

## TENTATIVE MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL DESIGN FOR A NEW LANGUAGE BASED ON ITHKUIL (Version 0.3, Nov. 16, 2018) by John Q.

This document updates the previous version 0.2.1 from October 31, 2018. 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 changes in this current version of the document compared to the previous version 0.2.1 are as follows:

- phonemic inventory reduced by the elimination of ejective and aspirated consonants.
- orthographic changes for vowel -â- and for showing syllabic stress
- fixed an error in the nesting of the parentheses on the chart for Simple Formatives on Page 6
- new allophonic and orthographic rules for an unstressed vowel -i- as a first member of a vocalic conjunct
- rules for a self-segregating morphology have been corrected and simplified; specifically, the last bullet of the previous version was overly complicated and, in fact, did not work
- RECESSATIVE aspect has been eliminated and a new SUMMATIVE aspect added
- SUBJECTIVE illocution renamed the REVELATORY
- per request, the ordering of IRG and POT illocution has been swapped
- added a sentence on Page 11 clarifying what other Slots must be filled if Slot IV is present; due to the changes in Slots VI and XI which increase the propensity for intervocalic -w- and -y- in formatives, Slot IV will no longer display a 2nd Aspect
- V<sub>R</sub> infix in Slot VI completely redesigned to eliminate all but STA and DYN Function and to now convey nine Specifications plus Designation; the four Contexts are now shown by syllabic stress
- a “null” V<sub>M</sub> infix has been added for use in the Mood Slot (Slot VII) for nominal formatives (where mood is inapplicable) when Slot VII must nevertheless be filled (e.g., due to a non-default Phase value in Slot VIII or due to the need for extra syllables to show antepenultimate stress)
- consonantal infix values for Perspective and Affiliation have been changed in the C<sub>A</sub> complex, so the default C<sub>A</sub> form can be -I- rather than -x-; consequently, the C<sub>A</sub> allomorphic substitutions/exceptions as well as gemination rules have been changed or amended, and the Slot VII Mood infix values and the base-consonant of several adjuncts have been completely revised
- the order in which individual C<sub>A</sub> morphemes are applied has been changed; the aspectual meaning of RTR+DEL and RTR+PRX have been changed
- Case 65 renamed the SELECTIVE (was the EPISODIC)

- Case alteration eliminated and new 2-syllable case forms with intervocalic **-w-** and **-y-** have been introduced; gemination of the **C<sub>A</sub>** complex will now signify RPV essence.
- changed the Type 5 and 6 - **V<sub>X</sub>C** values to make them more distinctive from each other, as well as all Type 0 and the Type 3, Degree 5 suffix, in order to create a second specialized - **V<sub>X</sub>C** form to allow adding a **C<sub>A</sub>** affix to an incorporated stem; consequently, the affix values for MOTIVE aspect and TRANSPOSITIVE case have been changed to match the new -**V<sub>X</sub>C** values
- Added a “resumptive pronoun” function to the Obviative personal-reference category. Various other minor changes made in several adjunct forms to better distinguish them from one another.

The general differences in the new language as compared to Ithkuil are now as follows:

## PHONOLOGY

**Phonemic Inventory:** 29 consonants and 9 vowels shown below in romanized orthography by place and manner of articulation.

	LABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	ALVEOLO-PALATAL	PALATAL	VELAR	PHARYNGAL
STOP	p b	t d				k g	'
AFFRICATE			c z	č j			
FRICATIVE	f v	ɬ ɖ*	s z	š ž	ç	x	h
NASAL	m	n				ŋ	
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		ä	

\* Optionally, the voiced interdental fricative may be represented by a crossed d, -Ð/ð-.

Four Ithkuil vowels and 16 consonants 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], **-ä-** as either [ɑ] or [ɒ], **-ö-** as [œ] or [ø], **-ü-** as [ɯ] or [y], and **-ë-** as [ə] except in unstressed word-final position where the author recommends it be pronounced allophonically as [ɯ] to better differentiate it from unstressed word-final **-a**.

- All aspirated and ejective consonants have been eliminated as well as all uvular consonants. The fricative **-x-** may now be pronounced with either velar or uvular articulation [x] ~ [χ].
- The lateral fricative consonant **-ɬ-** is eliminated as a phoneme. This sound [ɬ] will still exist as an allophone of word-initial **hl-** (in free variation with voiceless [ɬ̥]). For those speakers who like the sound [ɬ], 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 [pɬ], [tɬ], [mɬ], and [nɬ]. 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 [ɬ] sounds).

**Orthographic changes:** As the Ithkuil vowel **-â-** is now the only vowel left utilizing a circumflex accent, I am changing it to **-ä-** to be consistent with the other vowel-carrying diacritics. This in turn renders the circumflex accent available for use as a syllabic-stress indicator, as explained in the next paragraph.

The rules for showing syllabic stress are being simplified. A stressed vowel carrying no diacritic takes the acute accent. A stressed vowel carrying a diaeresis diacritic, changes the diaeresis to a circumflex accent (e.g., **ö** → **ô**). The grave accent is now used only on the second character of a disyllabic vowel conjunct to distinguish the conjunct from a diphthong (e.g., **-aù-**).

**Phonotactics:** The schwa vowel **-ë-** [ə], is now permitted in word final position epenthetically, where, as stated above, it should be pronounced [ɯ] to better differentiate it from **-a-** in this position. Phonemic distribution of the consonant **-ñ-** will now be limited in that this sound [ɲ] will now be the standard allophonic pronunciation of the phoneme **-n-** prior to velar consonants. Consequently, phonemic **-ñ-** will not be permitted immediately preceding velar consonants. The diphthongs **-öi-** and **-öu-** are being eliminated (although their disyllabic counterparts **-öï-** and **-öü-** are still permitted).

