# TENTATIVE MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL DESIGN FOR A NEW LANGUAGE BASED ON ITHKUIL (as of October 30, 2017)

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This document presents the tentative structural redesign for simple formatives (those not containing an incorporated stem) and complex formatives (those containing an incorporated stem). Proposed structures for various adjuncts are also provided. The primary goals are to make the morpho-phonology mostly agglutinative rather than synthetic, to move the Format (i.e., case) of an incorporated stem to the front of the formative rather than being placed at the end, to drastically simplify and regularize the $C_a$ complex, and to simplify the use of phonological tone (and even rendering the use of tone optional). Additionally, it will now be possible to make formatives from the raw root concept (irrespective of any Pattern, Stem, or Designation), as well as from generalized INFORMAL or FORMAL roots (irrespective of Pattern or Stem). New adjuncts will allow case-stacking; stacking of the $C_a$ complex; and will provide $C_a$, version, function, aspect, and format info for an incorporated stem. Personal reference adjuncts have also been wholly redesigned and simplified.

**TENTATIVE STRUCTURE OF A SIMPLE FORMATIVE (i.e., no incorporated stem)**

| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | | | | | XI | XII | XIII | XIV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **((( $V_a$ ( ' ) ) )** | **$C_i$ )** | **$V_N$** | **($C_p$** | **$V_L$ ))** | **$C_r$** | **$V_c$ ( ' )** | **( $C_m$** | **$V_M$ )** | **$C_a$** | | | | | **( $V_x$C )** **( +$V_x$C …)** | **( $V_r$ )** | **( ' $C_b$ )** | **stress** |
| Aspect | 6 Illocution | 4 functions x 9 validations | Phase+ Sanction | Valence | Root | Case | Mood | Modality | $C_a$1 = 4 contexts | $C_a$2 = 9 config | $C_a$3 = 6 extensions x 4 affiliations | $C_a$4= 4 perspectives | $C_a$5= 2 Essence | $V_x$C suffixes | 2 Versions x 3 Patterns x 3 Stems | Bias | 2 Designations x 2 Relations |
| [See footnote 3 below] | [zero] / h[1] hw hr hl hm hn [Also see footnote 3 below] | | [See footnote 3 below] | | | Shown by vocalic infixes +/- glottal stop | [zero] / ç h hw hr hl hm hn hh | default value (i.e., no modality) = a unless Slot VIII is zero, in which case default = zero | [zero] l r ř | [zero] $F_1$- s-/z- š-/ž- $N_1$- $N_2$- $K_1$- $K_2$- $F_2$- | s[2] z š ž k g k' $k^h$ t d t' $t^h$ p b p' $p^h$ q x q' $q^h$ ţ ḍ f v | [zero] -l -r -w | gem. of $C_a$ form | | | | penult. ultimate antepen. pre-antepen. |

[1] -**h**- used only if Slot I is non-zero or if Slot I is zero but Slots IV and V are non-zero [see note 3 below].

[2] In Slot X, if $C_{a1}$ and $C_{a2}$ are zero, $C_{a3}$ is -**s**-, and $C_{a4}$ is -**l**- or -**r**-, then the -**s**- in $C_{a3}$ is elided. Therefore formatives such as **kasla** and **etusrui** become **kal(a)** and **eturui**; geminated forms such as **kassla** or **etussrui** become **kall(a)** and **eturrui**.

[3] If Phase+Sanction+Valence information in Slots IV and V is non-zero (i.e., non-default), then: (1) if Slots I and II are both default zero, Slot II must show its alternate zero-value of **h**-; (2) if Slot I and/or Slot II is/are non-zero (i.e., non-default), the vowel in Slot I must be followed by a glottal stop (a zero in Slot I becomes **a'**-). These measures are necessary to ensure that Slots IV and V are not misinterpreted as being the root+case of Slots VI and VII.

**TENTATIVE STRUCTURE OF A COMPLEX FORMATIVE (i.e., contains an incorporated stem)** (NOTE: Slot III and Slots VI through XV are the same as above)

| 0 | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X | | | | | XI | XII | XIII | XIV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **( $C_I$ )** | **$V_F$ ( ' )** | **$C_d$** | **$V_N$** | **$C_X$** | **$V_S$** | **$C_r$** | **$V_c$ ( ' )** | **( $C_m$** | **$V_m$ )** | **$C_a$** | | | | | **( $V_xC$ )** **( +$V_xC$ …)** | **( $V_p$ )** | **( ' $C_b$ )** | **stress** |
| 6 Illocution | Format of inc. stem | Designa-tion of inc. stem | Func-tion<br><br>Valida-tion | Incorp-orated Root | Stem + Pattern+ Version of inc. root | Root | Case | Mood | Modality | Context | Config. | Extension<br><br>Affiliation | Pers-pective | Essence | $V_xC$ suffixes | Version<br><br>Pattern<br><br>Stem | Bias | Designa-tion<br><br>Relation |
| [zero]<br>h<br>hr<br>hl<br>hm<br>hn | same as Case voc. affixes used in Slot VII | INF = w / ç*<br><br>FML = y / ç* | | | same as $V_r$ affixes used in Slot XII | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* form after –î or –û or –i/-u diphthong

- A complex formative is always distinguishable from a simple formative in that a complex fomative will have **w**, **y**, or **ç** in Slot II, while no simple formative has these consonants in Slot II.
- A complex formative contains an extra "pre-slot" called Slot 0, showing Illocution. It is equivalent to Slot II of a simple formative, except that the default value is always zero (never **h**-), and the Slot II value –**hw**- becomes **h**- when in Slot 0.
- A complex formative cannot show Aspect nor Phase+Sanction+Valence (because Slots I, IV and V are instead used for the incorporated root, its format, and its stem/pattern/version). These categories are shown by adjunct (or suffix) instead.

