A guide to Necarasso Cryssesa

April 4, 2014

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Chapter 1

Frequently asked questions

1. **Is this language difficult?** 1. If you don't find it that way, then either I or you are doing something very, very, wrong.

2. **Why should I learn this language?** Maybe you offered to learn it in return for having me learn yours.

3. **Am I welcome to learn even if you didn't ask me to?** 1.

4. **What does 1 mean?** Seems as if you'd need to continue.

Chapter 2

Basic mechanics

2.1 Phonology

The word in parentheses at the end denote the Necarasso Cryssesa (thereafter abbreviated as NCS) words for the respective letters (which are also regular words).

- **c** as in cat (cvyssalyr)

- **e** as in egg (eltes)

- **n** as in neck (nesmeria)

- **v** is similar to the English counterpart (as in vine), except that it is pronounced with the two lips touching each other, instead of the upper teeth touching the lower lip. (vystos)

- **o** has no example in English. It is similar to the *o* in *own*, but with no glide (i. e. with only the first part, no "ooh"). (oscona)

- **s** as in sit (senar) (note: can be pronounced *z* as well)

- **r** as in rat (roton)

- **l** as in leg (lyre)

- **m** as in melt (mioros)

- **a** as in box (arcyn)

- **f** is similar to the English counterpart (as in fox), except that it is pronounced with the two lips touching each other, instead of the upper teeth touching the lower lip. (fyrno)

- **g** as in gate (gasyda)

- **p** as in pit (perselta)

- **t** as in tab (tesenor)

- **i** as in seed (iplymos)

- **y** is similar to **i**, but is shorter. (ynoros)

- **d** as in den (decso)

- **h** sounds similar to the English counterpart, but the sound is produced in the back of the mouth (same area as **c** or **g**) instead of in the throat.

- **ss** as in thin

- **ll** is pronounced like **s**, but the air flows to the sides of the tongue.

- **css** consists of pronouncing **h** and **ss** simultaneously.

Notes:

- All unvoiced consonants are aspirated; in other words, **t** is pronounced as the one in *top* instead of *stop*, even when there is an **s** next to it.

- A **d** at the end is pronounced as **t**.

- **i** is always long (except when the next bullet point applies) and **y** is always short. Other vowels are long if and only if they precede another vowel, **r**, or **ll**, or if they occur at the end of a word. **e** and **o** is pronounced with a more open mouth when long.

- If **i** follows another vowel (except **y**), then it is pronounced as the *y* in *yet*. Note that the sequence **ri** before another vowel is pronounced as *y* as well. If the vowel following it is umlauted, then the **i** is pronounced normally.

- Stress is:

  - On the last syllable if the word ends in a **d** or **l**
  - On the last umlauted vowel if any exists
  - On the antepenultimate syllable if it is long and the penultimate is short
  - On the penultimate syllable otherwise

- If **r** occurs both before and after a vowel, the second one is not pronounced.

- The only permitted endings (accounting for palatalization) are -a, -e, -i, -o, -as, -es, -is, -os, -ys, -an, -en, -on, -yn, -ia, -io, -ias, -ios, -ian, -ion, -ass, -ess, -yss, -erss, -el, and -yl, with -os, -ios, -on, -ion, -or, and -el masculine.

Pronounce each of the words carefully.

1. **vercesa** (grain, fleck)

2. **ergelyd** (to admire)

3. **avona** (wind, air, gas)

4. **retyrcar** (flower)

5. **myron** (after)

6. **mortos** (hand)

7. **arpelia** (stream)

8. **nariä** (chin)

9. **ismel** (borax)

10. **csserys** (door, gate)

11. **rialad** (to lead)

12. **enlea** (far)

2.2 Nouns

Nouns are conceptually identical to the English counterparts. However, they are inflected for three numbers instead of two in English.

In English, nouns can be singular or plural – the former meaning one of a thing and the latter more than one. NCS also has the dual number, which signifies two of an object.

English	NCS
one cat	alarys vyl
two cats	alarer enefa
three cats	alarillyr epremo

Notice that NCS duals and plurals are more complex to form, but more regular as well. They depend on the ending.

Ending	Dual	Plural
All with a	-ar	-o
-el -e All others with e	-or -ir -yr	-ion -i e to y
-o -or All others with o	-yn -osor -or	-an -el -el
All with i/y	-er	-illyr