The unstressed conjunct **i+Vowel** (e.g., **-ia-**, **-io-**, etc.) when preceded by a consonant, must be pronounced with an initial long /i:/ in order to distinguish such syllables from syllables of the form **Cy+Vowel** (e.g., *káresya* vs. *káresia*, *vétkyo* vs. *vétkio*, *heskojyorú* vs. *heskojjiorú*). Such words will be spelled with a diaeresis accent over the **-i-** as an orthographic reminder of the /i:/ pronunciation. Thus, e.g., *káresia*, *vétkio*, *heskojjiorú*.

**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).

**$-V_X C$  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  $-V_X C$  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  $-V_X C$  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.

## MORPHOLOGY

**Essence, Modality, and Bias** have been removed as formative categories; they are now simple **-V<sub>x</sub>C** 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 <sub>V</sub> )	(V <sub>K</sub> /V <sub>V</sub> )	(V <sub>S</sub> /V <sub>P</sub> /V <sub>L</sub> )	( <sup>o</sup> w/ <sup>o</sup> yV <sub>A</sub> )	C <sub>R</sub>	V <sub>R</sub> ( <sup>o</sup> )	(C <sub>M</sub> )	V <sub>K</sub> / V <sub>S</sub> / V <sub>P</sub> / V <sub>V</sub> / V <sub>L</sub> )					C <sub>A</sub>					(V <sub>X</sub> C) (+V <sub>X</sub> C...)	V <sub>C</sub> or (ë)	stress*	
2 versions	Illocution OR Valence	Sanction OR Phase OR Level	Aspect	Root	2 functions x 9 specifications x 3 stems x 2 designations	8 moods	illocution OR valence OR sanction OR phase OR Level					C <sub>A1</sub> = 4 perspectives	C <sub>A2</sub> = 6 extensions	C <sub>A3</sub> = 4 affiliations	C <sub>A4</sub> = 9 configurations	C <sub>A4</sub> = 2 essences	V <sub>X</sub> C suffixes	72 cases or (epenthetic -ë)	4 Contexts	
							Illocution	Sanction	Phase	Valence	Level									
											Relative									Absolute
[ <sup>o</sup> ]	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 <b>'w-</b> or <b>'y-</b>		vocalic infix	[zero]/Im ln sm sn tm tn ñm ñn (mn)	ë (a) e o u i ü ö ae ä	[zero] wa we wo wu wi wü wö wä	[zero] ya ye yo yu yi yü yö yä	[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 wëi yü yü yü yü	[zero] / l r n (ñ) m	[zero] s š t ç	[zero] k p t	[zero] voiced l voiced + l r voiced + r w voiced + w y	geminat-ion of C <sub>A</sub>	72 vocalic suffixes  OR, if an UNFRAMED verb, then [zero] or -ë	1) word-initial 2) ultimate 3) penult. 4) antepenult (non-word-initial stress requires Slot I & II be filled)	

\* For words with penultimate or antepenultimate stress, a minimum of 3 syllables is required to distinguish them from word-initial stress (4 syllables for antepenultimate stress). Two- or three-syllable words with stress on the first syllable are to be interpreted as having word-initial stress, **not** penultimate or antepenultimate stress. To show penultimate or antepenultimate stress in words having 2 (or 3) syllables or less, the necessary syllable(s) must be added by either filling Slots VII & VIII with null or default values, or by placing an epenthetic -ë in slot XI.

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

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
C <sub>V</sub>	V <sub>F</sub>	C <sub>I</sub>	V <sub>I</sub> ( <sup>o</sup> )	Slots V through XII are identical to Simple Formatives							
version of main stem & incorporated Stem	format of incorporated stem	incorporated root	sanction & specification & stem & designation of incorporated root								
hl hr hm hn	Same as Slot XI V <sub>C</sub> affixes		Same as Slot VI V <sub>R</sub> affixes; following glotal-stop indicates FML designation of incorporated stem								

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-**).
- If a word does not have word-initial stress, it must begin with a glottal-stop ’- or **h-** (i.e., Slots I and II must be filled).

### 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 syllable beginning with a glottal-stop or **h-** signals the beginning of a new word (e.g., ’V-, hV-, hl-, hr-, hm-, hn-, or hw-)
- 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<sub>v</sub> Version prefixes

		Main Stem	Incorporated Stem
Simple Formative *	'	PRC	—
	<b>h</b>	CPT	—
Complex Formative	<b>hl</b>	PRC	PRC
	<b>hr</b>		CPT
	<b>hm</b>	CPT	PRC
	<b>hn</b>		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 15 for an explanation.

### $V_K$ Illocution infixes

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 footnote 4 below) + a new modality  $-V_XC$  suffix meaning "if only..."

<sup>2</sup> REV = a new REVELATORY illocution; used when the speaker makes an assertion based on information from a dream or vision or other altered mental state.

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

<sup>4</sup> POT = POTENTIATIVE illocution, new to this language; to be used in phrases/statements that are unrealis/unrealized, e.g., wishes, hopes, desires, hortatives, etc.

<sup>5</sup> IRG illocution may alternately be shown by rising tone of voice on the sentence as a whole.

<sup>6</sup> Null illocution is used when parsing rules require Slots I & II be filled but the word is a nominal formative, or, if a verbal formative, Slot VIII already shows Illocution 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 and is not used if 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	wä

\* 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	yä

**$V_L$  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 will operate in conjunction with the COMPARATIVE case plus a new set of **-V<sub>x</sub>C** 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 a single Aspect. If Slot IV is filled, either Slot III must be filled or Slots I and II must be filled (or both). The aspect infix will have initial -'w if Slot III is absent. If Slot III is filled, the speaker may consider leaving Slot IV unfilled for phonaesthetic reasons and instead show Aspect using an aspectual adjunct or - $V_XC$  affix. 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.