**SLOT I** (Simple Formative)**: $V_a$ — Aspect***

| (none) | | (a) |
|---|---|---|
| **RTR** | RETROSPECTIVE | u |
| **PRS** | PROSPECTIVE | e |
| **HAB** | HABITUAL | o |
| **PRG** | PROGRESSIVE | I |
| **IMM** | IMMINENT | ö |
| **PCS** | PRECESSIVE | î |
| **REG** | REGULATIVE | â |
| **EXP** | EXPERIENTIAL | û / oe |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **RSM** | RESUMPTIVE | ëi |
| **CSS** | CESSATIVE | ae |
| **RCS** | RECESSATIVE | ai |
| **PAU** | PAUSAL | ei |
| **RGR** | REGRESSIVE | ui |
| **PCL** | PRECLUSIVE | oi |
| **CNT** | CONTINUATIVE | iu |
| **ICS** | INCESSATIVE | au |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PMP** | PREEMPTIVE | eu |
| **CLM** | CLIMACTIC | ou |
| **PTC** | PROTRACTIVE | ëu |
| **TMP** | TEMPORARY | ia |
| **MTV** | MOTIVE | ie |
| **CSQ** | CONSEQUENTIAL | io |
| **SQN** | SEQUENTIAL | iù |
| **EPD** | EXPEDITIVE | iö |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DCL** | DISCLUSIVE | ea |
| **CCL** | CONCLUSIVE | oa |
| **CUL** | CULMINATIVE | eo |
| **IMD** | INTERMEDIATIVE | eö |
| **TRD** | TARDATIVE | ua / öi |
| **TNS** | TRANSITIONAL | ue / öu |
| **ITC** | INTERCOMMUTATIVE | uo / öa |
| **CSM** | CONSUMPTIVE | uö / öe |

* The values shown must be followed by a glottal stop if Phase+Sanction+Valence information in Slots IV & V are non-zero (i.e., non-default), unless both Slots I and II are zero (in which case zero-value in Slot II must be shown by **h**-). This is necessary to ensure that Slots IV and V are not misinterpreted as being the root+case of Slots VI & VII.

**SLOT II** (Simple Formative)**:** **$C_I$ — Illocution**

| ASR | IRG | ADM | DIR | HOR | DEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSERTIVE** | **INTERROGATIVE** | **ADMONITIVE** | **DIRECTIVE** | **HORTATIVE** | **DECLARATIVE** |
| – / h * | hw | hr | hl | hm | hn |

*** h**- used only if Slot I is non-zero or if Slot I is zero but Slots IV and V are non-zero

**SLOT III:** **$V_N$ — 4 Functions x 7 Validations**

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **CNF** | **AFM** | **RPT** | **HSY** | **CJT** | **INF** | **ITU** |
| 1 | **STA** | (a) | î / uë | û / ië | ai | au | ia / ua | ae |
| 2 | **DYN** | e | i | ea | ei | eu | ie / ue | oe |
| 3 | **MNF** | o | â | oa | oi | ou | io / uo | eo |
| 4 | **DSC** | u | ö | öa | ui | iu | iö / uö | eö |

**SLOT IV** (Simple Formative)**:** **$V_N$ — 9 Phases x 9 Sanctions**

| | **SANCTION** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PHASE** | PPS | EPI | ALG | IPU | RFU | REB | THR | EXV | AXM |
| CTX | (x)* | s | š | l | r | ň | ř | c | č |
| PCT | ţ | sţ | šţ | ţl | ţr | n | ḍ | ż | j |
| ICR | f | sf | šf | fl | fr | m | v | sv | šv |
| REP | k | sk | šk | kl | kr | ňk | k’ | sk’ | šk’ |
| TIM | t | st | št | tl | tr | nt | t’ | st’ | št’ |
| RCT | p | sp | šp | pl | pr | mp | p’ | sp’ | šp’ |
| FRE | g | zg | žg | gl | gr | ňg | $k^h$ | $sk^h$ | $šk^h$ |
| FRG | d | zd | žd | dl | dr | nd | $t^h$ | $st^h$ | $št^h$ |
| FLC | b | zb | žb | bl | br | mb | $p^h$ | $sp^h$ | $šp^h$ |

* -**x**- appears only if valence in Slot V is non-default (non-zero)

NOTE: if Phase+Sanction+Valence information in Slots IV and V is non-zero (i.e., non-default), then:

(1) if Slots I and II are both zero, Slot II must show its alternate zero-value of **h**-

(2) if Slot I and/or Slot II is/are non-zero, the vowel in Slot I must be followed by a glottal stop (a zero in Slot I becomes **a’**-).

These steps are necessary to ensure Slots IV and V are not misinterpreted as being the root+case of Slots VI and VII.

**SLOT V** (Simple Formative)**:** **$V_L$ — Valence**

| **MNO** | **PRL** | **CRO** | **RCP** | **CPL** | **NNR** | **DUP** | **DEM** | **RES** | **IMT** | **CNG** | **PTI** | **IDC** | **MUT** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a)* | e | o | i | u | â | ae | î | û / ia | ai | ei | oi | ui | ö |

* -**a**- appears only if Phase & Sanction in Slot IV is non-default (non-zero)

**SLOT VI: $C_r$ — The Root**

As in Ithkuil, a single consonantal form, comprising between one and five consonants. The consonant forms **ç**, **h**, **hh**, **hl**, **hm**, **hn**, **hr**, **hw**, **w** and **y** cannot be roots.
(NOTE: Other combinations containing **ç**, **h**, **w**, and **y** are permissible, e.g., **çt**, **pç**, **ççw**, **lh**, **rh**, **skw**, **by**, etc.)

**SLOT VII: $V_c$ — Case**

| TRANSRELATIVE CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **OBL** | OBLIQUE | a |
| 2 | **IND** | INDUCIVE | u |
| 3 | **ABS** | ABSOLUTIVE | e |
| 4 | **ERG** | ERGATIVE | o |
| 5 | **EFF** | EFFECTUATIVE | ö |
| 6 | **AFF** | AFFECTIVE | i |
| 7 | **DAT** | DATIVE | î / eë |
| 8 | **INS** | INSTRUMENTAL | û / oë |
| 9 | **DER** | DERIVATIVE | ü / ae |

| ASSOCIATIVE CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | **APL** | APPLICATIVE | a’ |
| 20 | **PUR** | PURPOSIVE | u’ |
| 21 | **BEN** | BENEFACTIVE | e’ |
| 22 | **TSP** | TRANSPOSITIVE | o’ |
| 23 | **CMM** | COMMUTATIVE | ö’ |
| 24 | **ESS** | ESSIVE | i’ |
| 25 | **ASI** | ASSIMILATIVE | î’ / eë’ |
| 26 | **CSD** | CONSIDERATIVE | û’ / oë’ |
| 27 | **CLA** | CLASSIFICATIVE | ü’ / ae’ |

| TEMPORAL CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | **ASS** | ASSESSIVE | ia / aì |
| 38 | **ACS** | ACCESSIVE | iù / uì |
| 39 | **CNR** | CONCURSIVE | ie / eì |
| 40 | **PER** | PERIODIC | io / oì |
| 41 | **PRO** | PROLAPSIVE | iö / öì |
| 42 | **PCV** | PRECURSIVE | ië / ëì |
| 43 | **PCR** | POSTCURSIVE | ea |
| 44 | **ELP** | ELAPSIVE | oa |
| 45 | **[NEW 1]** | [name TBD] | â |

