plural
- múx** – /'mʌx/ *n. pl.* • divisions, plurals
- max** – /'max/ *a. pos.* • many, divided
- máx** – /'mœx/ *a. sup.* • most divided

M-W – Roughen, Rough Surface, Rough, Bumpy

Antonym: “Flatten, Flat Surface, Flat, Smooth” See W-M

- myw** – /'miw/ *v. ind.* • roughen
- mýw** – /'myw/ *v. imp.* • roughen!
- muw** – /'muw/ *n. sg.* • rough surface
- múw** – /'mʌw/ *n. pl.* • rough surfaces
- maw** – /'maw/ *a. pos.* • rough, bumpy
- máw** – /'mœw/ *a. sup.* • roughest, bumpiest

M-L – Break, Powder, Clay, Soft, Light

Antonym: “Solidify, Stone, Solid, Heavy” See L-M

- myl** – /'mil/ *v. ind.* • break
- mýl** – /'myl/ *v. imp.* • break!, weaken!
- mul** – /'mul/ *n. sg.* • powder, clay
- múl** – /'mʌl/ *n. pl.* • powders, clays
- mal** – /'mal/ *a. pos.* • soft, light
- mál** – /'mœl/ *a. sup.* • softest, lightest

M-J – Force, Power, Strength, Strong,

Antonym: “Weaken, Weakness, Fragility, Weak, Fragile” See J-M

- myj** – /'mij/ *v. ind.* • force
mýj – /'myj/ *v. imp.* • force!
muj – /'muj/ *n. sg.* • power, strength
múj – /'mΛj/ *n. pl.* • powers, strengths
maj – /'maj/ *a. pos.* • strong,
máj – /'mœj/ *a. sup.* • *asup*

N

N-P – Compare, Change, Difference, Change, Different

Antonym: “Copy, Preserve, Copy, Same, Similar” See P-N

- nyp** – /'nip/ *v. ind.* • compare, change
nýp – /'nyp/ *v. imp.* • compare!, change!
nup – /'nup/ *n. sg.* • difference, change
núp – /'nΛp/ *n. pl.* • differences, changes
nap – /'nap/ *a. pos.* • different
náp – /'nœp/ *a. sup.* • most different

N-K – Come, Return, Returned

Antonym: “Go, Journey, Moving, Active” See K-N

- nyk** – /'nik/ *v. ind.* • come
nýk – /'nyk/ *v. imp.* • come!
nuk – /'nuk/ *n. sg.* • return
núk – /'nΛk/ *n. pl.* • returns
nak – /'nak/ *a. pos.* • returned
nák – /'nœk/ *a. sup.* • most returned
nek – /'nek/ *prep.* • from

N-M – Work, Job, Task, Boring

Antonym: “Play, Game, Fun” See M-N

- nym** – /'nim/ *v. ind.* • work
ným – /'nym/ *v. imp.* • work!
num – /'num/ *n. sg.* • job, task
núm – /'nΛm/ *n. pl.* • jobs, tasks
nam – /'nam/ *a. pos.* • boring
nám – /'nœm/ *a. sup.* • most boring

N-F – Bend, Rope, Flexible

Antonym: “Straighten, Staff, Stick, Stiff” See F-N

nyf – /'niϕ/ *v. ind.* • bend
nýf – /'nyϕ/ *v. imp.* • bend!
nuf – /'nuϕ/ *n. sg.* • rope
núf – /'nΛϕ/ *n. pl.* • ropes
naŋ – /'naϕ/ *a. pos.* • flexible
náf – /'nœϕ/ *a. sup.* • most flexible

N-S – Forget, Be Stupid, Stupidity, Foolish, Silly

Antonym: “Know, Think, Knowledge, Wisdom, Intelligent, Wise” See S-N

nys – /'nis/ *v. ind.* • forget, be stupid
nýs – /'nys/ *v. imp.* • forget!, be stupid!
nus – /'nus/ *n. sg.* • stupidity
nús – /'nΛs/ *n. pl.* • stupidities
nas – /'nas/ *a. pos.* • foolish, silly
nás – /'nœs/ *a. sup.* • most foolish, silliest