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:

<b>RTR</b>	RETROSPECTIVE	a	<b>RSM</b>	RESUMPTIVE	ai	<b>PMP</b>	PREEMPTIVE	ia / ài	<b>DCL</b>	DISCLUSIVE	ao
<b>PRS</b>	PROSPECTIVE	e	<b>CSS</b>	CESSATIVE	ei	<b>CLM</b>	CLIMACTIC	ie / eì	<b>CCL</b>	CONCLUSIVE	eo
<b>HAB</b>	HABITUAL	o	<b>PAU</b>	PAUSAL	oi	<b>DLT</b>	DILATORY *	io / oì	<b>CUL</b>	CULMINATIVE	oa
<b>PRG</b>	PROGRESSIVE	u	<b>RGR</b>	REGRESSIVE	ui	<b>TMP</b>	TEMPORARY	iö / òì	<b>IMD</b>	INTERMEDIATIVE	oe
<b>IMM</b>	IMMINENT	i	<b>PCL</b>	PRECLUSIVE	ëi	<b>MTV</b>	MOTIVE	ië / èì	<b>TRD</b>	TARDATIVE	ea
<b>PCS</b>	PRECESSIVE	ü	<b>CNT</b>	CONTINUATIVE	iu	<b>SQN</b>	SEQUENTIAL	uö / öù	<b>TNS</b>	TRANSITIONAL	öe
<b>REG</b>	REGULATIVE	ö	<b>ICS</b>	INCESSATIVE	ou	<b>EPD</b>	EXPEDITIVE	uo / où	<b>ITC</b>	INTERCOMMUTATIVE	öa
<b>EXP</b>	EXPERIENTIAL	ae	<b>SMM</b>	SUMMATIVE	eu	<b>PTC</b>	PROTRACTIVE *	ue / eù	<b>CSM</b>	CONSUMPTIVE	eö
<b>ATP</b>	ANTICIPATORY	ä	<b>IRP</b>	INTERRUPTIVE	au	<b>PPR</b>	PREPARATORY	ua / àù	<b>LIM</b>	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 and RECESSATIVE aspects are eliminated; use the DLB/8 suffix for the former and CSS aspect + ITN/2 suffix for the latter. There are six new aspects compared to Ithkuil (listed in green above): the ANTICIPATORY, the SUMMATIVE 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.)
- SUMMATIVE: meaning '...(have) already X'd' (NOTE: The 'already' meaning of Ithkuil's RTR aspect is no longer valid due to the elimination of "boundedness".)
- 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<sub>R</sub> — 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-**). Over 8000 roots are possible.

### SLOT VI: V<sub>R</sub> —Function × Stem × Specification × Designation

Ithkuil’s notion of Pattern is being eliminated. Each root now has only six associated stems (three for each of the two Designations). 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.

**V<sub>R</sub> Infixes** (NOTE: the pattern of vowel-forms below is the same used for **-V<sub>X</sub>C** suffixes in Slot X)

		STEM 1		STEM 2		STEM 3		DESIGNATION
		STA	DYN	STA	DYN	STA	DYN	
SPECIFICATION	BASIC	a	ai	ia / aì	ao	awi	ayu	FML Designation is shown by adding a glottal-stop ( ʔ ) immediately following the V <sub>R</sub> infix and before the C <sub>R</sub> root in Slot V.
	CONSTITUTIVE	e	ei	ie / eì	eo	ewi	eyu	
	CONTENT	o	oi	io / oì	oa	owi	oyu	
	OBJECTIVE	u	ui	iö / öì	oe	uwi	uyu	
	FACILITATIVE	i	ëi	ië / ëì	ea	iwi	iyu	
	FOUNDATIONAL	ü	iu	uö / öù	öe	üwi	üyu	
	INTENTIVE	ö	ou	uo / où	öa	öwi	öyu	
	EXPERIENTIAL	ë	eu	ue / eù	eö	ëwi	ëyu	
	PREREQUISITIVE	ä	au	ua / aù	aö	äwi	äyu	

In Ithkuil, the eighteen stems associated with each root frequently fall into similar semantic derivations, e.g., result/outcome, experience/sensation thereof, associated “target” or “object”, physical form taken, underlying premise/pre-condition, etc. In this new language, these derivatives are now formalized into nine **Specifications** which can be systematically applied to any of the three stems of a root, wherever semantically feasible and needed. These new Specifications are described on the next page. Not all roots/stems will take all specifications; where semantically anomolous, a specification is simply not used.

[NOTE: To make room for the BASIC specification, I removed the TYPIC Specification which had been listed in the earlier version 0.2.1 of this document. The ‘kind/sort of X’ meaning of the TYPIC can instead be conveyed by the EXT/5 suffix,]