| ADVERBIAL CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | **CON** | CONCESSIVE | ia’ / aì’ |
| 56 | **EXC** | EXCEPTIVE | iù’ / uì’ |
| 57 | **AVR** | AVERSIVE | ie’ / eì’ |
| 58 | **CVS** | CONVERSIVE | io’ / oì’ |
| 59 | **SIT** | SITUATIVE | iö’ / öì’ |
| 60 | **[NEW 4]** | [name TBD] | ië’ / ëì’ |
| 61 | **TFM** | TRANSFORMATIVE | ea’ |
| 62 | **FUN** | FUNCTIVE | oa’ |
| 63 | **VOC** | VOCATIVE | â’ |

| APPOSITIVE CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | **POS** | POSSESSIVE | ai |
| 11 | **PRP** | PROPRIETIVE | ui |
| 12 | **GEN** | GENITIVE | ei |
| 13 | **ATT** | ATTRIBUTIVE | oi |
| 14 | **PDC** | PRODUCTIVE | öi |
| 15 | **ITP** | INTERPRETIVE | ëi |
| 16 | **OGN** | ORIGINATIVE | iu |
| 17 | **CPS** | COMPOSITIVE | eu |
| 18 | **PAR** | PARTITIVE | au |

| RELATIONAL CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | **REF** | REFERENTIAL | ai’ |
| 29 | **COR** | CORRELATIVE | ui’ |
| 30 | **DEP** | DEPENDENT | ei’ |
| 31 | **PVS** | PROVISIONAL | oi’ |
| 32 | **CMP** | COMPARATIVE | öi’ |
| 33 | **PRD** | PREDICATIVE | ëi’ |
| 34 | **COM** | COMITATIVE | iu’ |
| 35 | **CNJ** | CONJUNCTIVE | eu’ |
| 36 | **UTL** | UTILITATIVE | au’ |

| SPATIAL CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | **LOC** | LOCATIVE | ua / aù |
| 47 | **ORI** | ORIENTATIVE | uë / ëù |
| 48 | **PSV** | PROCURSIVE | ue / eù |
| 49 | **ALL** | ALLATIVE | uo / où |
| 50 | **ABL** | ABLATIVE | uö / eö |
| 51 | **NAV** | NAVIGATIVE | ëu |
| 52 | **EPS** | EPISODIC | eo |
| 53 | **[NEW 2]** | [name TBD] | oe |
| 54 | **[NEW 3]** | [name TBD] | ou |

| COMPARISON CASES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | | [ TBD ] | ua’ / aù’ |
| 65 | | | uë’ / ëù’ |
| 66 | | | ue’ / eù’ |
| 67 | | | uo’ / où’ |
| 68 | | | uö’ / eö’ |
| 69 | | | ëu’ |
| 70 | | | eo’ |
| 71 | | | oe’ |
| 72 | | | ou’ |

New 1: yet-to-be-named case: “since X”/“until X”
New 2: yet-to-be-named case: “spatially relative to” [taken from 2nd function of existing Ithkuil CORRELATIVE case]
New 3: yet-to-be-named case: identifies spatial or temporal GOAL
New 4: yet-to-be-named case: “whether X or not”, “whether or not X”

The differences in the above cases from the existing Ithkuil cases are as follows:

- The arrangement and ordering of the 72 cases has been changed to seven groups of nine cases each, for a total of 63 primary cases; 13 cases have been consolidated or eliminated and four new cases added. I also plan on consolidating the Comparison cases but have not yet done so.
- ACTIVATIVE case eliminated; use the AFFECTIVE instead
- SITUATIVE case moved from Transrelative cases to Adverbial cases; its meaning has been expanded to include “inasmuch as / insofar as / to the extent that / taking X into account / in view of the fact that / given that / considering”
- COMPOSITIVE and PARTITIVE cases moved to the Appositive cases
- CONCESSIVE, EXCEPTIVE, AVERSIVE, CONVERSIVE, TRANFORMATIVE, FUNCTIVE and VOCATIVE cases moved to new Adverbial group of cases
- MEDIATIVE case combined with instrumental

- INTERDEPENDENT case eliminated; can be conveyed by the CORRELATIVE or one of the Appositive cases depending on the meaning
- CONTRASTIVE case merged into COMPARATIVE case
- CONDUCTIVE case merged into the first usage of the CORRELATIVE
- ABESSIVE case eliminatee; can be conveyed by the COMITATIVE in conjunction with a negatory suffix
- POSTULATIVE merged with the PROVISIONAL
- Eliminate CONDUCTIVE case; combine with first usage of CORRELATIVE
- 2nd usage of CORRELATIVE case ("spatially relative to") excerpted to create new Spatial case (No. 53)
- "characterized by X" function excerpted from CORRELATIVE and moved to FUNCTIVE case; scope of FUNCTIVE case expanded to allow for adjectival characterization, not just manner characterization
- SIMULTANEITIVE case eliminated – use CNR or ACS instead, as appropriate to context.
- DIFFUSIVE case combined with CNR case
- ALLAPSIVE case merged into ELAPSIVE case
- INTERPOLATIVE case eliminated; use PRO instead
- PROMLIMITIVE case eliminated; use PCV instead plus new planned suffix indicating degree of spatial-temporal distance/proximity
- LIMITATIVE case eliminated; use PCV instead plus new suffix indicating degree of spatial-temporal distance/proximity
- EPISODIC case expanded to include spatial phenomena, e.g., *every third book, every green one (out of the many colors there are)*

**SLOT VIII: $C_m$ — Mood**

| FAC | SUB | ASM | SPC | COU | HYP | IPL | ASC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FACTUAL | SUBJUNCTIVE | ASSUMPTIVE | SPECULATIVE | COUNTERFACTIVE | HYPOTHETICAL | IMPLICATIVE | ASCRIPTIVE |
| [zero] / -ç- * | -h- | -hw- | -hr- | -hl- | -hm- | -hn- | -hh- |

* Default FAC form is zero; **-ç-** is used if Modality in Slot IX is non-zero.

