

The constructed language of zaz

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THE CONSTRUCTED LANGUAGE OF ZAZ

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. zaz

zaz is an (I believe) agglutinative **constructed language** started in November, 2014. It is my 2015 flagship conlang, and is generally **engineered to be small and logical**, achieved through quite small root words, and a large phonology (all, unfortunately, resulting in high-entropy). I loooove it, though I do regret that I cannot create a very natural vocabulary, as I did with my previous flagship-lang, waj. This time around, however, I am armed with basic linguistic vocabulary, with better knowledge of sounds, articulation, and inspiration. However, it is very nice to have a language which is not bound to any previous languages – especially a break from English. It's pleasant being able to call something ***loma*** (beautiful) without just meaning *how it looks*, for example.

I have to give tonnes and tonnes of credit to [reddit.com/r/conlangs](https://www.reddit.com/r/conlangs), which are the best community *ever* for conlanging – nicest bunch on Earth, and genuinely great people. They have taught me a lot, and inspired me greatly! I hope, whoever happens to read my work, enjoys it, is perhaps even slightly inspired, or, *Connie Langston* forbid, learn it.

1.2. Reading this Documentation

The **sections in this document are labelled**, and linked throughout, such as this section is labelled “1.2.” I suggest you **first revise #6.2.**, to help read the glosses throughout this document, and **#6.3.** for linguistic terms which an 18 y/o who didn't listen in English Class wouldn't understand. After a li'll read up of those, **begin at #2.** Once you feel you're advanced enough to make even complex sentences, **#6.1.** for supplementary materials, on the web!

1.3. Using this Documentation

All sections are complete unless expressed otherwise in their title, such as including “(incomplete).” These parts are likely to change at any time in production, and should not be learnt, but only studied for what is to come. Complete sections are still likely to change, throughout time, but will be expressed with its release to, most likely, the subreddit (Revise **#6.1.**).

1.4. Learning zaz

If you feel that this constructed language interests you, after reading through the documentation, come back to this section. To learn zaz, I suggest first revising the Articles (**#3.1.**), Modifiers (**#3.2.**), Pronouns (**#3.4.**), and then start to form basic sentences with what you know, checking their example sections. Once you're comfortable making those simple sentences, move onto learning Metas (**#3.3.**), and some lexicon (**#7.**). Then, try to form simple sentences, again, mimicking any examples through-out the documentation. Next, learn tensing and revise all the grammar you can, starting with general sentencing (**#4.1.**), the Absorption System (**#4.2.**), etc. Always try and make sentences with the knowledge you've accumulated.

Once you feel you're advanced enough to make even complex sentences, memorise the alphabet ([#2.1.](#)) and practice numbers ([#4.3.](#)). Only once you have mastered numbers, and perhaps simple addition and subtraction in octodecimal zaz should you move to learning how to identify colours ([#4.4.](#)).

All of this is just a suggestion, and you may want to take different routes, especially in the more advanced stages.

There is also the zaz Academy, which aids in the learning of zaz from start to finish (theoretically). Its link can be found in [#6.1.](#).

2. PHONOLOGY & ORTHOGRAPHY

2.1. Characters & Sounds

Along with **18 consonants**, there are 6 vowel sounds – combining to make **18 separately treated vowels**.

Consonants

m n p b t d k g y w s z c j f v x l |
/m n p b t d k g θ ð s z ʃ ʒ f v χ l | ʔ/

Vowels

a o e u i q á ó é ú í ǵ à ò è ù ì ð
/a ɔ ε u e ɐ ai ɔi ei ui ei vi ia io ie iu ie io/

The alphabet

manopebutidqkágóyéwúsízqçàjòðfèvùxìlǵ

When quoting single consonants, the vowel after it with diacritic removed is used (excluding “dq” which is instead “di” due to it being understood as a number, otherwise). When quoting a vowel, the consonant before it is placed after. The click, /|/, is used in Verbal Brackets (Revise [#2.1.1](#)).

Revise [#5.1](#) for the use of Latin script.

For all those not quite with it when it comes to IPA (the International Phonetic Alphabet, which is used to express all sounds naturally found in human language) **here is a quick explanation of the sounds** (using a British accent – think James Bond if you're stuck):

Consonants	Vowels
m, as in m any;	a, as in a pple;
n, as in n ights;	o, as in thou ght;
p, as in p revious;	e, as in e gg;
b, as in b illy;	u, as in mo on;
t, as in t alk;	i, as in a pe;
d, as in d ogs;	q, as in o range;
k, as in k etchup;	á, as in a pple with ee after it;
g, as in g enerously;	ó, as in thou ght with ee after it;
y, as in t hanks;	é, as in e gg with ee after it;
w, as in t hem;	ú, as in mo on with ee after it;
s, as in s inging;	í, as in a pe with ee after it;
z, as in z oo;	q́, as in o range with ee after it;
c, as in s hip;	à, as in a pple with ee before it;
j, as in p restige;	ò, as in thou ght with ee before it;
f, as in f ake;	è, as in e gg with ee before it;
v, as in v endetta;	ù, as in mo on with ee before it;
x, as in l och;	ì, as in a pe with ee before it;
l, as in l ap.	q̀, as in o range with ee before it.

Notes

- A doubled vowel or consonant is spoken as sound-sound, where the hyphen is a separation of syllable (/./). A doubled vowel, if with a diacritic, doubles only the last vowel sound;

- If there is an /i/ after a vowel, and another **different vowel proceeds** it, or the proceeding vowel has an /i/ before it and the first does not have one after it, a **glottal stop** /ʔ/ is put between the two vowel clusters.

2.1.1. Verbal Brackets

Verbal Brackets are used to encapsulate native and alien concepts and be able to append Articles and Modifiers to the whole encapsulation. They are used like so:

a/xaka/ xaka/|ó xópa.

(si.)-| reality-(adj.) reality-(adj.) |-(fv.) pleanance-(adj.)

A “Real! Real!” would be pleasant.

/elu, ám patik/ enice.

| “Hello, I'm Patrick” | English-(b.)

“Hello, I'm Patrick” is English.

ulem lamab yo.

(the)-tree apple y:big

The big apple (where the apples are big) tree.

In contrast to...

u/lem lamab/ yo.

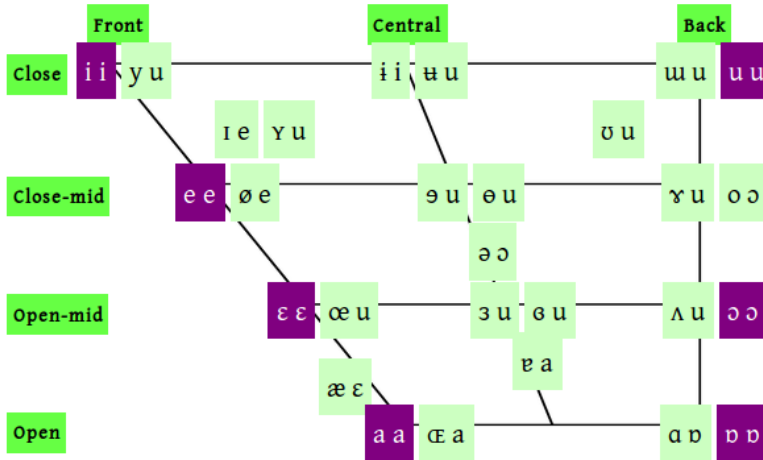
(the)-tree apple y:big

The big apple tree (where the whole tree is big).

2.1.2. Closest Phonetic Matches

It is encouraged, if this was to be educated to children, that all other consonants and vowels, found in human languages, are taught. However, for purposes of translation, **these are the accepted phonetic changes between other languages and zaz.** The diagram and table list the sound and its zaz conversion. The **sounds in purple are natively** found in zaz. All clicks become the native /|/. Any other sounds (implosives, ejectives etc) should be wrote in their Latin IPA equivalent; affricates should be broken down, then translated. Note that some of the furthest back consonants become a vowel. Table and diagram credit: www.ipachart.com.

Vowels



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

Pulmonic consonants

	Bi-labial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p p, b b		t t, d d			ʈ ʈ, ɖ ɖ	c c, ɟ ɟ	k k, g g	q q, ɢ ɢ		ʔ ʔ
Nasal	m m	ɱ ɱ		n n		ɳ ɳ	ɲ ɲ	ŋ ɳ	ɴ ɴ		
Trill	ʙ ʙ			r r, d d					ʀ ʀ		
Tap or Flap				l l, d d		ɽ ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ ɸ, β β	f f, v v	θ θ, ð ð	s s, z z	ʃ ʃ, ʒ ʒ	ʂ ʂ, ʐ ʐ	ç ç, ʝ ʝ	x x, ɣ ɣ	χ χ, ʁ ʁ	ħ ħ, ʕ ʕ	h h, ɦ ɦ
Lateral Fricative				ɬ ɬ, ɮ ɮ							
Approx		ʋ ʋ		ɹ ɹ		ɻ ɻ	ɰ ɰ	ɰ ɰ			
Lateral Approx				ɭ ɭ		ɭ ɭ	ɭ ɭ	ɭ ɭ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant.

Areas shaded grey indicate articulations judged impossible.

2.2. Dialects & Loans

2.2.1. Tonal

Originally, zaz was tonal, but I dropped this and favoured for the /i/ methodology (Credit to /u/SnuggleMoose for that one!). **The pronunciation of vowels changes to use tone**, as where the upward diacritics represent a rising tone, and the downward diacritics represent a falling tone, with normal characters being a mid tone.

2.2.2. Diacritical Change

As covered in [#2.1.](#), a vowel which has a diacritic has either a /i/ before or after it. There could be **some dialects which change this to another vowel not used**, or something not too errorsome like the use of /a/ or a completely unused phoneme such as /ɪ/.

2.2.3. Using Non-zaz Words

If a word is not of zaz origin, it is translated as best as possible into zaz phonology, and **must begin with a “z,” replacing the current consonant** if a **fricative**, else simply added onto the beginning. Also, unless it is entirely necessary to have (this excludes proper-nouns), **any trailing vowels are unspoken, yet still wrote.**

2.2.4. Pronunciation Laziness

There is **currently only two forms of laziness** while pronouncing words, and that's in **the dropping of the final /a/ sound of a number**, such as *mamqà* being pronounced /mamɒʔi/ instead of /mamɒʔia/, and pronouncing a vowel pair such as **/a.a/ becomes /a:/**, where possible.

3. MORPHOLOGY

Rootwords are the *root* of a word, and are in a **CVC format**, where C is a Consonant and V is a Vowel. All zaz words, **in their root form, are nouns**. Most of the time in use, a whole zaz word includes its prefixes and suffixes, which are labelled as **Articles and Modifiers**. However, there are other word forms which are standalone Articles or Modifiers. Here are all the exact word forms:

Word Structure Name	Raw Structure
Word	(A)·C1·V4·C2·(M)
Multi-part Root Word	(A)·C1·V4·C2·(M)·V4a·C2a (V4bC2b(...))
Stand-alone Article	V1
Stand-alone Modifier	V5: or V6·V6a:
Negative Standalone Modifier	V5·V5: or M:
Meta (Revise #3.3.)	(A)·[z]·V7·(M)
Pronoun (Revise #3.4.)	(A)·[v]·V8·(M)
Evidential (Revise #3.5.)	(A)·[j]·V9·(M)
Dir./Pos. (Revise #3.6.)	(A)·[b]·V10·V11·(M)
Physical Descriptor (Revise #3.10.)	(A)·[b]·V13·(V10) or (A)·[b]·V13·V10:·M or (A)·[b]·V13:·M
Possibility Mood (Revise #3.7.)	(A)·[k]·V·(M)
Rootless Word (Revise #3.8.)	(V1)·V2·V5

Word Structure Name	Raw Structure
Negative Rootless Word	(V1)·V2·V5:
Colour (Revise #4.4.)	C·V·C·(M)·[qà]·(M)
Family Title (Revise #4.6.)	[m]·V·(V)
Name (Revise #5.8.)	(V)·C·V̇·C
Number (Revise #4.3.)	(((V1)·V2)·V3:) (((...V)·C)·V)·C·[q]·(M) or ending as (M)·[q]
Verbal Bracket	A·[[]·E·[[]·M
Atomic Element (Revise #4.6.)	(((V1)·V2)·V3:) (((...V)·C)·V)·C·[qá]·M
Emotion (Revise #4.8.)	(A)·[p]·V·(V) or (A)·[p]·V·V·(M) or (A)·[p]·V·(M)

Where...

