

TENTATIVE MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL DESIGN FOR A NEW LANGUAGE BASED ON ITHKUIL (Version 0.4, Dec. 21, 2018) by John Q.

This document updates the previous version 0.3.1 from November 17, 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 0.3.1 are as follows:

- **V_xC** suffixes are renamed **V_xC_s** suffixes, the consonant portion of the suffix now bearing the separate label **C_s**.
- **Pages 8 & 15:** DECLARATIVE illocution has been re-introduced. The sequential ordering of illocutions has been slightly modified. The **V_v** vocalic infix values for Valence have been completely changed in order to free up vowel-forms for the new Effect infix (see below).
- **Page 9:** A new slot has been added to the Simple Formative between old Slots II and III; as a result, the Slots have been renumbered, this new slot now comprising Slot III. The Slot carries a consonant-form preceded by a glottal stop showing the new category of Effect. Effect indicates whether the sentence or clause to which it is associated is considered by the speaker to be beneficial or detrimental and to which party or parties: to the speaker, to the listener, to a third party, to the speaker and listener, to the speaker and a third party, to the listener and a third party, or to all parties. Neutral/unspecified Effect is zero-marked (equivalent to Effect being optional). Effect is shown via **V_xC_s** suffix (or affixal adjunct), via the new Slot III, via Slot IX, or on a personal-reference adjunct.
- **Page 10:** Slot IV (old Slot III) showing Sanction/Phase/Level is expanded to show any **V_xC_s** suffix, including suffixes for Sanction/Phase/Level.
- **Page 15:** The infix glottal-stop which indicates FORMAL designation has been moved. It no longer immediately follows the Slot VII **V_R** value (old Slot VI), but rather immediately precedes the **C_A** value (i.e., if Slots VIII & IX are present, it will follow them, rather than Slot VII). This change requires Designation have its own dedicated Slot, causing additional renumbering of the slots, as well as in the general modular adjunct.
- **Page 26 through 29:** In order to accommodate showing the new Effect category on personal-reference adjuncts, the consonant-forms for Personal-Reference Adjuncts have been completely reassigned. The new consonant-form assignments will better facilitate ease-of-pronunciation when combining personal referents and when utilizing the redesigned personal reference adjuncts described below.
Personal-reference adjuncts have been redesigned. The distinction between single personal-reference and dual personal-reference adjuncts has been eliminated; there is now only one modular form of a personal-reference adjunct which can accommodate either one or two personal referents. I have also added a section detailing the lexico-semantic structure of the new personal-reference root.
- **Pages 23 through 25:** The redesign of personal-reference adjuncts has necessitated changing the initial consonant-form of various other adjuncts.
- **Page 31:** I have added details about a new copular root, to be used in narrow circumstances involving ontological/epistemic equivalence/identification.

The general differences in the new language as compared to Ithkuil are detailed in the pages that follow.

PHONOLOGY

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

	LABIAL	LABIO-DENTAL	DENTAL	INTER-DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	ALVEOLO-PALATAL	PALATAL	VELAR	PHARYNGEAL
STOP	p b		t d					k g	'
AFFRICATE					c ž	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) or by means of an underposed dot.

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, ia, ɔa, ʊa].

As for the remaining vowels, **-a-** is pronounced [a], **-ä-** as either [ɑ] or [ɒ], **-ö-** as [œ] or [ø], **-ü-** as [y] or [ʉ], and **-ë-** as [ɤ] or [ɘ] except in unstressed word-final position where the author recommends **-ë-** be pronounced allophonically as [ʊ] 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 **-l̥-** 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-* was the only vowel left utilizing a circumflex accent, I have changed it to *-ä-* to be consistent with the other vowels 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-*); this grave accent changes to acute if the second vowel of the conjunct is stressed.

Phonotactics: The vowel *-ë-* [ɤ ~ ə], is now permitted in word final position epenthetically, where, as stated above, it should be pronounced [u] 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-* have been eliminated (although their disyllabic counterparts *-öï-* and *-öü-* are still permitted).

The unstressed conjunct *i+V* (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+V* (e.g., *káresya* vs. *káresia*, *vétkyo* vs. *vétkio*, *heskojyorú* vs. *heskojiorú*). Such words will be spelled with a diaeresis accent over the *-i-* as an orthographic reminder of the /i:/ pronunciation. Thus, e.g., *káresïa*, *vétkïo*, *heskojïorú*.

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: Almost entirely agglutinative; synthetic (portmanteau) affixes now operate only in the V_R and the V_X slots of formatives.

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).

$-V_X C_S$ suffixes now indicate whether they apply to the stem *and* its C_A information, or to the stem only. 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 the new **Specification** category.

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_S suffixes will allow the -C_S 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

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

Specification is a new category of nine semantic derivations available for each stem, as needed. They are a systematic replacement to Ithkuil’s use of Pattern.

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.

Effect is a new category showing whether the sentence or clause is considered by the speaker to be beneficial or detrimental and to which party or parties.