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><b>BASIC:</b> The “raw” default semantic instantiation of a root, prior to the application of one of the other eight Specifications. For roots representing naturally “activated”, “time-unstable”, dynamic, or psychologically verb-like notions, the BASIC nominal formative would mean “an instance/occurrence of X”, while the BASIC verbal formative would mean “(an instance/occurrence of) X(-ing happens)”. For roots representing naturally “reified”, “time-stable”, stative, or psychologically noun-like notions, the BASIC nominal formative would mean “an X (being present)” or for “non-count” entities, “an (unspecified/certain) amount/volume of X”, whereas the BASIC verbal formative would carry a STATIVE interpretation meaning “(an) X (is present)”; the expansion of this meaning verbally would be accomplished using other Specifications and/or Functions.</p>
2	<p><b>CONTENT:</b> This specification complements 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>
3	<p><b>CONSTITUTIVE:</b> 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>
4	<p><b>OBJECTIVE:</b> 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 intensive-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>
5	<p><b>FACILITATIVE:</b> 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; what functions or serves as a means to believe / what serves as one’s belief; to function as means of measuring / process used as means of measuring</i>.</p>
6	<p><b>FOUNDATIONAL:</b> Cause/reason/source thereof, e.g., <i>inspirational source of a work of art, causal event/state for one seeking/choosing to believe, reason for needing to measure</i>.</p>
7	<p><b>INTENTIVE:</b> Use/purpose/intent: = desired/expected resulting use/outcome/consequences of act, e.g., <i>envisioned/planned work of art; a desired belief (what the believer wants his/her belief to be / tries to hold as a belief); 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; a belief (what the believer actually holds as their belief); resulting measurement, to obtain the actual measurement</i>.</p>
8	<p><b>EXPERIENTIAL:</b> The physical experience/feeling/sensation in doing/undergoing, e.g., <i>the experience of an artist as s/he creates a work of art; the experience of believing (i.e., faith); 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>
9	<p><b>PREREQUISITIVE:</b> 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); capacity to believe, be open to believing or willing to believe; having the tools/means/capacity/opportunity to measure</i>.</p>

The MANIFESTIVE and DESCRIPTIVE functions of Ithkuil are being eliminated, as is the INCHOATIVE function from the previous version 0.2.1 of this document. Their equivalents in this new language are described below:

- The “X is Y” copular function of the Ithkuil MANIFESTIVE will be handled by an “X-STATIVE Y-RELATIVE” formula, utilizing the new RELATIVE case “...which is X” described on Page 20 below, rendering phrases literally translatable as “there is X, which is Y.”
- Ithkuil’s DESCRIPTIVE function is now a new noun-case (see Page 20).
- The “become X; turn into X” meaning of the INCHOATIVE function can instead be handled in various ways, e.g., INCEPTIVE extension + the new RELATIVE case (“...which begins to (be/do) X”), arranging the sentence to utilize a TRANSFORMATIVE case-frame, by use of the SCT suffix, or (for Simple Formatives) by incorporating a stem with TRANSFORMATIVE format into the stem “transform into”.

## SLOT VII: C<sub>M</sub> — Mood

The nine consonantal infixes used to indicate mood cannot be mistaken for the Slot IX C<sub>A</sub> complex, as none of the Slot VII+VIII consonantal values are possible C<sub>A</sub> values. Note that, if Slot VII is filled, Slot VIII must also be filled, and vice-versa. There are eight moods as in Ithkuil, however, there is also now a “null” mood infix for use in nominal formatives (which do not have a mood) where Slots VII must nevertheless be filled (e.g., due to a non-default Phase value in Slot VIII or due to the need for extra syllables to show antepenultimate stress).

### C<sub>M</sub> Infixes

FAC	SUB	ASM	SPC	COU	HYP	IPL	ASC	
FACTUAL	SUBJUNCTIVE	ASSUMPTIVE	SPECULATIVE	COUNTERFACTIVE	HYPOTHETICAL	IMPLICATIVE	ASCRPTIVE	[null]
[zero] / -lm- *	-ln-	-sm-	-sn-	-tm-	-tn-	-ñm-	-ñn-	-mn-

\* Default FAC form is zero; **-lm-** is used if the immediately following slot, Slot VIII, is non-zero. For nominal formatives, use the “null” infix, not FAC.

**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 in such a case-frame 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<sub>C</sub> case-marker rather than epenthetic -ë. 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).

For Simple Formatives, FRAMED Relation can also be shown by non-null Illocution in Slot II in conjunction with a Slot XI -V<sub>C</sub> case-marker (not epenthetic -ë).

**SLOT VIII: V<sub>K</sub> / V<sub>S</sub> / V<sub>P</sub> / V<sub>V</sub> / V<sub>L</sub>—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 not shown by Slot II. 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 9 and 10 above. NOTE: the vocalic values for each infix more or less parallel the pattern of -VxC suffixes (see Slot X), to facilitate memorization.

**V<sub>K</sub> Infixes**

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

**V<sub>S</sub> Infixes**

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

**V<sub>P</sub> Infixes**

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

**V<sub>V</sub> 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<sub>L</sub> 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 and 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<sub>A</sub> complex: 4 Perspectives + 6 Extensions + 4 Affiliations + 9 Configurations + 2 Essences**

C <sub>A1</sub>		+	C <sub>A2</sub>		+	C <sub>A3</sub>		+	C <sub>A4</sub>	
PERSPECTIVE		EXTENSION		AFFILIATION		CONFIGURATION				
<b>M</b>	[zero] / l <sup>1</sup>	<b>DEL</b>	[zero]	<b>CSL</b>	[zero]	<b>UNI</b>	[zero]			
<b>P</b>	r	<b>PRX</b>	s	<b>ASO</b>	k	<b>DPX</b>	voiced <sup>2</sup>			
<b>N</b>	n (ñ)*	<b>ICP</b>	š	<b>VAR</b>	p	<b>DCT</b>	l			
<b>A</b>	m	<b>ATV</b> <sup>†</sup>	ʈ	<b>COA</b>	t	<b>AGG</b>	voiced + l <sup>2</sup>			
* ñ before <b>p, b, f, v</b> ; n elsewhere		<b>GRA</b>	f			<b>SEG</b>	r			
		<b>DPL</b>	ç			<b>CPN</b>	voiced + r <sup>2</sup>			
		<sup>†</sup> Ithkuil's TERMINATIVE extension is renamed the ATTENUATIVE in this language				<b>COH</b>	w			
						<b>CST</b>	voiced + w <sup>2</sup>			
						<b>MLT</b>	y			

**ESSENCE:**

**NORMAL** essence is zero-marked.  
Gemination of the C<sub>A</sub> complex indicates **REPRESENTATIVE** Essence.

Rules for C<sub>A</sub> gemination are given below.