N-W – Numb, Apathy, Calm

Antonym: “Feel, Emotion, Excitement, Emotional” See W-N

nyw – /'niw/ *v. ind.* • numb
nýw – /'nyw/ *v. imp.* • numb!
nuw – /'nuw/ *n. sg.* • apathy
núw – /'nΛw/ *n. pl.* • apathies
naw – /'naw/ *a. pos.* • calm
náw – /'nœw/ *a. sup.* • most calm

N-L – Question, Confuse, Confusion, Meaningless

Antonym: “Call, Name, Word, Meaning, Name, Named” See L-N

nyl – /'nil/ *v. ind.* • question, confuse
nýl – /'nyl/ *v. imp.* • question!, confuse!
nul – /'nul/ *n. sg.* • confusion
núl – /'nΛl/ *n. pl.* • confusions
nal – /'nal/ *a. pos.* • meaningless
nál – /'nœl/ *a. sup.* • most meaningless

N-J – Die, Corpse, Death, Dead

Antonym: “Live, Person, Creature, Alive, Vital” See J-N

- nyj** – /'nij/ *v. ind.* • die
nýj – /'nyj/ *v. imp.* • die!
núj – /'nuj/ *n. sg.* • corpse, death
núj – /'nʌj/ *n. pl.* • corpses, deaths
naj – /'naj/ *a. pos.* • dead
náj – /'nœj/ *a. sup.* • most dead

F

F-T – Dislike, Worsen, A Bad Thing, Bad

Antonym: “Like, Improve, A Good Thing, Good” See T-F

- fyt** – /'fɪt/ *v. ind.* • dislike, worsen
fýt – /'fɪt/ *v. imp.* • dislike!, worsen!
fut – /'fɪt/ *n. sg.* • a bad thing
fút – /'fɪt/ *n. pl.* • bad things
fat – /'fɪt/ *a. pos.* • bad
fát – /'fɪt/ *a. sup.* • worst

F-K – Do, Exist, Thing, Existant, Real

Antonym: “Undo, Not Do, Non-thing, Fantasy, Fake, Fantasy” See K-F

- fyk** – /'fɪk/ *v. ind.* • do, exist
fýk – /'fɪk/ *v. imp.* • do!
fuk – /'fɪk/ *n. sg.* • thing
fúk – /'fɪk/ *n. pl.* • things
fak – /'fɪk/ *a. pos.* • existant, real
fák – /'fɪk/ *a. sup.* • the most real

F-M – Hide, Secret, Secret, Hidden

Antonym: “Reveal, Find, Discovery, Public” See M-F

- fym** – /'fɪm/ *v. ind.* • hide
fým – /'fɪm/ *v. imp.* • hide!
fum – /'fɪm/ *n. sg.* • secret
fúm – /'fɪm/ *n. pl.* • secrets
fam – /'fɪm/ *a. pos.* • secret, hidden
fám – /'fɪm/ *a. sup.* • most secret, hidden

F-N – Straighten, Staff, Stick, Stiff

Antonym: “Bend, Rope, Flexible” See N-F

fyn – /'f in/ *v. ind.* • straighten
fýn – /'f yn/ *v. imp.* • straighten!
fun – /'f un/ *n. sg.* • staff, stick
fún – /'f ʌn/ *n. pl.* • staffs, sticks
fan – /'f an/ *a. pos.* • stiff
fán – /'f æn/ *a. sup.* • most stiff

F-S – Locate, Place, Location, Near

Antonym: “Be Lost, Void, Lost” See S-F

fys – /'f is/ *v. ind.* • locate
fýs – /'f ys/ *v. imp.* • locate!
fus – /'f us/ *n. sg.* • place, location
fús – /'f ʌs/ *n. pl.* • places, locations
fas – /'f as/ *a. pos.* • near
fás – /'f æs/ *a. sup.* • nearest

F-L – Heat, Fire, Hot

Antonym: “Cool, Ice, Cold” See L-F

fyl – /'f il/ *v. ind.* • heat
fýl – /'f yl/ *v. imp.* • heat!
ful – /'f ul/ *n. sg.* • fire
fúl – /'f ʌl/ *n. pl.* • fires
fal – /'f al/ *a. pos.* • hot
fál – /'f æl/ *a. sup.* • hottest