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	XIII	XIV		
(C _V)	V _K /V _V /V _E	[('C _E)]	(wV _X C _S)	(('w)V _A or -ë-)]	C _R	V _R	(C _M)	V _K / V _S / V _P / V _V / V _E / V _L)						C _D	C _A					(V _X C _S) (+V _X C _S ...)	V _C or (ë)	stress*		
2 versions	Illocution OR Valence OR Effect	2 Effects x 7 parties	V _X C _S affix	Aspect	Root	2 functions x 9 specifications x 3 stems	8 moods	illocution OR valence OR sanction OR phase OR Level								2 Designations	C _{A1} = 4 perspectives	C _{A2} = 6 extensions	C _{A3} = 4 affiliations	C _{A4} = 9 configurations	C _{A4} = 2 essences	V _X C _S suffixes	72 cases or (epenthetic -ë)	4 Contexts
								Illocution	Sanction	Phase	Valence	Effect	Level											
													Relative	Absolute										
['] h	Same as from Slot IX (if Mood in Slot VIII is marked, Slot IX marking is preferred to Slot II)	14 consonant forms preceded by glottal stop =	CPT version optionally shown by changing initial w- to y- if Slot III is missing.	Vocalic affix (preceded by 'w- if Slot III and Slot IV are missing; this 'w- becomes 'y- to show FRM designation instead of glottal-stop in Slot X)		vocalic infix	[zero]/lm ln sm sn tm tn ñm ñn (mn) ae eo	ë (a) e	[zero] wa we wo	[zero] ya ye yo	[zero] ai ei oi	[zero] ia ie io	wai wei wui	yai yei yui	[zero]	[zero] / l r n (ñ) m	[zero] s š t f ç	[zero] k p t	[zero] voiced l voiced + l r voiced + r w voiced + w y	geminat-ion of C _A	72 vocalic suffixes OR, if an UNFRAME D verb, then [zero] or -ë	1) word-initial 2) ultimate 3) penult. 4) ante-penult (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 XII.

The Slot structure of simple formatives is significantly different than that of Ithkuil formatives. Two slots (II, and IX) 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.

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

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
C_V	V_F	C_I	V_I	(')	Slots VI through XIV are identical to Simple Formatives								
version of both main stem & the incorporated stem	format of incorp'd stem	incorporated root	function, specification & stem of incorporated root	designation of the incorporated root									
hl, hr, hm, hn	Same as Slot XIII V _c affixes		Same as Slot VII V _R affixes	FML designation shown by glottal stop									

Note there is no slot in a complex formative to show Aspect (because Slot IV is used for the incorporated root). Aspect must instead be shown by adjunct or -V_xC_s suffix. Additionally Slots II & III are unavailable for 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_s suffixes if they have other than their default zero-marked values. Likewise, Slot E is unavailable to show Effect.

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), unless it is at the start of a breath-group and Slots I and II needn't otherwise 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: C_V — 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 parsing 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.

NOTE: CPT version may alternately be shown via a **-y-** prefix in Slot III (see Pg. 10).

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

This slot holds a vocalic infix indicating either Valence, Illocution or Effect (see Page 9). They may also be shown via Slot VIII. Slot I + II are optional if parsing rules permit and Slot I shows default PRC version and Slot II displays default info (MNO valence, CNF illocution or NEUTRAL Effect) or any non-default Valence, Illocution or Effect is shown in Slot VIII. There are 12 Valences (two less than Ithkuil) 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	ei	oi	ui	ëi	iu	ou	eu	au	ea	oa

* Ithkuil's NON-RELATIONAL and RESISTIVE valences have been eliminated; see Page 15 for an explanation.

V_K Illocution infixes

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

For an Explanation of **Effect** and a listing of its Slot II infixes, see Pages 9 and 10.

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_S suffix to specify the verifiability of the assertion. Additionally, Ithkuil's ADMONITIVE and HORTATIVE illocutions are being eliminated; for ADMONITIVE use a stem meaning 'beware of / take care to / exercise caution regarding' plus DIR illocution; for HORTATIVE use the new POTENTIATIVE illocution (see footnote 4 below) + a new modality -V_XC_S suffix meaning "if only...."

² 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.

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 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): C_E — Effect

Slot III carries a single consonant-form preceded by a glottal-stop (to keep it from being misinterpreted as the Slot VI C_R form). Slot III’s presence necessitates the presence of Slots I, II, and V. This Slot shows the new category of Effect, conveying the speaker’s subjective intent behind an utterance, i.e., whether the utterance is beneficial or detrimental to some party or parties. There are three effects: NEUTRAL, BENEFICIAL, and DETRIMENTAL, in turn associated with a particular party or argument: the speaker, the listener, a third party, or combinations thereof. NEUTRAL (i.e., unspecified Effect) is zero-marked, essentially meaning that the presence of Slot III is optional. Effect may also be indicated using a -V_xC_S suffix, an affixal adjunct, via Slot IX or via a personal-reference adjunct (see Pages 26-29).

Slot III can only convey a single Effect on the named parties. For combinations of Effect (e.g., BENEFICIAL to the speaker but DETRIMENTAL to the listener), one can show one Effect using Slot III, while showing additional Effects via Slot II, via -V_xC_S suffix, via affixal adjunct, or via a Personal-Reference Adjunct.

	effect on speaker	on listener/addressee	on 3rd party	on speaker & listener/addressee	on speaker & 3rd party	on listener/addressee & 3rd party	on all parties
BENEFICIAL	'n	's ('š *)	'p	't	'k	't̥	'f
DETRIMENTAL	'm	'z ('ž *)	'b	'd	'g	'd̥	'v

* form used before an immediately following -y- in Slot IV, in which case the -y- is elided.

The above consonant-values closely match the Effect values shown in Personal-Reference Adjuncts (see Page 26), to (hopefully) facilitate memorization.

As noted above, Effect can also be shown via a -V_xC_S suffix. For convenience, the structure of that suffix is shown below, along with a new corollary suffix, the Appraisal suffix, which can be utilized to convey an even more comprehensive understanding of the speaker’s intent behind the utterance:

EFE: Effect of Statement

1	(potential) beneficial effect on speaker
2	(potential) beneficial effect on listener/addressee
3	(potential) beneficial effect on 3rd party
4	(potential) beneficial effect on all parties
5	effect unknown or yet to be determined
6	(potential) detrimental effect on all parties
7	(potential) detrimental effect on 3rd party
8	(potential) detrimental effect on listener/addressee
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

Showing Effect in Slot II: As stated on Page 8, Effect can be shown via the V_E vocalic infix in Slot II. The nine values of the V_E infix correspond to the nine degrees of the **EFE** suffix shown on Page 9 above, with an additional zero-marked value to indicate NEUTRAL Effect. The values are show below.

