

## TENTATIVE DESIGN FOR A NEW LANGUAGE BASED ON ITHKUIL (Version 0.7, March 10, 2019) by John Q.

This document pre-supposes familiarity on the part of the reader with existing Ithkuil grammar, as well as familiarity with the previous versions of this design document. This document updates the previous version 0.6 from Jan. 19, 2019 and reflects the following changes made since that version:

- Comparisons to Ithkuil grammar have been eliminated. The author assumes the reader is now sufficiently familiar with the new language design.
- Initial unstressed -i- in disyllabic vocalic conjuncts, which had been written -ii-, will now be written with a grave accent (-í-) instead.
- The nine Specifications have been reduced to five. Four of the previous Specifications can be expressed by affixes and other morphology.
- Two additional **V<sub>R</sub>** infixes have been created to allow formatives (in BASIC Specification only) to be based on the root only, irrespective of Stem.
- The section on Noun Cases has been completely revised to reflect the recently posted Noun Cases design document.
- Hortatives (“if only.../were it so that...”) will now be expressed by the combination of DIRECTIVE illocution + COUNTERFACTUAL mood.
- The meaning of the new REVELATORY illocution has been expanded to include assertions based on a strong emotional or cognitive bias.
- The POTENTIALATIVE illocution introduced in a previous version of this document is eliminated; instead use USP illocution in conjunction with an appropriate modality affix or formative indicating a hope/wish/desire/hortative, etc.
- In Sec. 3.12, the rule moving the **C<sub>M</sub>** affix from Slot XII to Slot VIII in certain circumstances has been modified (the previous rule didn’t always work).
- The personal-reference root has now been split into two separate roots to eliminate using a affix for specifying the exact personal referent.
- Personal-reference adjuncts now allow one or two personal referents to be assigned to each of the two noun-cases, for a total of four personal referents.
- Modality and other affixes, plus the various lexical roots have been removed; they will appear in a separate document devoted to roots and affixes.
- A new affix (RTI) is presented in Sec. 5.2 which operates with the existing TPP affix to specify tense-like information on verbs.

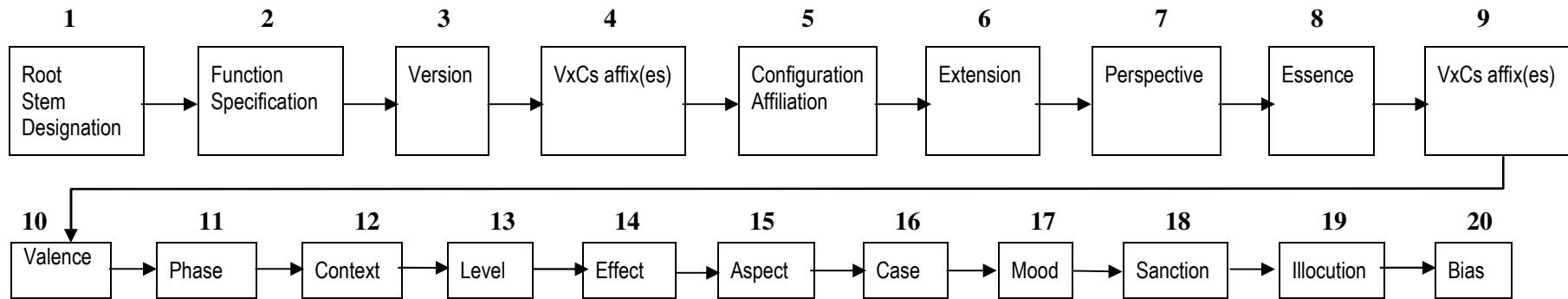
### 1.0 PHONEMIC INVENTORY

	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		ť ð	s z	š ž	ç	x	h
NASAL	m		n					ň	
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	

## 2.0 MORPHO-PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF A FORMATIVE

The Slot structure of formatives more or less reflects the following hierarchy of morphemes within a formative, i.e., the order in which each morpheme's semantic information should be applied to the preceding morphology as the word sequentially unfolds in speech or writing.



### Slot Structure of a Formative

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
' / h	$V_R$	$C_R$	$(V_I C_I \quad V_F ('))$	incorporated stem	$((w/y)V_V)$	$(C_S V_{X...}')$	$C_A$	$(V_X C_S ...)$	$(V_N)$	$(V_P / V_L / V_E / V_T)$	$'C_M$	$(C_C) V_C / (V_K)$	$(C_B))$	stress
Designation	Specification + Function + Stem of main root	main Root	Specification + Function + Stem + incorp. root	Format of inc. stem	Version of main stem + incorp. type + delineation	VxCs affixes (in reversed format)	Config + Affil + Extens. + Perspective + Essence	VxCs affixes	Valence	Phase or Level or Effect or Aspect	Mood [zero] / 1 (-x-) -č- -c- -ž- -č- -j-	Case or Illocution + Sanction	Bias	Context
' / h for inc. stems: hl hr hm hr	if Slot I is ', & there is no incorp stem, & Context is Exs, delete Slots I & II, move $V_R$ to Slot VI and show CPT version via glottal stop after $V_R$ [see "short form" structure below]		$V_I$ is same vowel forms as $V_R$ in Slot II	same as Slot XIV $V_C$ infix glottal stop = Type 1 incorporation; no glottal stop = Type 2	also shows: Version of incorp stem x 2 Delineations preceded by w- / y- if Slots III & IV filled (i.e., if incorp. stem present)		apply to main stem (or only to incorp stem as per delineation in Slot VI) glottal stop after last $V_x$	12 vowel forms	Modular Slot forms must have initial w- or y-	if Slots VIII thru XI have their default values, any non-zero $C_M$ goes in Slot VIII instead w/o initial glottal stop	consonantal infix + vocalic infix	can only appear after a $V_K$ infix in Slot XIII	word-initial ultimate penultimate antepenultimate	

## “Short-Form” Formative Structure — for formatives with INF Designation, word-initial stress (i.e., EXS Context), and no incorporated stem

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
		<b>C<sub>R</sub></b>			<b>V<sub>R</sub> ( ' )</b> [moved from Slot II]									stress =
—	—	main Root	—	—	Specification + Function + Stem of main root add glottal stop to show CPT version									word-initial stress

## 2.1 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 inter-vocally (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 natural breath-group and Slots I and II needn't otherwise be filled.

### 2.1.1 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 natural 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.

## 3.0 ANALYSIS OF FORMATIVE SLOTS

### 3.1 SLOT I: C<sub>D</sub> — Designation of Main Stem (+ Designation of Incorporated Stem)

This slot shows Designation values for both the main stem and any incorporated stem as well.

C <sub>D</sub> Designation prefixes		No incorp. stem	incorp. stem has INF Designation	Incorp. Stem has FRM Designation	* The glottal stop is pronounced but is unwritten.  If Slot I contains the glottal-stop, Slot II is -a-, and stress is word-initial (i.e., Context is exs), then both Slots I and II can be elided.
Designation of Main Stem	INF	,	hl	hm	
	FRM	h	hr	hn	

### 3.2 SLOT II: V<sub>R</sub> — Function x Stem x Specification

Each root has six associated stems (three for each of the two Designations).

	STEM 1		STEM 2		STEM 3		
	STA	DYN	STA	DYN	STA	DYN	
BASIC	a	ai	ä	au	ao	ia / ua	
CONSTITUTIVE	e	ei	ë	eu	eo	ie / ue	
CONTENTIAL	o	oi	ö	ou	oa	io / uo	
OBJECTIVE	u	ui	ü	iu	oe	iö / uö	
INTENTIVE	i	ëi	ea	ëu	ae	ië / uë	

The STATIVE V<sub>R</sub> infix -ewa- and the DYNAMIC infix -oya- are also available to create a “stemless” formative (with BASIC specification only) referring to the overall meaning of the root only.

**Specifications** (NOTE: the descriptions below are illustrated using the example stems “ARTISTIC ENDEAVOR”, “BELIEF/BELIEVE”, and “MEASURE(MENT)”)

BSC	<b>BASIC:</b> A holistic instantiation of a root, prior to the application of one of the other eight Specifications, essentially encompassing the meanings of the CTE, SCV, OBJ, and where appropriate, the FND and/or INT specifications below. For roots representing naturally “activized”, “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 be present” / “[there] be (an) X”; the expansion of this meaning verbally would be accomplished using other Specifications and/or DYN Function.
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<b>CTE</b>	<b>CONTENTIAL:</b> 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 functional/habitable space, established by its socially communicated purpose or discernible by its design, furnishings, decor, etc.</i>
<b>CSV</b>	<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; 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 contained volume of space established by conjoined walls and ceiling</i> [regardless of its purpose, dimensions, layout, design, furnishings, or decor].
<b>OBJ</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Target or "object" or product associated with the act/state/event, , 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, what one measures</i> (the object, span, gap, etc. to be measured)
<b>INT</b>	<b>INTENTIVE:</b> (to be) the use/purpose/intent of an instance of the BSC holistic instantiation of X; = 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>  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>

Four Specifications have been eliminated from the previous versions of this document: the FACILITATIVE, the FOUNDATIONAL, the EXPERIENTIAL, and the PREREQUISITIVE. Their functionality will instead be expressable as follows:

- The FACILITATIVE can be expressed by either REA/5 or REA/6 affix or via stem incorporation.
- The FOUNDATIONAL and the PREREQUISITIVE can be expressed via stem incorporation or via the following new affix:

<b>-px</b>	<b>PRQ: PREREQUISITE</b>
1	the ingredients (needed) for making/creating/crafting X
2	the originating source of X
3	the initiating cause/reason for X
4	the circumstance/situation/event which does lead to X or does make X a foregone conclusion
5	the circumstance/situation/event which may lead to X or may make X a foregone conclusion
6	precursor/prerequisite requirement before X can be/happen
7	presumed circumstance or assumption underlying or forming the specific/tangible basis/foundation for X
8	assumption underlying or forming the abstract basis/foundation for X
9	abstract/intellectual/philosophical premise/idea underlying or forming the abstract basis for X

- The EXPERIENTIAL can be expressed by the following new affix:

<b>-tx</b>	<b>SNX: SENSORY EXPERIENCE or REACTION</b>
1	physical tactile feeling/sensation of touching or being touched by X (being in physical/tactile contact with X)
2	other-than-tactile sensation of witnessing/undergoing/being in the situation involving X
3	physical feeling/sensation of undergoing/being in the situation involving X
4	emotional reaction to (visually and/or aurally) witnessing X
5	emotional reaction to undergoing X
6	subjective experience of (visually and/or aurally) witnessing X (emotional, physical and post-experiential contemplative reactions)
7	subjective experience of undergoing X (emotional, physical and post-experiential contemplative reactions)
8	subjective experience of being in the situation involving X (emotional, physical and post-experiential contemplative reactions)
9	post-experiential subjective assessment / contemplative reaction to having witnessed/undergone/being involved with X

NOTE: “Short-Form” formatives (INF Designation, EXS Context, and no incorporated stem) show **V<sub>R</sub>** in Slot VI instead, and Slots I & II are elided.