() are optional parts, [] are fixed characters, ... are the ability to do a pattern infinitely

V1 V2 V3 are **Articles** (Revise [#3.1.](#))

C1 V4 C2 are the **Rootword** (Revise [#7.](#)) (**V4** is the Central Vowel)

V4a C2a, V4b C2b are the second part of the **Multi-part Rootword** (Revise [#3.9.](#))

V5 V6V6a are **Modifiers** (V6V6a is two-vowel Modifier) (Revise [#3.2.](#))

A is the **normal set of Articles**: (((V1)V2)V3)

M is the **normal set of Modifiers**: (V5(V6(V6a)))

E is an encapsulated concept (Revise [#2.1.1.](#))

To express /:/, revise [#5.1.1.](#).

Central Vowels (V4) are, in a normal Rootword, **only one-sound vowels**. However, to access the Secondary Root, putting an /i/ after the vowel achieves this. This was changed in 150820, from any vowels being the Central Vowel, and using special -q* Modifiers to access secondary parts.

Multi-part Roots are created by adding the **Central Vowel** and **final consonant** onto the **end of a full CVC root**. Such as taking the full root “**yuv**” meaning “*friend*,” then adding the root “**kem**” meaning “*sound*” on the end, to create “**yuvem**.” The Multi-part roots are completely arbitrarily created, and therefore can only be accepted from the dictionary.

A doubled first consonant (or repeated set of vowels, like a standalone Modifier) means you want to know the word. This is shown as “?” after a root word in glosses (Revise [#6.2.](#)). Revise [#5.1.1.4.](#) to make this rhetorical. This can be done in multiple words in the sentence:

vu annuze?

v:you (si.)-girl?-(b.)

You're a girl?

qllem?, allem?

(pl.)-tree?... (si.)-tree?

Trees?... One tree?

vaó! vu ixxac?

hello! v:you (ofl.)-health?

Hello! How are you?

vvu anuze?

v:you? (si.)-girl-(b.)

You are a girl?

vu neko ú ú?

v:you desire-(v.) (all) (all)?

You want all?

A doubled C2 (or V5/V6, if C2 is not applicable) negates the whole word. (Be warned, this can also create V-VV and V-VVV structures). Tripled, it is a negative negative. These are shown in glosses as “(not),” “(notnot)” on the root word. Some examples:

unúffe.

(the)-child(not)-(b.)

Not the child.

qnúfá, qnúffá zá.

(pl.)-child... (pl.)-child(not) please

Children... please not children.

Words with only one consonant, and not requiring a Modifier to double, the single consonant is tripled.

3.1. Articles

Articles are **vowels stacked onto the start of a word** which make a selection (or add a quality) in a collection of the certain object it is attached to. There can be **up to 3 added onto the start** of a Root word, and they can be standalone (Revise [#3.](#)). When stacking them, **alphabetical order** is used.

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
a (si.)	A/an: makes any object <i>one of an object</i> . It makes it a generalisation of so, as in English – a dog.	o (th.)	This/that: used to refer to the object within context of the conversation, or bring it within. This differs from English in examples such as “this looks heavy,” as your friend lifts a dumbbell.
e (prod.)	Product of such/therefore: makes the word a product of the last clause, sentence, or topic. (Revise #4.2.2.).	u (the)	The: makes the word as the best-known, most approved, most important or most satisfying.

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
i (ofl.)	Of the last subject: makes the word of the last subject, as possession.	q (pl.)	Plural: makes the word a plural amount: $n > 1$. Only used if the amount is not already expressed.
á (sub.)	Subject: makes the word a subject. Only used to override the current subject, and cannot be have context against it (i.e. -e)	ó (pll.)	Paucal (small amount; some): makes the word a paucal amount: $1 < n < \text{a medium amount for the object}$.
é (any)	Any: makes the word mean <i>any</i> one of that object.	ú (all)	All: makes the word mean <i>all</i> of the object type or collection.
í (s.)	Source (from the word; ablative case): makes the word a source, where things come from it. (Revise #4.2.2.).	q̄ (mst.)	Most: makes the word the most of a quality or quantity.

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
à (ex.)	Exactly/only: makes the word mean <i>exactly</i> or <i>only</i> the word, and not a variant of it.	ò (ft.)	First: makes the word the first in a collection.
è (lt.)	Last: makes the word the last in a collection.	ù (for)	For (the word): makes the previous clause or object for the word.
ì (d.)	Destination (to the word): makes the word a destination, and means something goes towards it. (Revise #4.2.2.).	q̣ (lst.)	Least: makes the word the opposite of <i>most</i> .
ii (own)	Owned: makes the word owned by the last subject by custom, law, etc.	qq (t.)	Too: makes the word an adjective where it is <i>too much</i> that adjective.

3.1.1. Article Examples

a *ayuvem*

(si.)-dog

a dog

o *oyuvaw*

(th.)-catm

this/that cat

- e va notò alamab eyexxae.**
 v:l mouth-(pv.) (si.)-apple (**prod.**)-hunger(not)-(adj.)-(b.)
I ate an apple, resulting in me not being hungry.
- u ulal**
(the)-fire
the fire
- i vi ipáy**
 v:him (**ofl.**)-silence
his silence
- q qnuf**
(pl.)-adult
adults
- á va iqlqlon uáyub iqlqlone.**
 v:my (ofl.)-(pl.)-fish (the)-(**sub.**)-law (ofl.)-(pl.)-fish-(b.)
My fish are the law's fish.
- ó ópat**
(pll.)-path
some paths
- é éyev**
(any)-poison
any poison
- ú úkan**
(all)-circle
all circles
- í vu uyel ívi.**
 v:you (the)-food (**s.**)-v:him
Take the food from him.
- q vq id uq̣xaj ayupqe.**
 v:her (ofl.)-(pv.) (the)-(**mst.**)-anger (si.)-group-(a.)
She had the most anger in a group.
- à àvu**
(ex.)-v:you

only you
ò **uòvade**
(the)-(fst.)-question-(b.)
it's the first question

è **qènql**
(pl.)-(lt.)-human
last humans

ù **xax ùvi**
freedom (**for**)-v:him
freedom for him

ì **vu uyel uflqlav.**
v:you (the)-food (the)-(d.)-sheep
Give the food to the sheep.

q̣ **uqlon**
(the)-(lst.)-water
the least water

ii **vu iiwan wasa.**
v:you (**own**)-vehicle break-(adj.)
Your vehicle [which you own] is broken.

qq **vi io qqnqf yá'a.**
v:he (ofl.)-(v.) (**t.**)-wonder y:sparse-(adj.)
He has too little wonder.

3.2. Modifiers

Modifiers are **vowels stacked onto the end of a Root word**, and **change the word's meaning**. When stacking them, **alphabetical order** is used (where q* Modifiers are after single vowels). There are different types of Modifiers, listed as so:

Adjective making: a, à, qà

Verb making: o, ó, ò, qo, qó qò, qq, qq́, qq̀

Noun making: qu, qí , qì , qá

Absorber (Revise [#4.2.2.](#)): e, i, é, ú, í, è, ù, ì, ò, qe, qé, qè

Special: q, á, qa, qi

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
a (adj.)	Adjective: makes the Root word its adjective form, which is listed in the Dictionary.	qa (nnum.)	Negative number: makes the word a negative number, using big-endianness and the letters as octodecimal system.
o (v.)	Verb: makes the Root word its first-verb form, which is listed in the Dictionary.	qo (uv.)	Unconscious verb: marks the word as a verb of which the actor is not actively trying to do. Example: “I vomit,” “I [happen to] love you.”

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
e (b.)	Be: makes the whole word a <i>being</i> . (Revise #4.2.2.).	qe (a.)	At: makes the word a place of static destination. (Revise #4.2.2.).
u (p.)	Process: makes the word a present <i>process</i> . (Revise #4.2.2.)	qu (n.)	Noun: forces the word, in whatever state, to be a noun (while still retaining dynamic meaning: example, remaining an adjective).
i (w.)	With: This states the word is included with the last object.	qi (nu.)	None: makes the word a null version of itself – non-existent.
q (num.)	Number: makes the word a positive number (Revise #4.3.)	qq (pro.)	Progressive: makes the word its verb in a progressive state.
á (ag.)	Against: makes the word against the previous clause or object.	qá (el.)	Element: an atomic element (Revise #4.6.).

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
ó (fv.)	Future will verb: makes the word a future tense verb, which the present tense of is listed in the Dictionary.	qó (fuv.)	Future unconscious verb: marks the word as a verb of which the actor was not actively trying to do. Example: “I will vomit.”
é (fb.)	Will be: makes the word a future tense <i>being</i> . (Revise #4.2.2.).	qé (fa.)	Will be at: makes the word a place of future static destination. (Revise #4.2.2.).
ú (fp.)	Future process: makes the word a future <i>process</i> . (#4.2.2.)	quí (fo.)	Future object: makes the word an existence in the future
í (fw.)	Will be with: states the word will be with the last subject/object.	qí (pof.)	Person of: makes the word a person which takes the occupation or form of the word.
q ()		qq (fpro.)	Future progressive: makes the word its verb in a progressive state, in the future tense.

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
à (al.)	Alike: takes the word's adjective form and makes it a state which can be applied to other words.	qà (col.)	Colour: makes the word a colour using the RGB system (Revise #4.4.)
ò (pv.)	Past tense verb: makes the word a past tense verb, which the present tense of is listed in the Dictionary.	qò (puv.)	Past unconscious verb: marks the word as a verb of which the actor was not actively trying to do. Example: “I farted.”
è (pb.)	Was: makes the word a past tense <i>being</i> . (Revise #4.2.2.).	qè (pa.)	Was at: makes the word a place of past static destination. (Revise #4.2.2.).
ù (pp.)	Past process: makes the word a past <i>process</i> . (Revise #4.2.2.)	qù (po.)	Past object: makes the word an existence in the past.

Vowel/s	Meaning	Vowel/s	Meaning
ì (pw.)	Was with the last: states the word was with the last subject/object (most likely recently).	qì (mof.)	Machine/thing of the word: makes the word a machine or any contraption which takes the occupation or form of the word.
q̣ (dn.)	Have done: states the word has been done (most likely recently).	q̣q̣ (ppro.)	Past progressive: makes the word its verb in a progressive state, in the past tense.

Notes

- **Making a noun a verb** which does not have a clear verb-form simply takes on the characteristics of the noun.
- Some of the Modifiers would be better suited as Articles, such as **qe**, which is like the Articles **í** and **ì**, but I decided to make them as Modifiers to even things out, and be able to use tense.
- The (dn.) Modifier can always be used in place of a verb Modifier, which keeps the raw meaning of the verb, but as it has been done, in the past.

3.2.1. Modifier Examples

a xapae

goodness-(adj.)-(b.)

is good

o va vowo ìvi.

v:I shout-(v.) (d.)-v:him
I shout at him.

e ayuveme
(si.)-dog-(b.)
is a dog

u va keku vó.
v:I paint-(p.) v:animal
I am painting this animal.

i awab xábi
(si.)-hook luck-(w.)
a hook with luck

q Revise Numbers, #4.3.
á xav xabá.
life love-(ag.)
Love verses life.

ó va notó vu ilamab lamqà.
v:I mouth-(fv.) v:you (ofl.)-apple {255, 0, 0}
I will eat your red apple.

é vó xopaé
v:animal good-(adj.)-(fb.)
it will be okay

ú vu neyú va.
v:you cry-(fp.) v:I
You will make me cry.

í va vií.
v:I v:him-(fw.)
I will be with him.

à opad yuceà,
(th.)-house village-(b.)-(al.)
This house is like a village...

ò va dátò.

v:I militia-(pv.)

I amassed a militia.

è ulam xazaè.

(the)-world peace-(adj.)-(pb.)

The world was peaceful.

ù va xajjù vu?

v:I anger?-(pp.) v:you

Did I anger you?

ì vo yelì.

v:that food-(pw.)

It was with food.

q̇ vq ivàmoqq̇.

v:her (ofl.)-count-(pro.)-(dn.)