V_E Effect infixes

neutral	speaker/BEN	addressee/BEN	3rd-party/BEN	all parties/BEN	effect unknown	all parties/DET	3rd-party/DET	addressee/DET	speaker/DET
[zero]	ia	ie	io	iö	ië	uö *	uo *	ue *	ua *

* When used in Slot 2 of a general modular adjunct (see Pg. 23) the four V_E infixes beginning with **u-** change to **-öù-**, **-où-**, **-eù-**, and **-aù-** (due to the preceding **hw-** form).

SLOT IV (Simple Formative): $-V_X C_S$ - Affix

This optional slot holds a syllabic infix consisting of an initial **-w-** or **-y-** followed by a standard $-V_X C_S$ affix from Slot XII (see page 17 for the table of $-V_X$ values). The primary purpose of this Slot is to indicate a formative's Sanction, Phase, or Level if it cannot be shown in Slot IX (see Pages 14-15), as these three morphological categories will now have $-V_X C_S$ affixes available to indicate them. Nevertheless, if Sanction, Phase, or Level are zero-marked (or already shown via Slot IX), this Slot is available to show any $-V_X C_S$ affix. Note that if Slot IV is filled, Slot V must also be filled by the $-V_A$ aspect infix or epenthetic **-ë-**.

Only a single $-V_X C_S$ affix can be shown in Slot IV (as opposed to Slot XII where multiple affixes can be strung together). The Slot IV suffix must also be preceded by an initial **-w-** to prevent the C_S consonant-form from being misinterpreted as the C_R root in Slot VI.

NOTE: If Slot III is missing and the formative carries CPT version, the initial **-w-** in Slot IV can change to **-y-** to show CPT version (rather than by **h-** in Slot I). In such case, if Slot II is **-a-** (default CNF illocution) and parsing rules do not require the presence of Slots I and II, then Slots I and II may be elided.

SLOT V (Simple Formative): V_A —Aspect

This slot shows an optional syllabic infix of the form $-(^w)V_A$ - indicating a single Aspect. If Slot V is filled, either Slot IV must be filled or Slots I & II must be filled (or both). If both Slot III and IV are absent, the V_A infix must be preceded by $-'w-$. If either Slot III or IV are filled, then Slot V must be filled either with V_A with no initial $-'w-$, or by epenthetic **-ë-**.

NOTE: If the V_A infix is preceded by $-'w-$, this $-'w-$ may be changed to $-'y-$ to show FORMAL designation instead of a glottal-stop in Slot X (see Page 15).

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 $-V_X C_S$ suffixes (the infix for ANTECEDENT aspect is **-ae-** rather than **-ë-**, as the latter is used epenthetically when there is no aspect but Slot V must be filled due to the presence of Slot III or IV).

V_A Aspect Infixes

RTR	RETROSPECTIVE	a
PRS	PROSPECTIVE	e
HAB	HABITUAL	o
PRG	PROGRESSIVE	u
IMM	IMMINENT	i
PCS	PRECESSIVE	ü
REG	REGULATIVE	ö
ATC	ANTECEDENT *	ae
ATP	ANTICIPATORY	ä

RSM	RESUMPTIVE	ai
CSS	CESSATIVE	ei
PAU	PAUSAL	oi
RGR	REGRESSIVE	ui
PCL	PRECLUSIVE	ëi
CNT	CONTINUATIVE	iu
ICS	INCESSATIVE	ou
SMM	SUMMATIVE	eu
IRP	INTERRUPTIVE	au

PMP	PREEMPTIVE	ia / ài
CLM	CLIMACTIC	ie / èi
DLT	DILATORY *	io / òi
TMP	TEMPORARY	iö / òi
MTV	MOTIVE	ië / èi
SQN	SEQUENTIAL	uö / òù
EPD	EXPEDITIVE	uo / òu
PTC	PROTRACTIVE *	ue / èu
PPR	PREPARATORY	ua / àu

DCL	DISCLUSIVE	ao
CCL	CONCLUSIVE	eo
CUL	CULMINATIVE	oa
IMD	INTERMEDIATIVE	oe
TRD	TARDATIVE	ea
TNS	TRANSITIONAL	öe
ITC	INTERCOMMUTATIVE	öa
CSM	CONSUMPTIVE	eö
LIM	LIMITATIVE	aö

* Ithkuil's EXPERIENTIAL aspect is renamed ANTECEDENT; EXPERIENTIAL is now used to name a Specification. The PROTRACTIVE has been reassigned as the name of a new aspect meaning 'take one's time being/doing'. The old PROTRACTIVE aspect from Ithkuil is renamed DILATORY and 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 VI: 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: **-kg-**, **-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 VII: V_R —Function x Stem x Specification

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_R Infixes (NOTE: the pattern of vowel-forms below is the same used for -V_XC_S suffixes in Slot XI)

		STEM 1		STEM 2		STEM 3	
		STA	DYN	STA	DYN	STA	DYN
SPECIFICATION	BASIC	a	ai	ia / àì	ao	awi	ayu
	CONTENT	e	ei	ie / eì	eo	ewi	eyu
	CONSTITUTIVE	o	oi	io / oì	oa	owi	oyu
	OBJECTIVE	u	ui	iö / öì	oe	uwi	uyu
	FACILITATIVE	i	ëi	ië / èì	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 / àù	aö	äwi	äyu

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 INCHOATIVE “become X / turn into X” meaning can be handled by either:
 1. INCEPTIVE + new RELATIVE case (“...which begins to (be/do) X”)
 2. arranging the sentence to utilize a TRANSFORMATIVE case-frame
 3. the SCT suffix
 4. (for Simple Formatives) by incorporating a stem with TRANSFORMATIVE format into the stem “transform into”.

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 anomalous, 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)”.

