lel–\μɜɒılɔ–ɒı lel–ɒı
ɹʃee–\μɜɒılɔ

Modern Rymakonian, the language of *Rymako*

uruwi

eenᵠɹ.–ɒecbdelbe–lɔnı

A complete grammar

10 May 2018

Dedicated to Gufferdk.

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Contents

0.1 | Introduction

1 | Phonology and orthography

1.1 | Diachronics

1.1.1 | L-recession: Kasnepy 430 – 490

The first set of sound changes involves the loss of /l/.

For nouns, this proceeds as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{ʔ} &\rightarrow \varnothing \\
C_1[+ap]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1 \\
C_1[+na]\text{l} &\rightarrow \text{ŋ} \\
\text{ɾl} &\rightarrow \text{r} \\
C_1[+lb]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1[+velarised] \\
C_1[+ve]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1 \\
C_1[+lf]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1 \\
C_1[+whistled]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1[+lf, -whistled] \\
C_1[+affricate]\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1 \\
C_1\text{l} &\rightarrow C_1[+pharyngealised] \\
V_1\text{l} &\rightarrow V_1[+lateralised] \\
\text{l} &\rightarrow \text{dˤ} && (\square\blacklozenge) \\
\{\text{ʌ}, \text{ɯ}\} &\rightarrow \{\text{o}, \text{u}\} && \neg(\text{w}\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ɯ} &\rightarrow \text{i}
\end{aligned}
$$

For verbs, these changes occur instead:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{ʔ} &\to \text{k} \\
\text{l}C_1[+ap] &\to C_1 \\
\text{l}C_1[+na] &\to \text{ŋ} \\
\text{lɾ} &\to \text{r} \\
\text{l}C_1[+lb] &\to C_1[+velarised] \\
\text{l}C_1[+ve] &\to C_1 \\
\text{l}C_1[+lf] &\to C_1 \\
\text{l}C_1[+whistled] &\to C_1[+lf, -whistled] \\
\text{l}C_1[+affricate] &\to C_1 \\
\text{l}C_1 &\to C_1[+pharyngealised] \\
\text{l}V_1 &\to V_1\text{z} \\
\text{l} &\to \text{t} \qquad (\blacklozenge\square) \\
\{\text{ʌ}, \text{ɯ}\} &\to \{\text{e}, \text{i}\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Of course, making sound changes depend on a word's part of speech is a cardinal sin of diachronics, but since when were linguistic universals a concern?

(The observant reader might notice the short timespan of these changes. This is not an error.)

1.1.2 | Vocaloëxodus: Kasnepy 660 – Nihel 50

At this point, vowels start to be lost. The first one to be lost is /ʉ̥/:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{ʉ̥} &\to \varnothing \quad (\blacklozenge\square \vee \square\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ʉ̥} &\to \text{u} \quad (C_1[+lb]\blacklozenge) \\
\text{wu} &\to \text{u} \\
\text{jʉ̥} &\to \text{i} \\
\text{ʉ̥} &\to \text{o} \quad (C_1[+ve]\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ʉ̥} &\to \text{e} \quad (C_1\blacklozenge) \\
\text{ʉ̥} &\to \varnothing \\
\text{ʉ̥}^{\text{l}} &\to \text{ɹ}
\end{aligned}
$$

This is followed by vowel merging:

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_1V_1 &\to V_1[+l] \\
\text{i}V_1 &\to \text{j}V_1 \\
\text{u}V_1 &\to \text{w}V_1
\end{aligned}
$$

After this change, *lateral rotation* takes place: lateralisation transfers from one vowel to the next within a word, wrapping back to the first vowel from the last. Thus, /to$^{\text{l}}$u/ becomes /tou$^{\text{l}}$/ – the lateralisation transfers from the first vowel to the second.