### 3.3 SLOT III: 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: **-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.

### 3.4 SLOT IV: V<sub>I</sub>C<sub>I</sub> — Function x Stem x Specification of Incorporated Root plus the Incorporated Root Itself

V<sub>I</sub> infix values are the same values as for the V<sub>R</sub> infix in Slot II. They show Function, Stem, and Specification for the C<sub>I</sub> incorporated root. Likewise, the incorporated root, C<sub>I</sub>, is the same as any standard C<sub>R</sub> root. For formatives with no incorporated stem, this slot and Slot V will be empty.

### 3.5 SLOT V: V<sub>F</sub> — Format of Incorporated Stem plus Incorporation Type

Format signifies the incorporated stem’s semantic relationship to the main stem. The V<sub>F</sub> infix values are the same as the V<sub>C</sub> vocalic Case affixes in Formative Slot XIII. For formatives with no incorporated stem, this slot and Slot IV will be empty.

**3.5.1 Incorporation Type:** There are two types of stem incorporation. Type-1 incorporation implies a circumstantial relationship between the incorporated stem and the main stem (equivalent to placing the incorporated stem into a case-frame instead). Type-2 incorporation is derivational (i.e., lexicalizing). Just as Type-2  $V_X C_S$  affixes create the semantic equivalent of a new English translation (by creating a new semantic gestalt), so formatives with Type-2 stem incorporation will establish the equivalent of a new lexico-semantic gestalt. This is analogous to English forms like “polar bear”, where the form names a new animal rather than stating where a particular bear originates or is situated. Likewise, English “elephant seal” establishes a whole new lexico-semantic gestalt rather than merely describing some sort of metaphorical relationship between elephants and seals.

Type-1 stem incorporation is shown by placing a glottal stop immediately after the  $V_F$  infix. Type-2 incorporation is unmarked.

### 3.6 SLOT VI: (w/y)V<sub>v</sub> — Version of Main Stem + Version of Incorporated Stem plus Delineation of Slot VII assignment

This slot holds a vocalic infix which indicates the Version of both the main stem and any incorporated stem. It also delineates whether the  $-C_S V_X-$  affixes in the subsequent slot (Slot VII) are to be applied to the main stem or to the incorporated stem. (Obviously, if there is no incorporated stem, there will be no such delineation.) **NOTE:** If formative Slots IV and V are filled (i.e., the formative has an incorporated stem),  $V_v$  must be preceded by a -w- or -y-.

#### $V_v$ infixes

Version of main stem	no incorp. stem	incorp. stem has PRC version		incorp. stem has CPT version		<b>NOTE:</b> “Short-Form” formatives ( <b>INF</b> Designation, <b>EXS</b> Context, and no incorporated stem) have a $V_R$ infix in Slot VI instead of a $V_v$ infix; in such case, <b>CPT</b> version is shown by adding a glottal stop after the $V_R$ infix.
		$C_S V_X$ affixes apply to main stem	$C_S V_X$ affixes apply to incorp. stem	$C_S V_X$ affixes apply to main stem	$C_S V_X$ affixes apply to incorp. stem	
PRC	(ë)	a	ai	e	ei	
CPT	i	o	oi	u	ui	

### 3.7 SLOT VII: $-C_S V_X-$ Affixes

This optional slot holds one or more standard  $-V_X C_S$  affixes **in reversed form**:  $-C_S V_X-$ . **NOTE:** Slot VII affixes apply only to the main stem (or the incorporated stem as per the delineation in Slot VI). They do not have scope over the  $C_A$  information in Slot VIII or any subsequent slots.

degree	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
1	a	ai	ia / ài	<b>Type 1:</b> circumstantial
2	e	ei	ie / èi	<b>Type 2:</b> derivational
3	o	oi	io / òi	<b>Type 3:</b> applies to previous $C_sV_x$ affix only (or the following affix if it is the first in the slot.)
4	u	ui	iö / öì	
5	i	ëi	ië / ëì	
6	ü	iu	uö / öù	
7	ö	ou	uo / òu	
8	ë	eu	ue / èù	
9	ä	au	ua / àù	
0	ae	ëu	uë / èù	<b>Degree 0:</b> unspecified degree  <b>C<sub>A</sub> stacking:</b> There are two specialized -V <sub>X</sub> values, -üa and -üe, used to indicate that the following -C <sub>S</sub> consonant-form is to be interpreted as a C <sub>A</sub> complex (see next page) whose info is stacked or layered on the formative's primary C <sub>A</sub> complex; -üa indicates the C <sub>A</sub> complex applies to the main stem, while -üe means it applies to the incorporated stem.  <b>NOTE:</b> The last C <sub>S</sub> V <sub>X</sub> affix in Slot VII must be followed by a glottal stop, so the listener will know where Slot VIII begins.

### 3.8 SLOT VIII: The C<sub>A</sub> complex — 9 Configurations + 4 Affiliations + 6 Extensions + 4 Perspectives + 2 Essences

CONFIGURATION		AFFILIATION		EXTENSION		PERSPECTIVE		ESSENCE				
UNI	[zero]	CSL	[zero] / s (z)	DEL	[zero] / t	M	[zero] / l	<b>RPV Essence shown by gemination of:</b> 1. the Affiliation infix, or 2. the Configuration infix if Affiliation is zero, or 3. the Extension infix if Configuration and Affiliation are both zero, or 4. if the first 3 slots are all zero, use alternate Affiliation value -s- or alternate Extension value -t- and geminate it.				
DPX	ň	ASO	š (ž)	PRX	d + voicing	P	r					
DCT	l	VAR	t (d)	ICP	p	N	y / n *					
AGG	r	COA	f (v)	ATV	b + voicing	A	w / m *					
SEG	n	For Extension values requiring voicing, any Affiliation value should use its voiced form shown in parentheses above.		GRA	k	* Use -n- and -m- if Extension is zero but Affiliation is non-zero.						
CPN	m			DPL	g + voicing							
COH	rn											
CST	rm											
MLT	rň											

(ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: this C<sub>A</sub> table is modeled after a similar design by Selpahi)

#### NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE:

- Use zero values for default CSL, DEL, and M except per the rules below or where necessary to disambiguate a combination; if all 4 slots have default zero values, MONADIC perspective shall be shown by -l- (the C<sub>A</sub> value DCT-CSL-DEL-M is shown as -ls- or -lt-).

- Configurations ending in **-ň-** (DPX, MLT) cannot be followed by **-k-** or **-g-** (GRA, DPL extension). Use the alternate CSL value **(-s-, -z-)** to separate them.
- Configurations ending in **-n-** (SEG, COH) cannot be followed by **-p-** or **-b-** (ICP, ATV extension). Use the alternate CSL value **(-s-, -z-)** to separate them.
- The Configuration values **-l-** and **-r-** (DCT, AGG) cannot be immediately followed by each of their identical Perspective values **-l-** and **-r-** (M, P). Use either the alternate CSL value **(-s-)** or the alternate DEL value **(-t-)** to separate them.
- A **C<sub>A</sub>** value of lone **-n-** is to be interpreted as SEG configuration, not NOMIC perspective (use **-sn-** or **-ty-** instead). A **C<sub>A</sub>** value of lone **-m-** is to be interpreted as CPN configuration, not ABSTRACT perspective (use **-sm-** or **-tw-** instead).

**NOTE:** If the **C<sub>A</sub>** value is default **-l-** (UNI-CSL-DEL-M) and Slots IX through XI are empty, and the **C<sub>M</sub>** Mood infix in Slot XII is non-zero, the **C<sub>A</sub>** infix becomes zero and the **C<sub>M</sub>** Mood infix is moved into Slot VIII (without its initial glottal stop).

### 3.9 SLOT IX: **-V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>- Affixes**

This optional slot holds one or more standard **-V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** affixes. The format of the affix is not reversed as in Slot VII. **NOTE:** Slot IX affixes apply to the main stem and have scope over the **C<sub>A</sub>** information in Slot VIII. The **V<sub>X</sub>** values and types are the same as those of Slot VII, however, the last affix in Slot IX does not take any glottal stop (unlike Slot VII affixes).

### 3.10 SLOT X: **V<sub>N</sub> — Valence**

**C<sub>V</sub> Valence infixes**

MNO	PRL	CRO	RCP	CPL	DUP	DEM	IMT	CNG	PTI	IDC	MUT
[zero] / a	e	i	o	u	ä	ö	ü	ae	oe	ea	oa

If either Slot XI or XII is filled, **V<sub>N</sub>** in Slot X must also be filled (i.e., MNO must be marked with its alternative value **-a-**).

### 3.11 SLOT XI: **V<sub>P</sub> / V<sub>L</sub> / V<sub>E</sub> / V<sub>T</sub> — Phase or Level or Effect or Aspect**

This is a modular slot showing either Phase or Level or Effect or Aspect. Level operates in conjunction with the COMPARATIVE case plus a set of **-V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** suffixes specifying the nature of the comparison. The vocalic infixes for these categories are shown on the next page.