Specifications

1 BSC	BASIC: 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.
2 CTE	CONTENT: This specification complements the CONSTITUTIVE specification below. 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., the <i>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> .
3 CSV	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].
4 OBJ	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 below, <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)
5 FCL	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> .
6 FND	FOUNDATIONAL: 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> .
7 INT	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> . 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> .
8 EXP	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> . With CPT Version, this specification indicates the experiential aftermath/outcome of the completed state/act/event.
9 PRQ	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> .

SLOT VIII: C_M — Mood

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

C_M Infixes

FAC	SUB	ASM	SPC	COU	HYP	IPL	ASC	
FACTUAL	SUBJUNCTIVE	ASSUMPTIVE	SPECULATIVE	COUNTERFACTUAL	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 IX, 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 XIII, just like a nominal formative. Additionally, the verb in such a case-frame must show FRAMED relation. FRAMED Relation is shown by Slots VIII & IX being filled (with default Mood and Illocution values if necessary) plus Slot XIII being filled by a -V_C case-marker rather than epenthetic -ë. If Slots VIII & IX are not filled, the word would be interpreted as being a nominal formative (whereas Slots VIII and IX carry information inapplicable to nominal formatives).

In Simple Formatives, FRAMED Relation can alternately be shown by non-null Illocution in Slot II plus a Slot XIII -V_C case-marker (not epenthetic -ë).

SLOT IX: V_K / V_S / V_P / V_V / V_E / V_L —Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Effect or Level

This slot shows either Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Effect or Level. It is optional unless the Mood slot, Slot VIII, is filled, or the verb has FRAMED relation not shown by Slot II. The values for Illocution, Valence and Effect have already been shown for Slot II 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 on Page 8 above. **NOTE:** The vocalic values for each infix more or less parallel the pattern of -V_XC_S suffixes (see Slot XII), to facilitate memorization.

V_K Infixes

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

V_S Infixes

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

V_P Infixes

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

V_V Infixes

VALENCE	
MNO	[zero]
PRL	ai
CRO	ei
RCP	oi
CPL	ui
DUP	ëi
DEM	iu
IMT	ou
CNG	eu
PTI	au
IDC	ea
MUT	oa

V_E Infixes

EFFECT	
NEUTRAL	[zero]
1 / BEN	ia
2 / BEN	ie
3 / BEN	io
all / BEN	iö
unknown	ië
all / DET	uö †
3 / DET	uo †
2 / DET	ue †
1 / DET	ua †

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

† The four V_E infixes beginning with **u-** change to **-öù-**, **-ou-**, **-eu-**, and **-au-** when used in Slot 2 of a general modular adjunct (see Pg. 23).

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.)

Note also that the listing of the Levels above 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_XC_S suffixes which take the place of Ithkuil's 24 Comparison cases.

SLOT X: C_D — Designation

INFORMAL designation is zero-marked. FORMAL designation is marked by a glottal-stop in this slot.

SLOT XI: The C_A complex: 4 Perspectives + 6 Extensions + 4 Affiliations + 9 Configurations + 2 Essences

C _{A1}		+	C _{A2}		+	C _{A3}		+	C _{A4}	
PERSPECTIVE		EXTENSION		AFFILIATION		CONFIGURATION				
M	[zero] / l ¹	DEL	[zero]	CSL	[zero]	UNI	[zero]			
P	r	PRX	s	ASO	k	DPX	voiced ²			
N	n (ñ)*	ICP	š	VAR	p	DCT	l			
A	m	ATV [†]	ʈ	COA	t	AGG	voiced + l ²			
* ñ before p, b, f, v ; n elsewhere		GRA	f			SEG	r			
		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			

ESSENCE:

NORMAL essence is zero-marked.
Gemination of the C_A complex indicates **REPRESENTATIVE** Essence.

C_A gemination rules are given in the box below.

¹ The C_{A1} MONADIC form is zero unless both C_{A2} and C_{A3} are also zero (DEL+CSL), in which case the C_{A1} MONADIC form is **-l-**.

² For the 4 voiced configurations, C_{A2}+C_{A3} forms consisting of, or ending in **-s, -š, -ʈ, -f, -k, -p, and -t** voice these consonants normally (i.e., **z, ž, ɖ, v, g, b, d**).

Phonological constraints or the need for disambiguation with the geminated forms below require the following allomorphic substitutions:

M+DEL+CSL+DCT **l+l** → **c** M+DEL+CSL+DPX **l+voicing** → **ž** N+DEL+CSL **n+voicing** → **rn** M+DPL+CSL+MLT **ç+y** → **ks**
P+DEL+CSL+SEG **r+r** → **č** P+DEL+CSL+DPX **r+voicing** → **j** A+DEL+CSL **m+voicing** → **rm** M+DPL+CSL **ç+voicing** → **gz**

NOTE: The C_{A1} consonants **l, r, n, m** never take their “voiced” forms unless C_{A2} and C_{A3} are both zero (i.e., DEL+CSL).

Rules for Gemination of C_A form (to show RPV Essence):

1. If there is no C_{A1} or C_{A2} consonant, double the C_{A3} consonant, e.g., **-kk-**, **-ppr-**, **-ddw-**.
2. If there is no C_{A1} but C_{A2} is present, double the C_{A2} consonant, e.g., **-ss-**, **-ššt-**, **-ffkl-**.
3. If there is no C_{A2} or C_{A3} consonant, double the C_{A1} consonant, e.g., **-ll-**, **-rr-**, **-nnr-**, **-ccr-**, **-jjl-**, **-rmmw-**.
4. If C_{A1} and C_{A3} are present but there is no C_{A2} consonant, double either one, e.g., **-lkk-/llk-**, **-rppl-/rrpl-**, **-mppw-/mmpw-**.
5. If both C_{A1} and C_{A2} are present, double either one, e.g., **-lls-/lss-**, **-mmf-/mff-**, **-rrstw-/rsstw-**.