**SLOT IX: $V_M$ — Modality**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| none | | | a |
| 1 | **DES** | Desiderative | u |
| 2 | **ASP** | Aspirative | e |
| 3 | **EPC** | Expectative | o |
| 4 | **CRD** | Credential | i |
| 5 | **REQ** | Requisitive | ö |
| 6 | **OPR** | Opportunitive | â |
| 7 | **CPC** | Capacitative | î / uë |
| 8 | **PRM** | Permissive | û / ië |
| 9 | **PTN** | Potential | ü / ë |
| 10 | **CLS** | Compulsory | ae |
| 11 | **OBG** | Obligative | ai |
| 12 | **IMS** | Impositive | ei |
| 13 | **PFT** | Preferential | oi |
| 14 | **ADV** | Advocative | ui |
| 15 | **ITV** | Intentive | au |
| 16 | **ANT** | Anticipative | eu |
| 17 | **DSP** | Dispositive | ou |
| 18 | **PRE** | Preparative | iu |
| 19 | **NEC** | Necessitative | ea |
| 20 | **DCV** | Decisive | eo |
| 21 | **PTV** | Proclivitive | eö |
| 22 | **VOL** | Voluntative | oa |
| 23 | **ACC** | Accordative | oe |
| 24 | **ICL** | Inclinative | öa |
| 25 | **CML** | Compulsive | öe |
| 26 | **DVR** | Divertive | ia / ua |
| 27 | **DVT** | Devotive | ie / ue |
| 28 | **IPS** | Impressional | io / uo |
| 29 | **PMS** | Promissory | iö / uö |

**SLOT X: The $C_a$ complex: 4 Contexts x 9 Configurations x 4 Affiliations x 6 Extensions x 4 Perspectives x 2 Essences**

| $C_{a1}$ + $C_{a2}$ + $C_{a3}$ + $C_{a4}$ + $C_{a5}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4 contexts** | | **9 configurations** | | **4 affiliations x 6 extensions** | | | | | **4 perspectives** | | **2 essences** | |
| **EXS** | [**zero**] | **UNI** | [**zero**] | | **CSL** | **ASO** | **VAR** | **COA** | **M** | [**zero**] | **NRM** | [**zero**] |
| | | **DPX** | $F_1$- | **DEL** | s | z | š | ž | | | | |
| **FNC** | l- | **DCT** | s-/z- | **PRX** | k | g | k’ | $k^h$ | **P*** | l- | | |
| | | **AGG** | š-/ž- | **ICP** | t | d | t’ | $t^h$ | | | | |
| **RPS** | r- | **SEG** | $N_1$- | **TRM** | p | b | p’ | $p^h$ | **N** | r- | **RPV** | **[gemination of $C_a$ form]** |
| | | **CPN** | $N_2$- | **GRA** | q | x | q’ | $q^h$ | | | | |
| **AMG** | ř- | **COH** | $K_1$- | **DPL** | ţ | ḍ | f | v | **A** | w- | | |
| | | **CST** | $K_2$- | | | | | | | | | |
| | | **MLT** | $F_2$- | | | | | | | | | |

The $C_{a2}$ forms **s**- and **š**- are used before $C_{a3}$ forms with initial voiceless consonant; the forms **z**- or **ž**- are used before voiced consonants; for the $C_{a3}$ forms **ḍ** and **v**, either the voiceless or voiced $C_{a2}$ forms may be used.

**$F_1$- and $F_2$- Prefixes:** The **$F_1$-** prefix is **f**-; **v-** is used before **z** and **ž**; **x**- is used before **f** and **v**. The **$F_2$** prefix is **ţ-**; **x-** is used before **ţ** and **ḍ**.

**$N_1$- and $N_2$- Prefixes:** **$N_1$**- represents a nasal obstruent with a homologous point of articulation to the (initial) consonant of the $C_{a3}$ value. For dental/alveolar/palatal $C_{a3}$ initial consonants, the prefix is **n**-. For velar or uvular consonants, it is **ň**-, and for labial or labio-dental consonants, it is **m**-. **$N_2$**- represents a nasal obstruent with a heterologous point of articulation to the (initial) consonant of the $C_{a3}$ value. For dental/alveolar/palatal $C_{a3}$ consonants, as well as velar/uvular consonants, the prefix is **m**-. For labial or labio-dental consonants, it is **ň**-.

If $C_{a1}$ = **l**- and $C_{a2}$ = **n**, this **ln**- onset becomes **ns-/nz-**, e.g., **nst**, not **lnt**. If $C_{a1}$ = **l**- and $C_{a2}$ = **m**, this **lm**- onset becomes **ms-/mz-**, e.g., **msk**, not **lmk**. If $C_{a1}$ = **l**- and $C_{a2}$ = **ň**, this **lň**- onset becomes **ňs-/ňz-**, e.g., **ňzb**, not **lňb**. If these special $C_{a1}$+$C_{a2}$ forms are followed by the four $C_{a3}$ forms **s**, **š**, **z**, and **ž**, these four $C_{a3}$ forms change respectively to **c’**, **č’**, **$c^h$**, and **$č^h$**, and the $C_{a1}$+$C_{a2}$ form drops the final -**s** or –**z**. Thus, for example, the $C_{a1}$+$C_{a2}$+$C_{a3}$ expected forms **lns**, and **lmz** are realized instead as **nc’** and **$mc^h$**.

**$K_1$- and $K_2$- Prefixes:** The **$K_1$-** prefix is normally **p**-; either **p-** or **b-** may be used before d, ḍ, g, z, and ž. Before bilabial consonants p, $p^h$, p’, and labio-dental v, **t-** is used; before b either **t-** or **d**- may be used.

The **$K_2$-** prefix is normally **k-**; either **k-** or **g-** may be used before b, d, ḍ, z, and ž. Before velar/uvular consonants k, x, k’, $k^h$, and q, q’, $q^h$, **t-** is used; before g either **t-** or **d**- may be used.

When the $C_{a2}$ forms **s-/z-** and **š-/ž-** are followed by the $C_{a3}$ forms **s**, **š**, **z**, and **ž**, the entire $C_{a2}$+$C_{a3}$ form transforms as follows:

—$C_{a2}$ form **s**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **s** becomes **c**
—$C_{a2}$ form **s**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **š** becomes **č**
—$C_{a2}$ form **z**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **z** becomes **ż**
—$C_{a2}$ form **z**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **ž** becomes **j**
—$C_{a2}$ form **š**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **s** becomes **c’**
—$C_{a2}$ form **š**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **š** becomes **č’**
—$C_{a2}$ form **ž**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **z** becomes **$c^h$**
—$C_{a2}$ form **ž**- plus $C_{a3}$ form **ž** becomes **$č^h$**

If $C_{a1}$ and $C_{a2}$ are zero, $C_{a3}$ is -**s**-, and $C_{a4}$ is -**l**- or -**r**-, then the -**s**- in $C_{a3}$ is elided. Therefore formatives such as **kasla** and **etusrui** become **kal(a)** and **eturui**; geminated forms such as **kassla** or **etussrui** become **kall(a)** and **eturrui**.

**Gemination of $C_a$ form:** If there is neither a $C_{a1}$ prefix nor a $C_{a2}$ prefix, the $C_{a3}$ form is simply doubled if it is a single consonant, whether or not there is a $C_{a4}$ suffix.

If there is a $C_{a1}$ prefix, no $C_{a2}$ prefix, and the $C_{a3}$ form contains a continuant (is not a stop consonant), either the a $C_{a1}$ prefix or the $C_{a3}$ form is doubled.