PHASE V <sub>P</sub>	
CTX	(wai)
PCT	wei
ITR	woi
REP	wui
ITM	wëi
RCT	wiu
FRE	wou
FRG	weu
FLC	wau

EFFECT V <sub>E</sub>	
neutral	[zero]
1 / BEN	yai
2 / BEN	yei
3 / BEN	yoi
all / BEN	yui
unknown	yëu
all / DET	yiu
3 / DET	you
2 / DET	yeu
1 / DET	yau

LEVEL V <sub>L</sub>	Relative	Absolute
( none )	[zero]	[zero]
MIN	waì	yaì
SBE	weì	yeì
IFR	woì	yoì
DFC	wöì	yöì
EQU	wëì	yëì
SUR	wöù	yöù
SPL	woù	yoù
SPQ	weù	yeù
MAX	waù	yaù

V<sub>T</sub> Infxes — Aspect (absence of aspect on a formative is zero-marked)

RTR	RETROSPECTIVE	wa
PRS	PROSPECTIVE	we
HAB	HABITUAL	wo
PRG	PROGRESSIVE	wu
IMM	IMMINENT	wi
PCS	PRECESSIVE	wü
REG	REGULATIVE	wö
ATC	ANTECEDENT	wë
ATP	ANTICIPATORY	wä

RSM	RESUMPTIVE	ya
CSS	CESSATIVE	ye
PAU	PAUSAL	yo
RGR	REGRESSIVE	yu
PCL	PRECLUSIVE	yi
CNT	CONTINUATIVE	yü
ICS	INCESSATIVE	yö
SMM	SUMMATIVE	yë
IRP	INTERRUPTIVE	yä

PMP	PREEMPITIVE	wao
CLM	CLIMACTIC	weo
DLT	DILATORY	woa
TMP	TEMPORARY	woe
MTV	MOTIVE	wea
SQN	SEQUENTIAL	wöe
EPD	EXPEDITIVE	wöa
PTC	PROTRACTIVE	weö
PPR	PREPARATORY	waö

DCL	DISCLUSIVE	yao
CCL	CONCLUSIVE	yeo
CUL	CULMINATIVE	yoa
IMD	INTERMEDIATIVE	yoë
TRD	TARDATIVE	yea
TNS	TRANSITIONAL	yöe
ITC	INTERCOMMUTATIVE	yöa
XPD	EXPENDITIVE *	yeö
LIM	LIMITATIVE	yaö

\* renamed from the CONSUMPTIVE in Ithkuil

**3.11.1 Effect:** This category conveys 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. NEUTRAL (i.e., unspecified Effect) is zero-marked. Effect may also be indicated using a -V<sub>x</sub>C<sub>s</sub> suffix, an affixual adjunct, or via a personal-reference adjunct.

### 3.12 SLOT XII: ' $C_M$ — Mood and FRAMED Relation

The presence of  $C_M$  requires  $V_N$  in Slot X be present.  $C_M$  must be immediately preceded by a glottal stop. Besides the six mood infixes there is a zero-marked “null” infix used in nominal formatives (which have no mood). This null infix has an alternate value **-I-** available if necessary (e.g., in FRAMED formatives).

$C_M$ Infixes	[null]	FAC - FACTUAL	SUB - SUBJUNCTIVE	ASM - ASSUMPTIVE	SPC - SPECULATIVE	COU - COUNTERFACTUAL	HYP - HYPOTHETICAL
	[zero] / 1 <sup>1</sup>	( x ) <sup>2</sup>	ç	c	ż	č	j

<sup>1</sup> The  $C_M$  value is null in nominal formatives; the alternate value **-I-** appears if the formative is the head of a case-frame (to show FRAMED relation).

<sup>2</sup> For UNFRAMED verbal formatives, FAC mood is only marked if Slot X has a non-zero  $V_N$  value. For FRAMED verbal formatives, however, FAC mood is indicated by **-x-** (to show FRAMED relation) and  $V_N$  in Slot X cannot be zero.

**NOTE:** If formative Slots VII thru XI are all default/zero/empty, any non-zero  $C_M$  is placed in Slot VIII instead of Slot XII, minus the initial glottal stop. [Version 0.6 of this document had stated Slots VIII thru XI for this rule; however, I've since determined the rule doesn't work if Slot VII is filled.]

### 3.13 SLOT XIII: ( $C_C$ ) $V_C$ or $V_K$ —Case or Illocution+Sanction

Nominal formatives and FRAMED verbal formatives take Case. UNFRAMED verbal formatives take Illocution + Sanction instead (see Sec. 2.13.2 below).

**3.13.1 Case and the  $C_C$  Infix.** There are 68 cases shown by a vocalic infix  $V_C$ . Additionally, the  $V_C$  infix may be preceded by a consonantal infix  $C_C$  which specifies the scope of the case-marked formative over adjacent formatives or the entire clause containing the case-marked formative. This is useful when there is a string of cases modifying another “head” formative; the  $C_C$  infix will specify which formative is modifying or has scope over which other formative.

**NOTE:** The presence of a  $C_C$  infix requires the presence of  $V_N$  in Slot X and  $C_M$  in Slot XII.

**$C_C$  Infix values** (voiced forms for CCp, CCT, CCk, and CCf are used if the preceding  $C_M$  affix in Slot XII is the voiced form **-ż-** or **-j-**).

<b>CC0</b>	[zero]	X's noun-case associates with the $C_C = -w-$ marked formative; in the absence of such, X's case is associated with the main verb (or framed verb if within a case-frame).
<b>CCw</b>	<b>-w-</b>	X is the head to which all $C_C$ -unmarked nouns in the clause are associated
<b>CC1</b>	<b>-I-</b>	X is the head to which formatives in the clause marked with $C_C = -p-$ are associated
<b>CCr</b>	<b>-r-</b>	X's noun-case is associated with the first formative of the clause
<b>CCm</b>	<b>-m-</b>	X's noun-case associates only with the immediately following formative

<b>CCp</b>	<b>-p- / -b-</b>	X's case applies to the clause's head formative (as marked by $C_C = -I-$ )
<b>CCt</b>	<b>-t- / -d-</b>	X's case is associated with the main verb (or framed verb if within a case-frame).
<b>CCk</b>	<b>-k- / -g-</b>	X's noun-case is associated with the last formative of the clause
<b>CCn</b>	<b>-n-</b>	X's case is associated with the highest order Transrelative-marked noun.
<b>CCf</b>	<b>-f- / -v-</b>	X's noun-case associates only with the immediately preceding formative (or the following word if there are no other adjacent formatives)

The following are 68 noun cases, including **V<sub>C</sub>** case marker. Note that case-accessor and inverse-accessor affixes are an exception to the standard **V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** format. The **V<sub>X</sub>** value is the same as the corresponding **V<sub>C</sub>** case marker. For case-accessors, the **C<sub>S</sub>** form is **-II** for Type-1 affixes and **-Iw-** for Type-2 affixes. For inverse-accessors, the **C<sub>S</sub>** form is **-rr** for Type-1 affixes and **-rw-** for Type-2 affixes.

TRANSRELATIVE CASES			<b>V<sub>C</sub></b>	Description	case-accessor affix	inverse accessor affix
<b>1</b>	<b>THM</b>	THEMATIC	a	The (usually inanimate) party which is a participant to the verbal predicate which does not undergo any tangible change of state. Semantic role: CONTENT.	party acting as the THEME/CONTENT of X	that of/for which X functions as the THEME/CONTENT
<b>2</b>	<b>ABS</b>	ABSOLUTIVE	e	The party that/who is the target of, and/or undergoes, the effect/impact or change of state as a result of a tangible act/event. Semantic role: PATIENT.	the PATIENT to which/whom X happens	that which happens/is done to the PATIENT X
<b>3</b>	<b>ERG</b>	ERGATIVE	o	The animate party or inanimate force which initiates/causes an act/event which creates a tangible effect or change of state in a patient. Semantic role: AGENT or FORCE.	the AGENT who/that X's	that which the AGENT or FORCE X does/initiates
<b>4</b>	<b>IND</b>	INDUCIVE	u	The party who is the patient who undergoes the tangible effect, impact, or change of state of an act/event initiated/caused by that self-same party. Semantic role: AGENT+PATIENT.	the AGENT who/that X's him-/her-/itself	that which the AGENT X initiates/does to him-/her-/itself
<b>5</b>	<b>AFF</b>	AFFECTIVE	i	The party who undergoes an unwilling, affective experience, e.g., coughing, sneezing, feeling hot/cold, trembling, experiencing sensory input (tactile, olfactory, visual, aural, gustatory), proprioceptive states, psychological/emotional states, reflex reactions such as cringing, yawning, ducking, screaming in fright, etc. Semantic role: EXPERIENCER.	the EXPERIENCER or undergoer of X (as an affective experience)	that which the X undergoes as an affective experience
<b>6</b>	<b>DAT</b>	DATIVE	ü	The party which is the (intended) recipient of a verb of transference, transmission, or communication; the party at/to which a physically transferred entity, transmitted information, or a communicable entity is directed. Semantic role: RECIPIENT.	the RECIPIENT of X or of the act of X	that which the RECIPIENT X receives
<b>7</b>	<b>EFF</b>	EFFECTUATIVE	ö	The party who initiates a chain of causal events or who induces another party to act as an agent (specifiable via the ENB affix). Semantic role: ENABLER.	the ENABLER initiating an event chain leading to X	the event (chain) that the ENABLER X initiates
<b>8</b>	<b>STM</b>	STIMULATIVE *	ae	The party/entity/idea/thought/memory/situation or mental state which triggers an unwilling, affective response in another party. Semantic role: STIMULUS.	that which is the affective STIMULUS of X	that of/for which X is the affective STIMULUS
<b>9</b>	<b>INS</b>	INSTRUMENTAL	ä	The entity acting as means utilized by an explicit or implicit agent to implement/carry out the effect/impact of an act/event. Semantic role: INSTRUMENT.	the INSTRUMENT/MEANS by/via which X occurs	that by/via which X is the INSTRUMENT/MEANS

\* The DERIVATIVE has been renamed the STIMULATIVE and now signifies only the STIMULUS of an affective state/act. The additional function of the Ithkuil DERIVATIVE case for signifying inanimate agential FORCES will now be conveyed using the ERGATIVE or EFFECTUATIVE cases, as appropriate. The inanimate status of the agent shall now be itself sufficient to distinguish its semantic role as FORCE as opposed to AGENT.