NOTE: 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’	PRS Aspect + DEL Extension = simple future tense
RTR Aspect + PRX Extension = ‘has been (doing) [and may still be (doing)]’	PRS Aspect + PRX Extension = ‘will be/do & may already be (doing)’
RTR Aspect + ICP Extension = ‘began to be’ / ‘began doing’	PRS Aspect + ICP Extension = ‘will begin to be’ / ‘will start doing’
RTR Aspect + TRM Extension = ‘finished being/doing’	PRS Aspect + TRM Extension = ‘will finish being/doing’
RTR Aspect + GRA Extension = ‘gradually developed into being/doing’	PRS Aspect + GRA Extension = ‘will develop into being/doing’
RTR Aspect + DPL Extension = ‘gradually stopped being/doing & is/does no longer’	PRS Aspect + DPL Extension = ‘will gradually stop being/doing’
RTR + HAB Aspects + DEL Extension = ‘used to be/do but no longer’	PRS + RTR Aspects = ‘will have’ (e.g., <i>By then he will have done it.</i>)
RTR + HAB Aspects + PRX Extension = ‘used to be/do and may still be (doing)’	PRS + HAB Aspects + DEL Extension = ‘will now be (doing) but not yet’

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

SLOT XII: -V_XC_S 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) 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	ai	ia / ai	ao	awi	ayu	Type 1 (circumstantial) & 2 (derivational): applies to stem only; C _A applied afterward
2	e	ei	ie / ei	eo	ewi	eyu	Type 3 (circumstantial) & 4 (derivational): applies to stem + C _A + any preceding -V _X C _S suffixes
3	o	oi	io / oi	oa	owi	oyu	Type 5 (circumstantial) & 6 (derivational): applied only to preceding suffix (or to the following suffix if there are only two -V _X C _S suffixes)
4	u	ui	iö / öi	oe	uwi	uyu	Degree 0 = “Unspecified” Degree: E.g., ‘cat of unknown/undefined size’, ‘a cat large or small’
5	i	ëi	ië / èi	ea	iwi	iyu	C_A stacking: There are two other specialized -V _X values, -üa and -üe, the first used to indicate that the following -C _S consonant-form is to be interpreted as a C _A complex whose info is stacked or layered on the formative’s primary C _A 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 2nd form -üe shows the C _A value applies to an incorp. stem.
6	ü	iu	uö / öu	öe	üwi	üyu	
7	ö	ou	uo / ou	öa	öwi	öyu	
8	ë	eu	ue / èu	eö	ëwi	ëyu	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.
9	ä	au	ua / au	aö	äwi	äyu	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.
0	ae	ëu	uë / èu	üo	ëwi	ëyu	

SLOT XIII: V_c — 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_xC_s suffixes, except that **-ae** has been substituted for **-ë** in No. 8, since **-ë** is already used as a Slot XIII 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_s “case accessor” suffixes. 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	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	ä

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	ië / èi
24	CRS	CONTRASTIVE	uö / òù
25	CMM	COMMUTATIVE	uo / òù
26	CSD	CONSIDERATIVE	ue / èù
27	CFM	CONFORMATIVE	ua / àù

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	IRS	IRRESPECTIVE	eö
36	RSL	RESULTATIVE	aö

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

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

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

RELATIONAL CASES II			
64	VOC	VOCATIVE	ayu
65	SEL	SELECTIVE	eyu
66	COM	COMITATIVE	oyu
67	CNJ	CONJUNCTIVE	uyu
68	UTL	UTILITATIVE	ëyu
69	DESC	DESCRIPTIVE	iwi
70	RLT	RELATIVE	owi
71	TRM	TERMINATIVE	ewi
72	CMP	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 $-V_xC_s$ 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 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; 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 $-V_xC_s$ 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 to

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	FUNCTIVE	the manner in which X is/occurs
34	CLA	CLASSIFICATIVE	the basis by which X is arranged/sorted/patterned/counted
35	IRS	IRRESPECTIVE	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	SEL	SELECTIVE	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 XIV: Syllabic Stress — Context

EXS	EXISTENTIAL	word-initial stress
FNC	FUNCTIONAL	ultimate stress
RPS	REPRESENTATIONAL	penultimate stress *
AMG	AMALGAMATIVE	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 placing an epenthetic -ë in slot XIII, or by filling either Slots I & II (and IV if necessary) or Slots VIII & IX with null or default values.

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 XIII.

COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT III: C_X — Incorporated Root

Same as per Slot VI of a Simple Formative.

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

Same as per the V_R infix in Slot VII of a Simple Formative.

COMPLEX FORMATIVE – SLOT V: V_F — Designation of Incorporated Stem

FORMAL designation of the incorporated stem is shown by a glottal-stop in this slot.

ADJUNCTS

Carrier Adjunct (Short-cut for Carrier Root)

hm	V _R	C _A	V _C (or -ë) *	Stress
	Function+Context+Stem from formative slot VII	Standard C _A complex from formative Slot XI	Case same as formative Slot XIII	Ult. stress = FML Designation

Whether using this carrier adjunct or a full carrier stem, the end of the proper noun or foreign phrase can be indicated by the adjunct form **hi**, if necessary.

Examples: *hmafa*, *hmospé*, *hmuilltria*, *hmirbö*

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**.

All slots are optional except for mandatory Slots 1 and 2. The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the initial **hw-** in Slot 1. Slots 8, 10 and 11 can only be filled if Slot 9 is filled, meaning that Slots 8 through 10 will only appear in conjunction with a complex formative.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
hw	V _K / V _V / V _E ¹ or ë ²	(C _E)	(V _S /V _P /V _L)	(^o w/ ^y V _A)	(C _M)	V _K / V _S / V _P / V _V / V _E / V _L)	((C _D)	C _A	(V _X C _S) (+V _X C _S ...)	(V _A or epenthetic -ë) ⁴	Stress
	Illocution or Valence or Effect of main stem	Effect	Sanction or Phase or Level of main stem	Aspect — voc.infix from Slot V of simple formative	Mood of main stem	Illocution or Sanction or Phase or Valence or Effect or Level of main stem	Designa- tion of main stem	C _A complex of incorp. stem ³	V _X C _S suffixes	Aspect of main stem or Aspect of incorporated stem ²	See footnote 4
	Same as Slot II of simple formative	Slot III of simple formative	from Slot IX of simple formative	'w- = PRC version 'y- = CPT version	same as formative Slot VIII	Same as formative Slot IX	same as fm. Slot X	Same as formative Slot XI	Same as formative Slot XII	Same vocalic infixes as used in Slot V of a simple formative	

¹ Due to the presence of the immediately preceding **hw-** the V_E infixes **-uö-**, **-uo-**, **-ue-** and **-ua-** change to **-öü-**, **-ou-**, **-eu-**, and **-au-** when used in Slot 2.