<sup>1</sup> The C<sub>A1</sub> MONADIC form is zero unless both C<sub>A2</sub> and C<sub>A3</sub> are also zero (DEL+CSL), in which case the C<sub>A1</sub> MONADIC form is **-l-**.

<sup>2</sup> For the four voiced configurations, C<sub>A2</sub>+C<sub>A3</sub> forms consisting of, or ending in **-s, -š, -ʈ, -f, -k, -p,** and **-t** voice these consonants normally (i.e., **-z, -ž, -d, -v, -g, -b, -d**).

Phonological constraints or the need for disambiguation with the geminated forms below require the following allomorphic substitutions: **ç+y → ks, ç+voicing → gz, n+voicing → rn, m+voicing → rm, M+DEL+CSL+DCT l+l → c, M+DEL+CSL+DPX l+voicing → ž, P+DEL+CSL+SEG r+r → č, P+DEL+CSL+DPX r+voicing → j. Note:** The C<sub>A1</sub> consonants never take their “voiced” forms unless C<sub>A2</sub> and C<sub>A3</sub> are both zero (i.e., DEL+CSL).

**Rules for Gemination of C<sub>A</sub> form (to show RPV Essence):**

1. If there is no C<sub>A1</sub> or C<sub>A2</sub> consonant, the C<sub>A3</sub> consonant is doubled, e.g., **-kk-, -ppr-, -ddw-**.
2. If there is no C<sub>A1</sub> but C<sub>A2</sub> is present, C<sub>A2</sub> is doubled, e.g., **-ss-, -ššt-, -ffkl-**.
3. If C<sub>A1</sub> is present but there is no C<sub>A2</sub> or C<sub>A3</sub> consonant, double the C<sub>A1</sub> consonant, e.g., **-ll-, -rr-, -nnr-, -ccr-, -jjl-, -rmmw-**.
4. If C<sub>A1</sub> and C<sub>A3</sub> are present but there is no C<sub>A2</sub> consonant, double the C<sub>A3</sub> consonant, e.g., **-lkk-, -rppl-, -mppw-**.
5. If both C<sub>A1</sub> and C<sub>A2</sub> are present, either may be doubled, e.g., **-lls-/lss-, -mmf-/mff-, -rrstw-/rsstw-**.

Ithkuil's notion of “boundedness” is eliminated. The UNBOUNDED 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 = ‘has been/done’  
 RTR Aspect + PRX Extension = ‘has been (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’

**Ordering/Application of C<sub>A</sub> and other categories:** Configuration & Affiliation → Extension → Perspective → Context → Essence. To change this order, utilize the new **-üaC** suffix form to stack C<sub>A</sub> information (see Slot X info below).

### SLOT X: -V<sub>X</sub>C 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<sub>A</sub> 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) **w-**-based broken conjunct with **-i-**, (6) **y-**-based broken conjunct with **-u-**.

degree	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	
1	a	aï	ia / aì	ao	awi	ayu	<p><b>Type 1</b> (circumstantial) &amp; <b>2</b> (derivational): applies to stem only; <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> applied afterward</p> <p><b>Type 3</b> (circumstantial) &amp; <b>4</b> (derivational): applies to stem + <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> + any preceding <b>-V<sub>X</sub>C</b> suffixes</p> <p><b>Type 5</b> (circumstantial) &amp; <b>6</b> (derivational): applied only to preceding suffix (or to the following suffix if there are only two <b>-V<sub>X</sub>C</b> suffixes)</p> <p><b>Degree 0</b> = “<b>Unspecified</b>” <b>Degree</b>: E.g., ‘cat of unknown/undefined size’, ‘a cat large or small’</p> <p><b>C<sub>A</sub> stacking</b>: There are two other specialized <b>-V<sub>X</sub></b> values, <b>-üa</b> and <b>-üe</b>, the first used to indicate that the immediately following consonant-form is to be interpreted as a <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> complex whose info is stacked or layered on the formative’s primary <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> complex (e.g., to be able to say ‘a varied set of groves’ or to distinguish ‘two identical sets of cats’ vs. ‘set of two identical cats’ or ‘the beginning of a bunch of stories’ vs. ‘a bunch of beginnings of stories’). The form <b>-üe</b> means the <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> value applies to an incorp. stem.</p> <p>For finer detail in indicating whether a specific <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> component is exempted from application of a suffix, utilize the new <b>C<sub>A</sub></b> adjuncts described later below.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	e	ei	ie / eì	eo	ewi	eyu	
3	o	oi	io / oì	oa	owi	oyu	
4	u	ui	iö / öì	oe	uwi	uyu	
5	i	ëi	ië / ëì	ea	iwi	iyu	
6	ü	iu	uö / öù	öe	üwi	üyu	
7	ö	ou	uo / où	öa	öwi	öyu	
8	ë	eu	ue / eù	eö	ëwi	ëyu	
9	ä	au	ua / àù	aö	äwi	äyu	
0	ae	ëu	uë / ëù	üo	ëwi	ëyu	

**SLOT XI: V<sub>c</sub> — Case**

Represented by a word-final vocalic suffix. Note that for the first 36 cases, these are the same vocalic suffixes as the vowels in the the first four types of -V<sub>x</sub>C suffixes, except that **-ae** has been substituted for **-ë** in No. 8, since **-ë** is already used as a Slot XI 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<sub>x</sub>C “case accessor” suffixes. In the tables below, the + sign indicates accompanying case alteration shown by gemination of the Slot IX C<sub>A</sub> complex. Cases listed in **red** have had their name and/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	<b>THM</b>	<b>THEMATIC</b>	a
2	<b>ABS</b>	ABSOLUTE	e
3	<b>ERG</b>	ERGATIVE	o
4	<b>IND</b>	INDUCIVE	u
5	<b>AFF</b>	<b>AFFECTIVE</b>	i
6	<b>DAT</b>	DATIVE	ü
7	<b>EFF</b>	EFFECTUATIVE	ö
8	<b>DER</b>	DERIVATIVE	ae
9	<b>INS</b>	<b>INSTRUMENTAL</b>	ä