(Short) /u/ is the next vowel to be lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{u, u^{l}\} &\to \varnothing && (\square\blacklozenge)\\
\{u, u^{l}\} &\to v && (V_1\blacklozenge)\\
C_1\{k, g, x, ɣ, ŋ\}V_1\{u, u^{l}\} &\to C_1\{p, b, f, v, m\}V_1\{a, a^{l}\}\\
C_1\{fx, vɣ, θx, ðɣ\}V_1\{u, u^{l}\} &\to C_1\{f, v, \underset{\cdot\cdot}{θ}, \underset{\cdot\cdot}{ð}\}V_1\{e, e^{l}\}\\
C_1\{s, z, ʃ, ʒ\}u &\to C_1\{\underset{\cdot}{s}, \underset{\cdot}{z}, \underset{\cdot}{ʃ}, \underset{\cdot}{ʒ}\}e\\
C_1\{s, z, ʃ, ʒ\}u^{l} &\to C_1\{ɬ, ɮ, ɬ, ɮ\}e\\
u &\to \varnothing\\
u^{l} &\to ɹ\\
w &\to v
\end{aligned}
$$

After /u/, /i e ʌ/ (and their lateral counterparts) are lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\{i, e, ʌ\} &\to \varnothing && (\blacklozenge\square)\\
\{i^{l}, e^{l}, ʌ^{l}\} &\to \{l, l, ɬ\}\\
\{i, e, ʌ\}C_1 &\to \varnothing && (C_1\blacklozenge) \quad [\#\delta > 3]\\
e &\to \varnothing && (C_1[+\textit{whistled}]\blacklozenge)\\
\{i, e, ʌ\} &\to \{ʃ, s, θx\}
\end{aligned}
$$

/o/ is the next vowel to be lost:

$$
\begin{aligned}
o^{l} &\to ɬ\\
C_1[+na]o &\to C_1[+\textit{nareal}] && (\blacklozenge\square)\\
\{p, t, c\}o &\to \{ʘ, |, ǂ\}\\
\{b, d, ɟ, g\}o &\to \{p, t, c, k\}\\
\{m, n, ɲ, ŋ\}o &\to \{b, d, ɟ, g\}\\
\{f, v\}o &\to p && (\blacklozenge\{\square, C_2[+\textit{ap}], C_2[+\textit{la}]\})\\
\{θ, ð, s, z, \underset{\cdot}{s}, \underset{\cdot}{z}\}o &\to t && (\ldots)\\
\{ʃ, ʒ, \underset{\cdot}{ʃ}, \underset{\cdot}{ʒ}, x, ɣ\}o &\to k && (\ldots)\\
\{f, v, θ, ð\}o &\to \{ʕ, ħ, ʁ, χ\}\\
o &\to C_1[+\textit{fr}] && (\square\blacklozenge C_1[+\textit{pl}])\\
o &\to ɣ
\end{aligned}
$$

Finally /a/ is lost: $\{a, a^{l}\} \to \varnothing$. The long vowels can subsequently be reänalysed as being short.

It should be noted that epenthetic vowels are allowed between consonants.

1.1.3 | Cluster reduction: Nihel 70 – 130

The consonant clusters resulting from the previous vocaloëxodus turn out to be quite complex. Let f be as such:

$$f(p) = \begin{cases} 3 & p \text{ is voiced or pharyngealised} \\ 2 & p = \text{k or } p \text{ is velarised} \\ 1 & p = \text{t} \\ 0 & p \in \{\text{p}, \text{c}\} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} C_1[+pl]C_2[+pl] &\to C_1 & \neg(V_1 \blacklozenge V_2) \quad & [f(C_1) \geq f(C_2)] \\ C_1[+pl]C_2[+pl] &\to C_2 & \neg(V_1 \blacklozenge V_2) \quad & [f(C_2) > f(C_1)] \\ C_1\{\text{l}, \text{ɬ}, \text{ɻ}\}C_2[+pl] &\to C_2C_1 & (C_3 \blacklozenge) & \\ C_1[+na] &\to C_1[pa = x] & (C_2[-na, -nareal, -lateral, pa = x]) & \\ C_1[+click]C_2[+pl, -ve, -v] &\to C_2[+click] & & \\ C_1[+pl, -ve, -v]C_2[+click] &\to C_1[+click] & & \\ C_1[+click]C_2[+pl, -ve, +v] &\to C_2[+implosive] & & \\ C_1[+pl, -ve, +v]C_2[+click] &\to C_1[+implosive] & & \\ C_1[+nareal] &\to C_1[+fr, +v] & & \\ C_1[+pa]C_2[+av] &\to C_2C_1 & & \end{aligned}$$