² If Illocution, Valence, and Effect are already marked elsewhere (i.e., in Slot 7 and/or on the formative itself), then an epenthetic **-ë-** is placed in Slot 2.

³ Gemination of the C_A complex in Slot 9 indicates that Slots 2 through 9 apply to the incorporated stem, not the main stem.

⁴ The 11th Slot is specialized: if the adjunct bears word-initial stress, the 11th 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_A of an incorporated stem]

hwëssont [shows C_A and the $-V_X C_S$ suffix **-ont** of an incorporated stem]

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

hwei'wailyerkotru [shows Valence, Aspect, Mood, Phase, C_A of incorporated stem, the $-V_X C_S$ suffix **-otr**, and Aspect of the incorporated stem]

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

hl	V_C	(C_M)	$V_K/V_S/V_P/V_V/V_E/V_L$	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
	Case	Mood of main stem	Illocution or Valence or Sanction or Phase or Effect or Level of main stem	Ultimate stress = CPT version
	2nd-level case; values from formative Slot XIII	same as formative Slot VIII	Same as formative Slot IX	

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

Forms of this adjunct with initial **hm-** are distinguishable from a carrier adjunct in that any second consonant-form in this aspectual adjunct will be either **-'w** or **-'y** while in a carrier adjunct, the second consonant form will always be a valid C_A form (which cannot be **-'w** or **-'y**).

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

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

Any Type 1 or Type 2 -V_xC_s affixual adjunct, or any Type 1 or Type 2 -V_xC_s 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_s affixual adjunct, or a Type 3 or -V_xC_s 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_s suffixes on the formative itself*. In other words, the adjunct's -V_xC_s information is stacked upon all stem + C_A information + V_xC_s information contained in the formative itself.

Single Affixual Adjunct (+ Aspect) (+ Version)

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

Examples: *hat*, *hoas*, *howipčo*, *hniumsé*

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

The following adjunct has a different pattern from the preceding, in that it looks like a Simple Formative, except that the C_A slot is not a possible C_A value.

Multiple Affix Affixual Adjunct (including option for V_C Case-stacking)

' / hr-	V _x C _s	V _A or epenthetic -ë	-x- or -xw- or -ň- or -ňw-	V _x C _s (+V _x C _s +...)	(V _A / V _L / V _V / V _C) or epenthetic -ë	Stress
hr- = adjunct info is for an incorp. stem rather than the main stem	V _x C _s suffix 1	Aspect Same as vowel from Slot V of simple formative	x = any word-final vowel represents 2nd aspect (unless word-final vowel is epenthetic -ë) xw = word-final vowel shows illocution ň = word-final vowel shows valence ňw = word-final vowel shows 2nd case	V _x C _s 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_A slot of a simple formative (these are not possible C_A 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 final adjunct as indicated below.

Register	Initial Adjunct	Final Adjunct
DISCURSIVE (direct speech)	ha	hia
PARENTHETICAL (parenthetical aside)	he	hie
COGITANT (silent thoughts)	ho	hio

Register	Initial Adjunct	Final Adjunct
EXEMPLIFICATIVE ('for example, ...')	hö	hiö
IMPRESSIONISTIC (subjective impression)	hu	hiù
expression in the mathematical sub-language	hai	hau
end of term/phrase governed by carrier stem/adjunct	—	(hi)

PERSONAL REFERENCE ADJUNCTS

Ithkuil's 44 personal reference categories have been reduced to 12. Those Ithkuil categories consisting of combinations of discrete persons (e.g., 1m+2m) have been eliminated and are instead transparently composed of their specific combinatory markers. Another change is that the new category of Effect (see Slot III above) can optionally be shown on individual personal referents. This is useful if a sentence has different effects on different parties; the effect on one or two parties can be shown on the verbal formative while the effect on the other party can be shown on a personal reference adjunct, if present.

		NEUTRAL	BENEFICIAL	DETRIMENTAL	
1m	monadic speaker	l	n	m	“I”
2m	monadic addressee	š	s	z	“you (sg.)”
2p	polyadic addressee	ž	t	d	“you (pl.)”
ma	monadic animate 3 rd party	r	p	b	“he” / “she” / “they (sg.)”
pa	polyadic animate 3 rd party	ň	k	g	“they (pl.)”
mi	monadic inanimate 3 rd party	x	ť	đ	“it”
pi	polyadic inanimate 3 rd party	ç	f	v	“they (inanimate)”
Obv	Obviative/Resumptive	c	ss	zz	3 rd -party other than most recently referenced (used with SWR affix)
IPa	impersonal animate	č	šš	žž	“one” “you” “people” “a person” (French “on”; German “man”)
IPi	impersonal inanimate	çç	ff	vv	“something” “a thing” “things”
Col	Collective	ž	nn	mm	NOMIC 3 rd -party
Abt	Abstract	j	rr	xx	ABSTRACT 3 rd -party

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 or INL -V_xC_s suffixes.

In this new language the Obviative is expanded to include its use as a “resumptive” personal referent. This allows 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.

At first glance, the consonantal values in the above table of personal reference categories may seem somewhat unsystematic in their distribution. However, the distribution of consonants has been designed to maximize the ability of the consonant-forms to combine with one another in phonotactically permissible (and easy-to-pronounce) ways, in order to provide transparent values for the many Ithkuil personal-reference forms that have been eliminated in this new language.