Her counting is done.

qa Revise Numbers, #4.3.

qo vq nanqo vi.

v:her eye-(uv.) v:him

She sees him (accidentally).

qe va uyuvemqe.

v:I (the)-dog-(a.)

I'm at the dog.

qu uwayoqu

(the)-cloth-(v.)-(n.)

the act of wearing

qi zé, uyuvemqi notò vo,

z:yes, (the)-dog-(nu.) mouth-(pv.) v:that

Yes, the non-existent dog ate it...

qq va yunqq

v:I participant-(pro.)

I'm participating

qá Revise Atomic Elements, #4.6.

qó vu lalqó upad!

v:you fire-(fuv.) (the)-house

You're going to burn the house [accidentally]!

qé vq vèqé.

v:her v:here-(fa.)

She will be here.

qú va iyelqú.

v:I (ofl.)-meal-(fo.)

My [future] meal.

qí va azazeqí.

v:I (si.)-zaz-(b.)-(pof.)

I'm a person of zaz.

qá vi kedqá.

v:him wash-(fpro.)

He will do washing.

qà Revise Colours, [#4.4.](#)

qò va notqò alqxon

v:I mouth-(fuv.) (si.)-fly

I accidentally ate a fly.

qè vq yádqè.

v:her town-(pa.)

She was in town.

qù vi idìdqù xufa.

v:him (ofl.)-fight-(po.) blood-(adj.)

His past bloody fight.

qì bàxqà

wash-(mof.)

washing machine

qà vq kedqà.

v:her wash-(ppro.)

She will do washing.

3.3. Metas

A Meta is a **A[z]VM** structured word (Revise [#3.](#)) of which **acts as a context modifier or marker**, and **separates a sentence into clauses**. The “first clause” may be a previous sentence. They are as follows (Where underlining is explained in [#6.2.](#)):

Meta	Meaning	Meta	Meaning
za	<u>By</u> : makes the first clause an action, and the second clause the means in which it is being/was/will be done.	zo	<u>And</u> : simply creates a new clause.
ze	<u>Because</u>, <u>Due to</u> : makes the following clause the reasoning of the previously mentioned.	zu	<u>Or</u> : separates two or more propositions, of which only one may be true/chosen.
zi	<u>In Contrast to</u>/<u>Than</u> : makes the first clause a contrast between itself and the second clause.	zq	<u>In Spite of</u> : makes the first clause at the mercy of the second clause's unexpected occurrence.
zá	<u>Please</u> : used at the end of a sentence to ask politely that it be done, or used standalone.	zó	<u>Cebuano: oi</u> : used at the end of a sentence to express an extra amount of emotion for the sentence.

Meta	Meaning	Meta	Meaning
zé	<u>Yes1</u> : used as positive response to a question posed in the negative.	zú	<u>Yes2</u> : used as positive response to a question posed in the positive.
zí	<u>However</u> : used to show the second clause trumps the first in some way.	zǐ	<u>Then</u> : used to separate two clauses in time, to be done one after the other.
zà	<u>Thank You</u> : used to show gratitude towards somebody else's action, or used standalone.	zò	<u>With (Instrumental)</u> : makes the following clause the instrument of the last.
zè	<u>No1</u> : used as a negative response to question posed in the negative.	zù	<u>No2</u> : used as a negative response to question posed in the positive.
zì	<u>Depends on (if)</u> : used to give conditional possibility to a first clause, on account of the second clause.	zǐ	<u>Sorry</u> : used to express apology.

3.3.1. Meta Examples

za udawó za lal.

(the)-hunt-(fv.) **z:by** fire

The [future] hunt by fire.

zo vi xabae zo vq xabaé.

v:he love-(adj.)-(b.) **z:and** v:her love-(adj.)-(fb.)

He's in love, and she will be in love.

ze vá notò ze yélaè.

v:they mouth-(pv.) **z:because** hunger-(adj.)-(pb.)

They ate because they were hungry.

zu vu innaw zu innas?

v:you (ofl.)-finger? **z:or** (ofl.)-foot?

Your finger or your foot?

zi q́dabá zi va.

(mst.)-courage **z:than** v:I

More courage than I.

zq vq xaxò zq va ixab.

v:he death-(pv.) **z:spite** v:I (ofl.)-love

He died, in spite of my love.

zá sanó, zá?

movement-(fv.), **z:please?**

Move, please?

zó va xat vo zó!

v:I hate v:that **z:oi!**

I hate this [so freaking much; don't you believe?!]

zé zél vq óó.

z:yes1 ! v:her (pll.)-(fv.)

Yes [actually]! She will.

zú zú va ixem ptake.

z:yes2 v:I (ofl.)-name Patrick-(b.)

Yes, my name is Patrick [as you asked].

zí vq daca zí vi nuya.

v:he strength-(adj.) **z:however** v:her brain-(adj.)

He's strong, however, she's clever.

zq lonó zq netó.

water-(fv.) **z:then** speech-(fv.)

Drink water, then speak.

zà va zà vu iizà

v:I **z:thank** v:you (ofl.)-(d.)-**z:thank**

I thank you for your thank you.

zò xaxqó vi zò awápas vilo.

kill-(fv.) v:him **z:with** (si.)-knife now-(v.)

Go kill him with a knife.

zè zè vi óó.

z:no1 v:him (pll.)-(fv.)

No, he will not [as your question stated].

zù zù va ixem ptake..

z:no2 v:I (ofl.)-name Patrick-(b.)

No, my name is Patrick [not as you asked].

zì vu ió ulamab zì notó úvo.

v:you (ofl.)-(fv.) (the)-apple **z:depends** mouth-(fv.) (all)-
v:that

You can have the apple if you eat all of it.

zq zq va vabuá yù,

z:sorry v:I line-(p.)-(sn.) y:new

Sorry I make a new page...

3.4. Pronouns

A pronoun is a **[v]V** structured word which, as in other languages, is a **contextual word** which **refers to a certain person**, set of people, **object**, objects, **etc.** They **force the subject to be themselves**, and can have Articles attached to change the selection, such as “all,” “some” etc. They can also be used as positional/selective adjectives, and are listed here (Where underlining is explained in [#6.2.](#)):

Pronoun	Meaning	Pronoun	Meaning
va	Me/I : the speaker.	qva	(Exclusive) We : the speaker & others, excluding the listener.
vo	It/that/this : an object in context.	ve	(Inclusive) We : the speaker & listener/s.
vu	You : the listener.	vi	Him : a male in context.
vq	Her : a female in context.	vá	They : a person in context.
vó	It/that/this (animal) : a single/multi-cell lifeform in context.	vò	It/this/that (plant, food) : a plant or food in context.
vé	There : another vicinity in context.	vè	Here : the most local vicinity

3.4.1. Pronoun Examples

va va lojo.

v:I sun-(v.)

I shine.

qva qva dasò!

v:exclusive success-(pv.)

We won [not including you]!

vo va pálo vo.

v:I pseudo-(sv.) **v:that**

I maintain a façade around that.

ve ve nekó vvo?

v:inclusive desire-(fv.) **v:that?**

We will want that?

vu va xabo vu.

v:I love-(v.) **v:you**

I love you.

vi zí vu xabo vvi?

z:however **v:you** love-(v.) **v:him?**

But, you love him?

vq vq lomae

v:her beauty-(adj.)-(b.)

She's beautiful.

vá vá wawò kq vo.

v:they repair-(fv.) **k:expe** **v:that**

They should've fixed that.

vó vó xavae.

v:animal death-(adj.)-(b.)

This animal is dead.

vò vò nepae!

v:food tongue-(adj.)-(b.)

This food is tasty!

vé vi véqe,

v:him **v:there**-(a.)

He's over there...

vè ott, vi vè!

o:ott, v:him **v:here**-(a.)

Oh... he's here!

3.5. Evidentials

An **Evidential** is a [j]V structure which is **placed after information** to mark **how the speaker knows of it**, and/or **before the subject** to mark **how the subject knows of it**, through personal and communal (local) credibility. Tense can be changed by using the standard tensing system used, where adding /i/ before a vowel makes the word past-tense, and an /i/ after a vowel makes it future tense (Revise [#6.2.](#) on how the Glosses handle this).

Evidential	Meaning
ja j:LocDef	Locally Definite: where it is common fact.
jo j:Def	Definite: where the subject definitely knows it as true.
je j:Info	Informed/Educated: where the subject was informed directly by a source.
ju j:Infe	Inferred: Where the subject inferred information by reading/listening/feeling, etc.
ji j:LocSpec	Locally Speculative: Where the community speculates so.

Evidential	Meaning
jq j:Spec	Speculative: Where the subject speculates so.

3.5.1. Evidential Examples

ja lez ləme ja.

Grass {0,255,0}-(b.) **j:LocDef**

Grass is green (We all know that).

jo va aguçe jo.

v:I (si.)-male-(b.) **j:Def**

I'm a male (I know I am).

je tsal lalae je.

Australia hot-(adj.)-(b.) **j:Info**

Australia is hot (I have been taught).

ju udád pevò 1945qe jù.

(the)-war beginning-(pv.) 1945-(a.) **j:Infe(p.)**

The War begin in 1945 (I read about it, in the past).

ji vi yudaé ji.

v:he election-(adj.)-(fv.) **j:LocSpec**

He'll be elected (We all think so).

jq vq jq lásae.

v:her **j:Spec** pregnant-(adj.)-(b.)

[She speculates] she's pregnant.

3.6. Directions & Positions

Directions & Positions are (A)[b]VV(M) structures (built in alphabetical order) which **convey the direction and/or position of an object**. They are used as an verb or noun, according to a single Modifier (Revise #3.); but, by default, they are **a placed before a noun, and act as a selector** they are **placed after a noun, and act as an adjective**. They **can be used together to form more complex directions/positions**, but for vectors (such as “go left then up”) a speaker would have to use the “then” Meta, **zq̇**.

zaz dir./pos. vowel	English dir./pos.	zaz dir./pos. vowel	English dir./pos.
<i>a</i>	<i>upward</i>	<i>ú</i>	<i>right beside</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>downward</i>	<i>í</i>	<i>infront</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>q̇</i>	<i>behind</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>right</i>	<i>à</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>forward</i>	<i>ò</i>	<i>inside</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>backward</i>	<i>è</i>	<i>between</i>
<i>á</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>ù</i>	<i>around</i>
<i>ó</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>ì</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>é</i>	<i>left beside</i>	<i>q̇</i>	<i>attached to the bottom of</i>

These vowels are stacked such as
bae

b:upward,left
upward, to the left

If the vowel is double stacked, it's only that one direction/position:

báá
b:under
under

3.6.1. Coupled with Modifiers (needs expanding)

Directions and positions can be coupled with Modifiers to turn them into verbs, adjectives, and nouns. In this table, “*” means any direction/position vowel.

Direction	Modifier/s	Meaning
boo	-o	to fall
boo	-qí	to fall (unintentionally)
baa	-o	to fly

3.7. Possibility Moods

Possibility moods are [k]V structures **conveying certain states of actions**. They are **used after anything which can be done conditionally** (such as a verb, being, with, etc.), **like an adjective**, to affect the crude-verb in relation to the subject. They describe the mood on whichever tense the crude-verb is used. They are as follows:

Poss. mood vowel	Meaning
a (obli.)	(obligative) <i>The subject will do the verb</i>
o (perm.)	(permissive) <i>The subject may do the verb</i>
e (comm.)	(commissive) <i>The subject shall (commits to) do the verb</i>
u (voli.)	(volitive) <i>The subject wishes the verb could happen</i>
i (abil.)	(abilitative) <i>The subject can do the verb</i>
q (expe.)	(expedient) <i>The subject should do the verb</i>

3.7.1. Possibility Mood Examples

ka vu xaxó ka!

v:you death-(fv.) k:obli

You **will** die!

ko va notò ko.

v:I eat-(pv.) k:perm

I **may** eat. (I am allowed to eat)

ke vq sádó vílqe ke

v:her meet-(fv.) v:I later-(a.) k:comm

She **shall** meet me later.

ku va ve deto ku

v:I v:we dance-(v.) k:voli

I **wish** we could dance.

ki udem uo ve detó ki

(the)-music (the)-(v.) v:we dance-(v.) k:abil

The music **can** make us dance.

kq vu loxo ìvi kq

v:you talk-(v.) (d.)-v:him k:expe

You **should** go talk to him.

