

TENTATIVE MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL DESIGN FOR A NEW LANGUAGE BASED ON ITHKUIL (Version 0.2.1, Oct. 31, 2018)

by John Q.

This document updates the previous version 0.1 from October 2017. This new (as-yet-unnamed) language is being created to preserve Ithkuil's general morphology and lexico-semantic principles, while drastically altering the morpho-phonology to be more agglutinative, systematic, and modular—all to facilitate greater ease-of-learning in comparison to Ithkuil. Additionally, this new language will address various flaws, ambiguities, gaps, and other issues in Ithkuil's design as observed and noted by astute fans. The Ithkuil lexicon will also be rethought and restructured to (hopefully) allow for greater systematization and design consistency. The general differences in the new language as compared to Ithkuil are described as follows:

PHONOLOGY

Phonemic Inventory: 42 consonants and 9 vowels shown below in romanized orthography by place and manner of articulation.

	LABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	ALVEOLO-PALATAL	PALATAL	VELAR	UVULAR *	PHARYNGAL
STOP	p b	t d				k g	q	'
EJECTIVE * STOP	p'	t'				k'	q'	
ASPIRATED † STOP	p ^h	t ^h				k ^h	q ^h	
AFFRICATE			c z	č j				
EJECTIVE * AFFRICATE			c'	č'				
ASPIRATED † AFFRICATE			c ^h	č ^h				
FRICATIVE	f v	ʈ ɖ	s z	š ž	ç	x		h
NASAL	m	n				ɳ		
LIQUID		l	r					
APPROXIMANT	w				y			

	FRONT		CENTRAL		BACK	
	unrounded	rounded	unrounded	rounded	unrounded	rounded
HIGH	i			ü		u
MID	e	ö	ë			o
LOW			a			â

* Alternate pronunciations of ejective and uvular consonants are available for those who find such sounds difficult. See note on next page.

† Instead of a superscript -^h, aspirated consonants may alternately be shown by an underposed dot (or a super-posed dot in the case of -p- and -q-).

Seven Ithkuil phonemes have been eliminated:

- The vowels **-ê-**, **-î-**, **-ô-**, and **-û-** are eliminated; the vowels **-e-**, **-i-**, **-o-**, **-u-** will now have free variation in their pronunciation: [ɛ] ~ [e], [ɪ] ~ [i], [ɔ] ~ [o], and [ʊ] ~ [u]. As the initial member of a disyllabic vocalic conjunct, as well as in word-final position, each of these four vowels takes its more closed pronunciation; thus, for example, the conjuncts **-ea-**, **-ia-**, **-oa-**, and **-ua-** are pronounced [ea, ia, oa, ua], not [ɛa, ɪa, ɔa, ʊa].

As for the remaining vowels, **-a-** is pronounced [a], **-â-** as either [ɑ] or [ɒ], **-ö-** as [œ] or [ø], **-ü-** as [ɥ] or [y], and **-ë-** as [ə] except in unstressed word-final position where the author recommends it be pronounced allophonically as [ʉ] to better differentiate it from unstressed word-final **-a-**.

- The uvular phonemes **-xh-** /χ/ and **-ř-** /ʁ/ are being eliminated. The fricative **-x-** may now be pronounced with either velar or uvular articulation [x] ~ [χ].
- The lateral fricative consonant **-ļ-** is eliminated as a phoneme. This sound [ɭ] will still exist as an allophone of word-initial **hl-** (in free variation with voiceless [ɬ]). For those speakers who like the sound [ɭ], it will also exist as an optional allophone of /l/ in the following restricted environment:
 - If the final consonant form of a word is **-pl-**, **-tl-**, **-ml-**, or **-nl-**, normally such a form must be followed by a word-final vowel; however, if the word is an UNFRAMED verbal formative ending in epenthetic **-ë-**, the speaker will have the option to elide the **-ë-** and instead pronounce these now word-final consonant forms as [pɭ], [tɭ], [mɭ], and [nɭ]. If the speaker chooses to do so, the word must either be the last word in a breath group, or the following word cannot begin with **-hl-** (to avoid juxtaposing two [ɭ] sounds).

For those who wish to avoid pronouncing uvular and/or ejective consonants, there now exist alternative pronunciations for these phonemes:

- The uvular stop **-q-** may alternately be pronounced as a voiceless lateral affricate [tɬ], and its aspirated counterpart **-q^h-** as [tɬ^h]. (NOTE: speakers who choose this pronunciation cannot use the [tɬ]-allophone option for **-tl-** described above).
- The ejective consonants may alternately be pronounced as combinations of a simple voiceless stop plus either an apico-alveolar rhotic trill or (preferably) a voiced uvular approximant [ʁ] if one doesn't mind pronouncing this particular uvular sound. These substitutions are shown below.

	may alternately be pronounced as *	or as...
p'	[prr]	[pʁ]
t'	[trr]	[tʁ]
k'	[krr]	[kʁ]
c	[tsrr]	[tsʁ]
č'	[tʃrr]	[tʃʁ]
q'	[kʁrr] or [tʁrr]	[tʁ]

* Care must be taken to pronounce the rhotic as a full trill and not as a single flap [ɾ], to avoid confusion with standard consonant forms **-pr-**, **-tr-**, **-kr-**, etc.

Phonotactics: The schwa vowel **-ë-** [ə], is now permitted in word final position epenthetically, where, as stated above, it should be pronounced [ʉ] to better differentiate it from **-a-** in this position.

Phonemic distribution of the consonant **-ñ-** will now be limited in that this sound [ŋ] will now be the standard allophonic pronunciation of the phoneme **-n-** prior to velar and uvular consonants. Consequently, phonemic **-ñ-** will not be permitted immediately preceding velar and nasal consonants.

The diphthongs **-öi-** and **-öu-** are being eliminated (although their disyllabic counterparts **-öi-** and **-öü-** are still permitted).

Tone: Tone is being eliminated as a phonological process. Tone will still be used optionally in two circumstances: (1) like most Western languages, rising tone can be used as a substitute for showing INTERROGATIVE illocution, and (2) as English uses low tone to demarcate independent relative clauses, low tone can optionally be used in this new language to demarcate single (non-nested) register clauses (in which case an end-of-register adjunct becomes unnecessary).

MORPHO-PHONOLOGY

Grammatical Typology: This new language is almost entirely agglutinative. Synthetic (portmanteau) affixes now operate only in the **V_R** slot of formatives. The dreaded twelve tables of the **C_A** affix containing 1728 synthetic forms have been reduced to one table of 23 completely agglutinative, transparent forms.

Parsability / Self-Segregating Morphology: Since Tone is no longer available as a means of creating a self-segregating morphology (i.e., what allows a listener to parse the word boundaries within a spoken passage), there are new phonotactic, morpho-lexical, and phono-syntactic rules for this. Essentially there are new constraints on the placement of the glottal-stop and consonant **-h-**, specific rules relating to word-stress, as well as rules determining whether Slots I and II of a formative must be filled, all of which work together to allow parsability.

Ordering and Prominence of Morphological Categories within a Formative: The ordering of Slots within a Formative has been drastically revised. Case-marking now occurs at the end of a formative, while Format is now at the front (so the listener will now know immediately that a formative contains an incorporated stem and its morpho-semantic relationship to the main stem). Illocution and Valence have been made more prominent (i.e., they are more likely to be marked, rather than be in a zero-form, thus reminding the speaker/listener to avoid mistakenly using default forms).

-V_XC suffixes now indicate whether they apply to the stem *and* its **C_A** information, or to the stem only. Also: sequential ordering of suffixes is now relevant.

Pattern has been eliminated from root/stem lexical morphology. Roots will now have only three stems. The various lexico-semantic derivations/associations previously indicated by Pattern 2 and 3 stems will instead be handled by **-V_XC** suffixes where semantically applicable to a particular root.

The C_A complex has been drastically simplified. The structure of the complex is now fully agglutinative and transparent. Additionally, a special **-V_X** vowel form used with **-V_XC** suffixes will allow the **-C** consonantal portion of the suffix to be interpreted as a **C_A** complex. This will allow stacking/layering of **C_A** information for any formative.

Modularity of Certain Formative Slots: Several slots of a simple formative (i.e., a formative not containing an incorporated stem) now operate in a “modular” fashion, where a set structure of specific affixes associated with each morphological category (e.g., Illocution, Valence, Sanction, Phase, Level) can be placed in a slot in a “mix-and-match” fashion to allow for drastically increased flexibility in putting a formative together. This allows formatives to be more morpho-semantically “customized” and decreases the likelihood of having to use adjuncts.

Modularity of Adjuncts: Adjuncts have been completely redesigned from scratch and operate mostly in a modular fashion to allow a speaker to piece together the adjunct in a customized fashion from the same affixes used within formatives. No more having to memorize a separate set of affixes for a given category depending on whether it is used in a formative versus an adjunct. Additionally, these modular adjuncts will provide C_A , Illocution, Valence, Aspect, Phase, Sanction and other information for an incorporated stem.

Personal-Reference Adjuncts: The number of personal-reference adjuncts has been reduced from 44 in Ithkuil down to 12. Those adjuncts which were combinations of two or more basic adjuncts are being eliminated. Instead, those basic adjuncts will combine modularly to allow such combination adjuncts to be transparent. Full roots will now exist for all 12 basic personal-reference categories, eliminating the need for all but the most simple forms for adjuncts.

Carrier Adjunct: a carrier adjunct will be available as a short-cut to the full carrier-root, when simple Case + C_A info is all that's needed.

MORPHOLOGY

Essence, Modality, and Bias have been removed as formative categories; they are now simple $-V_xC$ suffixes (which can also be used as adjuncts).

Illocution and Validation: The logical incongruities between these two categories have been eliminated by subsuming the five validations under the ASSERTIVE illocution and consolidating them into a single morpho-phonological slot called Illocution. Additionally, a speaker can now choose to mark evidential provenance of a statement as UNSPECIFIED.

