Llellewyloly
AT A GLANCE

< Hulloyuo-co > is a synthetic language trilled and whistled by the Llellewyloly. Inflection and/or suffixes modify nouns and verbs.

Llellewyloly Names

These three rules work with Llellewloly nouns:

• Adjectives come first, as in Anglic (big starship).

• Nouns can act like adjectives (dog star).

• Possessives come after, as in Greek (starship mine).

Nouns as Predicates

Any noun can function as a standalone predicate. For example, *ouco* is commonly translated "person" but could also be translated "(it) is a person."

As predicates, nouns can take verbal subject prefixes, but not tense inflection. Thus Cy*ouco* means "I am a person".

Adjective List

Bright	Ully-yuoll
Distracted	Ellul-yuoll
High	Cuoll
Low	Yuoo
Terrible	Llouclhhe
Young	Looucyll

Adjectives from Verbs or Nouns

The adjectival ending -yuoll can be attached to a bare verb stem or noun to form an adjective.

Noun List

Brain		River, hot		Port	hoyuo
Caldera	oullou	House	uleou	Rights	ohcyell
Carbon		Leg/Limb		Sapling	looucyll
CO2		Lord	howllyl	Starport	ully-hoyuo
Downport	yuoo-hoyuo	Methane		Starship	ully-clhho
Head		Mountain	ollo	Volcano	oullou
Heat	oullu	Mouth	ou		
Highport	cuoll-hoyuo	Oxygen			
Spring, hot		Person	ouco		

Question Prefixes

What is	houco	Where is	hllu	Why is	hu
When is	hy	Who is	houco		

Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
First	Cy	One
Second	Yu	Loull
Third	Hou	Hehoi
Third Inanimate	Llo	Hehoi

Possessive Suffix *Col*

Col is also a subordinating particle and a deictic (identifying) particle, in addition to having other functions. It therefore functions like the Anglic words "a", "of", and "that".

Example: uleou-col-cy, "my house", literally house-of-me.

Relational Noun Suffixes

Spatial and temporal relations are expressed with relational noun suffixes.

Front of the <X>	<X> cellollo
Atop the <X>	<X> cellyllou
Inside the <X>	<X> cellyy
On the <X>	<X> cellhoullo

Example: "Inside the starport". Ullyhoyuo-cellyy, literally "Starport, inside it"

Verbs, and Nouns from Verbs

Verbs are rich with suffixes that can generate many new nouns. For example, this one incomplete set of derivational suffixes generates many nouns:

   a. -co   Passivized noun from verb (to draw => a drawing)
   b. -yuo   Abstracted noun (to die=> death)
   c. -llo   Agentive noun (to steal => thief)
   d. -llow   Habitual noun (to speak => a speaker)

Word	Verb	-co	-yuo	-llo	-llow
clhhocollo	act	acting	action	actor	con man
ohyllu	arrive	arriving	arrival	passenger	schedule
hou	assess	assessment	cost	Merchant	assessor
hlloi	be	being	existence	person	Scout
lloullyuolo	begin	beginning	starting point	student	dependent
ellul	distract	distracting	distraction	distractor	nuisance
yll	fight	struggle	fight	Soldier; Marine	Mercenary
clhhyuolulo	free	freeing	freedom	freedman	Rogue
ooo	go	leaving	travels	traveller	wanderer
hew	have	having	possession	owner	collector
coucol	rest	resting	rest	sleeper	dead person
ully	shine	shining	sheen	achiever	star
hulloyuo	speak	speech	language	speaker	talker
llyuolulo	stop	obstacle	stopping point	stopper	controller
lyyou	think	consideration	thought	thinker	council
lluwcoo	write	book	writing; inscription	author	writer

Sounds

Due to the difficulty in whistle-trilling in thin atmospheres, there are only eleven sounds in the Llellewyloly inventory. Their approximate sounds (to an Anglic speaker) are transcribed as:

C	LL	OU
CLHH	W	Y
H	E	YUO
L	O	

H is a semi-vowel. Don't ask me how to pronounce it, though.

Syntax

VSO Word Order is acceptable.

However, since the noun is capable of acting as a predicate, S, SO, and O are also valid sentence structures.

Hulloyuo-co is a pro-drop language: subjects are typically not overtly expressed when they are inferable from context. Therefore, V and VO are also valid sentence structures.

Adjectives precede the noun (big house), while possessive constructions follow it using the multipurpose article **col** (e.g. uleou **col**-cy, "my house", literally house-of-me).

So the valid sentence structures of Hulloyuo-co are actually:

- [V]-[S]-[O]

Verbs

Verb morphology is structured around a basic contrast of aspect prefixes and tense suffixes grouped with an imperative. A number of particles on either side of this stem further modifies the verb.

1. Temporal
    a. -none- Infinitive
    b. coll   Future
    c. hu   Perfect or Plupurfect (have/had)
    d. lloi   Subordinate prefix ("that" ~)
2. Aspect
    a. y   Imperfective
    b. loll   Perfective
    c. lly   customary present
    d. coi   optative
    e. hyuo   admonitive ("WARNING!")
3. Root
4. Tense / Mood
    a. lly   unspecified subject
    b. ho   past
    c. -   present (default)
    d. cu   imperative (always used with admonitive aspect)
    e. clhhe   interrogative
5. Subject, unless subject is unspecified
6. Object, if any
7. Indirect Object, if any
8. Applicative/Causative (*for* Indirect Object)
    a. clhhu   Benefactive (e.g. Ulloc gave the book to Lloill)
    b. loi   Malefactive (e.g. Ulloc gave a kick to Lloill)
    c. lloi   Instrumental (e.g. Ulloc wrote the paper with a pen)
    d. lly   Comitative (e.g. Ulloc left with Lloill)
    e. llu   Locative (e.g. Ulloc wrote the paper in the starport).
    f. u   Causative (e.g. Ulloc wrote the paper because of the war).
9. Directional / Locatives
    a. ce   Away from the speaker; near
    b. ou   Towards the speaker
    c. yuo   Approaching the speaker in order to X
    d. o   Opening distance from the speaker in order to X
    e. ho   Far from
    f. lle   Around
    g. hy   Along (note potential confusion with Benefactive)
10. Derivational
    a. -co   Passivized noun from verb (to draw => a drawing)
    b. -yuo   Abstracted noun (to die=> death)
    c. -llo   Agentive noun (to steal => thief)
    d. -llow   Habitual noun (to speak => a speaker)

Compound Verbs

Tie them together with the infix -ci-.

Notes

[Grammar: Nahuatl + Greek]