If there is a a $C_{a2}$ prefix that is a continuant, it is doubled unless there is a $C_{a1}$ prefix or the $C_{a3}$ form contains a continuant (i.e., it is not a stop consonant), in which case either the a $C_{a1}$ prefix, the $C_{a2}$ form, or the $C_{a3}$ form may be doubled.

Forms composed of two stop consonants (e.g., **pt**, **tk**) change the $K_1$ consonant to **ç** and the $K_2$ consonant to **ļ** (e.g., **çt**, and **ļt**).

The $C_{a4}$ form is never doubled except when $C_{a1}$ and $C_{a2}$ are zero, $C_{a3}$ is geminated -**ss**-, and $C_{a4}$ is -**l**- or -**r**-, in which case the -**ss**- in $C_{a3}$ is elided, and the $C_{a4}$ form is geminated, e.g., **kall(a)**, not **kassla**.

* The UNBOUNDED perspective of Ithkuil will be renamed the POLYADIC and will only refer to "more than one" of a configurative entity (i.e., it will function similarly to standard pluralization, except this pluralization applies to an entity first subject to the formative's Configuration/Affiliation categories). This will also apply to verbal formatives; i.e., verbal formatives in the POLYADIC will signify simply more than one instance/occurrence of the act/state/event. As for showing temporal aspect/tense-like information on a verb, this will now be accomplished solely via Aspect.

**Hierarchical Ordering/Application of Ca categories:** first Context, then Essence, then Extension, then Configuration & Affiliation, and finally Perspective.

**SLOT XI: $-V_xC$ Suffixes**

| degree | Type 1 | Type 2 | Type 3 | Type 4 | Type 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | î | ia | ai | aì | ea |
| 2 | i | ie | ei | eì | eo |
| 3 | e | io | oi | oì | eö |
| 4 | ü / ë | iö | öi | öì | eë |
| 5 | a | â | ui | uì | uë / ao |
| 6 | ö | uö / öë | öu | öù | oë |
| 7 | o | uo / öe | ou | où | oe |
| 8 | u | ue / ië | eu | eù | öa |
| 9 | û / ae | ua / iu | au | aù | oa |

Type 1 (circumstantial) & 2 (derivational): applied to stem+$C_a$

Type 3 (circumstantial) & 4 (derivational): applied to stem only; $C_a$ applied afterward

Type 5: affix applied only to preceding affix (or following affix if there are only two $V_xC$ suffixes)

**NOTE:** For finer detail in indicating whether a specific $C_a$ component is exempted from application of a suffix, utilize the new $C_a$ adjuncts described later below.

**SLOT XII: $-V_r$ — 3 Patterns x 3 Stems x 2 Versions**

| | Pattern 1 | | | Pattern 2 | | | Pattern 3 | | | No Pattern | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem 1 | Stem 2 | Stem 3 | Stem 1 | Stem 2 | Stem 3 | Stem 1 | Stem 2 | Stem 3 | Raw root | INF/FML root* |
| PRC | (a) | o | u / i | e | ö | ü / ae | ia / ua | io / uo | iu | ea | oa |
| CPT | ai | oi | ui | ei | öi | ëi | au | ou | ëu | eo | eu |

*use in conjunction w/ syllabic stress to determine whether INF or FML

**NOTE:** The six versions of Ithkuil are being reduced to two versions in this new language: PROCESSUAL (= atelic aspect, i.e., non-goal-oriented) and COMPLETIVE (= telic aspect, i.e., goal-oriented). The axis of success/failure conveyed by the six Ithkuil versions is being eliminated; it can be conveyed by use of the SCS suffix.

**SLOT XIII: -$C_b$ — Bias** (must be preceded by a glottal stop)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ASU** | ASSURATIVE | n → nn |
| **HPB** | HYPERBOLIC | m → mm |
| **COI** | COINCIDENTAL | ň → ňň |
| **ACP** | ACCEPTIVE | ţ → ţţ |
| **RAC** | REACTIVE | ç → çç |
| **STU** | STUPEFACTIVE | s → ss |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CTV** | CONTEMPLATIVE | z → zz |
| **DPV** | DESPERATIVE | š → šš |
| **RVL** | REVELATIVE | l → ll |
| **GRT** | GRATIFICATIVE | r → rr |
| **SOL** | SOLICITIVE | ř → řř |
| **SEL** | SELECTIVE | ļ → ļļ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IRO** | IRONIC | kç → kçç |
| **EXA** | EXASPERATIVE | pļ → pļļ |
| **LTL** | LITERAL | pç → pçç |
| **CRR** | CORRECTIVE | x → xx |
| **EUP** | EUPHEMISTIC | ẋ → ẋẋ |
| **SKP** | SKEPTICAL | ks → kss |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CYN** | CYNICAL | f → ff |
| **CTP** | CONTEMPTIVE | kš → kšš |
| **DSM** | DISMISSIVE | kf → kff |
| **IDG** | INDIGNATIVE | pš → pšš |
| **SGS** | SUGGESTIVE | ps → pss |
| **PPV** | PROPOSITIVE | pf → pff |

**SLOT XIV: Syllabic Stress — Designation & Relation**

| | RELATION | |
|---|---|---|
| | **UNFRAMED** | **FRAMED** |
| **INFORMAL** | penultimate | antepenultimate |
| **FORMAL** | ultimate | pre-antepenultimate |

**NOTE:** FRAMED relation may alternately be shown by high prosodic tone, maintained throughout the course of the case-frame. If this is not possible (e.g., due to the presence of a register clause and/or due to nesting of frames or register clauses), then stress-marking of the case-frame is mandatory.

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**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT 0: Ci — Illocution**

| ASR | IRG | ADM | DIR | HOR | DEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSERTIVE** | **INTERROGATIVE** | **ADMONITIVE** | **DIRECTIVE** | **HORTATIVE** | **DECLARATIVE** |
| [zero] | h | hr | hl | hm | hn |

This is the same as Slot II of a simple formative, except that the default ASR value is always zero, and the IRG value is **h**- rather than **hw**-.

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT I: $V_F$— Format of Incorporated Stem**

These are the same as the vocalic Case affixes in Formative Slot VII.

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT II: $V_F$— Designation of Incorporated Stem**

| INFORMAL | FORMAL | |
|---|---|---|
| -w / -ç * | -y / -ç * | * **-ç** is used for INF following a Slot I $V_F$ form ending in -u, -û or a diphthong ending in -u; **-ç** is used for FML following a Slot I $V_F$ form ending in -i, -î or a diphthong ending in -i. |

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT IV: $C_X$ — Incorporated Root**

A single consonantal form comprising one to five consonants. Cannot be **ç**, **h**, **hh**, **hl**, **hm**, **hn**, **hr**, **hw**, **w** or **y**. (Other combinations containing **ç**, **h**, **w**, and **y** are permissible, e.g., **çt**, **pç**, **ççw**, **lh**, **rh**, **skw**, **by**, etc.).