1.2 | Phoneme inventory

Thus the following phonemes are present in Modern Rymakonian:

Table 1.1: The consonants of Modern Rymakonian.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng.
Nasal	m		n	ɲ	ŋ		
Plosive	p b		t d	c ɟ	k g		
	pˠ bˠ		tˤ dˤ	cˤ ɟˤ			
Fricative	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ
	fˠ vˠ	θˤ ðˤ	sˤ zˤ	ʃˤ ʒˤ			
(coärt'd)	fx vɣ	θx ðɣ	θ̞ ð̞	fʃ vʒ			
				fʃˠ vʒˠ			
(whistled)			s̻ z̻	ʃ̻ ʒ̻			
Affricate			ts	tʃ			
Lat. fricative			ɬ ɮ				
Approximant			ɹ				
Lat. approx.			l		ɬ		
Tap			ɾ				
Trill			r				
Click	ʘ		ǀ	ǂ			

In addition to consonants and vowels, Modern Rymakonian has rod signals, represented by numbers. Rod A is blue and held by one's dominant hand and B is red and held by one's non-dominant hand. Rod signals can occur only at the end of words.

Table 1.2: The vowels of Modern Rymakonian.

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

1. Rod A is raised to one's chest, while B is pointed down.
2. Rods A and B are crossed in the front.
3. Rod B is raised upwards in front of the nondominant arm, while rod A is lowered.
4. Rod A is pointed sideways near one's nondominant arm, while rod B is lowered.
5. Rods A and B are extended to the sides.
6. Rods A and B are extended, facing forward.
7. Rod A is raised forward, while B is pointed to the side.
8. Rod B is raised forward, while A is pointed to the side.
9. Rod A is raised besides one's head, while Rod B is extended toward the side of the dominant hand. This rod signal does not exist alone, but rather as a transition to the seventh or eighth rod signal.

In addition, the fourth rod signal has a "halfway" form where Rod A is retracted away from the nondominant arm.

Lowering both rods is interpreted as an absence of a rod signal.

If the use of rods are unavailable, the numerals of the positions may be pronounced.

1.3 | Hacmisation

These are hacmised as such:

1.4 | Neðam

As with its predecessor, Modern Rymakonian uses the *Neðam* (*Nsðm* / ɲjz^{u}ᴅ / [illegible]) script. However, the orthography reflects Middle Rymakonian spelling, so it is quite deep. For instance, ⟨ɲjz^{u}ᴅ⟩ /nsðm/ *rose* is written ⟨[illegible]⟩, reflecting MR ⟨nez^{u}ɪᴅ⟩ /neðam/. The dictionary provides both a hacm and a Neðam spelling for each entry.

1.5 | Phonotactics

There seem to be very few restrictions on which phonemes can border each other. However, there is no known case of two adjacent vowels.

Consonant clusters that are difficult to pronounce can be broken up with epenthetic vowels.

- /θ̼ ð̼/ are always epenthetised – epenthetic vowels are inserted before and after occurrences thereof, except at word boundaries.

Table 1.3: The consonants of Modern Rymakonian.

	Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyng.
Nasal	ɒ		ɳ	ɳʸ	ɳᵠ		
Plosive	d b		ʃ ɑ	ʃʸ ɑʸ	ɭ ɸ		
	$d_ɸ$ $b_ɸ$		$ʃ_ɸ$ $ɑ_ɸ$	$ʃ^ʸ_ɸ$ $ɑ^ʸ_ɸ$			
Fricative	ɑ ʊ	$ʝ^ɑ$ $z^ʊ$	ʝ z	ʟ s	$ɭ^ʟ$ $ɸ^s$	$ɭ^·$ $ɸ^·$	h h^s
	$ɑ_ɸ$ $ʊ_ɸ$	$ʝ^ɑ_ɸ$ $z^ʊ_ɸ$	$ʝ_ɸ$ $z_ɸ$	$ʟ_ɸ$ $s_ɸ$			
(coärt'd)	$ɑ^h$ $ʊ^h$	$ʝ^h$ z^h	$ɑ^ʲ$ $ʊ^z$	$ɑ^ʟ$ $ʊ^z$			
				$ɑ^ʟ_ɸ$ $ʊ^s_ɸ$			
(whistled)			$ʝ^o$ z^o	$ʟ^o$ z^o			
Affricate			ʃ	ʃˡ			
Lat. fricative			$ʟ^ʟ$ $s^ʟ$				
Approximant			ᴜ				
Lat. approx.			l		$l_ɸ$		
Tap			ɗ				
Trill			ɗʰ				
Click	$d^ʟ$		ʃˀ	$ɭ^ʟ$			

