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The Insular Cyprian Language

Written by **Dengs Nandis**
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Summary

Somewhere in the Northern Atlantic a group of islands exist, known collectively as Atlantis. On one of them, the northern island of Borealia, a beautiful country with the name Cylene is located on the northwestern peninsula. Cylene is a confederal diarchy, which covers three autonomous states housing three ethnical groups speaking five different languages. Three of these languages are part of the Cylenian language family.

The Insular Cylenian language is a language spoken by around two million people in the southern part of Cylene. It is a language of many nuances and therefore heavily context-dependent. For almost two millennia the language is used as the sacred language of Cylenism, the religion and mode of life devoted to Cyll, the sun.

Insular Cyenian is part of the Northern Cylenian language family, which is a subfamily of the Cylenian languages. Other Cylenian languages are the already dead language Carthiskian, which was a Southern Cylenian language, and the living language Dragon Cylenian, which is a Northern language spoken by around six million people. The Insular Cylenian language did not appear out of nothing in its current form. Most likely the language evolved out of the ancient language Tavodian, which is said to be spoken by the magical creatures in the Cylenian mythology.

Characteristics

Insular Cylenian is an ergative language. This means that the patient of an intransitive verb and the agent of a transitive verb use the same form, and distinguish from the form of the patient of a transitive verb. The ergativity is only displayed in syntax, which means that Cylenian has a direct morphosyntactic alignment.

Cylenian is also an analytic language, which means that the language uses many prepositions, particles and auxiliary verbs to express nuances in nouns and verbs, rather than relying on bound morphemes.

Nouns

The Cylenian language does not distinguish between nouns and adjectives, but uses nouns that can either have a meaning on their own, can modify the meaning of other nouns, or both. Articles can be used to indicate definiteness and properness.

Nouns use a four-case system to express the grammatical function in the sentence. The four cases are divided into several categories:

- The **indirective case** defines the subject and object in the sentence. This common case evolved from the ancient *ergative* and *absolutive cases*.

- The **genitive** and **locative cases** are used to express clauses, mainly related to the subject or verb. In Tavodian a stricter distinction of meaning was made, using the **genitive case** to refer to an origin, the **locative case** to refer to a movement or state and the **dative case** referring to a destination. The latter two cases evolved into the locative case.
- The only ancestral and somewhat strange case that still exists is the **respectiv case**. This case refers to the relation to the divine. Several other cases also existed in Tavodian, such as the **semblative case** referring to a similarity to the subject.

In addition to their case, nouns inflect in gender, which are **masculine** and **feminine**, and number, which are **singular** and **plural**. In Tavodian also an **inanimate** gender existed, but over time it merged with the masculine gender. Nouns that modify other nouns agree in inflection to their main noun.

Verbs

Cylenian verbs can either be a realis or irrealis verb, marking if the action actually did take place or not. Verbs agree to their subject in person and number. Like nouns main verbs can be modified using auxiliary verbs, which for example can indicate tense, modality or voice.

To express the manner in which the action is performed, adverbs exist. Similar to modifying nouns adverbs agree to the main verb. Nouns can be used as adverbs in this way to define the verb action more properly.

Syntax

2. Author's note

The Cylenian language came to live when I started with a remake of my fictional country Nionia. The language evolved from *Aldaerlhan*, the language of the temple, into its current form. I tried to make the language more fantasy-like, but also natural.

The script was developed during a lecture about set operators. The *union*, *intersection* and *element* operators formed the base of most Cylenian consonants. The script was adapted into its current form to match the phonology of the language.

3. Glosses

Glosses are used to clarify the meaning of a word or sentence. In glosses one can see all syntactical features of a word without having to break down all the parts oneself.

Glosses consist of the following format:

Text in Cylenian script
Text transliterated in Roman script
 Interlinear glosses
 Free translation

Interlinear glosses are always written in the same order, depending on the word class.
 An example of a gloss would be:

ḏēpr-ot kyl-eðr ḏēpr-a ae
ḏēpr-ot kyl-eðr ḏēpr-a ae
 speak-PTCP.IND.SG Cyll-GEN.SG speak-1SG.REA I.IND.SG
 I am speaking the Cylenian language

In glosses and mostly in vocabulary abbreviations are used to indicate the class of a word (for example *noun*) and the attributes of the word.