APPOSITIVE CASES			V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor
10	POS	POSSESSIVE	ai	The party which has alienable (i.e., removable or severable) possession of another noun in the sense of having physical control or oversight of that noun, whether by chance circumstance or deliberate manipulation.	the alienable/circumstantial possessor of X	that which X alienably or circumstantially possesses
11	PRP	PROPRIETIVE	ei	The party having alienable possession of another noun in the sense of quasi-permanent contextual control, ownership or oversight, whether by societal recognition, social convention, law, purchase or decree, which mere physical separation does not sever.	the owner of X; that to which/whom X belongs	that to whom/which X belongs; that which X owns
12	GEN	GENITIVE	oi	The party which has inalienable (i.e., irremovable, non-severable) possession of or association with another noun in the sense of having that noun as an inherent or intrinsic attribute, characteristic, physical part, or genetic (i.e., familial) bond.	the inalienable possessor of X	that which X inalienably possesses
13	ATT	ATTRIBUTIVE	ui	The party which inalienably experiences the effects of, or otherwise has an affective (see the affective case above) relationship with another noun, either as a temporary or permanent attribute, characteristic, or experience, whether physical or psychological, objective or subjective in nature.	that to which/whom X is an attribute/characteristic	that which X has as an attribute/characteristic
14	PDC	PRODUCTIVE	ëi	The party which is the creator, author or originator of another noun.	the originator/author/creator of X	that which X authored/created or originated
15	ITP	INTERPRETIVE	iu	The party acting as the subjective interpretational context of another noun, that is the noun by or through which another noun is subjectively interpreted or described.	the party by/thru which/whom X is interpreted/described	that which is described or interpreted by/thru X
16	OGN	ORIGINATIVE	ou	The party which is the literal or figurative source of another, or which is the native location, origin, or usual locative context for another.	the original or inherent location/source of X	that of which X is the original or inherent source/location
17	IDP	INTERDEPENDENT	eu	The party which has a coordinated, tandem, complementary or mutually dependent relationship with another. The relationship between the two nouns can be thought of as reciprocal in nature, i.e., each noun implies the other or needs the other to exist within its natural context	that with which, or to which, X has a complementary relationship	that which is the complementary relationship shared with X
18	PAR	PARTITIVE *	au	Indicates a quantitative or content-to-container relationship between the two nouns, e.g., a cup <b>of coffee</b> , a box(ful) <b>of books</b> , a train(load) <b>of refugees</b> , twelve <b>chairs</b> .	that of which X is its apportioned or enumerated contents	that which is X's apportioned or enumerated contents

\* The PARTITIVE will now only appear in apposition to another noun; it will no longer operate independently to mean “some/a portion of X”. For this latter meaning, one must utilize the DGR, PTW, PTT, EXN, EXD, CNM, ROL/1, FEA/2, FEA/3 or similar affix, or incorporate X in PARTITIVE format into a noun referring to the container, amount, or degree of X.

ASSOCIATIVE CASES		V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor	
19	APL	APPLICATIVE	ia / àì	The entity/act/event which constitutes the circumstantial, potentially one-time, temporary purpose of another entity/act/event. 'for the (circumstantial/temporary/one-time) purpose of X', 'being used (temporarily/circumstantially) as X'	the purpose/function/use to which X is circumstantially put	that which has X as its circumstantial, temporary use/function/purpose
20	PUR	PURPOSIVE	ie / eì	The entity/act/event which constitutes the inherent/innate/intrinsic purpose of another entity/act/event. 'for the (dedicated) purpose/function of X'	the intrinsic/inherent/innate purpose of X	that which has X as its intrinsic, inherent, innate purpose
21	TRA	TRANSMISSIVE	io / oì	Renamed from the BENEFACTIVE in Ithkuil, this case indicates the party for which/whom an entity/act/event occurs or is transmitted, with the intention that the entity/act/event be beneficial/detrimental to the named party. 'for (the benefit/detriment of) X'	that which/whom the intended benefit/detriment from X is for	that which is the intended benefit or detriment of (receiving/being impacted by) X
22	DFR	DEFERENTIAL	iö / öì	The entity for whose sake, or out of deference/respect to whom, an act/event occurs. 'for X's sake', 'out of deference for X', 'out of respect for X'	the one for whose sake, or out of deference/respect to whom, X occurs	that which occurs or is done out of respect/deference, or for the sake of, X
23	CRS	CONTRASTIVE	ië / ëì	The party for which something is substituted, or of which another party/entity takes its place; 'instead of X', 'as a substitute for X', 'in place of X'	that which substitutes for X or takes X's place	that for which X is substituted or whose place X takes
24	TSP	TRANSPOSITIVE	uö / öù	The party on whose behalf something is/occurs.	that on whose behalf X occurs/is	that which is (done) on X's behalf
25	CMM	COMMUTATIVE	uo / où	The party in exchange for which, a reciprocal or complementary act/event occurs; e.g., <i>He paid 100 dollars in exchange for the tickets.</i>	that which is received in an act of exchange	that which is relinquished in an act of exchange
26	CMP	COMPARATIVE	ue / èù	The party being compared to another, translatable as 'as compared to', 'as opposed to,' 'versus; with verbs it translates as 'whereas' or 'while' (in its synonymous usage to 'whereas'). Examples: <i>She chose the red one as opposed to the others</i> , <i>Sam drives a van versus Joe</i> , <i>who prefers a truck</i> , <i>At the party, she danced while/whereas I ate</i> .	that which is according to or pursuant to X; that which occurs as per, or in conformance to X	that, according to or pursuant to which, or as per or in conformance to which, X is/occurs
27	CSD	CONSIDERATIVE	ua / àù	The entity according to which, another entity is, or an act/event occurs.	that which is according to X	that which X is according to

ADVERBIAL CASES			V <sub>c</sub>	Description	case-accessor	inverse accessor
28	CON	CONCESSIVE	ao	identifies a noun or phrase which gives rise to an implicitly expected result which does not occur. This translates in many ways such as 'despite,' 'in spite of,' 'notwithstanding,' 'although,' 'regardless of,' 'no matter what,' etc. Examples: <b>In spite of his stupidity</b> , he passed the test; <b>The law notwithstanding</b> , I will stand my ground; <b>No matter how ignorant</b> (they may be), they are welcome, <b>Although a foreigner</b> , we will let him in.	that, in spite of or regardless of which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs in spite of or regardless of X
29	AVR	aversive	eo	Identifies a source or object of fear and/or avoidance. With nouns, it translates expressions such as 'for fear of,' 'in order to avoid,' or 'in avoidance of.' With verbs, it would translate English 'lest.' Examples: <b>She finished her plate for fear of my wrath</b> , I traveled by night to avoid the sun. Hide the children, <b>lest the clowns find them</b> .	that, in aversion to which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs in avoidance or fear of X
30	CVS	CONVERSIVE	oa	Identifies an exception. When the exception is to a hypothetical situation, it translates as 'unless' in verbal phrases, and 'without' for nouns, e.g., <b>Without peace</b> , this society is doomed; We'll be safe <b>unless the clowns find us</b> . If applied to a real or actual situation, it translates as 'except (for)', 'but for,' 'but (not)', 'excluding', 'if not for,' 'if it wasn't for,' 'if it wasn't on account of.' <b>If not for the rain</b> , we would have had a good time; She loves everybody <b>except clowns</b> ; All pets are vermin, <b>excluding dogs</b> ; He eats almost anything <b>but (not) spinach</b> .	that, if not for which, or but for which, or except for which, X (would) occur(s)	that which would be/occur but for, or if not for, or except for X
31	SIT	SITUATIVE	oe	Identifies a noun as the background context for a clause without implying any direct causative relationship between the background context and the associated or consequent act/state/event. It translates in many ways, e.g., <b>Because of war</b> , our planet will never be able to join the Federation; <b>Given the presence of clowns</b> , we must accept the corruption of our children; <b>With my plan</b> , we will defeat the enemy. Other translations include: 'inasmuch as / insofar as / to the extent that / taking X into account / in view of the fact that / given that / considering'.	that, because of which, or given which, X occurs/is	that which is/occurs because of, on account of, or given, X
32	FUN	FUNCTIVE	ea	Identifies a noun used to describe/characterize the manner in which an act/event/state occurs or exists, e.g., <b>She dances gracefully</b> ; <b>The boys ate with gusto</b> ; <b>That clown is speaking nonsense</b> ; <b>Father speaks with such fortitude</b> .	the manner in which X is/occurs	that which is/occurs in a manner described or characterized by X
33	TFM	TRANSFORMATIVE	öe	Identifies the outcome or final state of a process, often translatable by 'to,' 'until,' or 'into' in the sense of reaching a final state after undergoing some transformation. Examples: <b>The house burned to ashes</b> , Mother reached a state <b>of tranquility</b> , <b>The clowns will turn our children into slaves</b> , Her father drank himself <b>to death</b> .	that into which, X transforms/changes	that which is/occurs as a result of the transformation of X
34	CLA	CLASSIFICATIVE	öa	identifies a noun as a basis for arranging, sorting, classifying, or counting, e.g., <b>Place them in groups of three</b> , <b>The workers arranged the tables in rows</b> , <b>He lay down lengthwise</b> , <b>Can you count by fives?</b> , <b>I will sort them by color</b> . Also identifies the basis for recurring increments, e.g., <b>month by month</b> ; <b>day in, day out</b> ; <b>box upon box, clown after clown</b> .	the basis by which X is arranged, sorted, patterned or counted	that which is arranged, sorted, patterned, or counted by/via X
35	CSM	CONSUMPTIVE	eö	Identifies the entity consumed or used as a resource as a result of, or as a concurrent part of a process, e.g., <b>She cooks with tomatoes</b> , <b>The clown fed her an apple</b> , <b>He reads by candle(light)</b> .	that by which X is consumed or used up	that which is consumed in the process of X
36	RSL	RESULTATIVE	aö	Identifies a result/consequence, translatable as 'resulting in X', 'with X as a consequence', etc.	the result/consequence of which, X occurs/is	that which results from or is a consequence of X