Table 1.4: The vowels of Modern Rymakonian.

	Front	Central	Back
High	ɕ		ə
Mid	e		ɔ
Low		ɪ	

- An epenthetic vowel is inserted between two adjacent sibilants or between an affricate and a sibilant, even between word boundaries.

2 | Syntax

2.1 | Basic word order

The basic word order is (X)VSO. Descriptors follow what they modify.

Unlike in Middle Rymakonian, there is no special treatment of historically clausal arguments. For instance, if S was a conjunctional phrase, then it would precede V in Middle Rymakonian but follow V in Modern Rymakonian.

Quite strangely, Modern Rymakonian uses postpositions.

2.2 | Questions

In all questions, the intonation of the second word of the last clause is lowered considerably.

Binary questions have the interrogative polarity marker and no change to syntax.

In wh-questions, the wh-word is pulled to the front (i. e. before the verb). This requires case marking for the wh-word:

[TBD updated example for 7_1_1]

2.3 | Multiple clauses

A sentence might have multiple clauses. Each clause in a sentence follows the basic VSO order, and clauses are separated with commas.

2.3.1 | Relative clauses

Relativisation is done using the non-reduction strategy. The relative clause is followed by one of the following particles:

- ⟨ɥ⟩ / ⟨ꝛ̃ᵒᵒ⟩ if the subject is the one participating in the main clause
- ⟨ɥφˢ⟩ / ⟨ꝛ̃ᵉ⟩ if the direct object is participating
- ⟨ɥ꞉n⟩ / ⟨ꝛ̃ɾˣ⟩ if the object of the postposition ⟨꞉n⟩ is participating

3 | Nouns

Nouns are declined for number and case.

3.1 | Number

Countable nouns come in two numbers: *dual* and *non-dual*.

There are two different conceptualisations of the dual number. Some dialects use the dual number to refer to all cases with two objects (we say that they have the *unpaired dual*); others use it only to refer to objects in pairs (these lack the unpaired dual). In general, dialects without the unpaired dual are more prevalent in cities, as well as northern regions.

Each countable noun has *an inherent number*. A noun whose number agrees with its inherent number receives no marking; a mismatch causes the noun to receive a special affix.

3.2 | Case

In a clause with both the subject and object directly expressed in that order, both the subject and object are declined in the nominative case (and their roles are inferred through word order). In a clause where only one is present, or where both are expressed in the opposite order, the subject will receive the nominative case and the object will receive the accusative case.

3.3 | Noun classes

There are three overarching groups of noun classes.

1. Countable
    (a) Sentient – such as humans, AIs, deities.
    (b) Non-sentient – anything else.
2. Measurable
    (a) Measure – all measurable nouns, especially units of measurement.
3. Uncountable
    (a) Edible – edible (to humans).

(b) Inedible – inedible (to humans).

(c) Abstract – abstract ideas.

4. Regular

(a) Regular – these nouns – primarily borrowed words – are regularly declined.

3.4 | Declensions

All nouns that are not in the regular class are (or appear to be) declined irregularly in terms of surface declensions; therefore, the dictionary lists all of the declensions. However, they show more regularity when written in Neðam, depending only on the noun class and the final consonant glyph.

Declined forms of nouns are written according to their direct nominative forms, taking care of most of the irregularities. However, ⟨ᚠ ᛏ⟩ are written ⟨ᚴ ᛇ⟩ before ⟨ᚦ⟩.