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT IV: $V_S$ — Stem, Pattern, and Version of inc. root** (these are the same values as for $V_r$ in Slot XII)

| PROCESSUAL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem 1 | Stem 2 | Stem 3 |
| Pattern 1 | a | o | u / i |
| Pattern 2 | e | ö | ü / ae |
| Pattern 3 | ia / ua | io / uo | iu |
| No Pattern – raw root | ea* | | |
| No Pattern – INF/FML | oa | | |

| COMPLETIVE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem 1 | Stem 2 | Stem 3 |
| Pattern 1 | ai | oi | ui |
| Pattern 2 | ei | öi | ëi |
| Pattern 3 | au | ou | ëu |
| No Pattern – raw root | eo* | | |
| No Pattern – INF/FML | eu | | |

*use INF affix as $C_d$ default in Slot II

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## ADJUNCTS

Adjuncts have been completely redesigned in comparison to Ithkuil, especially personal reference adjuncts. The most notable aspects of this redesign are:

- A new $C_a$-stacking adjunct – info in adjunct applied on top of in-stem $C_a$ info to form 2nd level $C_a$ construction, e.g., *stack of books, pairs of wing-pairs*, etc.
- Since Complex formatives have no slots for indicating Aspect, Phase, Sanction, or Valence of the primary stem, there are specialized adjuncts for these categories
- Since the $V_a$ Aspect affix in Slot I adds an entire syllable to a formative, as well as the $Cm+V_M$ Mood+Modality affixes in Slots VIII & IX, several of the new adjuncts optionally show Aspect, Mood and/or Modality in addition to their primary function. Each of these categories also has a dedicated adjunct.
- A new adjunct specifying the following info for incorporated stems: the $C_a$ complex, Format, Function, Version, Aspect, and optional $V_XC$ suffixes.
- New register adjuncts
- A new "carrier" adjunct which functions as a short-cut or attenated version of the carrier root for use with non-Ithkuil words and proper nouns
- Personal Reference adjuncts have been simplified.

The structure and function of each type of adjunct is described below. Because the number and type of adjuncts are being expanded compared to Ithkuil, a note following each chart describes how to quickly recognize each adjunct, i.e., what phonological marker readily distinguishes that particular adjunct from formatives and from other adjuncts.

**Case-Stacking Adjuncts** — shows any 2nd level case of formative plus optional 3rd level case or format of an incorporated stem

| w / y | V (' / h *) | ( ç | V (h*) ) | stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2nd-level case; values from Slot VII | | Format of inc. stem; values from Slot VII | penultimate stress = 2nd case shown is 3rd-level case of formative<br>ultimate stress = format of incorporated stem |

* if glottal stop is word-final, it is replaced by -**h**

The tell-tale indicator for this adjunct is the initial **w**-/**y**- and the absence of any root consonants. Examples: *wo*, *yau, wîh, yû'çéih*

**$C_a$-stacking + Case-Stacking Adjuncts (w/ optional mood and aspect):**

| **$C_h$** * | **V ( ’ )** | **C (C) (C) (C)** | **( V )** | **stress** | * **$C_h$** signifies those specialized consonant forms used in Formative Slots II and VIII that are not used for roots or in the $C_a$ complex, i.e., **h**, **ç**, **hw**, **hm**, **hl**, **hr**, **hn**, and **hh**. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood | Case | $C_a$1 thru $C_a$5 | Aspect | optional ult. stress = glottal stop on case | |
| same as Slot VIII of formative except default zero form (FAC mood) has no alternate form **ç**- | | standard $C_a$ complex from Formative Slot X | | | |

The tell-tale marker for this adjunct is its ($C_h$)V**C**(V) structure, with its single full consonant form (as opposed to the mandatory CVC structure of a formative where two separate consonant forms are needed, one for the root, one for the $C_a$ complex. Examples: *u**z**, o**t**ei, hi**kk**o, hhö**rntr**ea*

**Modality/Aspect Adjunct (w/ optional mood and aspect):**

| ( **$C_h$** ) | V | **ř / řř** | ( V ) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mood | Modality or Aspect | non-geminated = Modality in 2nd slot; geminated = Aspect in 2nd slot | Aspect |

What distinguishes this adjunct from a $C_a$ /Case-stacking adjunct is the presence of the sole consonant forms -**ř** or -**řř**, neither of which can occur as the sole consonant form in a $C_a$/Case-stacking adjunct. Examples: *ö**ř**, hia**ř**, ei**ř**o, hnui**řř**ia*

**Valence/Case-Stacking Adjunct (w/ optional mood and aspect):**

| ( **$C_h$** ) | V ( ’ ) | **ļ / ļļ** | ( V ) | stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood | Valence or 2nd case | non-geminated = Valence in 2nd slot; geminated = Case No. 2 in 2nd slot | Aspect | optional ult. stress = glottal stop on case |

Distinguished from a $C_a$ /Case-stacking adjunct by the presence of the sole consonant forms - **ļ** or -**ļļ**, neither of which can occur as the sole consonant form in a $C_a$/Case-stacking adjunct. Examples: *ö**ļ**, ei**ļ**o, hnui**ļļ**ia*

**Affixual Adjuncts (w/ optional mood, modality/case-stacking and aspect):**

| ( ( **$C_h$** ) | V ( ’ ) ) | CV | **ř / řř** | (VC (+VC+…) | ( V )) | stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood | Modality or 2nd case | VxC suffix 1 [reversed] | non-geminated = Modality in 2nd slot; geminated = Case No. 2 in 2nd slot | VxC suffix 2 (3, 4, …) | Aspect | optional ult. stress = glottal stop on case |

The tell-tale marker of this adjunct is the presence of intervocalic -**ř-** or -**řř-** in what otherwise looks like a formative’s $C_a$ slot.
Examples: *jo**ř**, eda**ř**iöx, çupsei**řř**âc’ou, hmeaskui**řř**oakseit’io*

**Phase+Sanction+Valence Adjunct (w/ optional modality/case-stacking, mood, multiple VxC and aspect)**

| ( ( $C_h$ ) | V ( ’ ) ) | C | V | **ļ / ļļ** | ( VC (+VC+…) | ( V ) ) | stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood | Modality or 2nd case | Phase + Sanction | Valence | non-geminated = Modality in 2nd slot;<br><br>geminated = Case No. 2 in 2nd slot | VxC suffix 1 (2, 3, …) | Aspect | optional ult. stress = glottal stop on case |

The tell-tale marker of this adjunct is the presence of intervocalic -**ļ-** or -**ļļ -** in what otherwise looks like a formative’s $C_a$ slot.
Examples: *vu**ļ**, oplie**ļ**, çûzbi**ļ**ui, istoi**ļļ**e, çuimbau**ļ**ekoastia*