SPATIO-TEMPORAL I			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
37	LOC	LOCATIVE	aya	entity identified as the location of X or where X occurs; 'at / in / on / by X'	where X occurs/is (situated); X's location	that which is located, situated, or occurring at X
38	ATD	ATTENDANT	eya	entity in whose presence something is/occurs	that in whose presence which, X is/occurs	that which is situated or occurring in X's presence
39	ALL	ALLATIVE	oya	entity toward which another entity is moving/approaching	where X is headed-going toward	that which is headed toward X
40	ABL	ABLATIVE	uya	entity away from which another entity is moving/receding	where X is coming from or moving away from	that which is coming from or moving away from X
41	ORI	ORIENTATIVE	iwa	entity (often a body part or sub-component) which serves as the "face" or surface or "front" or "head" of an entity in terms of external communication or interaction, or which serves as the forward "end" of a spatially orientated axis aligned to a vector of motion in terms of directional movement.	that which serves as X's orientational interface	that which is oriented, facing in the direction designated by X
42	IRL	INTERRELATIVE	owa	signifies the directional/temporal orientation or position of an entity relative to another, i.e., a noun relative to whose position in space or time another noun is being described for purposes of spatial/temporal orientation, e.g., <i>He turned his back on me, It lies just west of the house, Tell me when the parade starts relative to my arrival.</i>	the place/time relative to which, X is/occurs	that which occurs relative to the place/time designated by X
43	INT	INTRATIVE	ewa	Identifies a noun as being the spatio-temporal boundary point of a span or volume of space or a period of time, i.e, either the starting point or the ending point of a span of time or space. English translations include: 'as of X' / 'since X' /'until X'; for spatial contexts, translates as "between there and here" / "between here and there")	the place/time since/until/between which, X is/occurs	that which occurs since, until, or between the place(s)/time(s) designated by X
44	NAV	NAVIGATIVE	awa	entity whose literal or metaphorically inferred long axis serves as the direction of another entity's path, course, arc, or trajectory of translative motion	that which serves as X's directional trajectory, path or way	that which is traveling along the directional trajectory, path or way designated by X

SPATIO-TEMPORAL II			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
45	ASS	ASSESSIVE	aye	Specifies the increment of space or time or unit by which a contextual ratio of measurement is created, e.g., <i>He charges by the minute. It travels at 90 kilometers per hour. He earns \$25 per book.</i>	the spatial, temporal, or unit basis for the ratio by which X is measured, allotted, etc.	that which is measured via a ratio based on a spatial, temporal, or unit increment X.
46	CNR	CONCURSIVE	eye	indicates a "temporal locative" meaning 'at or during the time of X', i.e., the point or stretch in time at or during which an entity or an act/event exists or occurs.	when X is/occurs	that which is/occurs at a certain time X
47	PER	PERIODIC	oye	identifies the span of time / time frame at some point(s) during which, separate events, repetitions, or durationally segmented acts or states take place. Examples would be <i>He wrote the novel in six months, These clowns can corrupt your child within a few days, The woman has been ill a lot this year, For the last several concerts, my voice has been deteriorating.</i>	the time period or event during which X occurs	that which is/occurs during or within a time period X
48	PRO	PROLAPSIVE	uye	signifies the duration of an act, condition, or event, i.e., how long it takes or lasts, e.g., <i>He prayed through lunch, It rained all night, It took three days for the fever to break, She sang for an hour.</i>	(the time period or event constituting) the duration of X	that which lasts, endures, or takes up an amount of time X
49	PCV	PRECURSIVE	iwe	Identifies an entity acting as a point in time prior to which an act, condition, or event occurs, e.g., ' <i>this city before the war</i> ', ' <i>a presentation preceding the banquet</i> '.	the act/event or point in time, prior to which, X occurs	the act/event or point in time which is/occurs prior to X
50	PCR	POSTCURSIVE	owe	Identifies an entity acting as a point in time after which, following which, subsequent to which, an act, state, or event occurs, e.g., ' <i>this city before the war</i> ', ' <i>a presentation preceding the banquet</i> '.	the act/event or time, after/following which or subsequent to which, X occurs	the act/event or time which is/occurs after or following or subsequent to X
51	ELP	ELAPSIVE	ewe	identifies the amount of time that has passed or is expected to pass between the contextual present and the time of the act, condition, or event being spoken of. It corresponds to English '...ago' or '...from now'. Examples would be <i>Four years ago I was a student; Going back three generations, women could not even vote; Four years from now, I will be a student; Looking ahead three generations, clowns will rule the world; I will be home in three days; Little did he know that two months later he'd be a rich man.</i> The past vs. future distinction is determined from context, any aspectual morphology, or may be specified with the new TPL affix.	the amount of elapsed time between X and a past or future act/event/time	the act/event/state which occurs X amount of elapsed time between then and the contextual present.
52	PLM	PROLIMITIVE	awe	Signifies the spatio-temporal boundary point of a span of time or space during which or within which something is expected to or must occur or be situated. Equivalent to English phrases: <i>by the end of X / within the period ending in X / within the period ending with X / before X is over / before X is up / inside of (the period signified by) X</i>	the time/event by which time X is/occurs	the act/event or point in time which is/occurs by the time of X

RELATIONAL CASES I			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
53	REF	REFERENTIAL	ayo	Identifies the general referent of another formative, translating such English terms as 'about,' 'regarding,' 'concerning,' 'in regard to,' 'in reference to,' 'pertaining to,' or 'as for.'	that which X is about or to which X pertains/regards	that which pertains to X or which is about or regards X
54	COR	CORRELATIVE	eyo	Indicates an abstract general relationship, association, or conjunction between one formative and another, including subjective, contextual, metaphorical, or symbolic associations. It translates general phrases such as 'relative to,' 'in relation to,' 'in correlation with,' 'in association with,' e.g., <b>career goals, the soup of the day, the direction of that road, The elapsed time relative to the distance determines the winner, Our next topic is sex and/in art</b> (i.e., the relationship between art and sex).	that which X is associated/relative to or in relation to	that which is associated with or relative to X
55	CPS	COMPOSITIVE	oyo	identifies a noun as being the literal or figurative substance or component(s) of which another is made, composed, formed, built or comprised. Example of usage would be <i>That statue was carved out of marble, She owns three gold(en) coins, We were caught in a web of lies, I use a wooden ladder, It was a house of cards, Three suits comprise his wardrobe, Joe detests styrofoam cups.</i>	that of which X is made/composed or consists of	that which consists of, is made of, or is composed of X
56	DEP	DEPENDENT	uyo	identifies as formative as being the basis of a dependency phrase on which another formative or phrase acts as the contingency, translatable as ' <i>...if the circumstances regarding X are such to allow/warrant it</i> ' where the final "it" refers to the original contingency noun/phrase whose existence/occurrence is (at least in part) determined by or contingent upon the dependency phrase. The exact nature of the dependency can be specified using the new DPC affix.	that upon which the existence/occurrence of X depends	that whose existence or occurrence depends on X
57	PRD	PREDICATIVE	iwo	Identifies the non-causal basis, foundation, sustenance (literally or figuratively), or required existential condition for another noun or clause, translatable by the phrases 'based (up)on,' 'dependent (up)on' or 'relying on.' Examples of use are <i>a book dependent on a publisher, a man relying on charity, laws based in reason, success supported by corruption.</i>	that upon which X relies or is based upon	that which relies on or is based upon X
58	ESS	ESSIVE *	owo	Identifies the role or name by which an entity is known or contextually identified. It translates English 'as/like' in the sense of naming or reference to the an entity's functional identity, e.g., <i>They called him a clown, The woman entered the club as an equal of any man, We consider you our only hope, Treat her as/like a princess</i> (because she is one), <i>He talks like a child</i> (because he is a child)..	that whose role is X, or what/who is named (as) X	that, in whose role/name, X is/occurs
59	ASI	ASSIMILATIVE *	ewo	Identifies a formative used as a context for analogy or metaphorical comparison to another formative; translatable as 'as/like' meaning 'as if (it were) X' in the sense of comparison or analogy between one thing and another that it is not, e.g., <i>She sings like a bird, ; Treat her as/like a princess</i> (= as if she were a princess), <i>He talks like a child</i> (even though he's an adult).	that which/who is/does like or as (it were) X	that, as if it were which, X is/ occurs
60	CFM	CONFORMATIVE	awo	The entity pursuant to which, as per which, or in conformance with which, another entity is, or an act/event occurs.	that which is pursuant to, as per, or in conformance w/ X	that which X is pursuant to or in conformance with

\* The SEMBLATIVE case is eliminated; its meaning of 'as if it were X', 'like X (even though it isn't X)' will instead be the meaning of the ASSIMILATIVE case, while those instances of the ASSIMILATIVE case where 'like X' means 'like X, because it is X' will now instead be an additional meaning of the ESSIVE case.