In addition, Neðam orthography reflects Middle Rymakonian vowel harmony: ⟨ᚧ ᚦ⟩ represent front vowels and ⟨ᚱ ᚹ⟩ represent back vowels. ⟨ᚫ ᚬ⟩ are neutral. Affixes thus match vowel harmony with the root, with ⟨ᚧ⟩ corresponding to ⟨ᚱ⟩ and ⟨ᚦ⟩ with ⟨ᚹ⟩.

3.4.1 | Countable classes

Table 3.1: Declensions for countable nouns.

	Direct #	Inverse #
Sentient: ⟨ᚿᛉ⟩ / ⟨ᚳᚫᚷᚫ⟩ “person”		
Nominative	ᚳᚫᚷᚫ	ᚳᚫᚷᚫᚴ
Accusative	ᚳᚫᚷᚫᛜ	ᚳᚫᚷᚫᛜᚫᚴ
Sentient: ⟨ᛇᵅᛇᚿ⟩ / ⟨ᛇ=ᚫᚧᛜ⟩ “magician”		
Nominative	ᛇ=ᚫᚧᛜ	ᛇ=ᚫᚧᚴ
Accusative	ᛇ=ᚫᚧᚷᚦᛜ	ᛇ=ᚫᚧᛇᚦᚴ
(Note that the final consonant is preserved only in the direct nominative form.)		
Non-sentient: ⟨ᚦᚠˢ⟩ / ⟨ᚳᚩᚻᚱ⟩ “rabbit”		
Nominative	ᚳᚩᚻᚱ	ᚳᚩᚻᚱᚻᚹ
Accusative	ᚳᚩᚻᚱᚳ	ᚳᚩᚻᚱᚫᚹ
Non-sentient: ⟨ᚾᚿᛇᚿ⟩ / ⟨ᚻᚦᚳᚫᛜ⟩ “house”		
Nominative	ᚻᚦᚳᚫᛜ	ᚻᚦᚳᚫᚻᚦ
Accusative	ᚻᚦᚳᚫᚷᚦᚳ	ᚻᚦᚳᚫᛇᚦᚫᚦ

3.4.2 | Measurable and uncountable classes

Table 3.2: Declensions for measurable and uncountable nouns.

	Direct
Measure: ⟨ᛡᛇᚦ⟩ / ⟨ᛇᚩᚳᚩ⟩ “day (continuous)”	
Nominative	ᛇᚩᚳᚩ
Accusative	ᛇᚩᚳᚩᛜ

	Direct
Measure: ⟨ᴅl⟩ / ⟨ⱢᵒƗ⟩ "volume" (in expressions such as ⟨×ᴅl–ɥȷφˢ⟩ "cupful")	
Nominative	ⱢᵒƗ
Accusative	Ɫᵒϑ⁶ӿ
Edible: ⟨ʃȷɥ⟩ / ⟨†ᵒƶ⁶⁼⟩ "beef"	
Nominative	†ᵒƶ⁶⁼
Accusative	†ᵒƶ⁶⁼ӿ
Edible: ⟨ᴅn⟩ / ⟨Ɫ∞ӿ⟩ "rice"	
Nominative	Ɫ∞ӿ
Accusative	Ɫ∞ӿ⁶ӿ
Inedible: ⟨ɥφˢʃ⟩ / ⟨ƶ⁹ᵉ†⟩ "gold"	
Nominative	ƶ⁹ᵉ†
Accusative	ƶ⁹ᵉ†╗ᵒ
Inedible: ⟨ʅɼȷ⟩ / ⟨ǂ∞ʌ̄∞↑⟩ "stone"	
Nominative	ǂ∞ʌ̄∞↑
Accusative	ǂ∞ʌ̄∞↑ɟᵒ
Abstract: ⟨ɑȷu⟩ / ⟨⫞⁹Ɫᵉ⟩ "empathy"	
Nominative	⫞⁹Ɫᵉ
Accusative	⫞⁹Ɫᵉ╕
Abstract: ⟨φȷl⟩ / ⟨Ɣ⁶↑⟩ "[the number] five"	
Nominative	Ɣ⁶↑
Accusative	Ɣ⁶ϑ⁶╕
	Here, the final consonant is voiced if it is a fricative.