**Format + $C_a$ + Function + Version adjunct for Inc. Stem (w/ optional multiple VxC, mood, modality/valence and aspect)**

| **( ( $C_h$ )** | **V )** | **C (C) (C) (C)** | **V** | **C** | **m / n** | **( VC )** | **( V )** | **stress** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood of main verb | Modality or Valence of main verb | $C_a$1 thru $C_a$5 of inc. stem | Format (Case) of inc. stem | Function of inc. stem | Version of inc. stem | ($V_xC$ (+$V_xC$+…)) | Aspect on inc. stem | |
| | Valence in 2nd slot shown by geminated Nasal Consonant showing Version (in 6th slot) | standard $C_a$ complex from Formative Slot X | [instead of following glottal stop, use ult. stress | [zero]<br>l<br>r<br>ř | m = PRC<br>n = CPT | optional $V_xC$ suffix(es) on inc. stem | | ult. stress = glottal stop on case |

The tell-tale marker of this adjunct is the presence of a consonant form -**(C)m(m)** or -**(C)n(n)** in what otherwise looks like a formative’s $C_a$ slot. (No $C_a$ form can end in -**m** or –**n)**. Examples: *su**m**, iro**m**, eintwér**n**, hiullai**nn**egu*.

**“Carrier” adjunct (a shortcut form of a full “carrier” stem)**

| V ( ’ ) | C | ( V ) | stress |
|---|---|---|---|
| case | standard $C_a$ complex using -**ẋ**- as $C_{a3}$ component | pattern/stem/version [ use $V_r$ ] | optional ult. stress = glottal stop on case |

The tell-tale marker of this case is its V-C-V structure; the intervocalic consonant form will always contain -**ẋ**-, which is what disinguishes it from a $C_a$/Case-stacking adjunct.

**PERSONAL REFERENCE ADJUNCTS**

Ithkuil's 44 dedicated personal reference categories are being reduced to 17. Those Ithkuil categories which consist of combinations of discrete persons (e.g., 1m + 2m + 3ma) are being eliminated and will instead be transparently composed of their specific combinatory persons. For example, the monadic speaker (1m) is now -**s**-, the monadic addressee (2m) is now -**k**-, and a monadic animate 3rd-party (3ma) is now -**r**-; therefore, the personal referent made up of 1m + 2m + 3ma will now be -**skr**- (or -**rks**- or -**rsk**-).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **s** | 1m | monadic speaker | "I" |
| **k** | 2m | monadic addressee | "you (sg.)" |
| **t** | 2p * | polyadic addressee | "you (pl.)" |
| **r** | ma | monadic animate 3rd party | "he" / "she" / "they (sg.)" |
| **l** | pa * | polyadic animate 3rd party | "they (pl.)" |
| **m** | mi | monadic inanimate 3rd party | "it" |
| **n** | pi * | polyadic inanimate 3rd party | "they (inanimate)" |
| **ř** | Mx | mixed 3rd party | two or more of the following: "(s)he &/or it &/or they &/or those" |
| **ļ** | IPa | impersonal animate | "one" "you" "people" "a person" (French "on"; German "man") |
| **ẋ** | IPi | impersonal inanimate | "something" "a thing" "things" |
| **š** | Ea | universal animate | "everyone" |
| **x** | Ei | universal inanimate | "everything" |
| **p** | IDa | indefinite animate | "anyone" |
| **q** | IDi | indefinite inanimate | "anything" |
| **ň** | Obv | obviative | 3rd-party other than most recently referenced (used with SWR affix) |
| **f** | Col | collective | NOMIC 3rd-party |
| **ţ** | Abt | abstract | ABSTRACT 3rd-party |

* NOTE: Ithkuil's UNBOUNDED Perspective category is being renamed the POLYADIC and will be referenced by the abbreviation p rather than u.

As for the 27 categories from Ithkuil that are being eliminated as autonomous personal reference categories, the following chart shows their redesigned equivalents:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1+2m | sk |
| 1+2p | st |
| 1+Mx | sř |
| 1+ma | sr |
| 1+pa | sl |
| 1+mi | sm |
| 1+pi | sn |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2m+ma | kr |
| 2m+pa | kl |
| 2p+ma | tr |
| 2p+pa | tl |
| 2m+mi | km |
| 2m+pi | kn |
| 2p+mi | tm |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2p+pi | tn |
| 2m+Mx | kř |
| 2p+Mx | tř |
| 1+2m+ma | skr |
| 1+2m+pa | skl |
| 1+2p+ma | str |
| 1+2p+pa | stl |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1+2m+Mx | skř |
| 1+2p+Mx | stř |
| 1+2m+mi ( = 2m+1+mi ) | skm ( = ksm) |
| 1+2m+pi ( = 2m+1+pi ) | skn ( = ksn) |
| 1+2p+mi ( = 2p+1+mi ) | stm ( = cm) |
| 1+2p+pi ( = 2p+1+pi ) | stn ( = cn) |
| | |

Note that the individual consonant markers for each combination are interchangeable, as per phonotactic/euphonic requirements, e.g., *str = rst = cr = rc, stn = nst = cn,* etc.

**Basic Single Pers. Reference Adjunct (no $C_a$ information)**

| C | V ( **h** ) | stress |
|---|---|---|
| pers. referent 1 | case of referent 1<br>alt. case shown by following -h | penultimate stress<br>(or monosyllabic) |

The tell-tale marker of this adjunct is its CV(h) structure, e.g., *so, kuih, tea*

**Single Pers. Reference Adjunct with Config./Affiliation and optional VxC affixes**

| ( CV ( + CV…) ) | C | V ( ’ ) | w / y | -a / V | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | CSL | ASO | VAR | COA |
| reversed CxV suffix(es) for Referent 1 | pers. referent 1 | case of referent 1 | | UNI | i/u | ö | [ same as CSL/ASO values but with ultimate stress ] | |
| | | | | DPX | iù/uì | ui/iu | | |
| | | | | DCT | â | ae | | |
| | | | | AGG | ia/ua | ai/au | | |
| | | | | SEG | e | ea | | |
| | | | | CPN | ie/ue | ei/eu | | |
| | | | | COH | o | oa | | |
| | | | | CST | io/uo | oi/ou | | |
| | | | | MLT | eo | öa | | |

The tell-tale marker for this adjunct is the last syllable being of the form -**wV** or –**yV**, preceded by either a vowel, or a vowel + glottal stop, e.g., *so**wi**, vûtea’**wói**, pliskokiu**yau***