Case: The 24 Comparison cases have been eliminated. A formative in a "...than X" comparison will now be declined in the COMPARATIVE case in conjunction with a new set of suffixes equivalent to the 24 comparison cases from Ithkuil. Twelve Ithkuil noun cases have been eliminated or consolidated and there are a twelve new cases, including cases for adjectival association, a case allowing for simple relative clauses, a "since X / until X" case, a "spatially relative to" case, a case identifying the semantic role of GOAL, a "whether or not" case, and several cases created out of Ithkuil's Format category.

Format: The category of Format for incorporated stems has changed. Formats will now be based solely on noun-cases and take the same vocalic markers.

LEXICO-SEMANTICS

Wherever semantically feasible, the base meaning/interpretation of an intransitive verbal formative stem will be as an unaccusative/ergative verb. All semantic derivation therefrom will be accomplished morphologically via appropriate case-marking of associated arguments, affixes, and appropriate assignment of the Function category. This will allow for greater consistency in the basic semantics of formatives.

LEXICON

The morpho-lexical structure of the lexicon is being simplified as described above via the elimination of Pattern. The assignment of lexical roots and stems will be rethought from scratch, hopefully resulting in a more systematic and consistent pattern of lexemes and their derivatives, with less reliance on arbitrary SSD-suffix derivatives. The phonology of the new language allows for over 8000 mono-consonantal to hexa-consonantal roots.

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

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII					IX				X	XI	XII
(C _V)	(V _K /V _V)	(V _S /V _P /V _L)	(^o w/ ^o yV _A)	C _R	V _R	(C _M)	V _K / V _S / V _P / V _V / V _L)					C _A				(V _X C) (+V _X C...)	V _C or (ë)	stress
2 versions	Illocution OR Valence	Sanction OR Phase OR Level	Aspect	Root	3 Functions x 4 Contexts x 3 stems	8 moods	illocution OR valence OR sanction OR phase OR Level					C _{A1} = 4 perspectives	C _{A2} = 6 extensions	C _{A3} = 4 affiliations	C _{A4} = 9 configurations	V _X C suffixes	72 cases or (epenthetic -ë)	2 designations
							Illocution	Sanction	Phase	Valence	Level							
				Relative	Absolute													
[^o] h	Same as from Slot VIII (if Mood in Slot VII is marked, Slot VIII marking is preferred to Slot II)	Same as from Slot VIII (if Mood in Slot VII is marked, Slot VIII marking is preferred to Slot III)	Aspect vowel-form preceded by 'w- or 'y-		vocalic infix	[zero] / l r m n ll rr mm nn	ë a e o u i ü ö ae â	[zero] wa we wo wu wi wü wö wâ	[zero] ya ye yo yu yi yü yö yâ	[zero] ai/au ei/eu oi/ou ui/iu ëi/ëu iö/uö io/uo ie/ue ia/ua ea oa	wai wei woi wui wëi wui wou weu wau	yai yei yoi yui yëu yiu you yeu yau	[zero] l r m/n/ŋ	[zero] s š ț f ç	[zero] /x k p t	[zero] voiced l voiced + l r voiced + r w voiced + w y	36 vocalic suffixes plus gemination of C _A if required OR, if an UNFRAMED verb, then [zero] or -ë	word-initial OR ultimate (ult. stress requires word begin with filled Slot I & II)

STRUCTURE OF A COMPLEX FORMATIVE (i.e., contains an incorporated stem)

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
C _V	V _F (^o)	C _X	V _I	Slots V through XI are identical to Simple Formatives							stress*	
Version of Main Stem & Inc. Stem	Format of inc. stem	Incorporated Root	Function & Context & Stem of Inc. Root								Word-initial: Designation of main stem = INF, incorp. stem = INF Ultimate: Designation of main stem = FRM, incorp. stem = INF Penultimate: Designation of main stem = INF, incorp. stem = FRM Antepenult.: Designation of main stem = FRM, incorp. stem = FRM	
hl hr hm hn	Same as Slot XI V _C affixes; Case-alteration shown by added glottal stop		Same V _R affixes as Slot IX									

* A complex formative always has 3 syllables or more. For words with antepenultimate stress, a minimum of 4 syllables is required (to distinguish it from word-initial stress). In words with only 3 syllables, a 4th syllable must be added by either filling Slots VII and VIII with default values, or by placing an epenthetic -ë in slot XI.

A complex formative is distinguishable from a simple formative by the initial **hl-**, **hr-**, **hm-**, or **hn-** in Slot I (no simple formative begins with these forms).

The Slot structure of formatives is significantly different than that of Ithkuil formatives. Three of the slots (II, III, and VIII) are now modular, in that one has a choice as to which specific morphological category to display in these slots. This modularity allows one to better “customize” a formative in terms of which morphological categories are displayed while maintaining morpho-phonological conciseness, thus reducing reliance on adjuncts.

Note there is no slot available in a complex formative to show Aspect (because Slot IV is instead used for the incorporated root). Aspect must instead be shown by adjunct or $-V_xC$ suffix. Additionally Slots II and III are unavailable to show Valence, Illocution, Sanction, Phase or Level; while one of these can be shown via Slot VIII, the others must be shown via adjuncts or $-V_xC$ suffixes if they have other than their default zero-marked values.

Also, due to the absence of tone, this new language utilizes the glottal stop, consonant **-h-**, and syllabic stress to establish a self-segregating morphology (so a listener can parse word boundaries). This often requires Slots I and II to be filled, with default information if necessary, in order to comply with the language’s new parsability rules. These rules and the phonotactic/morpho-lexical/phono-syntactic requirements which make them possible are described as follows:

A SELF-SEGREGATING MORPHOLOGY

The following phonotactic, morpho-lexical, and phono-syntactic requirements establish a self-segregating morphology for this language:

- All words contain one stressed syllable; any other syllables of the same word are unstressed (i.e., there is no secondary stress in a word).
- The consonant **-h-** occurs only in word-initial position. It may be followed by any vocalic-form (i.e., a vowel or diphthong), or may appear as the first member of the following consonant-forms: **hl-**, **hr-**, **hm-**, **hn-**, or **hw-**, these being followed by a vocalic-form.
- The glottal stop (’) cannot occur intervocally (i.e., between two vowels). It can only occur in word-initial position followed by a vowel (’V-), or in syllable-final position preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant (-V’C-). It cannot appear in word-final position.
- No word begins with a vowel. All words seeming to begin with a vowel are preceded by an unwritten glottal stop. Learners should remain consciously aware of this word-initial glottal stop, as its pronunciation is crucial for parsing purposes. At the same time, speakers must take care **not** to insert a glottal stop into the middle of disyllabic vocalic conjuncts such as **-ea-**, **-oa-**, **-ae-**, etc. (i.e., do not pronounce them as **-e’a-**, **-o’a-**, **-a’e-**).
- A word must begin with glottal-stop ’- or **h-** if it is immediately preceded in the same breath group by (1) a mono-syllabic word, (2) a word having non-initial stress, or (3) a word ending in a consonant.

PARSING RULES

Parsing rules allow a listener to know the word boundaries within a spoken passage. The above requirements allow the following rules to be established:

- The start of a new breath-group signals the start of a new word.
- Any glottal-stop immediately followed by a vowel or diphthong signals the beginning of a new word
- Any **-h-** signals the beginning of a new word.
- The first stressed syllable following a word-initial ’V- or **h-** (which may be the very same syllable containing the ’V- or **h-**) constitutes the stressed syllable for that word. If another stressed syllable subsequently occurs without an intervening ’V- or **h-**, then this second stressed syllable signals the beginning of the next word.

ANALYSIS OF FORMATIVE SLOTS

The following section of this document analyzes the morpho-phonological details of each slot for both simple and complex formatives.

SLOT I: Version of Main Stem (+ Version of Incorporated Stem)

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.

C_v Version prefixes

		Main Stem	Incorporated Stem
Simple Formative *	'	PRC	—
	h	CPT	—
Complex Formative	hl	PRC	PRC
	hr		CPT
	hm	CPT	PRC
	hn		CPT

* As noted earlier, a word-initial glottal stop (indicating PRC version in a simple formative) is pronounced but is unwritten.

In a Simple formative, if parsability rules permit it, Slots I and II are optional if (1) Slot I displays default PRC version and (2) Slot II displays default valence/illocution (i.e., MNO/CNF) or any non-default valence/illocution value is shown in Slot VIII.

SLOT II (Simple Formative): V_V or V_K — Valence or Illocution

The speaker has the option to use this slot to show a vocalic infix indicating either Valence or Illocution. (They may also be shown via Slot VIII). As noted above, this Slot, along with Slot I, is optional if parsability rules permit it and Slot I shows default PRC version and Slot II displays default info (MNO valence or CNF illocution) or any non-default Valence or Illocution value is shown in Slot VIII. There are twelve Valences (two less than Ithkuil's fourteen) and Illocution has been redesigned for this new language.

V_V Valence infixes *

MNO	PRL	CRO	RCP	CPL	DUP	DEM	IMT	CNG	PTI	IDC	MUT
[zero]	ai / au	ei / eu	oi / ou	ui / iu	ëi / ëu	iö / uö	io / uo	ie / ue	ia / ua	ea	oa

* Ithkuil's NON-RELATIONAL and RESISTIVE valences have been eliminated; see the bottom of Page 14 for an explanation.

V_K Illocution infixes

[ASSERTIVE illocution in Ithkuil] ¹						DIR	IRG ⁴	POT ⁵	[null] ⁶
CNF	INF	ITU	SBJ ²	HSY	USP ³				
(a)	e	o	u	i	ü	ö	ae	â	ë

¹ Ithkuil's categories of Illocution and Validation are being combined in this new language; specifically, Validation is being subsumed under what is Ithkuil's ASSERTIVE illocution, in that evidential information is only applicable to speech acts that are assertions. The category name Validation and the term ASSERTIVE illocution will no longer be used; instead, what were validations will now simply be additional illocutions which are assertions that specify an evidential component.