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

ASSOCIATIVE CASES			
19	<b>APL</b>	APPLICATIVE	ia / aì
20	<b>PUR</b>	PURPOSIVE	ie / eì
21	<b>BEN</b>	BENEFACTIVE	io / oì
22	<b>DFR</b>	<b>DEFERENTIAL</b>	iö / öì
23	<b>TSP</b>	<b>TRANSPOSITIVE</b>	ië / èì
24	<b>CRS</b>	<b>CONTRASTIVE</b>	uö / öù
25	<b>CMM</b>	COMMUTATIVE	uo / où
26	<b>CSD</b>	CONSIDERATIVE	ue / eù
27	<b>CFM</b>	<b>CONFORMATIVE</b>	ua / aù

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

SPATIO-TEMPORAL CASES I			
37	<b>LOC</b>	LOCATIVE	aya
38	<b>ATD</b>	<b>ATTENDANT</b>	eya
39	<b>ORI</b>	<b>ORIENTATIVE</b>	oya
40	<b>ALL</b>	ALLATIVE	uya
41	<b>ABL</b>	ABLATIVE	ëya
42	<b>NAV</b>	NAVIGATIVE	iwa
43	<b>INT</b>	<b>INTRATIVE</b>	owa
44	<b>IRL</b>	<b>INTERRELATIVE</b>	ewa
45	<b>PRT</b>	<b>PRECURRENT</b>	awa

SPATIO-TEMP. CASES II			
46	<b>ASS</b>	ASSESSIVE	aye
47	<b>ACS</b>	ACCESSIVE	eye
48	<b>CNR</b>	<b>CONCURSIVE</b>	oye
49	<b>PER</b>	PERIODIC	uye
50	<b>PRO</b>	<b>PROLAPSIVE</b>	ëye
51	<b>PCV</b>	PRECURSIVE	iwe
52	<b>PCR</b>	POSTCURSIVE	owe
53	<b>ELP</b>	<b>ELAPSIVE</b>	ewe
54	<b>PLM</b>	PROLIMITIVE	awe

RELATIONAL CASES I			
55	<b>REF</b>	REFERENTIAL	ayo
56	<b>COR</b>	<b>CORRELATIVE</b>	eyo
57	<b>CPS</b>	<b>COMPOSITIVE</b>	oyo
58	<b>DEP</b>	DEPENDENT	uyo
59	<b>PVS</b>	<b>PROVISIONAL</b>	ëyo
60	<b>PRD</b>	PREDICATIVE	iwo
61	<b>ESS</b>	ESSIVE	owo
62	<b>ASI</b>	ASSIMILATIVE	ewo
63	<b>SBL</b>	<b>SEMBLATIVE</b>	awo

RELATIONAL CASES II			
64	<b>VOC</b>	VOCATIVE	ayu
65	<b>SEL</b>	<b>SELECTIVE</b>	eyu
66	<b>COM</b>	<b>COMITATIVE</b>	oyu
67	<b>CNJ</b>	CONJUNCTIVE	uyu
68	<b>UTL</b>	UTILITATIVE	ëyu
69	<b>DESC</b>	<b>DESCRIPTIVE</b>	iwi
70	<b>RLT</b>	<b>RELATIVE</b>	owi
71	<b>TRM</b>	<b>TERMINATIVE</b>	ewi
72	<b>CMP</b>	COMPARATIVE	awi

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 case-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 SELECTIVE is renamed from Ithkuil's EPISODIC case and expanded to include spatial phenomena, e.g., *every third book, every green one*.
  - 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: **IRRESPECTIVE** (IRS) case: 'whether X or not', 'whether or not X', 'regardless of X' (previously named the RESTRICTIVE (RST))
- 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 purposeful 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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; having the quality/characteristics of X’
- No. 70: **RELATIVE** (RLT) case: ‘...which/that is/does 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<sub>x</sub>C** 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	<b>THM</b>	THEMATIC	party who/that is the <b>THEME/CONTENT/STIMULUS</b> of X
2	<b>ABS</b>	ABSOLUTIVE	the <b>PATIENT</b> to which/whom X happens
3	<b>ERG</b>	ERGATIVE	the <b>AGENT</b> who/that X’s
4	<b>IND</b>	INDUCIVE	the <b>AGENT</b> who/that X’s him-/her-/itself
5	<b>AFF</b>	AFFECTIVE	the <b>EXPERIENCER/UNDERGOER</b> of X
6	<b>DAT</b>	DATIVE	the <b>RECIPIENT</b> of X or of the act of X
7	<b>EFF</b>	EFFECTUATIVE	the <b>ENABLER</b> initiating an event chain leading to X
8	<b>DER</b>	DERIVATIVE	the <b>FORCE/ENTITY</b> who/that X’s
9	<b>INS</b>	INSTRUMENTAL	the <b>INSTRUMENT/MEANS</b> by/via which X occurs/is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SLOT XII: Syllabic Stress — Context**

<b>EXS</b>	<b>EXISTENTIAL</b>	word-initial stress
<b>FNC</b>	<b>FUNCTIONAL</b>	ultimate stress
<b>RPS</b>	<b>REPRESENTATIONAL</b>	penultimate stress *
<b>AMG</b>	<b>AMALGAMATIVE</b>	antepenultimate stress *

\* For words with penultimate or antepenultimate stress, a minimum of 3 syllables is required to distinguish them from word-initial stress (4 syllables for antepenultimate stress). **Two- or three-syllable words with stress on the first syllable are to be interpreted as having word-initial stress**, not penultimate or antepenultimate stress. To show penultimate or antepenultimate stress in words having 2 (or 3) syllables or less, the necessary syllable(s) must be added by either filling Slots VII & VIII with null or default values, or by placing an epenthetic -ē in slot XI.