3.8. Rootless Words

A Rootless Word is a word which has **1 to 2 Articles and 1 Modifier** (Revise [#3.](#)). They have **special meaning** when used in **certain combinations**, based on what they do in general. To make negative, revise [#3.](#)

In the following table, a ***** corresponds to any of these Articles: **a, o, u, é, ú**, and a ****** corresponds to their respective English translations. Where there's /'s, tenses are included.

Rootless word	Meaning	Rootless word	Meaning
*a	“** adjective”	*ɿ	“** past with”
*o	“** verb”	*q̇	“** done verb”
*e	“** being”	ao/ó/ð	“to exist”
*u	“** process”	eo/ó/ð	“to conclude”
*i	“** with”	uo/ó/ð	“to make”
*á	“** secondary-noun”	io/ó/ð	“to have”
*ó	“** future verb”	òo/ó/ð	“to move”
*é	“** future being”	óo/ó/ð	“to do”
*ú	“** future process”	ío/ó/ð	“to take”
*í	“** future with”	ìo/ó/ð	“to give/put/release”
*q̇	“** future progressive verb”	q̇o/ó/ð	“to increase”

Rootless word	Meaning	Rootless word	Meaning
*à	“** future likeness”	qo/ó/ò	“to decrease”
*ò	“** past verb”	ào/ó/ò	“to remain”
*è	“** past being”	ùo/ó/ò	“to use”
*ù	“** past process”		

3.8.1. Rootless Word Examples (unstarted)

3.9. Multi-part Root Words

Multi-part root words are two roots which have been merged together. One root is called the Primary Root, and the other is called the Secondary Root. They are connected such as the primary root's CVC(M) is connected with the Secondary Root's ending VC, like so:

va newo zázan.

v:I like-(v.) zaz-(sn.)+compression

I like compressed zazá.

unqlus néyo.

(the)-human+forgotten_item weep-(v.)

The forgotten human weeps.

They are usually used as a derivation to a Primary Root, where it's unlikely there is another item in existence with another starting consonant in the Secondary Root. The Secondary Root is usually the most adjective, as keeping with zaz's grammar. They are useful for naming foods and substances, made of multiple parts.

See [#7.6.](#) for the list of accepted Multi-part Root Words, and their common Secondary Roots.

3.10. Physical Descriptor

A Physical Descriptor is simply a (A)[y]V(V)(:M) structure (Revise [#3.](#)) used as an adjective to give certain descriptions usually given to physical objects. The second, optional, vowel is actually based off a Direction/Position (Revise [#3.6.](#)), which selects the direction/position being described. The first vowels are as follows:

Physical Descriptor V	Meaning	Physical Descriptor V	Meaning
<i>a</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>ú</i>	<i>full, many</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>í</i>	<i>light</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>short</i>	<i>q̇</i>	<i>heavy</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>à</i>	<i>distant</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>rough</i>	<i>ò</i>	<i>close</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>smooth</i>	<i>è</i>	<i>old</i>
<i>á</i>	<i>sparse</i>	<i>ù</i>	<i>new</i>
<i>ó</i>	<i>abundant, dense, hard</i>	<i>ì</i>	<i>top</i>
<i>é</i>	<i>empty, few</i>	<i>q̈</i>	<i>bottom</i>

3.10.1. Physical Descriptor examples (unstarted)

4. GRAMMAR AND SPECIALISED LEXICON

4.1. Sentencing

1. The word-order follows **SVO** (Subject, Verb, Object).

The **first object** is, by default, **the subject**.

2. In a case of **SVOO** in English, such as “You owe him nothing,” it would rather be “you owe nothing for him,” where the following objects use the Articles such as (d.), like so:

vu nqco mq ìvi.fo

you owe-(v.) zero (d.)-v:him

3. In a case of **SVOA** (Subject, Verb, Object, Adjective) in English, such as “I'll forget my name in a minute,” it is ordered so that the Adjective affects the verb, like so:

va nusó viyqe ixem.

v:I forget-(fv.) minute-(a.) (ofl.)-name

ve kekó lamqà uyuz.

v:we paint-(fv.) {255,0,0} (the)-town

We will paint the town red.

4. **Clauses** are defined with **Metas** (Revise [#3.3.](#)).
5. **Subject is not carried between clauses**, and **reset** to **null** after each new clause.
6. Any time a **subject is marked**, the rest of the sentence's **Modifiers & Articles** after it **adopts that subject**.
7. In sentence where the **first clause** is a **statement of being** or comparison, and the **second clause** is a **future tensed statement**, the whole sentence can be considered an “**if-therefore.**” Example:

vu gòto va gòtó.

v:you eat-(v.) v:I eat-(fv.)

If you eat, I will too.

vu ixem ptake áva detó.

v:you (ofl.)-name Patrick-(b.) (sub.)-me dance-(fv.)

If your name is Patrick, I'll dance.

8. **Elliptical construction** can take place so long as it makes sense to both speakers.

9. Like the way a Modifier encapsulates adjectives (Revise [#4.1.2.](#)), a Modifier can encapsulate many root words by being on the first root, then the other roots simply being listed after it, like so:

va nuze nuc.

v:I female-(b.) male

I'm a male, and a female.

10. When a **noun is placed after another noun**, it **acts like an adjective** in the sense that it is heavily related. This does not occur in Multi-part Roots. It works like so:

uyuj zaz.

(the)-school zaz

The zaz school.

4.1.1. Tensing

Every single sentence begins in the present tense. Tense only changes on verbs and other Modifiers (Revise [#3.2.](#)), where they are structured such as (shown with the verb Modifier):

-o – present tense [verb]

-ó – future tense [verb]

-ò – past tense [verb]

Different available tenses...

Simple

va xeno zaz.

v:I language-(v.) zaz

I speak zaz.

va xenó zaz.

v:I speak-(fv.) zaz

I will speak zaz.

va xend zaz.

v:I speak-(pv.) zaz

I spoke zaz.

Advanced

va nekò sawò iyuvem.

v:I desire-(pv.) find-(pv.) (ofl.)-dog

I wanted to find my dog.

va nekò sawo iyuvem.

v:I desire-(pv.) find-(v.) (ofl.)-dog

I wanted to find my dog now.

va nekò sawó iyuvem.

v:I desire-(pv.) find-(fv.) (ofl.)-dog

I wanted to find my dog later from now.

Where **the tense of a verb is relative to the time now**, and not the tense of the sentence.

4.1.2. Adjectives

Adjectives are **words which are used to change the meaning of nouns**. There are many types of adjectives used throughout zaz, traditionally just being words with the adjective Modifier. The ordering of adjectives goes like so:

The actual noun: *cloth, chair*

1. Physical adjective (e.g. dimension, feel, look, etc): *red, dog [like]*
2. Inherent adjectives - material, origin: *woollen, human/Welsh/etc*
3. Attributive noun: *golfing/fishing/etc*
4. Descriptive adjectives: *wonderful/expensive/etc*

Examples of this ordering:

vu iway lamqà lqlava lqlonoa nqfa.

v:you (ofl.)-cloth {255,0,0} sheep-(adj.) fish-(v.)-(adj.)
wonder-(adj.)

Your wonderful red woollen fishing cloth.

ulem lamab yo.

(the)-tree apple y:big

The big apple (where the apples are big) tree.

If a Modifier needs to encapsulate more than one adjective, like -e for *be*, it is placed on the first adjective, like so:

vu iyuvem lamqàe yuvawa.

v:you (ofl.)-dog red-(b.) cat-(adj.)

Your dog is catty and red.

4.1.3. Verbs

1. In a sentence, the **default subject is null**. If a verb is used without subject, it works on a topical level of the verb, like so:

xepo yúbe.

translation-(v.) offence_to_law-(b.)

It is an offence to translate.

2. A verb which is in the present tense, and is not affected by a time adjective, is something which the subject does, perhaps regularly. Example:

va noto vé.

v:I eat-(v.) v:there

I eat there.

3. To change the time in which a verb has been done more accurately than using the Modifiers, use the past or future version of the verb Modifier, and affect the verb with an adjective of time, like so:

qva wandò vik vepa.

v:exclusive drive-(pv.) day previous-(adj.)

We drove yesterday.

4.1.4. Nouns

1. By **default**, all **Rootwords are nouns**.
2. Unlike English, there is no need for article-agreement when using a noun as a classification, like the following:

únql wáneqí kq.

(all)-person engine-(b.)-(pof.) k:expe

All people should become engineers.

Where “engineer” does not also have to be plural.

4.2. The Art of Stating

4.2.1. Introduction

With zaz, I needed a system to make things small and keep dedicated words indicating parts of a sentence to a minimum. I also wanted to experiment and make things a bit interesting for myself and anybody wishing to learn. Therefore, I created what I label as *the Absorption System*, where words with certain Articles or Modifiers absorb context, and attract other words' context to theirs. Adjectives come after what they are describing, and therefore the words which absorb are treated as such in the greater view of things. I, personally, love the system: it means you can state something with a certain vowel and it will be recognised as something things go towards, or become, etc.

4.2.2. The Cases of Absorption

(taken from [#3.1.](#) and [#3.2.](#))

Article e - product of such/therefore

This Article makes the word a product of the previous clause, sentence, etc. tis used (almost like an adjective) like so:

va nanò kol lqmqà esakoù.

v:I see-(pv.) thing {255,255,0} (prod.)-distraction-(v.)-(pp.)

I saw a shiny thing and became distracted.

As you can observe, the verb *to distract* is the product of the previous action of the speaker, which was seeing a shiny thing.

Article í – source (from the word)

This Article makes the word a source of other words. If present in a clause, you assume that things aforementioned are actively coming from it. This also has a verb form, and tis used like so:

vi ípádá àvil.

v:he (ofl.)-(s.)-home (ex.)-now

He's just come from his home.

vq íva vo.

v:her (d.)-v:I v:that

She gave me it.

If a lone source article is used, it makes the clause (where something is moving) mean tis coming from an abstract place.

Article ì - destination (to the word)

This Article makes the word a destination of other words. If present in a clause, you assume that things aforementioned are actively going towards it. This also has a verb form, and tis used like so:

ve ìzqndqn kq xane.

v:we_inclusive (d.)-London k:expe time-(b.)

Tis time we should be going to London.

vá ìsànd unqj.

v:they (d.)-Susan-(pv.) (the)-present

They gave Susan the present.

vu uyuvem ìve.

v:you (the)-dog (d.)-v:we

Bring the dog to us.

If a lone destination Article is used, it makes the clause (where something is moving) mean tis coming towards an abstract place.

Modifiers e, é, è - be

This Modifier makes the word a being, in where previous entities are it. It is used like so:

vi ayuveme.

v:he (si.)-dog-(b.)

He is a dog.

Modifiers u, ú, ù – process

This Modifier makes the word a process, in where the object/s are affected by it, being changed in the act. It is used like so:

vu pabù,

v:you age-(pp.)

You have aged...

!va nanaú vu.

v:I eye-(adj.)-(fp.) v:you

I will blind you!

Modifiers qe, qé, qè – at

This Modifier makes the word a place where something is. It is used like so:

vq vóqé.

v:her v:here-(fa.)

She will be here.

qvá vèqe.

(pl.)-v:they v:here-(a.)

They're here.

4.2.3. Other Cases

1. If the **speaker simply states an object**, where the object is **marked as theirs**, the sentence is considered that the **speaker has the object**. This could be an actual entity, quality, etc.
2. If the speaker only states an object in a clause, in conjunction with other clauses, the object is taken into consideration. Example:

va nayo kam, wása.

v:I fist-(v.) mirror, smash-(adj.)

I punched a mirror, and it smashed.

3. **To issue commands**, the sentence is **stated as if the desired subject/s are doing it, marked as subjects** with the á- Article, and then optionally the time in which you want it done is stated as a verb. Example:

ávu noto oyuvemá vilo.

(sub.)-v:you mouth-(v.) (the)-wolf now-(v.)

Go eat the wolf, right now!

ávu xazqo sawà qpág.

(sub.)-v:you peace-(v.) find-(al.) (pl.)-gate

Leave gates how you found them.

4. If an action has been done to somebody which leaves something behind, such as pain or memories, it can be expressed that the person has it, like so:

va io anay inamqe.

v:I (ofl.)-(v.) (si.)-punch (ofl.)-arm-(a.)

