

new language

phonology

vowels:

[a] romanized as "a"

[ɛ] romanized as "e"

[i] romanized as "i"

[o] romanized as "o"

[u] romanized as "u"

[ə] romanized as "ə"

consonants:

[k] romanized as "k" (usually aspirated)

[t] romanized as "t" (usually aspirated)

[p] romanized as "p" (usually aspirated)

[g] romanized as "g"

[d] romanized as "d"

[b] romanized as "b"

[m] romanized as "m"

[n] romanized as "n"

[s] romanized as "s"

[h] romanized as "h"

[l] romanized as "l"

[ɾ] (tap) romanized as "r"

[ʃ] romanized as "sh"

[z] romanized as "z"
[j] romanized as "y"
[w] romanized as "w"
[ʔ] (glottal stop) romanized as "ʔ"
[kʼ] (ejective) romanized as "k' "
[tʼ] (ejective) romanized as "t' "
[pʼ] (ejective) romanized as "p' "
[tʃ] romanized as "ch"

script

the script is an abugida, where each character represents a consonant + vowel combination

base forms:

these are the base forms of the letters, with no vowel attached:

𐌵 = k

𐌹 = t

𐌷 = p

𐌶 = g

𐌺 = d

𐌸 = b

𐌾 = m

𐌽 = n

ᠰ = s

ᠬ = h

ᠯ = l

ᠷ = r

ᠱ = sh

ᠵ = z

ᠶ = y

ᠪ = w

ᠳ = ʔ

ᠴ = k'

ᠲ = t'

ᠰ = p'

ᠴ = ch

and then vowels are shown with a modification:

example using ᠶ (k):

ᠶ = k

ᠶ = ki (little hook)

ᠶ = ka (curve)

ᠶ = ko (another curve)

ᠶ = ke (little stick thing)

ᠶ = kə (same stick as above but flipped)

ᠶ = ku (bumpy thing)

Word order is SVO

Words:

I = ང (nə)

You = ཁ (k'e)

He/She = དུ་མུ་ (du-mu)

It = ག (ga)

We = ར (rə)

You (plural) = ར (re)

They = ག་དེ་ (na-di)

Note: the pronoun can often be dropped.

To make a pronoun possessive, just put the noun after the pronoun.

Examples:

ང ར་ཁ་ཀྱི་ (nə pə-he-me) = my cat (literally "I cat")
ག་དེ་

Yes = ཁྱ (ye)

No = དེ་ (di)

To be = ཁྱ (yo)

To see = ར་ལྟོ་ (wa-ro)

To have = ར་ཁྱི་ (mi-t'e)

To go = ར་ཁྱི་ (lo-cho)

To eat = ར་ཁྱི་ (k'i-na)

To want = ར་ཁྱི་ (che-di)

To like = འཕྲིན (bak-sha)

To know = ཤྲོཅ (pa-t'i)

To negate a verb, just add ཅ (di) before it.

Tenses

Present tense: don't change

Past tense: add -ཤ (shi)

Example: འཕྲིཤ (wa-ro-shi)

Future tense: add -ཤོ (sho)

Example: འཕྲིཤོ (wa-ro-sho)

Verbs conjugate based on the pronoun.

(Note: in these examples, the separate pronoun word is dropped.)

I = add -ཁྱ (wo)

Examples:

འཕྲི (to see) becomes འཕྲིཁྱ (I see)

You = add -ཁྱཱ (we)

Examples:

འདྲེ (to have) becomes འདྲེཁྱཱ (you have)

He/She/It = add -ཁྱུ (wu)

Examples:

འཕྲི (to see) becomes འཕྲིཁྱུ (he/she/it sees)

We = add -ཁྱོ (go)

Examples:

འགྲོ (to go) becomes འགྲོཁྱོ (we go)

You (plural) = add -ཅེ (-ge)

Examples:

ཤི (to be) becomes ཤིཅེ (you (plural) are)

They = add -ཅུ (-gu)

Examples:

ལྟོ (to eat) becomes ལྟོཅུ (they eat)

For possessive subjects (like "my dog"), use the possessor's pronoun suffix.

Example:

My cat has a house.

ཤི་ཁྱི་མེ་མི་ཏེ་ཡོ་ཅེ་པེན་ (pə-he-me mi-t'e-wo chə-pen.) (the pronoun "I" is already marked on the verb, so the separate "I" can be dropped.)

Put this BEFORE the tense suffix. (ཅུ་ཅེ་ཅེ་, not ཅུ་ཅེ་ཅེ་)

Irregularities:

I am = ཤི (yo), not ཤི་ཡོ (yo-wo)

You are = ཤི (yə), not ཤི་ཡེ (yo-we)

He/She/It is = ཤི་ཡོ (yow), not ཤི་ཡུ (yo-wu)

Imperative marker: གེ (p'ə)

Put this after a verb for commands.

Conditional marker: ཨོ (ho)

Put this after a verb to make it conditional (similar to English "would", except it goes after).

Person = ཡི་འ (yi-wa)
Cat = རྩ་མེ་མེ (pə-he-me)
Dog = ཁྱི་ཅག་ཏི (chi-ge-ti)
House = རེ་པེ་པོ (chə-pen)
Name = རྩ་མི (zə-mi)
Chair = ཡལ་ (yak')
Table = རྩ་ཏུ་ཡོ (nu-tu-yo)
Book = རི་ཤུ་པ་འན་ (hi-sa-p'an)

If a noun ends in a vowelless consonant, and a suffix beginning with the same consonant is added, the extra consonant is dropped.