S

S-T – Make Noise, Noise, Sound, Wind, Loud

Antonym: “Be Quiet, Silence, Quiet, Still” See T-S

syt – /'sit/ *v. ind.* • make noise
sýt – /'syʔ/ *v. imp.* • make noise!
sut – /'sut/ *n. sg.* • noise, sound, wind
sút – /'sʌʔ/ *n. pl.* • noises, sounds
sat – /'sat/ *a. pos.* • loud
sát – /'sæʔ/ *a. sup.* • loudest

S-K – Gather, Collect, Group, Organised

Antonym: “Scatter, Spread, Disorganised” See K-S

syk – /'sik/ *v. ind.* • gather, collect
sýk – /'syk/ *v. imp.* • gather!, collect
suk – /'suk/ *n. sg.* • group
súk – /'sʌk/ *n. pl.* • groups
sak – /'sak/ *a. pos.* • organised
sák – /'sœk/ *a. sup.* • most organised

S-N – Know, Think, Knowledge, Wisdom, Intelligent, Wise

Antonym: “Forget, Be Stupid, Stupidity, Foolish, Silly” See N-S

syn – /'sin/ *v. ind.* • know, think
sýn – /'syn/ *v. imp.* • know!, think!
sun – /'sun/ *n. sg.* • knowledge, wisdom
sún – /'sʌn/ *n. pl.* • known things
san – /'san/ *a. pos.* • intelligent, wise
sán – /'sœn/ *a. sup.* • wisest

S-F – Be Lost, Void, Lost

Antonym: “Locate, Place, Location, Near” See F-S

syf – /'siɸ/ *v. ind.* • be lost
sýf – /'syɸ/ *v. imp.* • be lost!
suf – /'suɸ/ *n. sg.* • void
súf – /'sʌɸ/ *n. pl.* • voids
saf – /'saɸ/ *a. pos.* • lost
sáf – /'sœɸ/ *a. sup.* • most lost

S-W – Age, Age, Old

Antonym: “Refresh, Youth, Young” See W-S

syw – /'siw/ *v. ind.* • age
sýw – /'syw/ *v. imp.* • age!
suw – /'suw/ *n. sg.* • age
súw – /'sʌw/ *n. pl.* • ages
saw – /'saw/ *a. pos.* • old
sáw – /'sœw/ *a. sup.* • oldest

S-J – Do Everything, Everything, World, Universe, All, Universal

Antonym: “Do Nothing, Nothing, Void, None, No” See J-S

- syj** – /'sij/ *v. ind.* • do everything
- sýj** – /'syj/ *v. imp.* • do everything!
- suj** – /'suj/ *n. sg.* • everything, world, universe
- súj** – /'sΛj/ *n. pl.* • worlds, universes
- saj** – /'saj/ *a. pos.* • all, universal
- sáj** – /'sœj/ *a. sup.* • most universal

X

X-P – Expel, A Piece Of Excrement, Disgusting

Antonym: “Eat, An Item Of Food, Delicious” See P-X

- xyp** – /'xip/ *v. ind.* • expel
- xýp** – /'xyp/ *v. imp.* • expel!
- xup** – /'xup/ *n. sg.* • a piece of excrement
- xúp** – /'xΛp/ *n. pl.* • excrement
- xap** – /'xap/ *a. pos.* • disgusting
- xáp** – /'xœp/ *a. sup.* • most disgusting
- xep** – /'xep/ *expl.* • damn!

X-T – End, Stop, Ending, Late

Antonym: “Start, Beginning, Early” See T-X

- xyt** – /'xit/ *v. ind.* • end, stop
- xýt** – /'xyt/ *v. imp.* • end!, stop!
- xut** – /'xut/ *n. sg.* • ending
- xút** – /'xΛt/ *n. pl.* • endings
- xat** – /'xat/ *a. pos.* • late
- xát** – /'xœt/ *a. sup.* • lates, last