Also: Ithkuil's AFFIRMATIVE and REPORTIVE validations are being eliminated; instead use CNF plus a hearsay $-V_XC$ suffix to specify the verifiability of the assertion. Additionally, Ithkuil's ADMONITIVE, DECLARATIVE and HORTATIVE illocutions are being eliminated; for ADMONITIVE use a stem meaning 'beware of / take care to / exercise caution regarding' plus DIR illocution; for DECLARATIVE use DIR illocution plus a new modality stem/suffix meaning '...is hereby declared'. For HORTATIVE use the new POTENTIATIVE illocution (see note 5 below) + a new modality affix meaning "if only...."

² SBJ = SUBJECTIVE illocution is new to this language; to be used when the speaker makes an assertion based on information from a dream or vision or other altered mental state.

³ USP = UNSPECIFIED illocution is new to this language; to be used when the speaker chooses to deliberately omit specifying the provenance of an assertion.

⁴ IRG illocution may alternately be shown by rising tone of voice on the sentence as a whole.

⁵ POT = POTENTIATIVE illocution, new to this language; to be used in phrases/statements that are unrealis/unrealized, e.g., wishes, hopes, desires, hortatives, etc.

⁶ Null illocution value is used when parsing rules require Slots I and II to be filled but the word is a nominal formative, or, if a verbal formative, Illocution is already shown in Slot VIII and the Valence value is MNO (i.e., zero). NOTE: Do not use the null value to indicate unspecified illocution (use the new USP value instead).

SLOT III (Simple Formative): V_S or V_P or V_L — Sanction or Phase or Level

The speaker has the option to use this slot to show a syllabic infix of the form **-wV-** or **-yV-** indicating either Sanction or Phase or Level. The values of this syllabic infix are the same as those used in Slot VIII. This Slot is optional if Sanction, Phase, or Level have their default values or any non-default value for these categories is already shown in Slot VIII.

V_S Sanction infixes

PPS	EPI	ALG	IPU	RFU	REB	CJT *	EXV	AXM
[zero]	wa	we	wo	wu	wi	wü	wö	wâ

* Ithkuil's THEORETICAL sanction is being renamed the CONJECTURAL.

V_P Phase infixes

CTX	PCT	ITR	REP	ITM	RCT	FRE	FRG	FLC
[zero]	ya	ye	yo	yu	yi	yü	yö	yâ

V_L Level infixes

	MIN	SBE	IFR	DFC	EQU	SUR	SPL	SPQ	MAX*
Relative	wai	wei	woi	wui	wëi	wiu	wou	weu	wau
Absolute	yai	yei	yoi	yui	yëu	yiu	you	yeu	yau

* MAX stands for MAXIMAL level, renamed from Ithkuil's OPTIMAL level.

Note that the listing of the levels has been re-ordered from Ithkuil, so as to display them as a spectrum rather than a sequential list of binary choices. Level operates in conjunction with a new set of **-V_xC** suffixes which take the place of Ithkuil's 24 Comparison cases.

SLOT IV (Simple Formative): V_A —Aspect

This slot shows an optional syllabic infix of the form -'wV- or -'yV- indicating one or two aspects. The first aspect shown will have initial -'w if Slot III is absent, and any succeeding second aspect will have initial -'y. If Slot III is filled, the speaker may consider leaving Slot IV unfilled for phonaesthetic reasons and instead show Aspect using an aspectual adjunct. Nevertheless, phonaesthetics aside, it is grammatically permissible to fill both Slots III and IV of a simple formative. If Slot III is filled, the initial consonant of the first Slot IV aspect infix will be opposite to the initial consonant of the Slot III infix, e.g., if Slot III begins with -w then the Slot IV aspect infix will have initial -'y, whereas if Slot III begins with -y then the Slot IV aspect infix will begin with -'w. (NOTE: If Slot III is filled, it is phonaesthetically undesirable to display a second aspect in Slot IV, except perhaps for poetic purposes; use an aspectual adjunct instead.)

Aspects have been placed in groups of nine to allow the V_A infix values to be the same as those of noun-cases and $-V_xC$ suffixes:

RTR	RETROSPECTIVE	a	RSM	RESUMPTIVE	ai	PMP	PREEMPTIVE	ia / ài	DCL	DISCLUSIVE	ao
PRS	PROSPECTIVE	e	CSS	CESSATIVE	ei	CLM	CLIMACTIC	ie / eì	CCL	CONCLUSIVE	eo
HAB	HABITUAL	o	RCS	RECESSATIVE	oi	DLT	DILATORY *	io / oì	CUL	CULMINATIVE	oa
PRG	PROGRESSIVE	u	PAU	PAUSAL	ui	TMP	TEMPORARY	iö / öì	IMD	INTERMEDIATIVE	oe
IMM	IMMINENT	i	RGR	REGRESSIVE	ëi	MTV	MOTIVE	ëu	TRD	TARDATIVE	ea
PCS	PRECESSIVE	ü	PCL	PRECLUSIVE	iu	SQN	SEQUENTIAL	uö / öù	TNS	TRANSITIONAL	öe
REG	REGULATIVE	ö	CNT	CONTINUATIVE	ou	EPD	EXPEDITIVE	uo / où	ITC	INTERCOMMUTATIVE	öa
EXP	EXPERIENTIAL	ae	ICS	INCESSATIVE	eu	PTC	PROTRACTIVE *	ue / eù	CSM	CONSUMPTIVE	eö
ATP	ANTICIPATORY	â	IRP	INTERRUPTIVE	au	PPR	PREPARATORY	ua / àu	LIM	LIMITATIVE	aö

* The PROTRACTIVE has been reassigned as the name of a new aspect meaning 'take one's time being/doing'. The PROTRACTIVE aspect from Ithkuil has been renamed DILATORY and is restricted to meaning '(be) long-delay(ed) in being/doing'.

Ithkuil's CONSEQUENTIAL aspect has been eliminated, as it is not temporal in nature and can be expressed by the DLB/8 suffix. There are five new aspects compared to Ithkuil (listed in green above): the ANTICIPATORY, the INTERRUPTIVE, the PROTRACTIVE (see note above), the PREPARATORY, and the LIMITATIVE. Their meanings are as follows:

- ANTICIPATORY: meaning 'have yet to (begin) X-ing' (NOTE: This 'have yet to' meaning has been reassigned from Ithkuil's CONTINUATIVE aspect.)
- INTERRUPTIVE: meaning 'to get interrupted while X-ing' or 'to X only so far or so much before having to stop'
- PROTRACTIVE: 'take one's time X-ing'
- PREPARATORY: meaning 'to be/do X in advance', 'to be/do X in preparation for a future situation'
- LIMITATIVE: meaning 'to be/do X (just) in time'; indicates an act/event that culminates an anticipatory context. (This is an Ithkuil noun case; here it is a new aspect).

SLOT V: C_R — The Root

The root is a single consonantal form, from one to six consonants in length. Any multi-consonant root must be phonotactically permissible (e.g., none of the following could be roots: **-qg-**, **-nč-**, **-zrb-**, **-tpk-**, **-fmst-**). No consonant form containing **-h-** or a glottal-stop is permissible as a root, nor can the single consonants **-w-** or **-y-** be roots (however, multi-consonant roots ending in **-w-** or **-y-** are permissible, e.g., **-gw-**, **-rpy-**). Approximately 8600 roots are possible.

SLOT VI: V_R — Context × Function × Stem

Ithkuil’s notion of Pattern is being eliminated in this new language. Each root now has only six associated stems (three for each of the two Designations), rather than Ithkuil’s eighteen. The notion of complementary stems derived from a holistic stem, mandatory in Ithkuil, will now be applicable on a case-by-case basis depending on the semantics of the root.

The STATIVE, DYNAMIC, and MANIFESTIVE functions of Ithkuil remain, while DESCRIPTIVE function is now handled by a new adjectival noun-case. An INCHOATIVE (ICH) function (“become X” / “turn into X”) is reintroduced from 2004 Ithkuil. The four Contexts remain the same as in Ithkuil. A new **-V_xC** suffix available for use with the FUNCTIONAL context to specifies the personal impact/effect of a phrase (explained on Page 29).

V_R Infixes

	STEM 1				STEM 2				STEM 3			
	STA	DYN	MNF	ICH	STA	DYN	MNF	ICH	STA	DYN	MNF	ICH
EXS	a	â	ae	a’	ai	ia / aî	ao	ai’	au	ua / aù	aö	au’
FNC	e	i	ea	e’	ei	ie / eî	eo	ei’	eu	ue / eù	eö	eu’
RPS	o	ö	oa	o’	oi	io / oî	oe	oi’	ou	uo / où	öe	ou’
AMG	u	ü	öa	u’	ui	iö / öî	ëi	ui’	iu	uö / öù	ëu	iu’

In Ithkuil, the eighteen stems associated with each root frequently fall into similar semantically-derived categories, e.g., result/outcome, experience/sensation thereof, associated “target” or “object”, physical form taken, underlying premise/pre-condition, etc. In this new language, such semantic derivatives of a root will now be available as the nine degrees of a new “Stem Specifier” (SSP) **-V_xC** suffix, which can be systematically applied to any of the three stems of a root, wherever semantically feasible and needed. The “specifications” of this suffix are described below.

NOTE: Several of the descriptions below use the following three stems as examples to illustrate how each semantic specification is applied: “ARTISTIC ENDEAVOR”, “BELIEF/BELIEVE”, and “MEASURE(MENT)”.