A new -V<sub>X</sub>C suffix is available for use with the FUNCTIONAL context to specify the personal impact/effect of a phrase (explained on Page 30).

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT II: V<sub>F</sub> — 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.

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT III: C<sub>X</sub> — Incorporated Root**

Same as per Slot V above.

**COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT IV: V<sub>I</sub> — Context, Function, and Stem of the Incorporated Root**

Same as per the V<sub>R</sub> infix in Slot VI.

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## ADJUNCTS

### Carrier Adjunct (Short-cut for Carrier Root)

h	V <sub>R</sub>	C <sub>A</sub>	V <sub>C</sub> or -ë*	Stress
	Function+Context+Stem from formative slot VI	Standard C <sub>A</sub> complex from formative Slot IX	Case same as formative Slot XI	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<sub>A</sub> 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	
<b>hw</b>	V <sub>K</sub> or V <sub>V</sub> or ë <sup>1</sup>	(V <sub>S</sub> /V <sub>P</sub> /V <sub>L</sub> )	(w/yV <sub>A</sub> )	(C <sub>M</sub> )	V <sub>K</sub> / V <sub>S</sub> / V <sub>P</sub> / V <sub>V</sub> / V <sub>L</sub> )	(C <sub>A</sub> )	(V <sub>x</sub> C) (+V <sub>x</sub> C...)	(V <sub>A</sub> or epenthetic -ë) <sup>3</sup>	<b>Stress</b>
	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 <sub>A</sub> complex of incorp. stem <sup>2</sup>	V <sub>x</sub> C suffixes	Aspect of main stem or Aspect of incorporated stem <sup>2</sup>	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 vocalic infixes as used in Slot IV of a 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Gemination of the C<sub>A</sub> complex in Slot 7 indicates that Slots 2 through 8 apply to the incorporated stem, not the main stem.

<sup>3</sup> 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'yöñ* [shows Illocution, two Aspects, and Mood]

*hwis* [shows Illocution of the main stem plus C<sub>A</sub> of an incorporated stem]

*hwëssont* [shows C<sub>A</sub> and a -V<sub>X</sub>C suffix of an incorporated stem]

*hwiyolmwak* [shows Illocution, Phase, Mood, and Sanction of the main stem, plus C<sub>A</sub> of an incorporated stem]

*hwei'wailyerkotrú* [shows Valence, Aspect, Mood, Phase, C<sub>A</sub> of incorporated stem, the -V<sub>X</sub>C suffix **-otr**, and Aspect of the incorporated stem]

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

hl	V <sub>C</sub>	( C <sub>M</sub>	V <sub>K</sub> /V <sub>V</sub> /V <sub>S</sub> /V <sub>P</sub> /V <sub>L</sub> )	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
	Case	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 formative Slot VII	Same as formative Slot VIII	

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the **hl-** form in Slot 1. The presence of only one subsequent consonant-form (or none) distinguishes this adjunct from a Complex Formative.

Examples: *hlo*, *hlewi*, *hlayummé*

#### Aspectual Adjunct ( + Version)

' / hm-	V <sub>A</sub>	('w/'yV <sub>A</sub> )	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<sub>x</sub>C Suffixes Appearing In Adjuncts

Any Type 1 or Type 2 -V<sub>x</sub>C affixal adjunct, or any Type 1 or Type 2 -V<sub>x</sub>C 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<sub>A</sub> complex as a whole, not to the stem only. Consequently, a Type 3 or 4 -V<sub>x</sub>C affixal adjunct, or a Type 3 or -V<sub>x</sub>C 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<sub>x</sub>C suffixes on the formative itself*. In other words, the adjunct's -V<sub>x</sub>C information is stacked upon all stem + C<sub>A</sub> information + V<sub>x</sub>C information contained in the formative itself.

#### Single Affixal Adjunct ( + Aspect ) ( + Version )

' / hn-	V <sub>x</sub> C	( epenthetic -ě or V <sub>A</sub> )	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
hn- = adjunct info is for an incorporated stem rather than the main stem	Standard V <sub>x</sub> C suffix	Aspect Same as vowel from simple formative Slot IV	Ultimate stress = CPT version

Examples: *at*, *oas*, *owipčo*, *hniumsé*

NOTE: Using the specialized -V<sub>x</sub>C forms -**üa**C or -**üä**C (which indicates the C is to be interpreted as a C<sub>A</sub> complex) in this adjunct as well as other adjuncts below containing a -V<sub>x</sub>C slot, allows one to layer or stack specific C<sub>A</sub> attributes over whatever C<sub>A</sub> attributes the formative already has.

The following adjunct has a different pattern from the preceding, in that it looks like a Simple Formative, except the C<sub>A</sub> slot is not a possible C<sub>A</sub> value.

#### Multiple Affix Affixal Adjunct (including option for V<sub>C</sub> Case-stacking)

' / hr-	V <sub>x</sub> C	V <sub>A</sub> or epenthetic -ě	-x- or -xw- or -ň- or -ňw-	V <sub>x</sub> C (+V <sub>x</sub> C+...)	( V <sub>A</sub> / V <sub>L</sub> / V <sub>V</sub> / V <sub>C</sub> ) or epenthetic -ě	Stress
hr- = adjunct info is for an incorp. stem rather than the main stem	V <sub>x</sub> C suffix 1	Aspect Same as vowel from Slot IV of simple formative	x = any word-final vowel represents 2nd aspect (unless word-final vowel is epenthetic -ě) xw = word-final vowel shows illocution ň = word-final vowel shows valence ňw = word-final vowel shows 2nd case	V <sub>x</sub> C suffix 2 (3, 4, ...)	2nd aspect, or illocution, or valence or case (depending on value of 4th slot)	Ultimate stress = CPT version

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the -x-, -xw-, -ň-, or -ňw- in what looks like the C<sub>A</sub> slot of a simple formative (these are not possible C<sub>A</sub> values).