X-M – Unite, One, Unity, Singular, United

Antonym: “Divide, Division, Plural, Many, Divided” See M-X

- xym** – /'xim/ *v. ind.* • unite
- xým** – /'xym/ *v. imp.* • unite!
- xum** – /'xum/ *n. sg.* • one, unity
- xúm** – /'xΛm/ *n. pl.* • ones, unities
- xam** – /'xam/ *a. pos.* • singular, united
- xám** – /'xœm/ *a. sup.* • most united

X-L – Have, Contain, Container, Building, Contained

Antonym: “Lose, Open, Outside, Exit, Open” See L-X

- xyl** – /'xil/ *v. ind.* • have, contain
- xýl** – /'xyl/ *v. imp.* • have!, contain!
- xul** – /'xul/ *n. sg.* • container, building
- xúl** – /'xʌl/ *n. pl.* • containers, buildings
- xal** – /'xal/ *a. pos.* • contained
- xál** – /'xœl/ *a. sup.* • most contained

W

W-K – Grow, Nature, Plant, Natural

Antonym: “Shrink, Wither, Industry, Artificial” See K-W

- wyk** – /'wik/ *v. ind.* • grow
- wýk** – /'wyk/ *v. imp.* • grow!
- wuk** – /'wuk/ *n. sg.* • nature, plant
- wúk** – /'wʌk/ *n. pl.* • plants
- wak** – /'wak/ *a. pos.* • natural
- wák** – /'wœk/ *a. sup.* • most natural

W-M – Flatten, Flat Surface, Flat, Smooth

Antonym: “Roughen, Rough Surface, Rough, Bumpy” See M-W

- wym** – /'wim/ *v. ind.* • flatten
- wým** – /'wym/ *v. imp.* • flatten!
- wum** – /'wum/ *n. sg.* • flat surface
- wúm** – /'wʌm/ *n. pl.* • flat surfaces
- wam** – /'wam/ *a. pos.* • flat, smooth
- wám** – /'wœm/ *a. sup.* • flattest, smoothest

W-N – Feel, Emotion, Excitement, Emotional

Antonym: “Numb, Apathy, Calm” See N-W

- wyn** – /'win/ *v. ind.* • feel
- wýn** – /'wyn/ *v. imp.* • feel!
- wun** – /'wun/ *n. sg.* • emotion, excitement
- wún** – /'wʌn/ *n. pl.* • emotions
- wan** – /'wan/ *a. pos.* • emotional
- wán** – /'wœn/ *a. sup.* • most emotional

W-S – Refresh, Youth, Young

Antonym: “Age, Age, Old” See S-W

- wys** – /'wis/ *v. ind.* • refresh
- wýs** – /'wys/ *v. imp.* • refresh!
- wus** – /'wus/ *n. sg.* • youth
- wús** – /'wʌs/ *n. pl.* • youths
- was** – /'was/ *a. pos.* • young
- wás** – /'wœs/ *a. sup.* • youngest

L

L-P – Dry, Sand, Dust, Dry

Antonym: “Wet, Water, Liquid, Wet” See P-L

- lyp** – /'lip/ *v. ind.* • dry
- lýp** – /'lyp/ *v. imp.* • dry!
- lup** – /'lup/ *n. sg.* • sand, dust
- lúp** – /'lʌp/ *n. pl.* • sands, dust
- lap** – /'lap/ *a. pos.* • dry
- láp** – /'lœp/ *a. sup.* • dryest

L-T – Destroy, Break, Destruction, Destroyed, Bad Quality

Antonym: “Create, Make, Creation, Tool, High Quality” See T-L

- lyt** – /'lit/ *v. ind.* • destroy, break
- lýt** – /'lyt/ *v. imp.* • destroy!, break!
- lut** – /'lut/ *n. sg.* • destruction
- lút** – /'lʌt/ *n. pl.* • destructions
- lat** – /'lat/ *a. pos.* • destroyed, bad quality
- lát** – /'lœt/ *a. sup.* • most destroyed, worst quality

L-K – Undress, Uncover, Uncovered Thing, Nakedness, Uncovered, Naked

Antonym: “Cover, Clothe, Clothing, Cover, Clothed” See K-L

- lyk** – /'lik/ *v. ind.* • undress, uncover
- lýk** – /'lyk/ *v. imp.* • undress!, uncover!
- luk** – /'luk/ *n. sg.* • uncovered thing, nakedness
- lúk** – /'lʌk/ *n. pl.* • uncovered things
- lak** – /'lak/ *a. pos.* • uncovered, naked
- lák** – /'lœk/ *a. sup.* • most bare