1	<p>CONSTITUTIVE: The form (physical or non-physical) in which an entity/state/act actually expresses itself, is shaped, or is realized, as opposed to its functional/purposeful content, i.e., "what constitutes X", e.g., <i>a work of art</i> [as constituted by it being a painted canvas, sculpted marble, etc., irrespective of what the image is or what/who the statue is of]; <i>the course of a river</i>; <i>the form/medium (written, spoken, recorded, etc.) of a message</i> [irrespective of what it communicates], <i>the form taken by or manifested by a substance (piece of iron as opposed to the substance itself), a room as a set of conjoined walls</i> [as opposed to it being a habitable space].</p>
2	<p>PREREQUISITIVE: underlying premise/assumption or prerequisite for, e.g., <i>the assumption that the resources needed for a work of art exist (i.e., that the artist has artistic talent and the tools, time, resources, desire to make the work of art)</i>; <i>capacity to believe, be open to believing or willing to believe</i>; <i>having the tools/means/capacity/opportunity to measure</i>.</p>
3	<p>INTENTIVE: Use/purpose/intent: = desired/expected resulting use/outcome/consequences of act, e.g., <i>envisioned/planned work of art</i>; <i>a desired belief (what the believer wants his/her belief to be / tries to hold as a belief)</i>; <i>expected measurement result, to obtain (expected) measurement result</i>.</p> <p>With CPT Version, this specification becomes resultative, showing the result/outcome/impact/consequences associated with the act/state/event, e.g., <i>finished work of art</i>; <i>a belief (what the believer actually holds as their belief)</i>; <i>resulting measurement, to obtain the actual measurement</i>.</p>
4	<p>EXPERIENTIAL: The physical experience/feeling/sensation in doing/undergoing, e.g., <i>the experience of an artist as s/he creates a work of art</i>; <i>the experience of believing (i.e., faith)</i>; <i>the experience of measuring something</i>.</p> <p>With CPT Version, this specification indicates the experiential aftermath/outcome of the completed state/act/event.</p>
5	<p>TYPIC: a specific kind of X / a certain sort / a particular genre of X, e.g., a particular sort of artwork / to create art of a certain kind; a certain type of belief / to believe a certain way; a way of measuring</p>
6	<p>OBJECTIVE: Target or "object" associated with the act/state/event, or alternately, the stimulus of an affective state, e.g., <i>what an artist creates</i> (in this case synonymous with intentive-completive above, <i>a work of art</i>), <i>the entity/person/institution that forms the object/source of one's belief</i>, <i>what one measures</i> (the object, span, gap, etc. whose dimensions are to be measured)</p>
7	<p>FACILITATIVE: Function as / act as / use as, e.g., <i>object/entity seen, interpreted, or functioning as a work of art / to function or serve as a work of art</i>; <i>what functions or serves as a means to believe / what serves as one's belief</i>; <i>to function as means of measuring / process used as means of measuring</i>.</p>
8	<p>FOUNDATIONAL: Cause/reason/source thereof, e.g., <i>inspirational source of a work of art</i>, <i>causal event/state for one seeking/choosing to believe</i>, <i>reason for needing to measure</i>.</p>
9	<p>CONTENT: This specification contrasts with the CONSTITUTIVE specification above. The physical or non-physical "content" or essence or purposeful function or idealized/abstract/platonic form thereof, as opposed to its mere physical form/shape, e.g., <i>the content of a piece of art</i> [what it represents or is an image/statue of]; <i>the water within a river</i> [regardless of its channel or course]; <i>the communicative content of a message</i> [regardless of the means/medium by which it is conveyed]; <i>something iron</i> [regardless of its form/shape]; <i>a room as a habitable space</i>.</p>

SLOT VII: C_M — Mood

The eight moods are the same as Ithkuil. The eight consonantal infixes used to indicate mood cannot be mistaken for the Slot IX C_A complex, as none of the Slot VII+VIII consonantal values are possible C_A values. Note that, if Slot VII is filled, Slot VIII must also be filled, and vice-versa.

C_M Infixes

FAC	SUB	ASM	SPC	COU	HYP	IPL	ASC
FACTUAL	SUBJUNCTIVE	ASSUMPTIVE	SPECULATIVE	COUNTERFACTIVE	HYPOTHETICAL	IMPLICATIVE	ASCRPTIVE
[zero] / -l- *	-r-	-m-	-n-	-ll-	-rr-	-mm-	-nn-

* Default FAC form is zero; -l- is used if the immediately following slot, Slot VIII, is non-zero.

NOTE: This new language retains the Ithkuil category of Relation, i.e., indicating whether or not a verbal phrase constitutes the equivalent to a subordinate clause in Western languages. As in Ithkuil, this is shown by means of a case-frame, in which a verbal formative is assigned one of the 72 noun-cases in Slot XI, just like a nominal formative. Additionally, the verb must show FRAMED relation. FRAMED Relation is shown by Slots VII & VIII being filled (with default Mood and Illocution values if necessary) plus Slot XI being filled by a -V_C case-marker rather than epenthetic -ĕ. If Slots VII & VIII are not filled, the word would be interpreted as being a nominal formative (whereas Slots VII and VIII carry information inapplicable to nominal formatives).

SLOT VIII: V_K / V_S / V_P / V_V / V_L —Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Level

This slot is used to show either Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Level. It is optional unless the Mood slot, Slot VII, is filled, or the verb has FRAMED relation. The values for these categories have already been shown for Slots II and III above. They are repeated below for convenience. For details regarding these values, including explanations of new names and differences from Ithkuil, please see the notes for Slots II and III on Pages 8 and 9 above. NOTE: the vocalic values for each infix more or less parallel the pattern of -VxC suffixes (see Slot X), to facilitate memorization.

V_K Infixes

ILLOCUTION	
[null] *	ë
CNF	(a)
INF	e
ITU	o
SBJ	u
HSY	i
USP	ü
DIR	ö
IRG	ae
POT	â

V_S Infixes

SANCTION	
PPS	[zero]
EPI	wa
ALG	we
IPU	wo
RFU	wu
REB	wi
CJT	wü
EXV	wö
AXM	wâ

V_P Infixes

PHASE	
CTX	[zero]
PCT	ya
ITR	ye
REP	yo
ITM	yu
RCT	yi
FRE	yü
FRG	yö
FLC	yâ

V_V Infixes

VALENCE	
MNO	[zero]
PRL	ai / au
CRO	ei / eu
RCP	oi / ou
CPL	ui / iu
DUP	ëi / ëu
DEM	iö / uö
IMT	io / uo
CNG	ie / ue
PTI	ia / ua
IDC	ea
MUT	oa

V_L Infixes

LEVEL		
	Relative	Absolute
MIN	wai	yai
SBE	wei	yei
IFR	woi	yoi
DFC	wui	yui
EQU	wëi	yëu
SUR	wiu	yiü
SPL	wou	you
SPQ	weu	yeu
MAX	wau	yau

* Null illocution value appears in Slot VIII if Illocution is already shown in Slot II, Valence-Sanction-Phase each have their default zero-marked values, and there is no Level on the formative, yet Slot VIII must be filled (e.g., due to non-FAC mood in Slot VII or due to FRAMED relation).

Do not use the null value to indicate unspecified illocution (use the new USP value instead).

NOTE: Two Ithkuil valences, the NON-RELATIONAL and the RESISTIVE, have been eliminated. (The former because, morpho-syntactically, I realize it doesn't make sense — why imply a second party in a predicate if that second party has nothing to do with the predicate of the sentence? — for the latter, use the DLB/8 or CTR/1 suffix instead.)

SLOT IX: The C_A complex: 4 Perspectives + 6 Extensions + 4 Affiliations + 9 Configurations (plus Case Alteration)

C _{A1}		+	C _{A2}		+	C _{A3}		+	C _{A4}	
PERSPECTIVE		EXTENSION		AFFILIATION		CONFIGURATION				
M	[zero]	DEL	[zero]	CSL	[zero] / x ¹	UNI	[zero]			
P	l	PRX	s	ASO	k	DPX	voiced ²			
N	r	ICP	š	VAR	p	DCT	l			
A	n / m *	ATV [†]	ʈ	COA	t	AGG	voiced + l ²			
* m before p, b, f, v; n elsewhere		GRA	f			SEG	r	<p>NOTE: The C_A complex geminates to show Case Alteration (which is determined by formative Slot XI).</p> <p>Rules for C_A gemination are given below.</p>		
		DPL	ç			CPN	voiced + r ²			
		[†] Ithkuil's TERMINATIVE extension is renamed the ATTENUATIVE in this language				COH	w			
						CST	voiced + w ²			
						MLT	y ³			

¹ The C_{A3} CSL form is zero unless C_{A2} is also zero (DEL extension), in which case the C_{A3} CSL form is -x-. **NOTE:** if C_{A1} is filled and the C_{A4} Configuration form is -l or -r and does not require voicing, then the C_{A3} form -x- may be elided in the following C_A forms: **l_{xr}→lr**, **r_{xl}→rl**, **n_{xl}→nl**, and **n_{xr}→nr**.

² For the four configurations involving voicing, C_{A2}+C_{A3} forms consisting of, or ending in -s, -š, -ʈ, -f, -k, -p, and -t voice this consonant normally (i.e., **s→z**, **š→ž**, **ʈ→ɖ**, **f→v**, **k→g**, **p→b**, **t→d**). The C_{A2}+C_{A3} forms -ç- and -x- do not have voiced counterparts; they become **-ps-** and **-ks-** respectively.

³ Neither the DPL+CSL+MLT form **-çy-** nor the DEL+CSL+MLT form **-xy-** are phonotactically permitted; they become **-pš-** and **-kš-** instead.