The regular class is declined regularly:

Table 3.3: Declensions in the regular class.

	Direct	Inverse
Nominative	⟨–⟩ / ⟨˜⟩	⟨–ı⟩ / ⟨˜∞∞⟩
Accusative	⟨–n⟩ / ⟨˜ӿ⟩	⟨–nı⟩ / ⟨˜ӿ∞∞⟩

3.5 | Pronouns

Personal pronouns are not divided into first, second and third persons as in most languages. Instead, they fall into six categories that exhibit different behaviour depending on whether they occur as the first non-oblique noun in the clause or elsewhere (second noun, verb inflection, oblique):

In wh-questions, the wh-word assumes the second position and the other argument becomes the first.

If a clause has no explicit arguments, the first argument is understood to be the subject.

Table 3.4: Pronoun persons and their functions.

Person	Role in first position	Role elsewhere
Near	The speaker.	The first non-oblique argument of the clause.
Far	The listener.	The person with which the first argument is conversing.
Other	A third entity.	An entity that is neither the speaker, the listener nor the first argument.
Generic	A generic entity (akin to “one”).	
Anaphoric Subject	The subject of the previous clause. Also used on the verb when an oblique or conjunction is present.	
Anaphoric Object	The object of the previous clause.	

Table 3.5: Personal pronouns.

	Nominative		Accusative	
	Non-dual	Dual	Non-dual	Dual
Near	ʃı	ɑzɭ	ʃn	ɑzɭn
Far	dɔ	bμı	dn	bμn
Other	nc	ʅz	ncn	ʅzn
Anaph. Sub.	μı	n^{ɥ}ɭμ	μn	n^{ɥ}ɭμɟn
Anaph. Obj.	μɔ	n^{ɥ}μφ^{s}	μφ^{s}n	n^{ɥ}μφ^{s}n
Generic	ə		ən	

A | Dictionary

An entry looks like this:

ᴅφˢ *nnonsent* ᒷ°ᖷ Inflections: ⟨ᴅφˢ nᵠφᴅ nᵠφu nᵠφu⟩ < MR ⟨ᴅɜnᵠɔ⟩ < LT ⟨ᴅənᵠɔ⟩ rabbit

From left to right:

1. The entry – the Modern Rymakonian term listed.
2. The part of speech of the corresponding entry:
   - *n* – a noun
     - *-d-* – inherently dual
     - *-sent* – sentient noun
     - *-nonsent* – nonsentient noun
     - *-meas* – measure noun
     - *-edib* – edible noun
     - *-ined* – inedible noun
     - *-abst* – abstract noun
   - *v1*, *v2*, *v3* – first-, second- and third- conjugation verbs
   - *desc* – a descriptor
   - *pp* – a preposition
   - *-(b)* – this entry has only neutral vowels when written in Neđam but acts as if it had back vowels
   - *-(ŋ)* – certain prefixes will revert the initial ^ to ᖷ
3. The spelling in the Neđam script.
4. The inflections for this word.
   - For countable nouns, the order is (direct nominative) → (direct accusative) → (inverse nominative) → (inverse accusative).
   - For uncountable nouns, the order is (nominative) → (accusative).
5. The etymology of this word.
   - MR stands for Middle Rymakonian.
   - LT stands for Lek-Tsaro.

6. The definition – the gloss for the corresponding entry.
    - (S) – subject
    - (O) – direct object
7. If applicable, any special grammatical or semantic notes for this term.
8. Optionally, examples of usage.