Word classes

ADV	Adverb	PN	Pronoun
ART	Article	POP	Postposition
CN	Compound noun	PRP	Preposition
N	Noun	VB	Verb
N.DU	Dual noun	VB.AUX	Auxiliary verb
N.IED	Modified noun	VB.IMPERS	Impersonal verb
N.INDECL	Indeclinable noun	VB.INTR	Intransitive verb
N.ING	Modifying noun	VB.TR	Transitive verb
PART	Particle		

Morphemes

.1	First person	.M	Masculine gender
.2	Second person	.NFUT	Near future tense
.3	Third person	.PL	Plural number
.DFUT	Distant future tense	.LOC	Positional case
.DPST	Distant past tense	.PRS	Present tense
.F	Feminine gender	.PTCP.ACT	Active participle
.GEN	Genitive case	.PTCP.PASS	Passive participle
.GND	Gerund	.REA	Realis form
.IND	Indirective case	.RES	Respective case
.INF	Infinitive form	.RPST	Recent past tense
.IRR	Irrealis form	.SG	Singular number

Vocabulary

<i>LIT</i>	Literal translation	<i>LN.ROM</i>	Romance loan word
<i>LN</i>	Loan word	<i>PVB</i>	Proverb
<i>LN.GER</i>	Germanic loan word	<i>SP</i>	Spoken language
<i>LN.NÖR</i>	Nöri loan word		

II. EVOLUTION

1. Orthography and phonology

The Tavodian language had 14 vowels and 28 consonant phonemes. Tavodian used the Tavodian script, but for scientific purposes a transcription is used.

Tavodian had some sounds that are lost in the evolution to Insular Cylenian. The most notable are the vowels /æ u/ and the consonants /k^w x^w ɣ^w/.

Vowels

The following table lists the vowels that are used in Tavodian. Note that the table does not distinguish long and short vowels.

	Front	Central	Back	
Close	i /i/		w /u/	w /u/
Near-close	i /ɪ/			
Close-mid	e /e/			o /o/
Mid		u /ə/		
Open-mid	e /ɛ/			o /ɔ/
Near-open	æ /æ/			
Open	a /a/		a /ɑ/	

Consonants

The following table lists the pulmonic consonants that are used in Tavodian.

	Labial		Coronal				Dorsal		Laryngeal		
Nasal	m /m/		n /n/				ng /ŋ/				
Plosive	p /p/	b /b/	t /t/		d /d/		k /k/	g /g/	ʔ /ʔ/		
Fricative	f /f/	v /v/	th /θ/	dh /ð/	s /s/	z /z/	sh /ʃ/	zh /ʒ/	kh /x/	gh /ɣ/	r /R/
Approximant							y /j/				
Lateral approximant					l /l/						

Apart from this standard consonants, there existed an affricate and four labialized velar consonants:

ss /ʃs/	kv /k ^w /	gv /g ^w /	khv /x ^w /	ghv /ɣ ^w /
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2. Sound changes

The current Insular Cylenian went through some sound changes from its ancestor Tavodian. Since the quite isolating location of the sprachraum of the language, it is not heavily influenced by sound changes of other languages; a speaker of Insular Cylenian could rather easily understand someone talking in Tavodian.

The most important sound changes are listed below. A **blue** rule only applied to the northern dialects, while a **red** rule only applied to the southern ones.

Fricative shift

The fricative shift is the most important sound shift and contains two sound changes:

- In all dialects all occurrences of the voiceless velar fricative **[x]** in the onset of a syllable are changed to their glottal variant **[h]**.

x > h

- All postalveolar fricatives **[ʃ ʒ]** are replaced by alveolar fricatives **[s z]**. In the northern dialects this change occurred only when the fricative was not followed by one of **[ɪ i:]**.

ʃ > s / not **_(ɪ|i:)**

ʒ > z / not **_(ɪ|i:)**

In the southern (standard) dialects, the shift occurred at every fricative.