Rules for Gemination of C_A form (to show Slot XI case alteration):

1. If there is no C_{A1} or C_{A2} consonant, the C_{A3} consonant is doubled, e.g., **-xx-**, **-kk-**, **-čč-**, **-dd-**.
2. If there is no C_{A1} but C_{A2} is present, C_{A2} is doubled, e.g., **-ss-**, **-ššt-**, **-ffk-**.
3. If C_{A1} is present but there is no C_{A2} consonant, double the C_{A1} consonant, e.g., **-llk-**, **-rrp-**, **-mmp-**, **-nnr-**.
4. If both C_{A1} and C_{A2} are present, either may be doubled, e.g., **-lls-/lss-**, **-mmf-/mff-**, **-rrst-/rsst-**.

The UNBOUNDED perspective of Ithkuil is now the POLYADIC and refers only to “more than one” of a configurative entity (i.e., it functions like standard pluralization, except this pluralization applies to an entity first subject to the formative’s Configuration/Affiliation categories). This also applies to verbal formatives; i.e., verbs in the POLYADIC now signify simply more than one instance/occurrence of an act/state/event.

The following Aspect + Extension or Aspect 1 + Aspect 2 combinations will now be formalized to indicate “tense”-like information on a verb:

RTR Aspect + DEL Extension = simple past (preterite) tense ‘was/did’
 RTR Aspect + PRX Extension = ‘was being/doing and may still be (doing)’
 RTR Aspect + ICP Extension = ‘began to be’ / ‘began doing’
 RTR Aspect + TRM Extension = ‘finished being/doing’
 RTR Aspect + GRA Extension = ‘gradually developed into being/doing’
 RTR Aspect + DPL Extension = ‘gradually stopped being/doing & is/does no longer’
 RTR + HAB Aspects + DEL Extension = ‘used to be/do but no longer’
 RTR + HAB Aspects + PRX Extension = ‘used to be/do and may still be (doing)’

PRS Aspect + DEL Extension = simple future tense
 PRS Aspect + PRX Extension = ‘will be/do & may already be (doing)’
 PRS Aspect + ICP Extension = ‘will begin to be’ / ‘will start doing’
 PRS Aspect + TRM Extension = ‘will finish being/doing’
 PRS Aspect + GRA Extension = ‘will develop into being/doing’
 PRS Aspect + DPL Extension = ‘will gradually stop being/doing’
 PRS + RTR Aspects = ‘will have’ (e.g., *By then he will have done it.*)
 PRS + HAB Aspects + DEL Extension = ‘will now be (doing) but not yet’

Tentative Ordering/Application of C_A and other categories: Context → Essence → Extension → Configuration & Affiliation → Perspective. To change this order, utilize the new **-aeC** suffix form to stack C_A information (see Slot X info below). [NOTE: This ordering is under review and is not finalized.]

SLOT X: -V_xC Suffixes

The number of suffix-types is being expanded compared to Ithkuil to allow a distinction as to whether a suffix applies to a stem before or after information from the C_A complex is applied. Despite the increased number of suffix-types, the suffix-values have been designed to facilitate memorization: the values of Degrees 1 through 4 more or less parallel the values of Degrees 9 through 6 (working backwards), with a fundamental **-i-** vs. **-u-** distinction: 1 is matched with 9, 2 is matched with 8, 3 is matched with 7, 4 is matched with 6, and 5 is stand-alone. Horizontally, the suffix-types follow the pattern: (1) single vowel, (2) diphthong, (3) **i-** **u-**-based disyllabic conjunct, (4) **o-**/**ö-**-based disyllabic conjunct, (5) **y-**-based broken conjunct with **-ë**, (6) **w-**-based broken conjunct with **-ë**.

degree	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	
1	a	aï	ia / aì	ao	awë	ayë	Type 1 (circumstantial) & 2 (derivational): applied to stem only; C _A applied afterward
2	e	ei	ie / eì	eo	ewë	eyë	Type 3 (circumstantial) & 4 (derivational): applied to stem + C _A + any preceding -V _x C suffixes
3	o	oi	io / oì	oa	owë	oyë	Type 5 (circumstantial) & 6 (derivational): applied only to preceding suffix (or to the following suffix if there are only two -V _x C suffixes)
4	u	ui	iö / öì	oe	uwë	uyë	Degree “Unspecification”: Use the following forms for each suffix-type (eë, ëì, ëù, oë, ëwo, ëyo) for non-specific degree (e.g., ‘cat of unknown/undefined size’, ‘a cat large or small’)
5	i	ëi	ëu	ea	iwë	iyë	C_A stacking: There is one other specialized -V _x value, -ae , used to indicate that the immediately following consonant-form is to be interpreted as a C _A complex whose info is stacked or layered on the formatives inherent C _A complex (e.g., to be able to say ‘a varied set of groves’ or to distinguish ‘two identical sets of cats’ from ‘set of two identical cats’ or ‘the beginning of a bunch of stories’ from ‘a bunch of beginnings of stories’).
6	ü	iu	uö / öù	öe	üwë	üyë	
7	ö	ou	uo / où	öa	öwë	öyë	
8	ë	eu	ue / eù	eö	ëwë	ëyë	
9	â	au	ua / aù	aö	âwë	âyë	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.

The sequential order in which Type 1 through Type 4 suffixes appear on a formative will be the order in which their meaning is applied to a formative.

SLOT XI: V_c — Case

Represented by a word-final vocalic suffix. Note that these are the same vocalic suffixes as the vowels in the the first four types of -V_xC suffixes, except that -ae has been substituted for -ë in No. 8, since -ë is already used as an epenthetic vowel for UNFRAMED verbal formatives.

ALSO: The sequential order of the cases has been changed from Ithkuil in order to organize them into groups of nine for a one-to-one match-up with the new -V_xC “case accessor” suffixes. In the tables below, the + sign indicates accompanying case alteration shown by gemination of the Slot IX C_A complex. Cases listed in red have had their name or their functionality changed in comparison to Ithkuil. Cases in green are new cases. An explanation of these and other changes to cases is given on the next page. [NOTE: The specific ordering and groupings of these cases is provisional and has not been finalized].

TRANSRELATIVE CASES			
1	THM	THEMATIC	a
2	ABS	ABSOLUTE	e
3	ERG	ERGATIVE	o
4	IND	INDUCIVE	u
5	AFF	AFFECTIVE	i
6	DAT	DATIVE	ü
7	EFF	EFFECTUATIVE	ö
8	DER	DERIVATIVE	ae
9	INS	INSTRUMENTAL	â

APPOSITIVE CASES			
10	POS	POSSESSIVE	ai
11	PRP	PROPRIETIVE	ei
12	GEN	GENITIVE	oi
13	ATT	ATTRIBUTIVE	ui
14	PDC	PRODUCTIVE	ëi
15	ITP	INTERPRETIVE	iu
16	OGN	ORIGINATIVE	ou
17	IDP	INTERDEPENDENT	eu
18	PAR	PARTITIVE	au

ASSOCIATIVE CASES			
19	APL	APPLICATIVE	ia / ài
20	PUR	PURPOSIVE	ie / èi
21	BEN	BENEFACTIVE	io / òi
22	DFR	DEFERENTIAL	iö / òi
23	TSP	TRANSPOSITIVE	ëu
24	CRS	CONTRASTIVE	uö / òù
25	CMM	COMMUTATIVE	uo / òu
26	CSD	CONSIDERATIVE	ue / èu
27	CFM	CONFORMATIVE	ua / àu

ADVERBIAL CASES			
28	CON	CONCESSIVE	ao
29	AVR	AVERSIVE	eo
30	CVS	CONVERSIVE	oa
31	SIT	SITUATIVE	oe
32	TFM	TRANSFORMATIVE	ea
33	FUN	FUNCTIVE	öe
34	CLA	CLASSIFICATIVE	öa
35	RST	RESTRICTIVE	eö
36	RSL	RESULTATIVE	aö

SPATIO-TEMPORAL CASES I			
37	LOC	LOCATIVE	a ⁺
38	ATD	ATTENDANT	e ⁺
39	ORI	ORIENTATIVE	o ⁺
40	ALL	ALLATIVE	u ⁺
41	ABL	ABLATIVE	i ⁺
42	NAV	NAVIGATIVE	ü ⁺
43	INT	INTRATIVE	ö ⁺
44	IRL	INTERRELATIVE	ae ⁺
45	PRT	PRECURRENT	â ⁺

SPATIO-TEMP. CASES II			
46	ASS	ASSESSIVE	ai ⁺
47	ACS	ACCESSIVE	ei ⁺
48	CNR	CONCURSIVE	oi ⁺
49	PER	PERIODIC	ui ⁺
50	PRO	PROLAPSIVE	ëi ⁺
51	PCV	PRECURSIVE	iu ⁺
52	PCR	POSTCURSIVE	ou ⁺
53	ELP	ELAPSIVE	eu ⁺
54	PLM	PROLIMITIVE	au ⁺

RELATIONAL CASES I			
55	REF	REFERENTIAL	ia ⁺ / ài ⁺
56	COR	CORRELATIVE	ie ⁺ / èi ⁺
57	CPS	COMPOSITIVE	io ⁺ / òi ⁺
58	DEP	DEPENDENT	iö ⁺ / òi ⁺
59	PVS	PROVISIONAL	ëu ⁺
60	PRD	PREDICATIVE	uö ⁺ / òù ⁺
61	ESS	ESSIVE	uo ⁺ / òu ⁺
62	ASI	ASSIMILATIVE	ue ⁺ / èu ⁺
63	SBL	SEMBLATIVE	ua ⁺ / àu ⁺

RELATIONAL CASES II			
64	VOC	VOCATIVE	ao ⁺
65	EPS	EPISODIC	eo ⁺
66	COM	COMITATIVE	oa ⁺
67	CNJ	CONJUNCTIVE	oe ⁺
68	UTL	UTILITATIVE	ea ⁺
69	DSC	DESCRIPTIVE	öe ⁺
70	RLT	RELATIVE	öa ⁺
71	TRM	TERMINATIVE	eö ⁺
72	CMP	COMPARATIVE	aö ⁺