Examples: *ijaxod*, *eksiuxwatiam*, *ukrěňaspi*, *hremzaiňwiltúi*

## 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.

<b>h</b>	<b>V</b>
Indicates non-NARRATIVE register	<b>a</b> = DISCURSIVE (direct speech) — <b>hia</b> signals end of register <b>e</b> = PARENTHETICAL (parenthetical aside) — <b>hie</b> signals end of register <b>o</b> = COGITANT (silent thoughts) — <b>hio</b> signals end of register <b>ö</b> = EXEMPLIFICATIVE (“for example, ...”) — <b>hiö</b> signals end of register <b>u</b> = IMPRESSIONISTIC (subjective impressions of the party referred to) — <b>hiù</b> signals end of register <b>ai</b> = initiates expression in the mathematical sub-language — <b>hau</b> 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 3<sup>rd</sup>-party (3ma) is now **-r-**; therefore, the personal referent made up of 1m + 2m + 3ma will now be **-skr-** (or **-rks-** or **-rsk-**).

<b>s</b>	1m	monadic speaker	“I”
<b>k</b>	2m	monadic addressee	“you (sg.)”
<b>t</b>	2p *	polyadic addressee	“you (pl.)”
<b>r</b>	ma	monadic animate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	“he” / “she” / “they (sg.)”
<b>l</b>	pa *	polyadic animate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	“they (pl.)”
<b>m</b>	mi	monadic inanimate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	“it”
<b>f</b>	pi *	polyadic inanimate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	“they (inanimate)”
<b>n</b>	IPa	impersonal animate	“one” “you” “people” “a person” (French “on”; German “man”)
<b>p</b>	IPi	impersonal inanimate	“something” “a thing” “things”
<b>ʈ</b>	Obv	Obviative/Resumptive	3 <sup>rd</sup> -party other than most recently referenced (used with SWR affix)
<b>ç</b>	Col	Collective	NOMIC 3 <sup>rd</sup> -party
<b>š</b>	Abt	Abstract	ABSTRACT 3 <sup>rd</sup> -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<sub>x</sub>C suffixes.

The Obviative personal reference category is being expanded in this new language to include its use as a “resumptive” personal referent. This will allow the Obviative personal referent to refer back to a party named earlier in a complex sentence. The SWR switch-reference suffix may be used to specify which party in the sentence is being referenced.

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
1+2p	st / c
1+ma	sr / rs
1+pa	sl / ls
1+mi	sm / ms
1+pi	sf / fs
1+Obv	st̥

2m+ma	kr / rk
2m+pa	kl / lk
2m+mi	km / mk
2m+pi	kf / fk
2m+Obv	k̥t̥ / t̥k̥
2p+ma	tr / rt
2p+pa	tl / lt

2p+mi	tm / mt
2p+pi	tf / ft
2p+Obv	t̥t̥ / t̥t̥
1+2m+ma	skr / rsk / rks
1+2m+pa	skl / lsk / lks
1+2p+ma	str / rst / rc
1+2p+pa	stl / lst / lc

1+2m+mi	skm / ksm / msk
1+2m+pi	skf / ksf / fsk
1+2p+mi	stm / cm
1+2p+pi	fst / cf
1+2m+ma+pa	rskl / lskr / rksl
1+2p+ma+mi	rstm / mstr / rcm
ma + mi + pa	rml / lmr

### Single-Referent Personal Reference Adjunct

<b>h</b>	<b>V<sub>c</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>1</sub></b>
	Case of Personal Referent	Personal Referent
	same suffixes as formative Slot XI	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 VC vowel.

**Dual-referent personal reference adjunct**

( ' )	V <sub>A</sub> )	C <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>C</sub>	ps	V <sub>C</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>
	Aspect for adjacent formative	Personal Referent 1	Case of Personal Referent 1; same as Formative Slot XI		Case of Personal Referent 2; same as Formative Slot XI	Personal Referent 2

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is **-ps-** appearing in what looks like the C<sub>A</sub> slot of a formative (**-ps-** is not a possible C<sub>A</sub> form.)

Examples: *kepsol, iteapsaim, isapseňoyek*

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<sub>X</sub>C** 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 <sub>C</sub>	C <sub>1+2</sub>	V <sub>R</sub>	pš / kš	( V <sub>X</sub> C ) (+V <sub>X</sub> C+...)	( V <sub>A</sub> ) or epenthetic -ë
2 versions of adjacent formative	Case of Personal Combination Referent	Combination Personal Referent	Context x Stem x Function	Designation of Combination Referent	V <sub>X</sub> C suffix 1 (2, 3, ...)	Aspect

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is **-pš-** or **-kš-** appearing in what looks like the the C<sub>A</sub> slot of a formative (these are not possible C<sub>A</sub> 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 effect
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 way it works
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, this root will mean “to be/do this/that” / “to be/do what is under discussion”.

**STILL TO BE DONE**

- Review various linguistics texts to determine whether the grammar of the new language needs to be further augmented or modified.
- Review all  $-V_xC$  suffixes and modify, edit, amend as needed, taking into account 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.
- Re-do the lexicon from scratch, taking into account the elimination of Ithkuil’s notion of Pattern and the new Specification category.