**Dual Pers. Reference Adjunct (no $C_a$ information)**

| C | V ( ’ ) | **w/y** | V | C | stress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| pers. referent 1 | case of referent 1 | | case of referent 2 | pers. referent 2 | ult. stress = glottal stop on case of 2nd referent |

This adjunct has a specific CV(’)**w/y**V(’)C form; the middle consonant **-w-** or **-y-** is the tell-tale indicator that the word is not a formative, e.g., *ta**w**es*, *strau**y**ár*, *klie’**w**ost*

**Complex Single Pers. Reference Adjunct with $C_a$ information and optional case-stacking and configuration/affiliation-stacking**

| V ( ’ ) | C | V ( ’ ) | C | - y | -a / V | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2nd-level $C_a$ info | | | | |
| | | | | | | CSL | ASO | VAR | COA |
| case of referent 1 | $C_a$ complex | 2nd-level case of referent 1 (if no 2nd-level case, default vowel is -**ë**-) | pers. referent 1 | | UNI | u | ö | [ same as CSL/ASO values but with ultimate stress ] | |
| | | | | | DPX | uì | ui/iu | | |
| | | | | | DCT | â | ae | | |
| | | | | | AGG | ua | au | | |
| | | | | | SEG | e | ea | | |
| | | | | | CPN | ue | ei/eu | | |
| | | | | | COH | o | oa | | |
| | | | | | CST | uo | oi/ou | | |
| | | | | | MLT | eo | öa | | |

The tell-tale marker for this adjunct is the -**Cy**- combination which will always be the last consonantal form in the word, e.g., *oltë**py**a, urvlea’**sky**ua*

**Register Adjunct**

All clauses marked by non-NARRATIVE register may be pronounced with low tone throughout (even if the register clause is otherwise a case-frame); this low-tone is similar to the low-tone used in English when pronouncing unrestricted relative clauses. The end of the register clause is marked by a return to non-low tone. If the speaker chooses not to utilize the low-tone pronunciation, the register clause must end with the same register adjunct in reversed form hV.

| V | **h** |
|---|---|
| **a** = DISCURSIVE (direct speech)<br>**o** = PARENTHETICAL (parenthetical aside)<br>**e** = COGITANT (silent thoughts)<br>**u** = IMPRESSIONISTIC (subjective impressions of party referred to in the phrase/clause) | Indicates non-NARRATIVE register |

**Aspectual adjuncts**

| **( C )** | **V** |
|---|---|
| 2nd aspect | 1st aspect |

| (none) | | | (a) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RTR** | RETROSPECTIVE | d | u |
| **PRS** | PROSPECTIVE | b | e |
| **HAB** | HABITUAL | g | o |
| **PRG** | PROGRESSIVE | ḍ | i |
| **IMM** | IMMINENT | z | ö |
| **PCS** | PRECESSIVE | ż | î |
| **REG** | REGULATIVE | bz | â |
| **EXP** | EXPERIENTIAL | gz | û / oe |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RSM** | RESUMPTIVE | dv | ëi |
| **CSS** | CESSATIVE | bv | ae |
| **RCS** | RECESSATIVE | gv | ai |
| **PAU** | PAUSAL | v | ei |
| **RGR** | REGRESSIVE | ž | ui |
| **PCL** | PRECLUSIVE | j | oi |
| **CNT** | CONTINUATIVE | bž | iu |
| **ICS** | INCESSATIVE | gž | au |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PMP** | PREEMPTIVE | dw | eu |
| **CLM** | CLIMACTIC | bw | ou |
| **PTC** | PROTRACTIVE | gw | ëu |
| **TMP** | TEMPORARY | ḍw | ia |
| **MTV** | MOTIVE | zw | ie |
| **CSQ** | CONSEQUENTIAL | žw | io |
| **SQN** | SEQUENTIAL | żw | iù |
| **EPD** | EXPEDITIVE | jw | iö |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DCL | DISCLUSIVE | t’ | ea |
| **CCL** | CONCLUSIVE | p’ | oa |
| **CUL** | CULMINATIVE | k’ | eo |
| **IMD** | INTERMEDIATIVE | q’ | eö |
| **TRD** | TARDATIVE | $t^h$ | ua / öi |
| **TNS** | TRANSITIONAL | $p^h$ | ue / öu |
| **ITC** | INTERCOMMUTATIVE | $k^h$ | uo / öa |
| **CSM** | CONSUMPTIVE | $q^h$ | uö / öe |

The vocalic forms for each aspect are the same as for Slot I of a simple formative. The tell-tale marker for this adjunct is that it will either be a single vocalic form **V**, or a single consonantal form followed by a single vocalic form, **CV**, where the initial consonant is not a consonant associated with personal reference adjuncts, e.g., *do, bzea, juo.*

**Bias Adjuncts**

[No changes from existing Ithkuil Bias adjuncts]

**STILL TO BE DONE:**

- Except for the consolidation of the 72 primary cases down to 63 cases and the change in UNBOUNDED perspective to POLYADIC, this document deals only with changes to morpho-phonology. I have yet to re-examine other areas of Ithkuil morphology to determine whether any further expansion, consolidation, modifications are necessary or desirable.

- Specify how to use $C_a$ adjuncts and to-be-developed $C_a$ suffixes to indicate exceptions to the standard hierarchical application order of Ca parameters.

- A thorough re-examination of the relationship between arguments and verbs and nested predicates, addressing the issue of having to use the root -C- as a "dummy" subject for certain constructions, etc.

- Resolve ambiguities such as how to distinguish "She talks to me like a princess ( = as if I'm a princess) from "She talks to me like a princess ( = the way a princess would talk to me)".

- Rethink -$V_X$C suffixes top-to-bottom and will be looking at several ideas suggested on the Ithkuil sub-reddit, e.g., having each suffix matched by a root (or a stem at least), the idea of a "suffix-modifier suffix", degree "unspecification", color suffixes, a suffix untangling the nuances of Reciprocal valence, a suffix associated with Level to eliminate the need for most of the Comparison cases, the systematization of applying suffixes to both spatial and temporal contexts, etc.

- Rethink the lexicon from scratch, including the relationship between INF and FRM stems, greater systematization of the SSD suffix, etc. This will be the most time-consuming (and tedious) task involved in this redesign. I will also obviously be attempting to address Ithkuil's myriad lexical gaps.

- The new morpho-phonology described in this document currently has no place (or seeming need) for Ithkuil's distinctive dissyllabic nasal/resonant consonant conjuncts (e.g., **m-m**, **n-n**, **l-l**, **r-r**, etc.). Personally, I like these dissyllabic conjuncts and I know others like them too. I had assumed they'd arise while re-formulating the various types of adjuncts, but it turned out that the availability of **m**, **n**, **ļ**, **ř**, and **ẋ** for use in adjuncts was sufficient. I'd still like to find a use for these dissyllabic conjuncts if possible.