RELATIONAL CASES II			V <sub>c</sub>	DESCRIPTION	case-accessor	inverse accessor
61	ACT	ACTIVATIVE	ayu	Identifies the EXPERIENCER of a modal state, such as obligation, necessity, desire, hope, expectation, wishing, being able to, etc. functioning as the “subject” of a modal(ized) verb governing a hypothetical state (i.e., what is wanted, needed, expected, able to be done, etc.)	the one who experiences a modal state of X	The modal state which X experiences
62	SEL	SELECTIVE	eyu	Identifies a contextually recurring time-period, as well as a string of recurring entities, e.g., <i>I visit him every three days; Each year, I travel to the Clown Planet; He works nights; By day, she is an artisan; The clowns visit us on Sundays; ...every third book; ...every green one.</i>	the recurring entity/period on/for/with which X occurs	that which is/occurs on a recurrent schedule or iteration X
63	COM	COMITATIVE *	oyu	Identifies a formative that accompanies another, translatable as '(along) with'. When used with PARALLEL or COMPLEMENTARY valence, signifies that the formative is being used in the same (or a complementary) way or is undergoing the same (or a complementary) activity as the other formative it is associated with (i.e., the meaning of the CONJUNCTIVE case in Ithkuil).	that which accompanies X	that which X accompanies
64	UTL	UTILITATIVE	uyu	Identifies a formative in the process of being used while some other activity or state is in progress. It does not imply the INSTRUMENT of an act as does the instrumental case. Examples: <i>the gun-wielding man, the umbrella-toting pedestrian, a girl with backpack (on)</i> .	that which circumstantially uses/utilizes X	that which is used/utilized circumstantially by X
65	DSC	DESCRIPTIVE	owi	Identifies a formative as describing another formative in an adjectival manner, translatable as 'characterized/describable as being like X; characterized/describable as having the quality/qualities of X'	that which is characterized or describable by/as X	that which characterizes or functions as a description for X
66	RLT	RELATIVE	ewi	Identifies a formative (or case-frame) as constituting a relative clause associated with the preceding formative (or whatever formative is indicated by the DCD** affix as being the head of the relative clause).	that which identifies or distinguishes X from other parties	the party identified by or distinguishable by X
67	TRM	TERMINATIVE	awi	Identifies a noun as being the goal of an act/event, e.g., <i>We seek a new planet; a desire to see his homeland; an academy for (making) champions</i>	X's goal; what X pursues as a goal	the goal X;
68	VOC	VOCATIVE	ëu	Signifies a noun being used in direct address.	—	—

\* The CONJUNCTIVE case has been eliminated. Use the COMITATIVE case + PARALLEL or COMPLEMENTARY valence instead.

\*\* The new DCD affix is shown on the next page.

-ç	<b>DCD: Deictic Demonstratives</b>
1	this X (at/by/near speaker); the X under discussion; the X at hand; in this manner/way, in the manner at hand, in said manner
2	that X (at/by/near addressee); the X at/by/near the addressee; in that manner/way, thus
3	that X yonder (away from both speaker and addressee); in that manner/way, thus
4	the previously mentioned X, the X known to speaker and addressee, the contextually specific/relevant/identified X, the X; in the manner under discussion or contextually known
5	[head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
6	[same as Degree 4 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
7	[same as Degree 3 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
8	[same as Degree 2 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]
9	[same as Degree 1 + head of relative clause and/or the formative to which a later Obviative PRA refers]

### 3.13.2 Illocution and Sanction

Illocution and Sanction appear on UNFRAMED verbal formatives; nominal formatives or FRAMED verbal formatives take a **V<sub>C</sub>** case marker in this slot instead.

#### **V<sub>K</sub> Illocution & Sanction infixes — 9 Illocutions x 9 Sanctions**

	<b>PPS</b>	<b>EPI</b>	<b>ALG</b>	<b>IPU</b>	<b>RFU</b>	<b>REB</b>	<b>CJT<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>EXV</b>	<b>AXM</b>	<b>[null]<sup>6</sup></b>
<b>CNF</b>	(ë) / a'ya <sup>1</sup>	a'ye	a'yo	a'yu	a'wi	a'wu	a'wo	a'we	a'wa	a'yë
<b>INF</b>	e'ya	e'ye	e'yo	e'yu	e'wi	e'wu	e'wo	e'we	e'wa	e'yë
<b>ITU</b>	o'ya	o'ye	o'yo	o'yu	o'wi	o'wu	o'wo	o'we	o'wa	o'yë
<b>REV<sup>2</sup></b>	u'ya	u'ye	u'yo	u'yu	u'wi	u'wu	u'wo	u'we	u'wa	u'yë
<b>HSY</b>	i' ya	i'ye	i'yo	i'yu	i'wi	i'wu	i'wo	i'we	i' wa	i'yë
<b>USP<sup>3</sup></b>	ü'ya	ü'ye	ü'yo	ü'yu	ü'wi	ü'wu	ü'wo	ü'we	ü'wa	ü'yë
<b>DIR</b>	ö'ya	ö'ye	ö'yo	ö'yu	ö'wi	ö'wu	ö'wo	ö'we	ö'wa	ö'yë
<b>IRG<sup>4</sup></b>	ë'ya	ë'ye	ë'yo	ë'yu	ë'wi	ë'wu	ë'wo	ë'we	ë'wa	ë'yë
<b>DEC</b>	ä'ya	ä'ye	ä'yo	ä'yu	ä'wi	ä'wu	ä'wo	ä'we	ä'wa	ä'yë

<sup>1</sup> The CNF/PPS affix is -ë (which is elided if phonotactically permissible), unless it is followed by a Bias suffix, in which case it is -a'ya-.

<sup>2</sup> REV = a new REVELATORY illocution; an assertion based on a dream, vision, altered mental state, or strong emotional or cognitive bias not based in reality.

<sup>3</sup> USP = UNSPECIFIED illocution is new to this language; used to deliberately omit specifying the provenance of an assertion (also see NOTE at the bottom of this page).

<sup>4</sup> INTERROGATIVE illocution may alternately be shown by rising tone of voice on the sentence as a whole.

<sup>5</sup> Ithkuil's THEORETICAL sanction is renamed the CONJECTURAL in this language.

<sup>6</sup> Null sanction is used if the speaker wishes to leave Sanction unspecified, or if Sanction is shown via -V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub> affix.

**NOTE:** I have eliminated the POTENTIATIVE illocution which I had introduced in a previous version of this document; instead use USP illocution in conjunction with an appropriate modality affix or formative indicating a hope/wish/desire/hortative, etc.

### 3.14 Slot XIV: Bias

UNFRAMED verbal formatives may add a word-final Bias suffix following the Illocution + Sanction affix. There is no need for a glottal stop before the Bias suffix (as in Ithkuil). The Bias suffix will be distinguishable from a  $V_X C_S$  suffix by the presence of the glottal stop separating the Illocution portion from the Sanction portion of the Slot XIV affix.

Bias suffixes in this language will be the same consonant-form as an associated lexico-semantic root. For example, the root **-XXC-** ‘CONTEMPT’, will have an associated Bias suffix **-xxc**. All Bias roots and suffixes will be phonologically structured to contain continuant and sonorant consonants, so that they may be pronounced in an artificially prolonged fashion. Additionally, any stop or affricate consonants they contain may be artificially emphasized via aspirated or even glottalicized (i.e., ejective) secondary pronunciation.

Bias affixes will be separable into autonomous consonantal adjuncts, which function much like English “supra-segmental” interjections such as “Phew!”, “Damn！”, “tsk-tsk”, “Psshhh”, “huh？”, “meh”, “hmmm”, etc.

### 3.15 Slot XVI: Syllabic Stress — Context

<b>EXS</b>	EXISTENTIAL	word-initial stress
<b>FNC</b>	FUNCTIONAL	ultimate stress
<b>RPS</b>	REPRESENTATIONAL	penultimate stress *
<b>AMG</b>	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 showing optional non-zero default values in any appropriate syllabic slot(s).

## 4.0 ADJUNCTS

### 4.1 Modular Adjunct 1 (Primary purpose: to show Phase, Level, multiple Effects and Aspects, and Valence)

This adjunct has three modular slots for any combination of Phase, Level, Effect, or Aspect, including multiple Effects or multiple Aspects. It can be applied to the main stem or the incorporated stem and can optionally show Valence as well. The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the absence of any full consonant forms (e.g., **C<sub>R</sub>**, **C<sub>A</sub>**, **C<sub>S</sub>**, etc.); only **h-**, **-w-**, or **-y-** will be present. Slots 1 and 2 are mandatory if subsequent slots are empty. If Slot 3 is filled and stress is word-initial, Slots 1 and 2 may be elided. Examples: *o*, *áewa*, *ya*, *hayóu*, *twoi'wi*, *hewe'yo'weá*, *wí'yei'yo*

1	2	3	4	5	6
' / <b>h</b>	( <b>V<sub>N</sub></b> (') or -ë(')- )	<b>V<sub>P</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>L</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>E</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>T</sub></b>	('V <sub>P</sub> / 'V <sub>L</sub> / 'V <sub>E</sub> / 'V <sub>T</sub> )	('V <sub>P</sub> / 'V <sub>L</sub> / 'V <sub>E</sub> / 'V <sub>T</sub> )	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
<b>h-</b> prefix required if this adjunct has ultimate stress, in which case Slot II must be filled by <b>V<sub>N</sub></b> or epenthetic -ë-	Valence or epenthetic -ë-	Phase <b>or</b> Level <b>or</b> Effect <b>or</b> Aspect	Phase <b>or</b> Level <b>or</b> Effect <b>or</b> Aspect	Phase <b>or</b> Level <b>or</b> Effect <b>or</b> Aspect	Ultimate stress = CPT version
	from Formative Slot X ' = adjunct applies to incorp. stem	from Formative Slot XI	from Formative Slot XI; must begin with glottal stop	from Formative Slot XI; must begin with glottal stop	

### 4.2 Modular Adjunct 2 (Primary purpose: detailed application of **V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** affixes; also Phase, Level, Valence, Effects and Aspects)

Similar to the above, this adjunct shows Valence for either the main stem or an incorporated stem, and provides two modular slots for showing Phase, Level, Effect, or Aspect. However, this adjunct allows one modular slot to apply to the main stem; the second to the incorporated stem (or to the main stem too, if there is no incorporated stem).