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/NEU+2m/NEU	lš/sl	1/NEU+2m/BEN	ls/sl	2m/NEU+ma/NEU	šr / rš	1/BEN+2m/BEN	ns / sn	1/NEU+2m/NEU+ma/NEU	lšr / ršl
1/NEU+2p/NEU	lž/žl	1/NEU+2p/BEN	lt/tl	2m/NEU+pa/NEU	šň / ňš	1/BEN+2m/DET	nz / zn	1/NEU+2m/NEU+pa/NEU	rňl / lňr
1/NEU+ma/NEU	lr/rl	1/NEU+ma/BEN	lp/pl	2m/NEU+mi/BEN	št / tš	1/BEN +ma/BEN	pn *	1/DET+2p/NEU+ma/BEN	mšp / pšm
1/NEU+pa/NEU	lň/ňl	1/NEU+pa/BEN	lk/kl	2m/NEU+pi/BEN	šf / fš	1/BEN +ma/DET	bn *	1/BEN+2p/NEU+pa/BEN	ntk / nkt
1/NEU+mi/NEU	lx/xl	1/NEU+Obv/BEN	lss/ssl	2m/NEU+IPa/NEU	šč	1/BEN+pa/DET	ng / gn	2P/DET+ma/NEU+pi/NEU	čdr / rčd
1/NEU+pi/NEU	lç/çl	1/NEU+2m/DET	lz/zl	2p/NEU+ma/NEU	žr / rž	2m/BEN+pa/BEN	sk / ks	1/NEU+2m/BEN+pi/DET	lsv / svl
1/NEU+Obv/NEU	lc/cl	1/NEU+2p/DET	ld/dl	2p/NEU+pa/NEU	žň/ ňž	2m/DET+pa/BEN	zk	2p/BEN+pi/NEU+ma/BEN	tçp / pçt / ptç / tptç

* The forms **-np-** and **-nb-** are phonotactically impermissible. If all combinations of two forms are phonotactically impermissible (e.g., ***-sç-** / ***-çs-** for 2m/BEN+pi/NEU), then they cannot be combined and must appear as separate adjuncts. This also applies to the C₁+C₂ consonant conjunction in dual-referent personal reference adjuncts below.

Single-referent or Dual-referent personal reference adjunct

’	V _C	C ₁	(C ₂	(V _C)	Stress (if word is multi-syllabic)
	Case of Personal Referent 1; same suffixes as formative Slot XII	Personal Referent 1	Personal Referent 2 (if present)	Case of Personal Referent 2 (if present); same suffixes as formative Slot XII	Ultimate stress = CPT version on preceding formative (or following formative if adjunct is clause-initial.

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is that it starts like a simple formative but suddenly ends before any 2nd consonant-form can fill the Mood or C_A slots.

Combinations are permissible in the C₁ slot of a single-referent adjunct, e.g., *orms* ‘you, me, and her’-ERGATIVE. For dual-referent adjuncts, the C₁+C₂ consonant conjunction can only consist of two individual referents (e.g., *orse* ‘1m/NEU/ERG-2m/NEU/ABS), since 3-referent adjuncts would be ambiguous as to the case of the middle referent. Examples: *or*, *ias*, *eyárf*, *olkui*, *iasmé*, *eyafdou*

Combination Personal-Referent Adjunct

This adjunct is available when there is a need to add Specification, Designation, $-V_xC_s$ suffix information and aspectual information to one of the combination Personal Reference forms (e.g., for non-combination single-referent forms, one may use the new Personal-Reference root explained below):

' / h	V_C	$C_1 + C_2 (+ C_3)$	V_R	pš / kš	$(V_xC_s) (+V_xC_s+...)$	(V_A) or epenthetic -ë
2 versions of adjacent formative	Case of Combination Personal Referent	Combination Personal Referent	Context x Stem x Function	Designation of Combination Referent	V_xC_s suffix 1 (2, 3, ...)	Aspect

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

Personal Reference Roots

While I initially agreed with suggestions to create a separate lexical root for each personal-reference category, I have subsequently come to the conclusion that having twelve such roots (one for each personal-referent) constitutes lexico-semantic overkill. The same purpose can be achieved by simply having one root used for all personal referents, the particular referent in question being indicated by a $-V_xC_s$ suffix. The meaning of the bare root itself would be somewhat like the English word 'self', the various suffixes specifying words similar to English emphatic (**not** reflexive) forms, e.g., myself, yourself, itself, etc.

The $-V_xC_s$ suffix used with this root is structured as follows:

DEGREE		
1	1m - monadic speaker	"I"
2	2m - monadic addressee	"you (sg.)"
3	2p - polyadic addressee	"you (pl.)"
4	ma - monadic animate 3 rd party	"he" / "she" / "they (sg.)"
5	pa - polyadic animate 3 rd party	"they (pl.)"
6	mi - monadic inanimate 3 rd party	"it"
7	pi - polyadic inanimate 3 rd party	"they (inanimate)"
8	Obv - Obviative/Resumptive	3 rd -party other than most recently referenced (used with SWR affix)
9	IPa - impersonal animate	"one / you / people / a person" (French "on"; German "man")

The reader will note that three personal-referents are missing from the above suffix: the **Impersonal Inanimate**, the **Collective**, and the **Abstract**. For Collective and Abstract use NOMIC or ABSTRACT perspective on the appropriate 3rd-party referent above; for Impersonal Inanimate, either use the bare root below without a personal-referent suffix, or instead use the root for 'thing/entity' + the DEF/3 (or similar) suffix.