I was punched (and it hurts).

5. To give a word a verbal custom (sort of continuous aspect), such as “that item which you put on the floor” (which the use of “put” makes either a verbal custom or a past tense object), one puts the object into context as if it has *done* the action in the past, like so:

oyuvaw sonoq sázqo.

(th.)-cat swim-(v.)-(dn.) return-(v.)

That cat which swims is back.

So long as there is context beyond the verb which is not describing the action of *the cat having swam*, it is considered a verbal custom.

6. To include something with a previously mentioned statement, as in English's “too” and “also,” you put the Meta for “and” at the beginning of the sentence. This also can be used to say “even,” such as “even now.”
7. If a word is made a verb, and does not have an explicit verb form, the verb means “to become” the object.
8. If an adjective comes before a noun it is selecting the noun out of a selection, where the object being expressed has qualities which match the adjective. This also makes a Number nominal. Examples of such behaviour:

va nana imú, nana imoa.

v:l eye-(adj.) (ofl.)-m:ú, eye-(adj.) (ofl.)-m:oa

My blind friend, my blind mother.

9. Words can be simply listed in a sentence to affect the subject/object. Example:

ávu xafó yoa' sapó.

(sub.)-v:you life-(fv.) y:big-(adj.) prosperity-(fv.)

Live long, and prosper.

10. Instead of using the “or” Meta (Revise [#3.3.](#)), one can simply list items which are not commonly taken at the same time. For example:

vu ío yyaléb? yyalan?

you (ofl.)-(fv.) tea? coffee?

Are you going to have tea or coffee?

4.3. Numbers

Numbers are expressed by taking a **pattern of (V)C** (Revise [#3.](#)) and treating it as an **octodecimal system**. This is understood as a number, from potentially other root words, as it ends in the **suffixes -q** or **-qa**. To have an octodecimal point, you use the word **vòl**, and for a decimal point, you use **vòlá**, or use a period for either (“.”), in writing. Zero also means “nothing,” effectively. The following table shows the numeric value of the letters. Numbers are **treated as cardinal**, and can be made **ordinal by adding the “at” Modifier**, -qe (Revise [#3.2.](#)).

Consonant	Vowel	Octodecimal value	Decimal value
m	a	0	0
n	o	1	1
p	e	2	2
b	u	3	3
t	i	4	4
d	q	5	5
k	á	6	6
g	ó	7	7
y	é	8	8
w	ú	9	9
s	í	A	10
z	q́	B	11
c	à	C	12
j	ò	D	13
f	è	E	14
v	ù	F	15
x	ì	G	16
l	q̀	H	17

Example	Gloss (& octdec val)	Decimal value
<i>mq</i>	0	0
<i>nq</i>	1	1
<i>sepq</i>	922	2,954
<i>annq</i>	10	18
<i>cqdaq</i>	C55 (ordinal)	18th
<i>poqa</i>	-21	-37
<i>nanqq</i>	1015	5,855
<i>gàvqa</i>	-8DE	-2,498
<i>yòfqe</i>	181E-(b.)	Is 8,456
<i>namanq</i>	10001	104,977
<i>xxamamq</i>	G0000?	1,679,616?

4.3.1. Times, Days and Dates

A **time or date** is **simply a number** which either **starts with the Articles u- or a-** (Revise [#3.1.](#)), but is not to be mistaken for a plain number. The date is separated by the time (starting with a “u-”) by saying **the date *has been done***, and a **day of the week** has the **singular Article** used (“a-”). To use the Articles on a date or time, you extend it/them. All like so:

xxan?

time?

What is the time?

u'dqe pèq.

(the)-(5)-(b.) (50)

It is 5:50.

xxán?

date?

What is the date?

u'kqeğ naq.

(the)-(6)-(b.)-(dn.) (18)

It's the 18th of June.

vvik?

day?

What's the day-of-the-week?

a'bqe.

(si.)-(3)-(b.)

It's a Wednesday.

oa'tq xobae.

(th.)-(si.)-(4) bad-(adj.)-(b.)

This Thursday is bad.

uu'gqğ xaya.

(the)-(the)-(7)-(dn.) sad-(adj.)

The sad July.

Zaz date	English month	Zaz day-of-the-week	English day-of-the-week
<i>u'nqə</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>a'nq</i>	<i>Monday</i>
<i>u'pqə</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>a'pq</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>
<i>u'bqə</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>a'bq</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>
<i>u'tqə</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>a'tq</i>	<i>Thursday</i>
<i>u'dqə</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>a'dq</i>	<i>Friday</i>
<i>u'kqə</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>a'kq</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
<i>u'gqə</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>a'gq</i>	<i>Sunday</i>
<i>u'yqə</i>	<i>August</i>		
<i>u'wqə</i>	<i>September</i>		
<i>u'sqə</i>	<i>October</i>		
<i>u'zqə</i>	<i>November</i>		
<i>u'cqə</i>	<i>December</i>		

A year is expressed as a full number, such as *kelq* (1997). All numbers can be wrote in Latin form, where they are treated as a root-word in writing.

4.4. Colours

Colour, in zaz, is **expressed as CVC(M)[qà]** (Revise [#3.](#)), where the **-qà** Modifier is used to make the word an **RGB number**, from 0 to 17 in each colour. The two extreme examples of colour are black, *mamqà*, and white, *lqlqà*, where **m & a** are **0** by numeric value (Revise [#4.3.](#)) and **l & q** are **17** by numeric value – **0 0 0** & **17 17 17**, respectively.

Converting zaz colours to **standard RGB** (0-255, 0-255, 0-255) requires taking the **numeric value** and **multiplying it by 15**.

Some examples of colour:

<i>mamqà</i>	<i>tamqà</i>	<i>wamqà</i>	<i>jamqà</i>	<i>lamqà</i>
<i>matqà</i>	<i>titqà</i>	<i>witqà</i>	<i>jitqà</i>	<i>lútqà</i>
<i>mawqà</i>	<i>tiwqà</i>	<i>wúwqà</i>	<i>júwqà</i>	<i>lòwqà</i>
<i>majqà</i>	<i>tijqà</i>	<i>wújqà</i>	<i>jòjqà</i>	<i>lèjqà</i>
<i>malqà</i>	<i>túlqà</i>	<i>wòlqà</i>	<i>jqlqà</i>	<i>lqlqà</i>

Due to the nature of RGB numbers being CVC, exactly as every root-word in zaz, some words may be commonly linked to their colour, in media, and subconsciously label the world by almost completely random words. Some colours might be rather forbidden, as their words equal taboo topics within a society.

The colour *lqlqà*, which translates to {255,85,255} (pink), is called “lazy man's white,” as it's a quick way to say black.

Revise [#6.2.](#) on how to express colour in glosses.

Fun fact: I did a happy dance when I found out “zaz” is purple, my favourite colour, and used throughout the document. Very lucky, eh?

4.5. Onomatopoeias

Onomatopoeias are **guiding unstrict lexicon**, usually including three consonants when wrote, and are as follows:

zaz onomatopoeia	English onomatopoeia
<i>nnn</i>	<i>ahhh</i>
<i>mmm</i>	<i>hum</i>
<i>mmmt</i>	<i>mhmm</i>
<i>mmmɡ</i>	<i>hmm?</i>
<i>vaaa</i>	<i>baby's cry</i>
<i>màaa</i>	<i>meow</i>
<i>luf luf</i>	<i>woof woof</i>
<i>tè tè tè</i>	<i>tweet tweet tweet</i>
<i>á!</i>	<i>ouch!</i>
<i>ott,</i>	<i>Oh...</i>

4.6. Atomic Elements

In zaz, **atomic elements are**, at their core, **numbers** (Revise [#4.3.](#)), which end with the **-qá** Modifier. The numbers **represent how many electrons are in the periodic shells** of the atom. However, unlike numbers, atomic shells **actually start at 0**, where the number **m** means **one electron**, excluding the second half of a shell amount. They are organised as such:

amamama m

VCVCVCV C lower-upper boundary

| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | \- 1-10 **first & second** shell

| | | | | | | \--- 1-18 **third** shell

| | | | | | \---- 1-18 **first half** of **fourth** shell

| | | | | \----- 0-14 **second half** of **fourth** shell

| | | | \----- 1-18 **first half** of **fifth** shell

| | | \----- 0-14 **second half** of **fifth** shell

| | \----- 1-18 **sixth** shell

| \----- 1-8 **seventh** shell

Here's the list of known atomic elements, and their zaz name:

z	Element	No. of electrons/shell	zaz name
1	Hydrogen	1	mqá
2	Helium	2	nqá
3	Lithium	2, 1	pqá
4	Beryllium	2, 2	bqá
5	Boron	2, 3	tqá
6	Carbon	2, 4	dqá
7	Nitrogen	2, 5	kqá
8	Oxygen	2, 6	gqá
9	Fluorine	2, 7	yqá

10	Neon	2, 8	wqá
11	Sodium	2, 8, 1	awqá
12	Magnesium	2, 8, 2	owqá
13	Aluminium	2, 8, 3	ewqá
14	Silicon	2, 8, 4	uwqá
15	Phosphorus	2, 8, 5	iwqá
16	Sulfur	2, 8, 6	qwqá
17	Chlorine	2, 8, 7	áwqá
18	Argon	2, 8, 8	ówqá
19	Potassium	2, 8, 8, 1	mówqá
20	Calcium	2, 8, 8, 2	nówqá
21	Scandium	2, 8, 9, 2	néwqá
22	Titanium	2, 8, 10, 2	núwqá
23	Vanadium	2, 8, 11, 2	níwqá
24	Chromium	2, 8, 13, 1	màwqá
25	Manganese	2, 8, 13, 2	nàwqá
26	Iron	2, 8, 14, 2	nòwqá
27	Cobalt	2, 8, 15, 2	nèwqá
28	Nickel	2, 8, 16, 2	nùwqá
29	Copper	2, 8, 18, 1	m̀wqá
30	Zinc	2, 8, 18, 2	ǹwqá
31	Gallium	2, 8, 18, 3	p̀wqá
32	Germanium	2, 8, 18, 4	b̀wqá
33	Arsenic	2, 8, 18, 5	t̀wqá
34	Selenium	2, 8, 18, 6	d̀wqá
35	Bromine	2, 8, 18, 7	k̀wqá
36	Krypton	2, 8, 18, 8	g̀wqá
37	Rubidium	2, 8, 18, 8, 1	mag̀wqá

38	Strontium	2, 8, 18, 8, 2	nagq̣wqá
39	Yttrium	2, 8, 18, 9, 2	nayq̣wqá
40	Zirconium	2, 8, 18, 10, 2	nawq̣wqá
41	Niobium	2, 8, 18, 12, 1	mazq̣wqá
42	Molybdenum	2, 8, 18, 13, 1	macq̣wqá
43	Technetium	2, 8, 18, 13, 2	nacq̣wqá
44	Ruthenium	2, 8, 18, 15, 1	mafq̣wqá
45	Rhodium	2, 8, 18, 16, 1	mavq̣wqá
46	Palladium	2, 8, 18, 18	lq̣wqá
47	Silver	2, 8, 18, 18, 1	malq̣wqá
48	Cadmium	2, 8, 18, 18, 2	nalq̣wqá
49	Indium	2, 8, 18, 18, 3	palq̣wqá
50	Tin	2, 8, 18, 18, 4	balq̣wqá
51	Antimony	2, 8, 18, 18, 5	talq̣wqá
52	Tellurium	2, 8, 18, 18, 6	dalq̣wqá
53	Iodine	2, 8, 18, 18, 7	kalq̣wqá
54	Xenon	2, 8, 18, 18, 8	galq̣wqá
55	Caesium	2, 8, 18, 18, 8, 1	magalq̣wqá
56	Barium	2, 8, 18, 18, 8, 2	nagalq̣wqá
57	Lanthanum	2, 8, 18, 18, 9, 2	nayalq̣wqá
58	Cerium	2, 8, 18, 19, 9, 2	nayolq̣wqá
59	Praseodymium	2, 8, 18, 21, 8, 2	nagulq̣wqá
60	Neodymium	2, 8, 18, 22, 8, 2	nagilq̣wqá
61	Promethium	2, 8, 18, 23, 8, 2	nagqlq̣wqá
62	Samarium	2, 8, 18, 24, 8, 2	nagálq̣wqá
63	Europium	2, 8, 18, 25, 8, 2	nagólq̣wqá
64	Gadolinium	2, 8, 18, 25, 9, 2	nayólq̣wqá
65	Terbium	2, 8, 18, 27, 8, 2	nagúlq̣wqá