There are also slots for **V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** affixes for both a stem only and a stem plus its **C<sub>A</sub>**. This adjunct, unlike formatives, allows each **V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** affix to apply either to the main or incorporated stem. (Formatives assign both **V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub>** slots to one or the other.) Bias may also be shown.

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is the initial **hw-** in Slot 1. If Slot 2 is present only Slots 1 and 2 are mandatory. If Slot 2 is empty, Slots 1, 3, and 4 are mandatory. Slots 4 through 6 require the presence of Slot 3. Slot 7 requires Slot 6. Examples: *hwasec*, *hwóyao*, *hwewai'yérrjj*, *hwúktospaewacísto*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>hw</b>	( <b>V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub></b> ... )	( <b>V<sub>N</sub></b> (') or -ë	<b>V<sub>P</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>L</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>E</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>T</sub></b> (')	( <b>C<sub>S</sub>V<sub>X</sub></b> ... ) *	( <b>V<sub>P</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>L</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>E</sub></b> / <b>V<sub>T</sub></b> )	( <b>C<sub>B</sub></b> )	Stress
	applies to stem only, not to <b>C<sub>A</sub></b>  if an affix applies to the inc. stem, insert glottal stop after its <b>V<sub>X</sub></b>	Valence from formative Slot X; or epenthetic -ë-  glottal stop shows <b>V<sub>N</sub></b> applies to inc. stem	Phase <b>or</b> Level <b>or</b> Effect <b>or</b> Aspect from formative Slot XI; affix applies to main stem  add glottal stop if Slot 5 is empty but Slot 6 is filled	* [Note reversed form]  applies to stem and <b>C<sub>A</sub></b>  insert glottal stop after <b>V<sub>X</sub></b> if affix applies to the inc. stem	Phase <b>or</b> Level <b>or</b> Effect <b>or</b> Aspect from formative Slot XI;  affix applies to the incorporated stem; if no incorp. stem, affix applies to the main stem	Bias from formative Slot XIV	ultimate stress shows CPT version on main stem

### 4.3 Modular Adjunct 3 (Primary purpose: Case-stacking and Illocution+Sanction; also Phase, Level, Valence, Mood, Effects Aspects, & Bias)

This adjunct is essentially formative Slots X through XIV extracted intact, preceded by **hl-** in the first slot. Slot 6, the  $V_C/V_K$  slot, is mandatory. Additionally, Valence, Phase, Level, Effect, Aspect, Mood, Bias, and Version may be shown. Slots 3 and 4 require the presence of Slot 2, which in turn requires Slot 5 be present. Also, if  $C_C$  in Slot 6 is non-zero, Slots 2 and 5 must be present. The presence of initial **hl-** followed by only one or two full consonant forms,  $C_M$  and  $C_B$  (or even none) distinguishes this adjunct from a formative. Examples: *hle*, *hlo'c*, *hláe'lui*, *hlewoi'ya'čwétx*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>hl</b>	( $V_N$ or -ë-)	( $V_P/V_L/V_E/V_T$ )	(' $V_p/V_L/V_E/V_T$ )	' $C_M$ )	( $C_C$ ) $V_C / (V_K$	( $C_B$ ))	Stress [if word is multisyllabic]
	Valence or epenthetic -ë-	Phase or Level or Effect or Aspect	Phase or Level or Effect or Aspect	Mood	Case or Illocution+Sanction	Bias	Ultimate stress = CPT version
	from Formative Slot X	from Formative Slot XI	from Formative Slot XI; must begin with glottal stop	from Formative Slot XII	from Formative Slot XIII	from Formative Slot XIV (can only appear after a $V_K$ affix)	

### 4.4 Single Affixual Adjunct

<b>h / hr</b>	$V_X(C_S)$	(epenthetic -ë)
<b>h:</b> adjunct applies to stem only <b>hr:</b> adjunct applies to stem + its $C_A$	single $V_XC_S$ suffix; glottal stop after $V_X$ = affix applies to incorporated stem	[if phonotactically necessary]

Examples: *hef*, *hoask*, *hrumwë*

**NOTE:** To show multiple  $V_XC_S$  affixes via an adjunct, use Modular Adjunct 2 on the previous page.

**SPECIAL NOTE:**  $V_XC_S$  affixes shown in an adjunct have scope over other  $V_XC_S$  affixes and the  $C_A$  shown in the formative but not over additional morphology (Slots X thru XV) i.e., it acts simply like the last  $V_XC_S$  affix in Slot IX. However, using a *Type 3*  $V_XC_S$  affix by itself in the Single Affixual Adjunct shown immediately above indicates it applies it has scope over the formative as a whole, including Slots X thru XV.

### 4.5 Carrier Adjunct

This is a “shortcut” for a full carrier stem. The tell-tale sign of the adjunct is the initial **hm-/hn-** form, which can be distinguished from a formative by the presence of only one word-medial consonant form (whereas a formative beginning with **hm-/hn-** would minimally have three separate word-medial consonant-forms:  $C_R$ ,  $C_I$ , and  $C_A$ ). The end of the proper noun or foreign phrase can be indicated by the adjunct form **hi**, if necessary.

<b>hm / hn</b>	$V_R$	$C_A$	$V_C / V_K$	Stress
<b>hm</b> = INF <b>hn</b> = FML	Function+Specification+Stem from formative slot II	Standard $C_A$ complex from formative Slot VIII	Case or Illocution+Sanction same as formative Slot XIII	Ult. stress = CPT version

**NOTE:** There is no  $C_C$  case-scoping infix for this adjunct (i.e., it is default **CC0**). For non-default case-scoping, use a full carrier-stem.

Examples: *hmala*, *hmoesské*, *hníamtro'yu*

## 4.6 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)
EXEMPLIFICATIVE ('for example, ...')	hö	(hiö)

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

## 4.7 Personal Reference Adjuncts

There are twelve personal reference categories. Each personal-referent affixes distinguishes three Effects, NEUTRAL, BENEFICIAL and DETRIMENTAL, indicating whether the speaker considers the subjective context of the utterance to be beneficial, detrimental, or of neutral/unknown/unspecified impact to the referent.

		EFFECT			
		NEUTRAL	BENEFICIAL	DETRIMENTAL	
1m	monadic speaker	l	n	m	"I"
2m	monadic addressee	s	š	ž	"you (sg.)"
2p	polyadic addressee	z	t	d	"you (pl.)"
ma	monadic animate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	r	p	b	"he" / "she" / "they (sg.)"
pa	polyadic animate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	ň	k	g	"they (pl.)"
mi	monadic inanimate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	x	ť	đ	"it"
pi	polyadic inanimate 3 <sup>rd</sup> party	ç	f	v	"they (inanimate)"
Obv	Obviative/Resumptive	c	ss	zz	3 <sup>rd</sup> -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 <sup>rd</sup> -party
Abt	Abstract	j	rr	xx	ABSTRACT 3 <sup>rd</sup> -party

The OBVIATIVE includes use as a “resumptive” personal referent. This allows the OBVIATIVE personal referent to refer back to a party named earlier in a complex sentence. Use the SWR switch-reference affix or new DCD affix (see Pg. 20) 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:

1/NEU+2m/NEU	ls/sl	1/NEU+2m/BEN	lš/šl	2m/NEU+ma/NEU	sr / rs	1/BEN+2m/BEN	nš / šn	1/NEU+2m/NEU+ma/NEU	lsr / rsl
1/NEU+2p/NEU	lz/zl	1/NEU+2p/BEN	lt/tl	2m/NEU+pa/NEU	sň / řs	1/BEN+2m/DET	nž / žn	1/NEU+2m/NEU+pa/NEU	rřl / lřr
1/NEU+ma/NEU	lr/rł	1/NEU+ma/BEN	lp/pl	2m/NEU+mi/BEN	st / ts	1/BEN+ma/BEN	pn *	1/DET+2p/NEU+ma/BEN	msp / psm
1/NEU+pa/NEU	lň/řl	1/NEU+pa/BEN	lk/kl	2m/NEU+pi/BEN	sf / fs	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	sč	1/BEN+pa/DET	ng / gn	2p/DET+ma/NEU+pi/NEU	çdr / rçd
1/NEU+pi/NEU	lc/çl	1/NEU+2m/DET	lž/žl	2p/NEU+ma/NEU	zr / rz	2m/BEN+pa/BEN	šk / kš	1/NEU+2m/BEN+pi/DET	lšv / švl
1/NEU+Obv/NEU	lc/cl	1/NEU+2p/DET	ld/dl	2p/NEU+pa/NEU	zň / řz	2m/DET+pa/BEN	žk	2p/BEN+pi/NEU+ma/BEN	tçp / pçt / ptç / tpç

\* 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 C<sub>1</sub>+C<sub>2</sub> consonant conjunction in dual-referent personal reference adjuncts below.

#### 4.7.1 Single-referent or Dual-referent personal reference adjunct

,	V <sub>C</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	( C <sub>2</sub> )	( V <sub>C</sub> ) )	Examples: or, ias, eyarf, olkui, íasme, éyafdou
	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	

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is its 'V-C-V structure containing only one word-medial (or word-final) full consonant form.

Combinations are permissible in the C<sub>1</sub> slot of a single-referent adjunct, e.g., *orls* ‘you, me, and her’-ERGATIVE. For dual-referent adjuncts, the C<sub>1</sub>+C<sub>2</sub> conjunct can consist of up to 2 individual referents per slot: so if there are 2 referents, C<sub>1</sub> goes with the first V<sub>C</sub> case slot and C<sub>1</sub> goes with the 2nd V<sub>C</sub> case slot. For three referents, the first two go with the first V<sub>C</sub> slot and the third goes with the 2nd V<sub>C</sub> slot. For 4 referents the first two go with the first V<sub>C</sub> slot and the third and fourth go with the 2nd V<sub>C</sub> slot. For example, *olše* ‘1m/NEU/ERG-2m/BEN/ABS, *orške* ‘[ma/NEU+1m/NEU]/ERG - [2m/BEN+pa/BEN]/ABS.