L-M – Solidify, Stone, Solid, Heavy

Antonym: “Break, Powder, Clay, Soft, Light” See M-L

- lym** – /'lim/ *v. ind.* • solidify
- lým** – /'lym/ *v. imp.* • solidify!
- lum** – /'lum/ *n. sg.* • stone
- lúm** – /'lʌm/ *n. pl.* • stones
- lam** – /'lam/ *a. pos.* • solid, heavy
- lám** – /'lœm/ *a. sup.* • heaviest

L-N – Call, Name, Word, Meaning, Name, Named

Antonym: “Question, Confuse, Confusion, Meaningless” See N-L

- lyn** – /'lin/ *v. ind.* • call, name
- lýn** – /'lyn/ *v. imp.* • call!, name!
- lun** – /'lun/ *n. sg.* • word, meaning, name
- lún** – /'lʌn/ *n. pl.* • words, names
- lan** – /'lan/ *a. pos.* • named
- lán** – /'lœn/ *a. sup.* • most named

L-F – Cool, Ice, Cold

Antonym: “Heat, Fire, Hot” See F-L

- lyf** – /'liɸ/ *v. ind.* • cool
- lýf** – /'lyɸ/ *v. imp.* • cool!
- luf** – /'luɸ/ *n. sg.* • ice
- lúf** – /'lʌɸ/ *n. pl.* • ices
- laf** – /'laɸ/ *a. pos.* • cold
- láf** – /'lœɸ/ *a. sup.* • coldest

L-X – Lose, Open, Outside, Exit, Open

Antonym: “Have, Contain, Container, Building, Contained” See X-L

- lyx** – /'lix/ *v. ind.* • lose, open
- lýx** – /'lyx/ *v. imp.* • lose!, open!
- lux** – /'lux/ *n. sg.* • outside, exit
- lúx** – /'lʌx/ *n. pl.* • outsides, exits
- lax** – /'lax/ *a. pos.* • open
- láj** – /'lœx/ *a. sup.* • most open

J

J-P – Move Right, East, Right, East, Right, East

Antonym: “Move Left, West, Left, West, Left, West” See P-J

jyp – /'jɪp/ *v. ind.* • move right, east
jýp – /'jɪp/ *v. imp.* • move right, east!
jup – /'juːp/ *n. sg.* • right, east
júp – /'jʌp/ *n. pl.* • rights
jap – /'jap/ *a. pos.* • right, east
jáp – /'jœp/ *a. sup.* • most right, east

J-M – Weaken, Weakness, Fragility, Weak, Fragile

Antonym: “Force, Power, Strength, Strong,” See M-J

jym – /'jim/ *v. ind.* • weaken
jým – /'jim/ *v. imp.* • weaken!
jum – /'jum/ *n. sg.* • weakness, fragility
júm – /'jʌm/ *n. pl.* • weaknesses
jam – /'jam/ *a. pos.* • weak, fragile
jám – /'jœm/ *a. sup.* • most weak, fragile

J-N – Live, Person, Creature, Alive, Vital

Antonym: “Die, Corpse, Death, Dead” See N-J

jyn – /'jin/ *v. ind.* • live
jýn – /'jin/ *v. imp.* • live!
jun – /'jun/ *n. sg.* • person, creature
jún – /'jʌn/ *n. pl.* • people, creatures
jan – /'jan/ *a. pos.* • alive, vital
ján – /'jœn/ *a. sup.* • most alive

J-S – Do Nothing, Nothing, Void, None, No

Antonym: “Do Everything, Everything, World, Universe, All, Universal” See S-J

jys – /'jis/ *v. ind.* • do nothing
jýs – /'jis/ *v. imp.* • do nothing!
jus – /'jus/ *n. sg.* • nothing, void
jús – /'jʌs/ *n. pl.* • nothings, voids
jas – /'jas/ *a. pos.* • none, no
jás – /'jœs/ *a. sup.* • most nothing

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