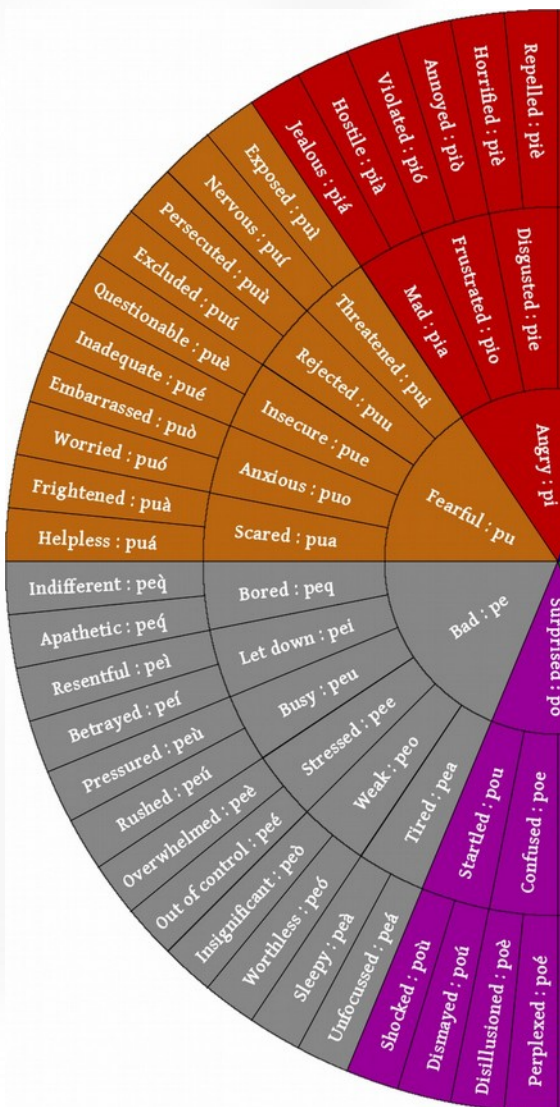
66	Dysprosium	2, 8, 18, 28, 8, 2	nagíłqwqá
67	Holmium	2, 8, 18, 29, 8, 2	nagółqwqá
68	Erbium	2, 8, 18, 30, 8, 2	nagàłqwqá
69	Thulium	2, 8, 18, 31, 8, 2	nagòłqwqá
70	Ytterbium	2, 8, 18, 32, 8, 2	nagèłqwqá
71	Lutetium	2, 8, 18, 32, 9, 2	nayèłqwqá
72	Hafnium	2, 8, 18, 32, 10, 2	nawèłqwqá
73	Tantalum	2, 8, 18, 32, 11, 2	nasèłqwqá
74	Tungsten	2, 8, 18, 32, 12, 2	nazèłqwqá
75	Rhenium	2, 8, 18, 32, 13, 2	nacèłqwqá
76	Osmium	2, 8, 18, 32, 14, 2	najèłqwqá
77	Iridium	2, 8, 18, 32, 15, 2	nafèłqwqá
78	Platinum	2, 8, 18, 32, 17, 1	maxèłqwqá
79	Gold	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 1	malèłqwqá
80	Mercury	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 2	nalèłqwqá
81	Thallium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 3	palèłqwqá
82	Lead	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 4	balèłqwqá
83	Bismuth	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 5	talèłqwqá
84	Polonium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 6	dalèłqwqá
85	Astatine	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 7	kalèłqwqá
86	Radon	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 8	galèłqwqá
87	Francium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 8, 1	agalèłqwqá
88	Radium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 8, 2	ogalèłqwqá
89	Actinium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 9, 2	oyalèłqwqá
90	Thorium	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 10, 2	owalèłqwqá
91	Protactinium	2, 8, 18, 32, 20, 9, 2	oyelèłqwqá
92	Uranium	2, 8, 18, 32, 21, 9, 2	oyulèłqwqá
93	Neptunium	2, 8, 18, 32, 22, 9, 2	oyilèłqwqá

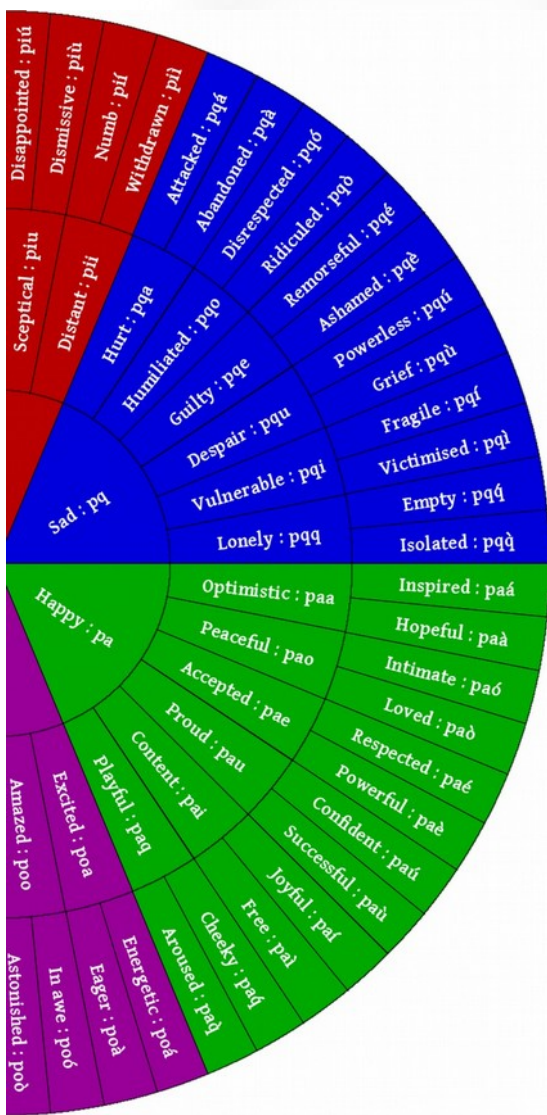
94	Plutonium	2, 8, 18, 32, 24, 8, 2	ogálèlèqwká
95	Americium	2, 8, 18, 32, 25, 8, 2	ogólèlèqwká
96	Curium	2, 8, 18, 32, 25, 9, 2	oyólèlèqwká
97	Berkelium	2, 8, 18, 32, 27, 8, 2	ogúlèlèqwká
98	Californium	2, 8, 18, 32, 28, 8, 2	ogílèlèqwká
99	Einsteinium	2, 8, 18, 32, 29, 8, 2	ogólèlèqwká
100	Fermium	2, 8, 18, 32, 30, 8, 2	ogàlèlèqwká
101	Mendelevium	2, 8, 18, 32, 31, 8, 2	ogòlèlèqwká
102	Nobelium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 8, 2	ogèlèlèqwká
103	Lawrencium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 8, 3 (?)	egèlèlèqwká
104	Rutherfordium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 10, 2 (?)	owèlèlèqwká
105	Dubnium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 11, 2 (?)	osèlèlèqwká
106	Seaborgium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 12, 2 (?)	ozèlèlèqwká
107	Bohrium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 13, 2 (?)	ocèlèlèqwká
108	Hassium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 14, 2 (?)	ojèlèlèqwká
109	Meitnerium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 15, 2 (?)	ofèlèlèqwká
110	Darmstadtium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 16, 2 (?)	ovèlèlèqwká
111	Roentgenium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 17, 2 (?)	oxèlèlèqwká
112	Copernicium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 2 (?)	olèlèlèqwká
113	Ununtrium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 3 (?)	elèlèlèqwká
114	Flerovium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 4 (?)	ulèlèlèqwká
115	Ununpentium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 5 (?)	ilèlèlèqwká
116	Livermorium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 6 (?)	qlèlèlèqwká
117	Ununseptium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 7 (?)	álèlèlèqwká
118	Ununoctium	2, 8, 18, 32, 32, 18, 8 (?)	ólèlèlèqwká

4.7. Body parts (unstarted)

4.8. Emotions

Emotions can be expressed in zaz by the use of crude adjectives, of course, but for precise feelings, a speaker can use a **[p]V(V) structure** (Revise [#3.](#)), as defined by the chart below:





5. SCRIPTS & CUSTOMS

5.1. Latin

The Latin script usage is bound to a simple 1:1 orthography. Revise [#2.1.](#) for the characters. “**h**” can **replace** the **diacritic for /i/** by **following** the vowel, and “**r**” can **replace** the **diacritic for /i*/** by **preceding** the vowel.

5.1.1. Punctuation

1. All sentences **end in a period (.)**, and have a **double space** after them.
2. If spoken loudly (is an exclamation), **the sentence ends with an exclamation point (!)**.
3. A **comma (,)** is used in place of an ellipsis, where it indicates a **long pause**.
4. A **tilde (~)** is put at the end of the word to **extend Central Vowel** in a **whiny** way, which can make a question word rhetorical.
5. An **apostrophe (')** is put **after a vowel to extend it (/:/)**, and will extend whatever the last sound happens to be, whether it be the actual vowel or an /i/.
6. A **question mark (?)** may be used on the end of a sentence to denote **there is a question within**, but it is optional.
7. A **hyphen (-)** is used between **two words which become one**.

5.1.2. Capitalisation

zaz's Latin usage of script is bound to being lower-case - this is for simplicity, less to have to remember for non-Latin learners (and children), allows for a smaller use of keyboard, etc.

However, there can be an alternate use, where: **capitals are used before the start of a sentence; after periods (.), commas (,), question marks (?) and exclamation points (!); on nouns' Roots.**

5.2. záz (+ handwrote)

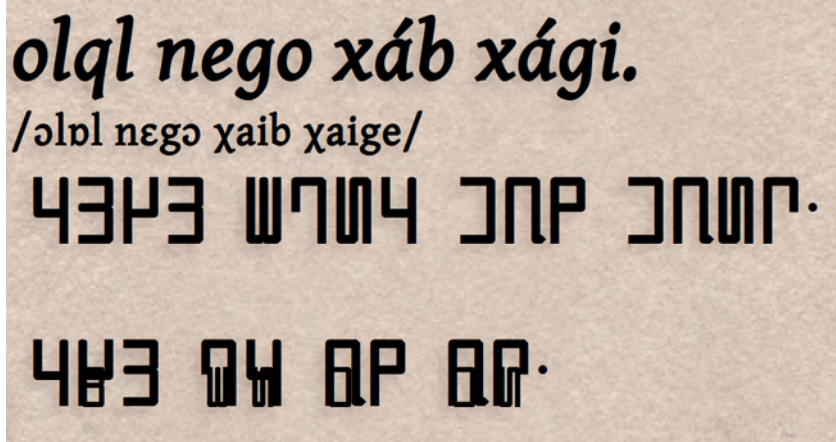
záz is the standard alternate script to Latin for expressing zaz. It is wrote **left-to-right**, but can also be wrote right-to-left, but only in alternating lines of direction. **Below** shows the **zaz alphabet in both záz and Latin**, and various punctuation:

MW9P9EN08R5277LJJ3
 mnpbtdkgywszcjfvxl
 n47u7r7n47u7r7n47u7r7
 aoeuiqáóéúíqàòèùìq̇
 | ' . !
 ' , . !

Its vowel characters have flicks on either the first part of the stroke or the last part of the stroke, acting as diacritics. It is designed so that a user **could write each character with one stroke.**

It is also accepted, to save space, that **consonants preceding a vowel** can be **written within** that vowel so long as the overlap of lines is minimal. This is known as **zázan** (záz+compressed).

Example of záz & zázan:



5.3. Idioms, Sayings & Proverbs (incomplete; root revision needed)

In these translations, square brackets denote subjects to be placed into the idiom.

[s.] yadù xuya.

[sub.] age-(pp.) badness-(adj.)

[subject] has aged really well.

Age is seen as a process which, if has not taken place well, makes you seem young.

[s1.] bámo dìva [s2.] qgùyá vónán bódòqe.

[sub1.] hear-(v.) ability-(adj.) [sub2.] (pl.)-thought radio
b:inside-(a.)