The arrangement and ordering of the cases has been changed to eight groups of nine cases each (the ordering/groupings is not-yet-finalized). As for Ithkuil's 72 primary cases, twelve have been either eliminated or consolidated, while twelve new cases have been added. Ithkuil's 24 Comparison cases have been eliminated; instead, use the COMPARATIVE case in conjunction with a series of new $-V_xC$ suffixes. A description of the changes in cases is given below:

- No. 1: Ithkuil's OBLIQUE case is renamed the THEMATIC to better indicate its semantic role of THEME (as used in theta-role terminology).
 - No. 5: The ACTIVATIVE case is eliminated; use the AFFECTIVE instead with any second occurrence of an AFFECTIVE noun put into a frame.
 - No. 9: The MEDIATIVE case has been eliminated; instead, use the INSTRUMENTAL in conjunction with NOMIC perspective.
 - No. 23 (and No. 24): The CONTRASTIVE case is more overtly distinguished from the TRANSPOSITIVE case -- the latter is limited to its 'on behalf of' meaning (i.e., carrying a benefactorial component), while the former is simple substitution "instead of / in place of".
 - NO. 31: SITUATIVE case moved from the Transrelative cases to the 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".
 - No. 39: The PROCURSIVE has been merged with the ORIENTATIVE (the former's meaning occurs with static verbs, the latter's meaning with verbs of motion).
 - No. 48: The SIMULTANEITIVE case has been eliminated – use CONCURSIVE or ACCESSIVE instead, as appropriate to context; the DIFFUSIVE case has also been eliminated and its function merged with the CONCURSIVE case.
 - NO. 50: The INTERPOLATIVE case is eliminated; use the PROLAPSIVE instead.
 - NO. 53: The ALLAPSIVE case is eliminated and its function merged with the ELAPSIVE case (use Aspect to distinguish its '...ago' vs. '...from now' meaning).
 - No. 56: The scope of the CORRELATIVE has been changed. Its "characterized by X" function is now moved to the new DESCRIPTIVE case. Its "spatially relative to" function is now moved to the new INTERRELATIVE case (see below). The CONDUCTIVE case has been merged into the CORRELATIVE.
 - No. 57: The 2nd use of the COMPOSITIVE, when used with verbs (e.g., *She cooks using tomatoes*), is eliminated. Instead, this usage can be accomplished via either the INSTRUMENTAL or the UTILITATIVE, depending on the context.
 - NO. 59: The POSTULATIVE case is eliminated and its function merged with the PROVISIONAL case.
 - NO. 65: The EPISODIC case is expanded to include spatial phenomena, e.g., *every third book, every green one (out of the many colors there are)*.
 - NO. 66: The ABESSIVE case is eliminated; instead use the COMITATIVE case with a negatory suffix.
- Additionally: The EXCEPTIVE case is eliminated; instead use a new coordinative suffix meaning "except for; but (not)...". The LIMITATIVE case is eliminated and its name and function have been reassigned to a new Aspect.

The twelve new cases are listed and described as follows:

- No. 22: **DEFERENTIAL** (DFR) case = 'out of respect for,' 'for the sake of,' or 'in deference toward,' (This case is reintroduced from 2004 Ithkuil; it had been merged with the BENEFACTIVE case in 2011 Ithkuil but is reintroduced to disambiguate phrases such as 'I have a gift *for your mother*' meaning either your mother is the intended recipient (BENEFACTIVE) or your mother is the motivating reason for the gift (DEFERENTIAL).
- No. 27: **CONFORMATIVE** (CFM) case = 'as per (the requirements of)' = 'in conformance with (the dictates of)' = 'as is necessitated by' [split off from Ithkuil's CONSIDERATIVE case]
- No. 35: **RESTRICTIVE** (RST) case: "whether X or not", "whether or not X"
- No. 36: **RESULTATIVE** (RSL) case = 'resulting in X', 'and as a consequence, (there's) X'

- No. 38: **ATTENDANT** (ATD) case = ‘in the presence of X’, ‘before/with X’ = ‘in X’s presence’ [implies purposesful or a relational reference to X, different from **LOCATIVE** which only signifies location], e.g., the difference between ‘*I am in my car*’ (**LOCATIVE**) vs. ‘*I am at my car*’ (**ATTENDANT**), the latter implying “I’ve arrived at my car” or “My car is before me.”
- No. 43: **INTRATIVE** (INT) case: “since X”/“until X” (applies to spatial contexts as well, meaning “between there and here” / “between here and there”)
- No. 44: **INTERRELATIVE** (IRL) case: “spatially/temporally relative to” [taken from the 2nd function of existing Ithkuil **CORRELATIVE** case]
- No. 45: **PRECURRENT** (PRT) case = ‘there having first been X’ / ‘preceded by X’ / ‘with X having been the one immediately preceding/beforehand’ (temporal or spatial)
- No. 63: **SEMBLATIVE** (SBL) case = ‘as if (it were) X’. Distinguished from the **ASSIMILATIVE** to disambiguate phrases such as *treat her as/like a princess* having two different implications: (1) ‘...because she is a princess (or like one)’ [**ASSIMILATIVE**] or (2) ‘...even though she isn’t a princess (or doesn’t look/act/seem like one)’ [new **SEMBLATIVE** case].
- No. 69: **DESCRIPTIVE** (DSC) case = adjectival case: “X-ish; like X; having the quality/characteristics of X”
- No. 70: **RELATIVE** (RLT) case: “...concerning which, X pertains”, “...which/that X” [creates the equivalent to a simple relative clause]
- No. 71: **TERMINATIVE** (TRM): identifies a **GOAL** (whether circumstantial, sequential, figurative, spatial or temporal) [NOTE: the name **TERMINATIVE** has been reassigned from Ithkuil’s **TERMINATIVE** extension, which in turn has been renamed the **ATTENTUATIVE** in this language.]

“Case-Accessor” Suffixes

A new set of **-V_xC** suffixes is being created to allow a formative to be referenced as a function of a particular case relationship, allowing one to readily express sentences such as ‘*I know **who you killed***’, ‘*What we **depend on** is your charity*’, ‘*I can’t tell you **why I ran away***’, ‘*She learned **where they’re from***’, etc. These would be suffixed to **FRAMED** verbal formatives. They can also be suffixed to personal-reference adjuncts or to the new “general demonstrative” root.

1	THM	THEMATIC	party who/that is the THEME/CONTENT/STIMULUS of X
2	ABS	ABSOLUTIVE	the PATIENT to which/whom X happens
3	ERG	ERGATIVE	the AGENT who/that X’s
4	IND	INDUCIVE	the AGENT who/that X’s him-/her-/itself
5	AFF	AFFECTIVE	the EXPERIENCER/UNDERGOER of X
6	DAT	DATIVE	the RECIPIENT of X or of the act of X
7	EFF	EFFECTUATIVE	the ENABLER initiating an event chain leading to X
8	DER	DERIVATIVE	the FORCE/ENTITY who/that X’s
9	INS	INSTRUMENTAL	the INSTRUMENT/MEANS by/via which X occurs/is

10	POS	POSSESSIVE	the alienable/circumstantial POSSESSOR of X
11	PRP	PROPRIETIVE	the OWNER of X; that to which/whom X belongs
12	GEN	GENITIVE	the inalienable POSSESSOR of X
13	ATT	ATTRIBUTIVE	that to which/whom X is an attribute/characteristic
14	PDC	PRODUCTIVE	the ORIGINATOR/AUTHOR/CREATOR of X
15	ITP	INTERPRETIVE	the party by/thru which/whom X is interpreted/described
16	OGN	ORIGINATIVE	the original or inherent location/source of X
17	IDP	INTERDEPENDENT	that to which/whom X has a complementary relationship
18	PAR	PARTITIVE	that of which X is a portion or is enumerated by

19	APL	APPLICATIVE	the purpose/function for which X is used
20	PUR	PURPOSIVE	the intrinsic/primary purpose of X
21	BEN	BENEFACTIVE	that which benefits from X; what/whom X is for
22	DFR	DEFERENTIAL	that for which X is/does out of respect or the sake of
23	TSP	TRANSPOSITIVE	that which substitutes for X; what/who takes X's place
24	CRS	CONTRASTIVE	that on whose behalf X occurs/is
25	CMM	COMMUTATIVE	that which/who is in exchange for X
26	CSD	CONSIDERATIVE	that which is according to or pursuant to X
27	CFM	CONFORMATIVE	that as per which X is/does in conformance

28	CON	CONCESSIVE	that in spite of or regardless of which, X occurs/is
29	AVR	AVERSIVE	that in aversion to which, X occurs/is
30	CVS	CONVERSIVE	that if not for which, or but for which, X (would) occur(s)
31	SIT	SITUATIVE	that because of which, or given which, X occurs/is
32	TFM	TRANSFORMATIVE	that into which, X transforms/changes
33	FUN	FUNCTIONIVE	the manner in which X is/occurs
34	CLA	CLASSIFICATIVE	the basis by which X is arranged/sorted/patterned/counted
35	RST	RESTRICTIVE	that, whether or not which, X is/does
36	RSL	RESULTATIVE	the consequence or result of which, X occurs/is

37	LOC	LOCATIVE	where X occurs/is (situated)
38	ATD	ATTENDANT	that in whose presence which, X is/occurs
39	ORI	ORIENTATIVE	that which serves as X's orientational direction
40	ALL	ALLATIVE	where X is headed/going toward;
41	ABL	ABLATIVE	where X is emanating/coming from;
42	NAV	NAVIGATIVE	that which serves as X's orientational trajectory/path/way
43	INT	INTRATIVE	the place/time since/until/between which, X is/occurs
44	IRL	INTERRELATIVE	the place/time relative to which, X is/occurs
45	PRT	PRECURRENT	the place/time immediately preceding which, X is/occurs