Example:

འཕྲུལ་པོ་ (chə-pen, house) ends in -n.

When you add -པོ་ (-ni, plural marker) to make it plural, it becomes འཕྲུལ་པོ་པོ་ (chə-pen-ni).

There is an unnecessary vowelless "n" (པོ་), so it gets dropped, and the correct form is འཕྲུལ་པོ་ (chə-pe-ni).

To make a noun plural, add -པོ་ (-ni).

Examples:

རྩ་མེ་མེ (cat) becomes རྩ་མེ་མེ་པོ་ (cats)

ཁྱི་ཅག་ཏི (dog) becomes ཁྱི་ཅག་ཏི་པོ་ (dogs)

The = ཅི་ (bi)

It works just like in English. It goes before the noun.

This language doesn't use the article "a"

Big = །ཅུ་ (gu-de-t'a)

Small = །ཅི་ (si-di)

Good = །མ་ (ma)

Bad = །ཤི་ (yi-she)

Adjectives go before the noun.

One = །ལྷག་ (nu-nu)

Two = །ལྷག་ (gi-pu)

Three = །ལྷག་ (t'o)

Four = །ལྷག་ (ka-he-ba)

Five = །ལྷག་ (bo-chi)

Note: this language uses the same digits as English.

(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0)

Yes/No question marker = །ཏ་ (ta)

Put this at the end of a sentence to turn it into a yes/no question. (Other questions don't use this.)

And = །ལི་ (li)

Who = །ཟི་ (zi-ke)

What = །ལེ་ (we-tə)

When = །མཐ་ (gə-mat')

Where = ཁག (gor)

Why = ཉམ (p'o)

How = ཅུ་ཅུ་ (da-wi-wi)

If the question word acts as the subject or object, it takes that position.

Examples:

Who saw the dog?

ཅི་ལྟ་སྟོན་གྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ (zi-ke wa-ro-shi bi chi-ge-ti?) (subject: ཅི་ལྟ་, "who") (literally "who saw the dog?")

What did you see?

ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་སྟོན་གྱི་སྟོན་ (k'e wa-ro-we-shi we-tə?) (object: སྟོན་, "what") (literally "you saw what?")

Note: if the subject is a question word, it is not dropped, and the verb does not take any subject suffix.

If the question word is not the subject or object (like "when", "where", "why", "how"), it still goes in the object position.

Examples:

When did he eat?

ཅུ་ལྟ་ཕྱི་ལྟ་སྟོན་གྱི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ (du-mu k'i-na-wu-shi gə-mat') (ཅུ་ལྟ་, "when" is not the subject or object, so it goes in the object position.) (literally "he ate when?")

Note: If there is already an object, put the question word after the object.

Example sentence

ኖ ቅሃቅ ሓ ሾኮኡ. (nə wa-ro-wo bi pə-he-me.)

I see the cat.

Breakdown:

- ኖ (nə) = I
- ቅሃቅ (wa-ro-wo) = see (correct form for "I")
 - ቅሃ (wa-ro) = see (base form)
 - -ቅ (-wo) = verb conjugation suffix for "I"
- ሓ (bi) = the
- ሾኮኡ (pə-he-me) = cat

ቂፏ ዳጌቶኝ ከጽዕኖ. (du-mu mi-t'e-wu-shi chi-ge-ti-ni.)

He had dogs.

Breakdown:

- ቂፏ (du-mu) = he
- ዳጌቶኝ (mi-t'e-wu-shi) = had (correct form for "he/she")
 - ዳጌ (mi-t'e) = have (base form)
 - -ቶ (-wu) = verb conjugation suffix for "he/she"
 - -ኝ (-shi) = past tense suffix
- ከጽዕኖ (chi-ge-ti-ni) = dogs
 - ከጽዕ (chi-ge-ti) = dog
 - -ኖ (-ni) = plural suffix

ዞኖታ ቤ ኮ፡ (k'i-na-we p'ə ga!)

Eat it!

Breakdown:

- ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལུ་ (k'i-na-we) = eat (correct form for "you")
 - ཁྱེད་ (k'i-na) = eat (base form)
 - -ཀྱི་ (-we) = verb conjugation suffix for "you"
- རྒྱུ་ (p'ə) = imperative marker
- ཁོ་ (ga) = it

ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལུ་ རྒྱུ་ (k'e k'i-na-we-shi ta?)

Did you eat?

Breakdown:

- ཁྱེད་ (k'e) = you
- ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་ཁ་ལུ་ (k'i-na-we-shi) = ate (correct form for "you")
 - ཁྱེད་ (k'i-na) = eat (base form)
 - -ཀྱི་ (-we) = verb conjugation suffix for "you"
 - -ཤི་ (-shi) = past tense suffix
- རྒྱུ་ (ta) = yes/no question marker

མིའི་ རྒྱུ་ རྒྱུ་ (zə-mi yə we-tə?)

What is your name?

Breakdown:

- མིའི་ (zə-mi) = name
- རྒྱུ་ (yə) = is (correct form for "you")
 - རྒྱུ་ (yo) = is (base form)
 - རྒྱུ་ (we) = verb conjugation suffix for "you"
 - but because this is irregular, the correct form is རྒྱུ་ (yə)
- རྒྱུ་ (we-tə?) = name