[subject 1] can hear [subject 2]'s thoughts on the radio.

This is used where the [subject 2]'s thoughts are so loud that they are said to be heard on the radio (by [subject 1]).

jàllajqú ze avótá jàlacqe.

dinner(not)-(fo.) z:because (si.)-argument breakfast-(a.)

An argument during breakfast causes no dinner.

You shouldn't argue with those you are going to ask something from, later.

[s.] iqlólá ì[s.] ku.

[sub1.] (ofl.)-(pl.)-ash (d.)-[sub1.] k:voli

May [sub1.]'s ashes travel to [sub1.].

This is wishing for [sub1.] 's ashes to go through the earth, and materialise back into them, once again, because they're such a good person.

xekal xekal

reality-(adj.) reality-(adj.)

Real! Real!

This idiom is used to express to somebody they believe what they are saying is a really good answer/solution.

vo ààyóm.

v:that (si.)-(ex.)-knot

It's only a knot...

Realating to the cord system (Revise [#5.4.](#)), being a small conversational thing which has blown up more than it needed to.

vo lóxo!

v:that rot-(v.)

This rots!

As an English speaker would say “this sucks!”

vq **vód va i**

Blood is very important...

an idiom about giving a kidney

just going to let that erode in your mouth?

“famous last words”

5.4. Cord System

Known as “**zacá**,” the zaz cord system is a **medium of communication** which includes **knotting bits of string together** to create letters. Based off the **Incan Quipu**. It works as so:

5.4.1. Multi Cord zacá

- 1 **Begin with your Primary Cord**, which is not cut from the source until the message is complete
- 2 Leave a noticeable length of cord before your first character, and add the new cord by **single knotting** it on for a **consonant**, or **double knotting** it on for a **vowel**
- 3 *Use method 1 (rather deprecated, at the moment)*
 - 3.1 To create a character in the cord attached, put a **knot** in it where its **numeric value lies on the cord** (+1), where the cord is 18 possible characters long
 - 3.2 If the next character is also a consonant/vowel, and proceeds the previous one in the alphabet, the knot can be added to the same string
 - 3.3 If the cord's last knot is below half of the cord, cut off the useless extra half
- 4 *Use Method 2*
 - 4.1 To create a character in the cord attached, put **either one (consonant) or two (vowel) knots in it where its numeric value lies on the cord** (+1), where the string is only 18 possible characters long. These numeric values are then added to give the character, later
 - 4.2 Cut off the remaining cord, after the knot/s

5 Use Method 3

- 5.1 To create a character, **cut the cord** where its **numeric value is**, where the cord is 18 possible characters long
- 6 To move onto the next character, attach another cord onto the string, and continue the process of adding cords
- 7 To make a space (“ ”), make one-cord-wide space on the Primary Cord
- 8 To make a full stop (“.”), make a two-cord-wide space on the Primary Cord
- 9 Once done, cut off closer than the start of the Primary Cord's length, and knot both ends.



5.4.2. Single Cord zacá (+example)

1. **Begin with the initial knot** which is done in a figure of 8
2. For each character, tie either a **single knot** (for **vowels**) or a **dual knot** (for **consonants**), however many units of length **down the cord from the last character** (or initial knot), where a knot can travel up to 18 units (usually centimetres) away from the previous knot

5.5. Tapped zaz (incomplete - punctuation)

Known as “zac,” tapped zaz is a form of communication which is tapped out. This works on the premise of something like Morse Code, where you have a single (I), double (II), triple (III) or quadruple (IIII) tap. All the alphabet and punctuation is like so:

Tap	Letter	Tap	Letter	Tap	Letter	Tap	Letter
I	m	IIII III	w	II	a	IIII IIII	ú
III	n	I I I	s	IIII	o	I I II	í
I I	p	I I III	z	I II	e	I I IIII	q
I III	b	I II I	c	I IIII	u	I II II	à
II I	t	I II III	j	II II	i	I II IIII	ò
II III	d	I III I	f	II IIII	q	I III II	è
III I	k	I III III	v	III II	á	I III IIII	ù
III III	g	I IIII I	x	III IIII	ó	I IIII II	ì
IIII I	y	I IIII III	l	IIII II	é	I IIII IIII	q

5.5.1. Varied signal zaz (unstarted)

Like morse code

5.6. Lunar phases

In zaz, the various lunar phases differ from the English system, and are instead partially numbered. A Moon, *alof*, can be in the following stages of illumination:



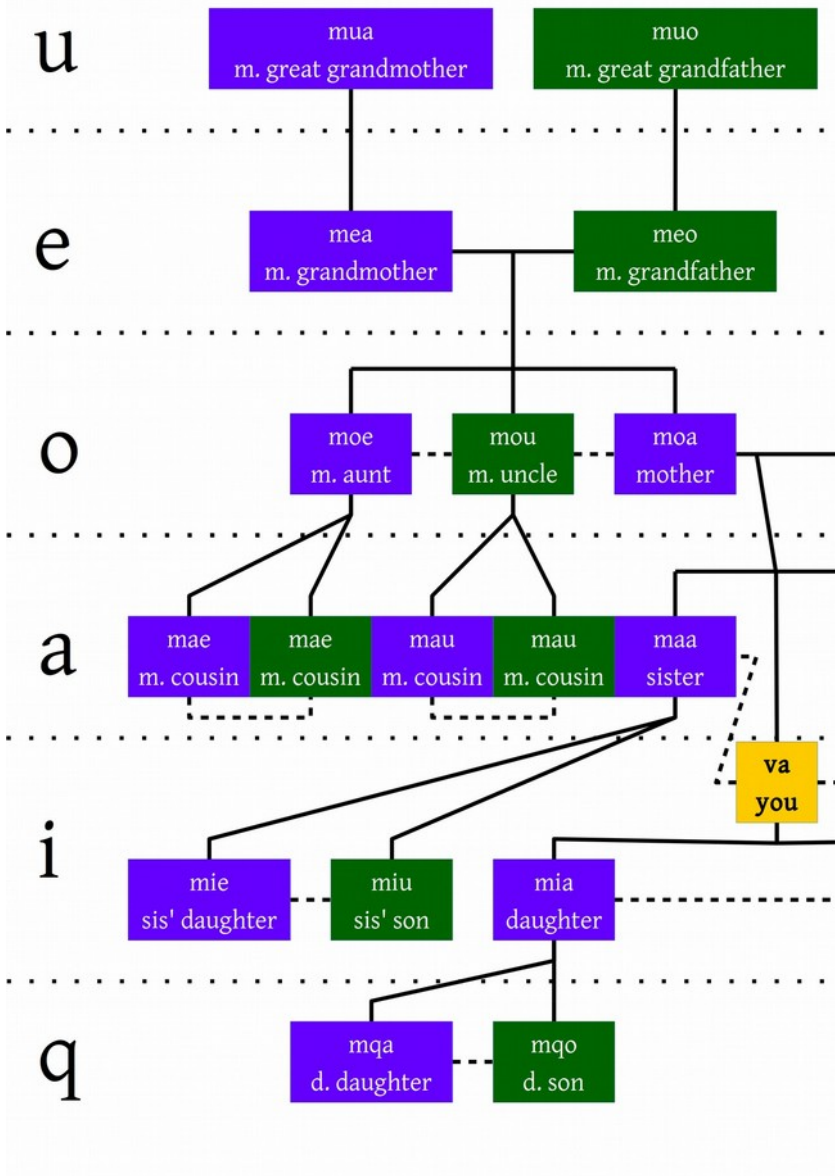
5.7. Family Titles & Relationships

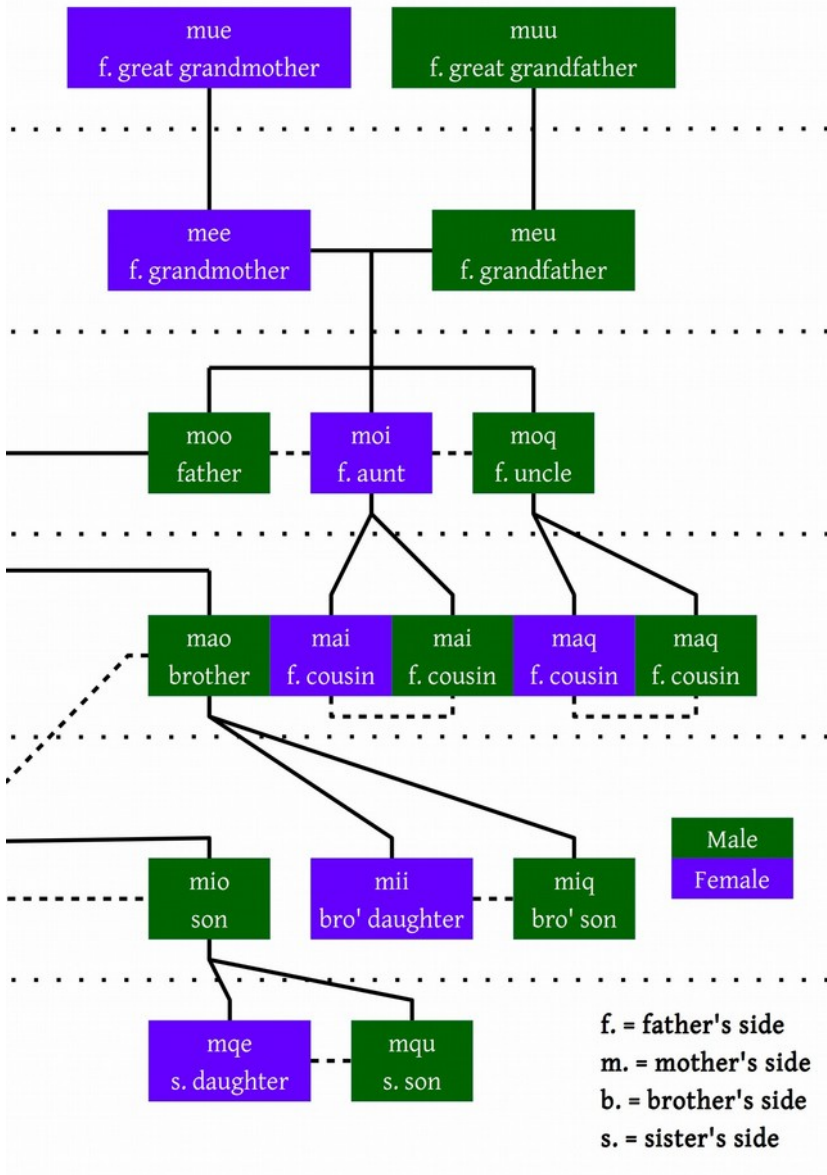
Family titles in zaz are **[m]V(V) structures** which follow a **generation-based matrilineal pattern**, and based off which side of your family the person is on – the mother or father's side. However, there are some changes in the pattern, making future generations have their own vowelings, cousins be named from which side they are from plus the gender their related parent is (due to unique vowelings for aunts and uncles).

Referencing a generation can be done by simply **using the CV form**, alike: **me** – *grandparents*. This would mainly be done if you weren't quite sure where your relatives were from, or, say, you were calling your parents/aunts/uncles: **mo!**

For family members not on the chart below, you would reference closest, then use the generation structure, like to reference your *brother's daughter's daughter*, you would say: **mii imq**, which could be a male or female.

Due to the generations structure, a culture would more likely mingle with their related generation, and respect or accept responsibility greatly. For example, a child treats an aunt/uncle as a parent, and they treat that child as one of their own.





Other relationships not in family are referenced like so:

Relation	Description
má	Somebody known, but only for certain parts of life, like work or education.
mó	Like the previous, only the relation is far stronger, where humour can be shared, and trust is much higher. No possible sexual attraction from the subject.
mé	The person is not bound to any place or situation, but trust is nowhere near exceptional. No possible sexual attraction from the subject.
mú	The person is not bound to any place or situation, and trust is on the same level as a mó . A person would seek time to be in this person's company often. No possible sexual attraction from the subject.
mí	This person is a trusted and platonically loved being, being seen as a big part of both the mí 's and subject's lives.
máq	This person is highly trusted and a platonically loved being, by not only the subject but their peers/family, and seen as a big part of a subject's social sphere's lives.
mà	This person is a stranger to the subject.
mò	Like a má , only the relation is far stronger, where humour can be shared, and trust is much higher. Possible sexual attraction from the subject.