ʃ > s

ʒ > z

Delabialization

The labialized velar consonants were mostly delabialized according to the following rules:

- The **[k^w]** sound changed into **[k]** and the original sound disappeared completely.

k^w > k

- The **[x^w]** and **[y^w]** sounds shifted to **[g^w]**. The original **[g^w]** sound remained intact in the southern dialects.

k^w > g^w

y^w > g^w

In the northern dialects **[g^w]** shifted to **[g]**.

g^w > g

Other consonant laws

All [z] except those before one of [r: i] were replaced by their voiceless counterpart [s]. This change occurred in all dialects.

z > s / not _(r|i:)

Vowel laws

The long [æ:] was changed to [æ:ʔ]. The short variant of [æ] disappeared and changed to [ɛ]. The long sound is often still transcribed as æ in some transcriptions.

æ: > æ:ʔ

æ > ɛ

In the southern dialects the long [ə:] was changed to a long [y], known as the opening law. The short [ə] remained unchanged.

ə: > y:

III. ORTHOGRAPHY

1. Introduction

Most Cylenian languages are written in the Cylenian script. There are two standardized Cylenian scripts, namely the **runic** or **stone script** and the **cursive** or **writing script**. Both scripts can be used for different purposes. The runic script is mainly used to write informal and is the first script that children learn to master, although most formal texts are written in the cursive script. Both scripts have 33 letter graphemes.

A common phenomenon in both scripts, and even obliged nowadays, is that duplicated letters are only written down once, and duplicates are written as a vertical bar in front of the original letters. This occurs at consonants as well as vowels.

2. Runic script

The runic script, or *nđurot đykanan* (*script for stones*) in Cylenian, is a script characterized by its straight lines. The script probably originated by cutting lines into wooden or stone tablets, like Norse runes did.

The runic script looks as in the table below. A **blue** letter is considered a ligature.

⌒		⋈	⋊	⋉	⋋		1	Ⓝ	Ⓞ
a	ae	b	v	d	đ	e	ei	g	gh
1	∧	⌒	Δ		Ⓝ	↳	Ⓡ	∨	∩
i	k	h	gv	'	y	l	r	o	oo
Ⓡ	>	Σ	K	⋈	<	Z	∩	>	<
u	p	f	s	sh	t	þ	w	m	n
Ⓝ	⋈	⋉	Ⓡ	Ⓝ	<	<	Ⓞ	,	"
ng	z	zh	1	2	3	4	5	Comma	Stop

3. Cursive script

The cursive script, or *nđurot runotar* (*script for writing*) in Cylenian, is the most widely used variant of the Cylenian script. It has been evolved from the runic script by writing it using a pencil on parchment, which made the use of rounded lines possible. All Cylenian material in this book will be written in the cursive script.

The cursive script looks as follows. A **blue** letter is considered a ligature.

ⱱ	Ɱ	ɔ	ɔ̃	d	ð	ɭ	Ɱ	ɳ	ɳ̃
a	ae	b	v	d	ð	e	ei	g	gh
ɳ	ⱱ	ɳ̃	o		ʌ	ɭ	ɳ	u	Ɱ
i	k	h	gv	'	y	l	r	o	oo
ɣ	ɔ	ɔ̃	ɔ	g	ɔ	ɔ̃	ɣ	ɔ	ɔ̃
u	p	f	s	sh	t	ɔ̃	w	m	n
ⱱ	ɔ	g	ɳ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ̃	ɔ̃	.	:
ng	z	zh	1	2	3	4	5	Comma	Stop

4. Transcriptions

There are several transcriptions for the Cylenian script. Here is a list of the most common transcriptions.

Insular transcription

This is the official transcription used for Insular Cylenian and used throughout this book. A **gray** letter is not used in the transcription and a **blue** letter is considered a ligature.

ⱱ	a	Ɱ	ei		'	ɔ	p	ɔ	m
Ɱ	ae	ɳ	g	ʌ	y	ɔ̃	f	ɔ̃	n
ɔ	b	ɳ̃	gh	ɭ	l	ɔ	s	ⱱ	ng
ɔ̃	v	ɳ	i	ɳ	r	g		ɔ	z
d	d	ⱱ	k	u	o	ɔ	t	g	
ð	ð	ɳ̃	h	Ɱ	oo	ɔ̃	ɔ̃		
ɭ	e	o	gv	ɣ	u	ɣ	w		

Dragon transcription

This is the official transcription used for Dragon Cylenian. Nowadays Dragon Cylenian is written in the Latin script with this transcription as a base.