As for the ‘self’-like root which takes the above suffixes, its structure is shown below:

INFORMAL Root: [generic personal referent] / ‘self’; FORMAL: ‘identity’

		STEM 1 Nominal meaning	STEM 1 Verbal meaning
1	BASIC	‘(X-)self’	‘to be oneself/X-self’ / ‘to do/act what/how X does [because it’s X]’
2	CONTENT	‘(X-)self (as one’s personality, mind, psyche, sentient thoughts, psychological sense of individuality, or “essence”; irrespective of one’s physical body)’	[same as above applied to Content meaning at left]
3	CONSTITUTIVE	‘(X-)self (as one’s physical body/embodiment/person, irrespective of personality, mind, psyche, sentient thoughts, psychological sense of individuality, or “essence”)’	[same as above applied to Constitutive meaning at left]
4	OBJECTIVE	‘entity with/on which X acts (i.e., place, thing, person, etc. with/in/on which/whom X [inter-]acts)’; ‘something/someone from/in X’s life/niche/environment’	‘to be an entity in X’s life/niche/environment; to be something/someone that/who is in X’s life/niche/environment’
5	FACILITATIVE	a representation of X-self; FML = ‘avatar of X-self’	‘to do/act as X [would] do/act’
6	FOUNDATIONAL	‘X’s reason for existence’	‘to have/be a reason for X’s existence’
7	INTENTIVE	‘X’s purpose in life; what X wants to do/be’; CPT Version: ‘X’s accomplishments; X’s legacy’	‘to have a purpose in life; to have a sense of what X wants to be/do’ / ‘to pursue X’s purpose; pursue what X wants to do’; CPT: “achieve X’s purpose(s); to accomplish what X sets out to do’
8	EXPERIENTIAL	‘(the experience of) being X’	‘to experience being X’
9	PREREQUISITIVE	‘what it takes to be X; everything that goes into being X’	‘to do/put what it takes into being X’

The INFORMAL designation of the above stems refers to a temporary, incidental, or “situation-at-hand” context. The FORMAL counterparts refer to the party in an iconic, archetypal, quasi-permanent context, translatable as ‘identity’. Stems 2 and 3 are equivalent to Stem 1, plus BENEFICIAL and DETRIMENTAL Effect respectively.

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 be 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.

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/tha 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”.

Copular Root

The scope of this root’s usage is narrow. It is used only in contexts requiring ontological or epistemic equivalence/identity. e.g., “I am your father.” It is **not to be used** in the following circumstances:

- when “be” means “be named/called”, e.g., “*My dog is [named/called] Toto.*” (Use stem meaning “be named; be called; have an appellation”)
- when “be” initiates an adjectival phrase, e.g., “*Rain is beneficial.*” (Use adjectival case or a verbal stem, e.g., “to (be of) benefit”)
- when “be” indicates a spatio-temporal relation, e.g., “*The box is on the table*” (Use stem signifying the specific relation, e.g., “be on the top surface of”)
- when “be” means “occur / happen / take place”, e.g., “*Wednesday is the best day for shopping.*” (Use stem meaning “occur, take place, happen”)
- when “be” means “exist (ontologically)”, e.g., “*Such is life*”, “*I think, therefore I am.*” (Use stem meaning “existent entity; to ontologically exist”)
- when “be” indicates exemplary membership in a set, e.g., “*A hammer is a tool.*” (Use stem meaning “exemplify; be an example of” or “be a type of”)
- when “be” indicates composition, e.g., “*Rain is water.*” (Use stem meaning “to consist of”)

IFL Stems: the copular relation/equivalence is circumstantial/contextual; **FML** Stems: the copular relation/equivalence is inherent/inalienable/permanent

		STEM 1	STEM 2	STEM 3
1	BASIC	(to be ontologically the) self-same entity (as) (i.e., [to be] simply another name for the self-same entity)	be epistemically equivalent to or (functionally) identified/identifiable as; be (functionally) the same as; be equal to	to be epistemically synonymous/tantamount/convertible to
2	CONTENT	to be ontologically the self-same entity (as) in terms of essence, sense of identity, behavior, personality, mind, etc.	be epistemically equivalent to or (functionally) identif(ied/-iable) as in terms of essence, sense of identity, behavior, personality, mind, etc.	to be epistemically synonymous/tantamount/convertible in terms of essence, sense of identity, behavior, personality, mind, etc.
3	CONSTITUTIVE	to be ontologically the self-same entity (as) in terms of appearance, physical manifestation or construction	to be epistemically equivalent to or (functionally) identif(ied/-iable) as in terms of appearance, physical manifestation or construction	to be epistemically synonymous/tantamount/convertible to in terms of appearance or outward physical manifestation
4	OBJECTIVE	what X ontologically is (as opposed to being something else), X’s natural identity, X’s existence as X; to be X as itself (as opposed to something else)	what X is epistemically equivalent to (as opposed to something else), X’s natural identity, X’s existence as X; to be X as itself (as opposed to something else)	(to be)what X is epistemically synonymous/tantamount/convertible to (as opposed to something else), X’s convertibility to
5	FACILITATIVE	to function/act as the self-same entity (as)	to function/act as the equivalent to	to function/act synonymously/convertibly with
6	FOUNDATIONAL	the cause/reason behind being one’s self	the cause/reason behind being equivalent to	the cause/reason behind being synonymous/tantamount/convertible to
7	INTENTIVE	the desired consequences/purpose of being oneself; CPT=the consequences thereof	the desired consequences/purpose of being equivalent to; CPT=the consequences thereof	the desired consequences/purpose of being synonymous/tantamount/convertible to; CPT=the consequences thereof
8	EXPERIENTIAL	the experience/feeling of being the self-same entity as	the experience/feeling of being equivalent to	the experience/feeling of being synonymous/tantamount/convertible to
9	PREREQUISITIVE	(to be) what goes into being oneself	(to be) what goes into being equivalent to	(to be) what goes into being synonymous/tantamount/convertible to

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 $-V_xC_S$ suffixes and modify, edit, amend as needed, taking into account ideas suggested on the Ithkuil sub-reddit, e.g., 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.