Relation	Description
<i>mè</i>	The person is not bound to any place or situation, but trust is nowhere near exceptional. Possible sexual attraction from the subject.
<i>mù</i>	The person is not bound to any place or situation, and trust is on the same level as a <i>mò</i> . A person would seek time to be in this person's company often. Possible sexual attraction from the subject.
<i>mì</i>	This person is exclusively with the subject, where they are highly trusted, and loved.
<i>mq̇</i>	This person has been in the subject's life for many decades, serving as a strong relationship of love, romance, and partnership which has stood the test of time.

“Possible sexual attraction from the subject” is supposed to be a truthful label of where the person the subject is referring to's gender is their sexual preference, except in the cases of the person in the *mí* and *mq̇* relation, where sexual attraction is ignored.

5.8. Names

People's names in zaz follow a CVC structure, where the middle vowel has the /i/ before it. People can be, however, casually named as their final three sounds, such as “pàt” becoming “àt.”

As all names can be converted to words by removing the /i/ sound, parents of newborns will naturally be careful or clever when naming children. This also applies to place-names, though they may be more inclined to use a word-relation within their name. Some names may end up being more common than others in the use of consonants. **Revise #7.3. for translated names.**

The **first optional vowel** of a name **denotes how the speaker knows the person** (or something else), and are as follows:

Vowel	Name Denotion
<i>a</i>	<i>I'm talking/calling to you</i>
<i>o</i>	I personally don't know them
<i>e</i>	I personally know them, and are acquainted in some way
<i>u</i>	I personally know them; they are my family
<i>i</i>	I personally know them; they are my child
<i>q</i>	Locally honoured

For converting names from a foreign language to zaz, first revise [#2.1.2.](#), then follow at least these rules: ensure consonants are only picked from the name (unless there are none) and placed in order, and if there is only one consonant, it should be doubled, e.g. “anna” becoming “nàn.” **If it's a family name, “z” is the first used consonant.**

There can be an accepted convention between partners in an unplatonic relationship to swap first consonants when married, or affectionately privately. If both first consonants are the same, the male changes their first consonant to either a z or a v. Revise [#7.6.](#) for a list of currently recognised names. It's accepted to adopt a household nick-name in the form of a single vowel sound, perhaps including the /i/.

5.8.1. Family Naming Convention

An individual person can have up to 4 names, as follows:

[first name] [partner's family name] [mother's family name]
[father's family name]

For example, partnerless Daniel Andrew Share, where Andrew is the middle name, and Jones is their mother's family name, would become *dàn jòn zèc*.

6. EXTRA

6.1. Supplementary External Materials



The zaz Academy

[dl.dropboxusercontent.com/
u/90204589/zaz/Programs/
Academy.html](https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/90204589/zaz/Programs/Academy.html)

Used to help learn core vocabulary.



Reddit.com subreddit

reddit.com/r/zazzy

Used to post updates of Documentation and Lexicon, ask and have answered any questions you may have (publicly), and any extra media/works.



zazá font

[dropbox.com/s/
2gmvwxiuw2sylv/uzazah.zip](https://dropbox.com/s/2gmvwxiuw2sylv/uzazah.zip)

The official and up-to-date zazá True Type Font.

6.2. Glosses

Throughout this documentation, there are “glosses,” which have **broken down a zaz sentence into its individual parts** by spaces and hyphens. Where a space is a separation in actual words, in zaz, and a hyphen is separation of parts of the words, and where a double hyphen is an actual hyphen used in zaz. Punctuation used within the sentence, but does not end the translation, is placed with a space on either side of the character. The part of the gloss which is the main reason of the translation is put **in bold**. These parts-of-a-word are comprised of:

Articles, [#3.1.](#), where the shorthand is given, like this: **verb** (v.), where (v.) is the shorthand;

Modifiers, [#3.2.](#), where shorthand is given, like this: **be** (b.), where (b.) is the shorthand;

Metas, [#3.3.](#) (underlined parts), where they are marked, like this: **z:because**, where the **z:** indicates it is a Meta;

Pronouns, [#3.4.](#) (underlined parts), where they are marked, like this: **v:you**, where the **v:** indicates it is a Pronoun;

Evidentials, [#3.5.](#) (underlined parts), where they are marked, like this: **j:LocDef**, where the **j:** indicates it's an Evidential. Tense is optionally added, such as: **j:Infe(p.)**, where the (p.) indicates past, and an (f.) would indicate future;

Directions & Positions, [#3.6.](#) (underlined parts), where they are marked, like this: **b:upward,left**, where **b:** indicates it's a Direction;

Possibility Moods, [#3.7.](#), (underlined parts), where they are marked, like this: **k:perm**, where **k:** indicates it's a Possibility Mood;

Rootless Words, [#3.8.](#), must be looked-up, as they are only shown as their pairs, like this: **(ofl.)-(v.)**;

Physical Descriptor, [#3.10.](#), where the descriptor is marked, like so: **y:top**, meaning **top**;

Numbers, [#4.3.](#), where the number is represented in the octodecimal format like so: **{12AB}**;

Colours, [#4.4.](#), where the colour is represented in its RGB format, taking up 3 characters, like this: **{255, 000, 055}**;

Onomatopoeias, [#4.5.](#), where the onomatopoeia is simply prefixed like so: **o:ott**, where the **o:** indicates it's an onomatopoeia;

Family Titles & Relationships, [#5.7.](#), where the title/relation is simply addressed by its vowels, like this: **m:ao**, meaning **brother**;

Lexicon, [#7.](#), where words are directly quoted like this: **tree**, where you can find “**tree**” in 7.;

Multi-part Root Words, [#3.9.](#), where the Primary Root and Secondary Root are quoted like this: **zaz+compression**, where + indicates the connection between the two;

Verbal Brackets, [#2.1.1.](#), where the encapsulated concepts are encapsulated between two “|”;

Atomic Elements, [#4.6.](#), where the element is shown with its amount of electrons in octodecimal format, like so: **{2,8,10,1E,10,1}**;

Emotions, [#4.8.](#), where the emotion is marked, like so: **p:fearful**.

6.3. Glossary

These words are mostly described in relation to zaz, and are not suitable to learn *actual linguistic vocabulary*. In alphabetical order:

Adjective a describing word, such as “red,” “big,” “small.”

Antonym a negative version of a word: light → dark, large → small.

Articulation the way in which sounds are produced.

Article words such as “the,” “a,” “an.”

Cardinal a number expressing amount, like “3 apples.”

Clause part of a sentence, or a whole simple sentence.

Conlang a constructed language.

Consonant sounds such as “t,” “b,” “l,” “k.”

Diacritic a symbol above a letter, like the ` over ò.

Dialect slightly different flavours of a language.

Ellipsis an omission from a clause of one or more words, such as “Well he was going to... [go there].”

Evidential not found in English – words which denote how the speaker knows of something. Think “evidence.”

Fricative sounds such as “f,” “th,” “s,” “z,” “v.”

Grammar the rules of orders to put words, and such.

Idiom a saying such as “he hung his head.”

Octodecimal instead of 0 to 9, it's 0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

Onomatopoeia a sound such as “hum,” “bzz,” “ding!”

Ordinal a number of order: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.

Orthography how a language is wrote down.

Lexicon list of words in a language.

Matrilineal favouring descent through the female line.

Mood	such as a command, desire, fact, etc.
Nominal	a number for identification only.
Noun	object words, such as “chair,” “wind,” “beer.”
Paucal	like plural, but some of something.
Prefix	something attached to the start of a word, such as in English: play, replay, where re- is the prefix.
Phoneme	the smallest unit of sound.
Phonetics	speech sounds, their production, or their transcription in written symbols.
Phonology	distribution and patterning of speech sounds in a language and of the rules governing pronunciation.
Plural	more than one.
Progressive	Something happening with an end, such as “he's washing.”
Pronoun	words such as “him,” “they,” “that.”
Proverb	a wise saying requiring interpretation.
Rhetorical	a question not expecting an answer.
Root[word]	a small unit of a concept, such as “tree.”
Script	a system of writing.
Static	not moving.
Subject	the person or thing focused upon.
Suffix	something attached to the end of a word, such as in English: fish, fishing, where -ing is the suffix.
Tense	past, present, or future
Tone	the pitch of a vowel.
Verb	a doing word, such as “run,” “see,” “to love.”
Vowel	sounds such as “a,” “e,” “ee,” “ay.”

7. LEXICON

All the lexicon of zaz is currently separate from this documentation, and can be found on the subreddit ([Revise #6.1.](#)).

7.1. Word Space (not in alphabetical order)

As of zaz 150317, zaz's Lexicon began to be sorted arbitrarily, using word spacing ensuring words were started to be better grouped. The “word spaces” are as follows (where * is any character; a hyphen is any characters between the two characters in the alphabet, including them):

Space	Usage
la-q*	Natural objects , such as “forest,” “fire,” “water,” etc.
xa-o*	Life, Death, Power and related.
xe*	Language & Communication , such as “language,” “translation,” “script,” etc.
na-q*	Sentient & Human objects , such as “foot,” “pain,” etc.
pa-e*	Physical terms , such as “sharpness,” “compression,” “knot,” etc.
ya-e*	Food, Beverages, and Ingredients , such as “tea,” “bread,” “seasoning”
wa-e*	Built objects , such as “bridge,” “path,” etc.
sa-e*	Movement & Actions , such as “start,” “dodge,” etc.

Space	Usage
va-o*	Librarian, Arts & Conversational terms , such as “book,” “argument,” “information,” etc.
ve-u*	Mathematics & Arithmetic , such as “add,” “number,” “integrate,” etc.
xu*	Science & logic , such as “gravity,” “magnetic,” “photon,” etc.
vi*	Time terms , such as “second,” “evening,” “Winter,” etc.
yu-q*	Community terms , such as “city,” “council,” “vote,” etc.
ka-o*	Geometry & Shapes , such as “circle,” “reflect,” etc.
ke-q*	Chemicals & Physics , such as “paint,” “wash,” “orbit,” etc.
da-o*	Challenge, Combat & War , such as “soldier,” “battle,” “test,” etc.
de-u*	Music, Singing, and Dancing , such as “dance,” “chorus,” “instrument,” etc.
za*	zaz internal affairs , such as “zaz,” “zaz cord system,” etc.

7.2. Common phrases (incomplete)

vaól!

v:l-(fv.)!

Hello!

How are you?

vu vvíz?

you action?

What are you up to?

7.3. Root Words (SEPARATE)

7.4. Multi-part Root Words (SEPARATE)

7.5. Names (SEPARATE)

8. NOTES

to ask “who?” - “person?” “why?” - “reason?” “what?” -
“this?” “what's happening?” - “scene?” “There is?” - “exists?”
courtesy subjuncts: *Please* do this, *kindly* go away.

Conjuncts: next/first/etc

Lexicon:

organs + “half lunged” adjective

germs being “blood-criminals”

the arts

water through pipes sound

Smells, sounds, feelings, emotions

“accent”

Find colour of gold and replace the word

eating irons
keep “dog”

The Little Oxford English Grammar p. 13, 19, 21
adverb clauses

too + enough
"when you're done, I'll begin"

Prosodic stress contrastive stress: "I never said she took the money"

"I bought book" does what in zaz?
zu va pado
to do time: now-at

semi-colon

emotionally beautiful
phatic talk (e.g. how are you?)

"doing all that I can to acquire it"

Review verbs for their transitivity

"You are the food you eat" you eat-(verb) the-food-be – due to selection laws, and not being able to eat a being

"5 minutes ago"

not uncommon to drop secondary

deserve good/bad (V-a?)

good mistake

ensure multipart roots are glossed & explained *correctly*

"I was dropped on my head as a child."

<http://redd.it/3496xf>

"I know very little zaz" LEARN IT
electricity-pipe

toilet: (d.)-poop, (d.)-pee
 4-way yes/no system
 define gender in zaz, especially in names
 do own octodec time system/calender
 "at 20 past 37" - future times.
 "all" includes "entirely"
 CV for selection e.g. previous

LONG TERM

Find interesting vocab via randomly clicking on IPA sounds,
 and seeing their examples

Ensure documentation is free from simple character returns in
 listing...

...such as this one.

https://web.archive.org/web/20130603121930/http://fiziwig.com/conlang/syntax_tests.html