**4.7.2 Combination Personal-Referent Adjunct:** The following adjunct is available when there is a need to add Specification, Designation, -V<sub>X</sub>C<sub>S</sub> suffix information and aspectual information to one of the combination Personal Reference forms (e.g., for non-combination single-referent forms, one may use this adjunct or the new Personal-Reference root explained below):

,	( V <sub>R</sub> )	C <sub>1</sub> + C <sub>2</sub> (+ C <sub>3</sub> )	V <sub>C</sub>	ks / ps	( V <sub>x</sub> C <sub>s</sub> ... )	(epenthetic -ë)
	Specification x Stem x Function	Combination Personal Referent	Case of Combination Personal Referent	Designation of Combination Referent	VxCs suffix 1 (2, 3, ...)	

The tell-tale sign of this adjunct is **-ks-** or **-ps-** appearing in what looks like the C<sub>A</sub> slot of a formative (these are not possible C<sub>A</sub> forms). Examples: *sleks*, *étkreaks*, *álxopsegwë*

#### 4.7.3 The Two Personal Reference Roots: **-N-** and **-V-**

There are two personal-reference roots, for use when it is necessary to express the concept of a particular personal referent as a full formative. The three stems of the first root **-N-** correspond to the MONADIC animate parties: 1st-person ‘I’, 2nd-person ‘you (singular)’ and 3rd-person animate ‘s/he’/‘they (singular)’. Use perspective to create their POLYADIC equivalents (where 1st-person POLYADIC would be a word meaning something like “speakers such as me” or perhaps more accurately “me and other persons in the position of calling themselves ‘I’”. The category of Impersonal Animate can be expressed by using NOMIC perspective with the 2nd stem of this root, creating a word meaning “you” used in a collective sense (as in English ‘*You don’t spit into the wind*’).

The second root **-V-** refers to inanimate/collective/abstract entities, the three stems being 3rd-person inanimate ‘it’, Collective, and Abstract. Applying POLYADIC perspective to the first stem gives us the stem for inanimate “they/those”. Applying NOMIC perspective to the same stem gives us the Impersonal Inanimate referent ‘something’/‘things’.

	ROOT	STEM	PERSPECTIVE
<b>1m</b>	<b>-N-</b>	1	MONADIC
<b>2m</b>	<b>-N-</b>	2	MONADIC
<b>2p</b>	<b>-N-</b>	2	POLYADIC
<b>ma</b>	<b>-N-</b>	3	MONADIC
<b>pa</b>	<b>-N-</b>	3	POLYADIC
<b>lPa</b>	<b>-N-</b>	2	NOMIC
<b>Obv</b>	<b>-N-</b>	3 *	NOMIC

	ROOT	STEM	PERSPECTIVE
<b>mi</b>	<b>-V-</b>	1	MONADIC
<b>pi</b>	<b>-V-</b>	1	POLYADIC
<b>IPi</b>	<b>-V-</b>	1	NOMIC
<b>Col</b>	<b>-V-</b>	2	MONADIC
<b>Abt</b>	<b>-V-</b>	3	MONADIC

\* When using the OBVIATIVE one may specify the party via use of the SWR switch-reference affix, the DCD affix, or Slot XIII C<sub>C</sub> affix.

The Specifications of these two roots are illustrated below for Stem 1 of **-N-**:

<b>-N- INFORMAL:</b> [generic personal referent]; <b>FORMAL:</b> '[the personal referent's] identity'			
		STEM 1 Nominal meaning	STEM 1 Verbal meaning
1	<b>BASIC</b>	'I (myself)'	'to be me/to be myself' / 'to do/act what/how I do [because it's me]'
2	<b>CONTENT</b>	'I (myself)' (as being my personality, mind, psyche, sentient thoughts, psychological sense of individuality, or "essence"; irrespective of my physical body)'	[same as above applied to Content meaning at left]
3	<b>CONSTITUTIVE</b>	'I (myself)' (as my 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	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	'entity with/on which I act or with which I associate (i.e., place, thing, person, etc. with/in/on which/whom I [inter-]acts)'; 'something/someone from/in my life/niche/environment'	'to be an entity in my life/niche/environment; to be something/someone that/who is in my life/niche/environment'
5	<b>INTENTIVE</b>	'my purpose in life; what I want to do/be'; CPT Version: 'my accomplishment(s); my legacy'	STA: 'to be my purpose in life; to be a sense of what I want to be/do' DYN: 'to pursue my purpose; pursue what I want to do'; DYN/CPT: "achieve my purpose(s); to accomplish what I set out to do"

The INFORMAL designation of the above stems refers to a temporary, incidental, or "situation-at-hand" context. The FORMAL counterparts refer to myself in an iconic, archetypal, quasi-permanent context, translatable as 'my identity'.

## 5.0 MISCELLANEOUS DESIGN NOTES

### 5.1 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.

## 5.2 “Tense”-Like Connotations of Various Aspect/Extension Combinations

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 + ATV 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 Aspect + PCS Aspect = ‘just now finished being/doing’

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 + ATV Extension = ‘will finish being/doing’

PRS Aspect + GRA Extension = ‘will develop into being/doing’

PRS Aspect + DPL Extension = ‘will gradually stop being/doing’

PRS Aspect + PCS Aspect = ‘just about to be/do’

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’

There is also a new suffix for specifying when an event occurs relative to another event or relative to the contextual “present” of an utterance. This new affix may be used on its own or in conjunction with the existing TPP affix to provide specific tense-like information.

-lt	RTI — Relative Timeline Indicator
1	<p>X is/occurs after the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) but is considered completed or no longer applicable after-the-fact from the speaker’s present viewpoint, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Flowering plants had not yet developed / were yet to develop during the Cambrian geological period</i> (but they have developed since).</li> <li>• <i>The enemy’s code will still be unbroken / will have yet to be broken by the time they attack us</i> (but it will be eventually broken)</li> <li>• <i>The boy later realized / had not yet realized the clown was lying about the Clown Planet</i> (but he realizes it now). (TPP/3)</li> </ul> <p>(Note how English translations of this affix may require use of a negative not present in the original.)</p>
2	<p>X is/occurs after the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) and its occurrence is still outstanding/impacting the speaker’s present viewpoint, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Hurry! The bus is yet to depart / has not yet departed.</i> (lack of TPP affix implies present context)</li> <li>• <i>By leaving your seat just now to get a soda, you’ve missed (seeing) / have not seen the magician do his disappearing act.</i> (TPP/4)</li> <li>• <i>The boy hasn’t (yet) realized the clown was lying about the Clown Planet.</i> (TPP/3)</li> </ul> <p>(Note how English translations of this affix may require use of a negative not present in the original.)</p>
3	<p>X continues to occur or have an effect in the relative/contextual present or has begun during or prior to the relative/contextual present and will continue into the future of that same relative/contextual present, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She was (still) sleeping when I left the apartment.</i> (TPP/3 or TPP/4)</li> <li>• <i>She’ll (still) be sleeping when I arrive.</i> (TPP/6 or TPP/7)</li> <li>• <i>Civilizations rise and fall but the Euphrates River keeps rolling along.</i> (NOMIC or TPP/5)</li> <li>• <i>I’ve been watching TV all day.</i> (lack of TPP affix implies present context)</li> <li>• <i>We’ll be watching the apartment all night.</i> (TPP/7)</li> </ul>

4	<p>X continues to occur or have an effect in the relative/contextual present or has begun during or prior to the relative/contextual present and will continue into the future of that same relative/contextual present, but does not continue into, or have a retrograde effect/impact on the speaker's contextual present, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She was (still) sleeping when I left the apartment.</i> (TPP/3 or TPP/4) (but she's no longer sleeping now)</li> <li>• <i>She'll (still) be sleeping when I arrive.</i> (TPP/6 or TPP/7) (but she's not sleeping yet)</li> <li>• <i>I've been watching TV all day.</i> (lack of TPP affix implies present context) (but I'm not doing so now)</li> <li>• <i>We'll be watching the apartment all night.</i> (TPP/7) (but we're not doing so yet)</li> </ul>
5	<p>X has been/done so in the past and will again in the future, but not being/doing so at present, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the once-and-future king</i></li> <li>• <i>I did it before and I will do it again.</i></li> </ul>
6	<p>X begins to be/occur before the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) and continues to be/occur during that same relative/contextual present but does not impact the speaker's contextual present, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The band had started playing / The band was now playing</i> (then, but no longer).</li> <li>• <i>The war will have begun.</i> (TPP/6 or TPP/7) (then, but not now).</li> <li>• <i>Doby the (one-and-only) sentient dinosaur (due to a freak mutation), had watched the giant meteor approach his home, whose name 65 million years later would be Chicxulub, with a sense of dread.</i> (TPP/1)</li> </ul>
7	<p>X begins to be/occur before the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) and continues to be/occur during that same relative/contextual present, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The band has started playing / The band is now playing.</i></li> <li>• <i>The war will have begun.</i> (TPP/6 or TPP/7)</li> <li>• <i>Doby the (one-and-only) sentient dinosaur (due to a freak mutation), watched the giant meteor approach her home, whose name 65 million years later would be Chicxulub, with a sense of dread.</i> (TPP/1)</li> </ul>
8	<p>X is/occurs before the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) and the consequences of its occurrence are still outstanding/impacting the speaker's present viewpoint, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The bus had (already) departed when/by the time I arrived.</i> (TPP/3)</li> <li>• <i>The bus will have (already) departed by the time I arrive.</i> (TPP/7)</li> </ul>
9	<p>X is/occurs before the relative/contextual present of a statement (as may be defined by TPP affix) but is considered completed or no longer applicable after-the-fact from the speaker's present viewpoint, e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The river had (already) dried up when/by the time the settlers arrived.</i> (TPP/2 or TPP/3)</li> <li>• <i>The Sun will have (already) gone nova when/by the time we develop interstellar ships.</i> (TPP/8)</li> </ul>