

1 THE LANGUAGE

Creeve (Krivittè) is a fictional language spoken in an approximate geographical region Krittenno by the fictional anthropomorphic vultures that settle mainly around the estuary of the end of Iallve river. Creeve is thought to be part of a wider group of languages spoken around the Krittenno known as Eivas language family (from *eivè*, wind, air, or gusts). Because of the extensive area where Creeve is spoken, many pockets of dialect formed as a spectrum or transition which has been assimilated by another language. Hence, the variety of Creeve described here can be called standard Creeve. This can loosely be identified as proper Creeve and language of unification.

Compared to another group of language, Southeastern Eivas are thought to be closer to the ancestral language than others. It is assumed that the phenomenon is caused by their beings relatively isolated to others, with a few points and plains separated them with Allerrene speaker on the east. Meanwhile, Coastal Eivas languages are heavily influenced by the mainstream activity of the sailings and trade driven by the exports of azurite, salt, and crafts. The great exposure of the outside causes Coastal Eivas tends to contain more loanwords and not conservative and regarded as not proper by the western and southern language speaker.

Further, Creeve is in the state of rapid changes. New words and form of new colloquial forms could suddenly appear; some to acquire permanent acceptance, others vanish. That is because the condition of where Creeve is spoken. Iallve estuary is a major trade point of northern civilization and the mineral tycoon from Aveima and the east. With enormous influence on the language itself, structures regarded as improper could be mainstream and become acceptable in short time. Because of the rapid changes, this grammar has no intention to capture diachronic changes, but rather to present a synchronic statement.

Speakers of Creeve generally refer themselves as *leirì vimmi*, ‘people of the salt plain’. The name of the language itself is unknown by the speaker. Instead it’s the accumulation of how another civilization nearby refer them to. *Krivittè*, (one) who hides something, is a word referring to the main line of tradition of Creeve people. Here I use Creeve, a rough anglicization of Krivittè to refer both for the language and for those who speak it.

			Table 1: Consonants				
			labial	coronal	palatal	velar	glottal
nasal			m	n			
plosive		+	(p)	t			
		−	b	d			
affricates				ts			
continuant		+		s			
	sibilant	−		z			
		+	β	(f)	j	x	
	non-sibilant	−	w	v	j	ɣ	h
rhotic		+		r			
		−		(r)			
lateral				l			

2 PHONOLOGY AND ORTHOGRAPHY

The following table shows the 19 consonant phonemes plus three allophones. Fortis consonants are always voiceless, and sometimes also glottalized in some back consonant, while lenis consonants are always unaspirated and un-glottalized, and generally fully voiced. The alveolars are usually apical, but can be laminal in some circumstances.

ALLOPHONY

- Apart from alveolars and palatals, all fortis articulated before glides in a syllable. Fortition may occur on alveolars when articulated before glides in a syllable.
- All coronals often be laminal alveolar [ṇ ṭ ḍ ṣ ḡ ṭṣ] or laminal denti-alveolar [ṇ ṭ ḍ ṣ ḡ]
- The stops /p t/ are slightly lenited and always occur before glides.
- /j x ɣ/ are usually labialized [j^w x^w ɣ^w]. Velar consonants are labialized weakly compared to palatal.
- /p/ is always slightly voiced [ṽ] and only occurs in loanwords or, occassionally, realized before glides.
- All phonemes excepts glides itself always realized as fortis before glides.
- /r/ always realized as alveolar apical.
- /h/ often realized as voiced /fi/, especially when intervocal.

- Nasals are free form and dependent to the precedent place of articulation (but never go beyond coronal).

SOUND CHANGES

Intervocalic non-coronal and trill may be lenited before glides.

immivì [im:əwa] *of flowers* {β r ʝ x} > {w ɾ j ʎ} / V _ V

Coronal flap always occur as coda of the syllable, and can be assimilated if the next phoneme is also coronal.

larnè [lan:a] *change* ɾ > [coronal] : / _ {m n t d s z}

DICTIONARY: USAGE

This dictionary includes constantly-growing alphabetical listing of Creeve words and phrases. Shown hereinafter are some notes concerning arrangements and formatting regarding the usage of this dictionary.

- Creeve words listing follows English convention, regardless the sound it realizes.
- Words and phrases are classified into the following categories: verb, noun, adverbial, conjunction, adposition. Derived or inflected words listed separately from their main word will include the category abbreviations of respective case/aspect markers described within definitions.
- Nouns are listed in their present-third person form which is unmarked version of the verb.
- Derived words, along with figurative expressions, are listed as subentries under the word which they are derived. Derived words are generally included only if the word have relatively unpredictable meaning or have unbvius equivalent(s) in English.

A

ahà /hawa/ *adp* on or near, adjacent to; have relation to, dealing with the subject of, about of, concerning to; by virtue of

ainir /həjnər/ *n* smell, scent, odor
 · **vainir** GEN having smell quality, lacking visual and/or somatosensory quality

alvè /halwa/ *v* be, do, act, perform, engage in a specified activity; exist, reside, occupy some portion of extension, extent

· **alvan** thought, idea, purpose, consideration

· **ialvè** IRR shall be, ought to, owe

an /han/ *pn* second singular pronoun

ar /har/ *pn* third singular pronoun

arbe /harba/ *v* move quickly, jerk;
 ALL pull with force, uproot, move out of, flee · **arben** overthrow, disperse, go separate in different directions

artè /harta/ *adv* to a greater extent than is normal, to place greater emphasis upon

avo /hawu/ *n* room