ᴅ

ᴅn *nedib* ⱡ∞ꭗ
Inflections: ⟨ᴅn ᴅn⟩
< MR ⟨ᴅɪn⟩ < LT ⟨ᴅɪn⟩
rice

ᴅφ^{s} *nnonsent* ⱡ∘⊦ᵠ
Inflections: ⟨ᴅφ^{s} n^{φ}φᴅ n^{φ}φu n^{φ}φu⟩
< MR ⟨ᴅ3n^{φ}ɔ⟩ < LT ⟨ᴅən^{φ}ɔ⟩
rabbit

ᴅl *nmeas* ⱡ∂⊣
Inflections: ⟨ᴅl ɲɟzɭn⟩
< MR ⟨ᴅel⟩ < LT ⟨ᴅel⟩
volume

n

ɲɟz^{u}ᴅ *nnonsent* ꭗ∂ʑ∞ⱡ
Inflections: ⟨ɲɟz^{u}ᴅ ɲɟz^{u}zlᴅ ɲɟz^{u} ɲɟz^{u}µlu⟩
< MR ⟨nez^{q}ɪᴅ⟩
rose (flower)

nz *nsent* ⱡ∞ϑ∞
Inflections: ⟨nz nzn nz nzn⟩
< MR ⟨ᴅɪzɪ⟩ < LT ⟨ᴅɪɟɪ⟩
person

ʃ

ʃɟµ *nedib* †∂ʑ6=
Inflections: ⟨ʃɟµ ʃɟµɭn⟩
< MR ⟨ʃeµc.⟩ < LT ⟨ʃeµ.c^{ɔ}⟩
beef

ɿ

ɿn *pp* ǂꭗ
< MR ⟨ɿn⟩ < LT ⟨ɿɪn⟩ *be at*
in, on, at (location)

ɿdɟ *nined* ǂ∞⊼∞↑
< MR ⟨ɿɪdɪɟ⟩ < LT ⟨ɿɪdɪɟ⟩
stone

ɑ

ɑɟu *nabst* ⊣ᵍⱡᵠ
< MR ⟨ɑ^{h}əᴅɔn^{φ}⟩ < LT ⟨ɑ^{h}ə^{ɔ}ᴅɔ⟩
empathy

ɟ^{ɑ}

ɟ^{ɑ}ɟn *nsent* ɣ∞=∂ꭗ
Inflections: ⟨ɟ^{ɑ}ɟn ɟ^{ɑ}ɟzɭn ɟ^{ɑ}ɟ ɟ^{ɑ}ɟµ⟩
< MR ⟨ɟ^{ɑ}ɪ.en⟩ < LT ⟨ɟ^{h}ɪ.en⟩
magician

ɭ

ɭɲɟn *nnonsent* =6ⱡ∂ꭗ
Inflections: ⟨ɭɲɟn ɭɲɟzɭᴅ ɭɲɟ ɭɲɟµɭul⟩
< MR ⟨.cᴅen⟩ < LT ⟨.cᴅen⟩
house

µ

µɟᴅ *nmeas* ʑ∘ⱡ∘
Inflections: ⟨µɟᴅ µɟᴅn⟩
< MR ⟨µ3ᴅ3⟩ < LT ⟨µəᴅə^{c}⟩
(tidal) day (continuous)

µɟφ^{s} *nnonsent* ʑ∘↑ᵠ
Inflections: ⟨µɟφ^{s} µɟφ^{s}ᴅ⟩
< MR ⟨µ3ɟɔ⟩ < LT ⟨µəɟɔ^{e}⟩
cup

ɥφˢɭ *nined* ⱬ୨୧†
Inflections: ⟨ɥφˢɭ ɥφˢɭb⟩
< MR ⟨ɥəɔɭ⟩ < LT ⟨ɥəᵓɭɔ⟩
gold

Entries by Neðam spelling

=

=ɕȴꝺ× ɭnɉn

†

†ꝺⱬɕ= ɭɉɥ

∦

∦× ⌉n
∦∞⊼∞↑ ⌉ɗɉ

ȣ

ȣ∞=ꝺ× ɉᵃɉn

×

×ꝺ⸮∞ȴ nɉzᵘᴅ

┤

┤୨ȴ୧ ɑɉu

ȴ

ȴ∞× ᴅn
ȴ∞ϑ∞ nz
ȴꝺɟ ᴅl
ȴ∘⊬୧ ᴅφˢ

ⱬ

ⱬ୨୧† ɥφˢɭ
ⱬ∘↑୧ ɥɉφˢ
ⱬ∘ȴ∘ ɥɉᴅ