46	ASS	ASSESSIVE	the basis for the ratio by which X is measured, allotted, etc.
47	ACS	ACCESSIVE	the moment in which X occurs
48	CNR	CONCURSIVE	when X is/occurs
49	PER	PERIODIC	the time period or event during which X occurs
50	PRO	PROLAPSIVE	(the time period or event constituting) the duration of X
51	PCV	PRECURSIVE	the time/event/moment prior to which X is/occurs
52	PCR	POSTCURSIVE	the time/event/moment after which X is/occurs
53	ELP	ELAPSIVE	the amount of time between X and a past or future event
54	PLM	PROLIMITIVE	the time/event by which time X is/occurs

55	REF	REFERENTIAL	that which X is about or to which X pertains/regards
56	COR	CORRELATIVE	that which X is associated/relative to or in relation to
57	CPS	COMPOSITIVE	that of which X is made/composed or consists of
58	DEP	DEPENDENT	that upon which X depends or is contingent
59	PVS	PROVISIONAL	that provided which or in case of which, X is/occurs
60	PRD	PREDICATIVE	that upon which X relies of is dependent
61	ESS	ESSIVE	that whose role is X, or what/who is named (as) X
62	ASI	ASSIMILATIVE	that which/who is like or as X
63	SBL	SEMBLATIVE	that as if it were which, X is/occurs

64	VOC	VOCATIVE	the name by which X is hailed or directly addressed
65	EPS	EPISODIC	the basis for the recurrences, arrangement, sorting of X
66	COM	COMITATIVE	that which accompanies X
67	CNJ	CONJUNCTIVE	that which (is/operates/behaves) in conjunction with X
68	UTL	UTILITATIVE	that which is used or gets utilized in conjunction with X
69	DSC	DESCRIPTIVE	that which describes the characteristics of X
70	RLT	RELATIVE	that concerning which, X pertains/is/occurs
71	TRM	TERMINATIVE	that which is X's goal, destination, ultimate purpose
72	CMP	COMPARATIVE	that which is in comparison to X

SLOT XII: Syllabic Stress — Designation

			Designation of Incorporated Stem	
			INFORMAL	FORMAL
		[NO INCORP. STEM]		
Designation of Main Stem	INFORMAL	word-initial stress	word-initial stress	penultimate stress
	FORMAL	ultimate stress	ultimate stress	antepenultimate stress *

* A complex formative will always have a minimum of three syllables and usually four or more. For words with antepenultimate stress, a minimum of four syllables is required (to distinguish antepenultimate stress from word-initial stress). In cases where the word has only three syllables, a fourth syllable must be added by either filling Slots VIII and VIII with default values, or by placing an epenthetic -ē in slot XI.

COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT II: V_F — Format of Incorporated Stem

Case is now used to describe an incorporated stem's semantic relationship to the main stem of a complex formative (this was only an option in Ithkuil). The affix values are the same as the vocalic Case affixes in Formative Slot XI. Case-alteration for Cases 37-72 is shown by adding a glottal stop after the affix.

COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT III: C_X — Incorporated Root

Same as per Slot V above.

COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT IV: V_I — Context, Function, and Stem of the Incorporated Root

Same as per the V_R infix in Slot VI.

ADJUNCTS

Carrier Adjunct (Short-cut for Carrier Root)

h	V _R	C _A	V _C or -ë*	Stress
	Function + Context + Stem	Standard C _A complex from formative Slot IX	Case (case alteration shown by gemination of C _A)	Ult. stress = FML Designation

If the proper noun or foreign word associated with the carrier adjunct is functioning as an UNFRAMED verb, use word-final -ë in the case slot (this is necessary to distinguish the adjunct from a single-referent personal reference adjunct (whose form is **hVC**, described below).

Examples: *hafa*, *hospé*, *huilltria*, *hirbë*

General Modular Adjunct

This adjunct shows any combination of **Illocution/Valence/Aspect/Sanction/Phase/Mood** of the Main Stem, and/or the C_A of an **Incorporated Stem**.

Slots II through IV, plus Slots VII through X of a simple formative can be "extracted" and inserted as-is within a general adjunct beginning with the consonant form **hw-**. The Root and Vr Slots (Slots V and VI) will be missing. Filling of any slot below is optional except for mandatory Slots 1 and 2. A fully filled general modular adjunct will look superficially like a simple formative, except for the **hw-** in Slot 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
hw	V _K or V _V or ë ¹	(V _S /V _P /V _L)	(*w/*yV _A)	(C _M)	V _K / V _S / V _P / V _V / V _L)	(C _A)	(V _X C) (+V _X C...)	(V _A or epenthetic -ë) ³	Stress
	Illocution or Valence of main stem	Sanction or Phase or Level of main stem	Aspect	Mood of main stem	Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Level of main stem	C _A complex of incorp. stem ²	V _X C suffixes	Aspect of main stem or Aspect of incorporated stem ²	See footnote 3
	Same as Slot II of simple formative	Same as Slot III of simple formative	Same as Slot IV of simple formative	same as formative Slot VII	Same as formative Slot VIII	Same as formative Slot IX	Same as formative Slot X	Same as Slot III or Slot XI of simple formative	

The tell-tale signs of this adjunct is the initial **hw-** in Slot 1. Slots 2 thru 8 of this adjunct correspond to Simple Formative Slots II through IV and VII through X respectively. Slots 8 and 9 can only be filled if Slot 7 is filled, meaning that Slots 7 through 9 will only appear in conjunction with a complex formative.

¹ If Illocution and Valence information are already marked elsewhere (i.e., in Slot 6 and/or the formative itself), then an epenthetic -ë- is placed in Slot 2.

² Gemination of the C_A complex in Slot 7 indicates that Slots 2 through 8 apply to the incorporated stem, not the main stem.

³ The 9th Slot is specialized: if the adjunct bears word-initial stress, the 9th slot indicates Aspect of the main stem. If the adjunct bears ultimate stress, it indicates Aspect of the incorporated stem.

Examples of general modular adjuncts:

hwe [shows Illocution]

hwai [shows Valence]

hwewi [shows Illocution and Sanction]

hweyi [shows Illocution and Phase]

hwea'wo [shows Valence and Aspect]

hwa'wi'yön [shows Illocution, two Aspects, and Mood]

hwis [shows Illocution of the main stem plus C_A of an incorporated stem]

hwëssont [shows C_A and a -V_XC suffix of an incorporated stem]

hwiyomwak [shows Illocution, Phase, Mood, and Sanction of the main stem, plus C_A of an incorporated stem]

hwei'wailyerkotrú [shows Valence, Aspect, Mood, Phase, C_A of incorporated stem, the -V_XC suffix **-otr**, and Aspect of the incorporated stem]

Case-stacking Adjunct (+ Phase + Sanction) (+ Mood + Illocution/Validation + Valence) (+ Version)

hl / hr	V _C	(V _S /V _P /V _L)	('w/'yV _A)	(C _M	V _K /V _V /V _S /V _P /V _L)	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
hr- shows case alteration	Case	Sanction or Phase or Level of main stem	Aspect	Mood of main stem	Illocution or Valence or Sanction or Phase or Level of main stem	Ultimate stress = CPT version
	2nd-level case; values from formative Slot XI	Same as Slot III of simple formative	Same as Slot IV of simple formative	same as formative Slot VII	Same as formative Slot VIII	

This adjunct looks like the first six slots of a general modular adjunct except for the **hl-/hr-** form in Slot 1 and the fact that Slot 2 shows Case rather than Illocution/Valence.

Examples: *hlo*, *hrewi*, *hliuyummé*

Aspectual Adjunct (+ Version)

' / hm-	V _A	('w/'yV _A)	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
hm- = adjunct info is for an incorp. stem rather than the main stem	Aspect 1	Aspect 2	Ultimate stress = CPT version
	Same as vowel from Slot IV of simple formative	Same as vowel from simple formative Slot IV preceded by 'w- or 'y-	

Examples: *o*, *ea*, *ai'wó*, *hmei'yua*

SPECIAL NOTE: Type 3 & 4 -V_xC Suffixes Appearing In Adjuncts

Any Type 1 or Type 2 -V_xC affixual adjunct, or any Type 1 or Type 2 -V_xC suffix appearing within an adjunct other than a personal reference adjunct, is automatically considered to function like a Type 3 or 4 adjunct, i.e., its meaning is to be applied to the adjacent formative's stem plus C_A complex as a whole, not to the stem only. Consequently, a Type 3 or 4 -V_xC affixual adjunct, or a Type 3 or -V_xC suffix appearing in an adjunct (other than a personal reference adjunct) operates differently than usual in that it indicates the suffix's meaning applies to the formative as a whole *including any -V_xC suffixes on the formative itself*. In other words, the adjunct's -V_xC information is stacked upon all stem + C_A information + V_xC information contained in the formative itself.

Single Affixual Adjunct (+ Aspect) (+ Version)

' / hm-	V _x C	(epenthetic -ë or V _A)	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
hm- = adjunct info is for an incorp. stem rather than the main stem	Standard V _x C suffix	Aspect Same as vowel from simple formative Slot IV	Ultimate stress = CPT version

Examples: *at, oas, owič^ho, hmiumsé*

NOTE: Using the specialized -V_xC form -aeC (which indicates the C is to be interpreted as a C_A complex) in this adjunct as well as other adjuncts below containing a -V_xC slot, allows one to layer or stack specific C_A attributes over whatever C_A attributes the formative already has.

The following adjuncts have a different pattern from the preceding, in that they look like Simple Formatives, except the C_A slot is not a possible C_A value.

Multiple Affix Affixual Adjunct

' / hm-	V _x C	V _A or epenthetic -ë	w/y or 'w or 'y	V _x C (+V _x C+...)	(V _A / V _L / V _V) or epenthetic -ë	Stress
hm- = adjunct info is for an incorp. stem rather than the main stem	V _x C suffix 1	Aspect Same as vowel from Slot IV of simple formative	w/y = any word-final vowel represents 2nd aspect (unless word-final vowel is epenthetic -ë) 'w = word-final vowel shows illocution 'y = word-final vowel shows valence	V _x C suffix 2 (3, 4, ...)	2nd aspect, or illocution, or valence (depending on value of 3rd slot)	Ultimate stress = CPT version

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the -w-, -y-, -'w-, or -'y - in what looks like the C_A slot of a simple formative (these are not possible C_A values).

Examples: *ijawod, eksiyatiam, ukrea'waspi, hmemzai'yiltúi*

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 analogous 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 an end-of-register adjunct as indicated below.

h	V
Indicates non-NARRATIVE register	a = DISCURSIVE (direct speech) — hia signals end of register e = PARENTHETICAL (parenthetical aside) — hie signals end of register o = COGITANT (silent thoughts) — hio signals end of register ö = EXEMPLIFICATIVE (“for example, ...”) — hiö signals end of register u = IMPRESSIONISTIC (subjective impressions of the party referred to) — hiù signals end of register ai = initiates expression in the mathematical sub-language — hau signals end of the mathematical expression

PERSONAL REFERENCE ADJUNCTS

Ithkuil’s 44 dedicated personal reference categories are being reduced to 12. 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 3 rd party	“he” / “she” / “they (sg.)”
l	pa *	polyadic animate 3 rd party	“they (pl.)”
m	mi	monadic inanimate 3 rd party	“it”
f	pi *	polyadic inanimate 3 rd party	“they (inanimate)”
n	IPa	impersonal animate	“one” “you” “people” “a person” (French “on”; German “man”)
p	IPi	impersonal inanimate	“something” “a thing” “things”
ʈ	Obv	Obviative	3 rd -party other than most recently referenced (used with SWR affix)
ç	Col	Collective	NOMIC 3 rd -party
š	Abt	Abstract	ABSTRACT 3 rd -party

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

The Ithkuil universal animate (“everyone”), universal inanimate (“everything”), indefinite animate (“anyone”), indefinite inanimate (“anything”) have been eliminated. They are expressible via the IPa (impersonal animate) and IPi (impersonal inanimate) in conjunction with appropriate DEF and INL -V_xC suffixes.

As for the eliminated personal reference categories from Ithkuil comprising combinations of other personal referents, the following chart shows examples of how such combination personal referents will now be formed:

1+2m	sk / ks	2m+ma	kr / rk	2p+mi	tm / mt	1+2m+mi	skm / ksm / msk
1+2p	st / c	2m+pa	kl / lk	2p+pi	tf / ft	1+2m+pi	skf / ksf / fsk
1+ma	sr / rs	2m+mi	km / mk	2p+Obv	tṭ / ṭṭ	1+2p+mi	stm / cm
1+pa	sl / ls	2m+pi	kf / fk	1+2m+ma	skr / rsk / rks	1+2p+pi	fst / cf
1+mi	sm / ms	2m+Obv	kṭ / ṭk	1+2m+pa	skl / lsk / lks	1+2m+ma+pa	rskl / lskr / rksl
1+pi	sf / fs	2p+ma	tr / rt	1+2p+ma	str / rst / rc	1+2p+ma+mi	rstm / mstr / rcm
1+Obv	sṭ	2p+pa	tl / lt	1+2p+pa	stl / lst / lc	ma + mi + pa	rml / lmr

Single-Referent Personal Reference Adjunct

h	V _C (')	C ₁
	Case of Personal Referent	Personal Referent
		Case alteration shown by geminating this personal referent consonant. If gemination is not phonotactically possible, case alteration is shown by placing a glottal stop following the V _C vowel.

Dual-referent personal reference adjunct

(')	V _A	C ₁	V _C	cm / čm / cn / čn	V _C	C ₂
	Aspect for adjacent formative	Personal Referent 1	Case of Personal Referent 1	cm = no case alteration čm = case alt. for pers. ref. 1 cn = case alt. for pers. ref. 2 čn = case alt. for pers. refs. 1 & 2	Case of Personal Referent 2	Personal Referent 2

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is **-cm-**, **-čm-**, **-cn-**, or **-čn-** appearing in what looks like the C_A slot of a formative (these are not possible C_A forms.)

The new personal-reference roots render the need for more complex personal reference adjuncts largely unnecessary. However, the following adjunct is available when there is a need to add Specification, Designation, $-V_xC$ suffix information and aspectual information to one of the combination Personal Reference forms (e.g., since roots will not exist for such combinations:

' / h	V_C	C₁₊₂	V_R	c / ě	(V_xC) (+V_xC+...)	(V_A) or epenthetic -ě
Case alteration	Case of Personal Combination Referent	Combination Personal Referent	Context x Stem x Function	Designation of Combination Referent	VxC suffix 1 (2, 3, ...)	Aspect

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is **-c-** or **-ě-** appearing in what looks like the **C_A** slot of a formative (**c** and **ě** are not possible **C_A** forms.)

APPENDIX

Rethinking the use of RECIPROCAL Valence

The translation of sentences where the two parties in the reciprocal relationship are named by one referent, will now require use of the SBS suffix on the referent to indicate that separate parties within the named referent are participating in the reciprocal relationship, otherwise, the party named will assumed as a whole to constitute one “side” of the reciprocal activity. The following examples illustrate how this use of RCP valence and the SBS suffix will function:

Write-RCP they-IND.

TRANSLATION: *‘They write (to an unnamed party and that other party presumably writes back).’*

Write-RCP they-IND-SBS/1.

TRANSLATION: *‘They write to each other.’* [i.e. , one member of the ‘they’-referent writes to another member of the ‘they’-referent and vice-versa]

If it is necessary to specify a specific case-relationship for one or both parties in the reciprocal relationship, it will be necessary to name the parties separately so that appropriate cases can be assigned. For example:

write-RCP (S)he-IND you(sg.)-TSP

TRANSLATION: *You (two) write on behalf of each other. (LITERALLY: (S)he writes on behalf of you and vice-versa.)*

talk-RCP man-IND child-DAT clown-REF

TRANSLATION: *The man and the child talk to each other about the clown. OR The man and the child discuss the clown.*

talk-RCP they-IND clown-REF

TRANSLATION: *They talk about the clown (with somebody else). OR They discuss the clown(with somebody).*

talk-RCP they-IND-SBS/1 clown-REF

TRANSLATION: *They talk to each other about the clown. OR They discuss the clown.*

If necessary to specify that the reciprocity is of a “back (and forth)” nature, where first one party initiates an action which is subsequently paralleled back to the first party, one should utilize ITC aspect. Furthermore, one can use the ITN and/or the RTN suffix and/or Phase to provide additional detail if necessary.

Showing “Cognitive Intent”

The Introduction to the Ithkuil Grammar discusses the ability of the language to show “cognitive intent” using the ‘*There’s a cat on my porch*’ example. By “cognitive intent” is meant the speaker’s reason for uttering the statement (e.g., is it a good thing? A bad thing? And for whom is it good or bad?) However, Ithkuil’s ability to show such intent is rather roundabout — a combination of using Context and Mood, and maybe a suffix or two. I am therefore creating two new -V_xC suffixes for this new language, to be optionally used to make cognitive intent explicit. The first suffix will specify whether the statement has a beneficial or detrimental effect on the speaker, the listener, a 3rd party, or all parties. The second suffix will specify the extent to which the statement reflects expectations, i.e., whether the statement reflects the way things are supposed to be or not. The two suffixes are shown in detail below:

EFE: Effect of Statement

1	(potential) beneficial effect on speaker
2	(potential) beneficial effect on listener
3	(potential) beneficial effect on 3rd party
4	(potential) beneficial effect on all parties
5	unknown or irrelevant as to affect
6	(potential) detrimental effect on all parties
7	(potential) detrimental effect on 3rd party
8	(potential) detrimental effect on listener
9	(potential) detrimental effect on speaker

APP: Appraisal of Outcome/Effect

1	...and that’s the way it HAS to be / ...and it can’t be any other way
2	...and that’s the way it’s supposed to be / ...and that’s the only way it’ll work
3	...and that’s acceptable / ...and that’ll work well enough
4	...and even if it’s not supposed to be that way, we’ll find a way to make it work
5	unknown or irrelevant if it’s okay that way
6	...but we’ll see if we can make it work that way / ...but I’m unsure if it’ll work that way
7	...and it’s going to be a problem / ...but there’s a problem
8	...but it shouldn’t be like that / ... but it’s not supposed to be like that
9	...but it’s all wrong / ... but it won’t work

Combinations of Effect can be accomplished by using multiple instances of the suffix in different degrees. For example, if the statement concerns something that is beneficial to the speaker but detrimental to the listener, the speaker can simply use the suffix twice on the same word: EFE/1 + EFE/8

General Demonstrative Root

There will be a new root: “this/that / the one at-hand / the one in question” referring to entities, situations, abstract notions, etc. (depending on the C_A complex). Using cases, this root provides translations for phrases such as “thus”/“in this/that manner”, “there”/“in that place/location”, “Yes”/“It is that”, “No”/“It is not that”, “some / some of that”, etc. As a verb, the above root would mean “to be/do this/that” / “to be/do what is under discussion”.

STILL TO BE DONE

- Rethink $-V_xC$ suffixes top-to-bottom including ideas suggested on the Ithkuil sub-reddit, e.g., having each suffix matched by a root, the idea of a “suffix-modifier suffix”, color suffixes, the systematization of applying suffixes to both spatial and temporal contexts, etc.
- The interplay of categories within the C_A complex is subtle, not only in terms of the sequential order of application but also which categories impact other categories, e.g., should Extension apply to the configurative set as a whole or to the individual members of the set. I need to review these subtleties carefully and come up with a definitive set of rules and options.
- 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.