ⱱ	a	Ɱ				ɔ	p	ɔ	m
Ɱ	ae	ɳ	g	ʌ	y	ɔ̃	f	ɔ̃	n
ɔ	b	ɳ̃	gh	ɭ	l	ɔ	s	ⱱ	ng
ɔ̃	v	ɳ	i	ɳ	r	g		ɔ	z
d	d	ⱱ	c	Ɱ	o	ɔ	t	g	
ð	ð	ɳ̃	h	Ɱ		ɔ̃	ɔ̃		
ɭ	e	o		ɣ	ø	ɣ	u		

5. Code points

The following table lists the Unicode code points that are used to write the Cylenian script. Note that the assigned code points are part of the Unicode private use area, so they can probably only be used with the Cylenian fonts used in this document.

𐌰 aa E190	 ae E191	𐌱 be E192	𐌲 ve E193	𐌳 de E194	𐌴 dha E195	𐌵 e E196	 ei E197
𐌶 ge E198	𐌷 gha E199	𐌸 i E19A	𐌹 ka E19B	𐌺 ha E19C	𐌻 gva E19D	𐌼 glot E19E	𐌽 y E19F
𐌾 ael E1A0	𐌿 aer E1A1	𐍀 oo E1A2	 oo'e E1A3	𐍁 u E1A4	𐍂 pe E1A5	𐍃 fe E1A6	𐍄 se E1A7
𐍅 she E1A8	𐍆 te E1A9	𐍇 tha E1AA	𐍈 w E1AB	𐍉 aem E1AC	𐍊 aen E1AD	𐍋 aeng E1AE	𐍌 ze E1AF
𐍍 zhe E1B0	 repeat E1B1						
𐍎 en E1B8	𐍏 dho E1B9	𐍐 oye E1BA	𐍑 orenne E1BB	𐍒 leth E1BC	 igheth E1BD	· comma E1BE	: stop E1BF

IV. PHONOLOGY

1. Vowels

The Cylenian language knows 16 vowel phonemes, but less graphemes, namely **a ae e ei i y o oo u w**, with **y** only if placed in the nucleus of a syllable. To match all phonemes, the pronunciation of these graphemes is dependent of their position and therefore can differ among different situations.

A **red** phoneme is standard in the southern dialects, while a **blue** phoneme is the northern standard.

ɪ	a	[a:] as in French <i>patte</i> [ɑ] as in American <i>bath</i> before double consonant
ʌ	e	[e:] as in American <i>play</i> without the ending [ɪ] [ɛ] as in American <i>bed</i> before double or non-plosive consonant [ɛ:ɐ] approximately as in British <i>there</i> before a nasal consonant
ɾ	i	[i:] as in American <i>free</i> [ɪ] as in American <i>fish</i> before double or non-plosive consonant
ʁ	y	[i:] as in American <i>free</i> [ɪ] as in American <i>fish</i> before double consonant
ʊ	o	[o:] as in French <i>bureau</i> [ɔ] as in French <i>sort</i> before double consonant
ʏ	u	[y:] or [ø:] as in French <i>chute</i> or Australian <i>bird</i> [ə] as in German <i>bitte</i> before double consonant
ɥ	w	[u:] as in American <i>boot</i>

Apart from these vowels there exist four diphthongs.

ɪɪ	aa	[a:u] as in American <i>how</i>
ɪʌ	ae	[æ:ɪ] as in Norwegian or Faeroerse <i>nei</i>
ʌɪ	ei	[e:i] approximately as in American <i>play</i>
ʌɔ	oo	[o:u] approximately as in American <i>boat</i>

Vowel chart

The following table lists the vowels that are used in Insular Cylenian. Note that this chart does not distinguish long and short vowels.

	Front	Central	Back	Diphthong
Close	ɪ /i/	y /y/	ʊ /u/	
Near-close	ɪ /i/			
Close-mid	ɛ /e/		ɔ /o/	eɪ /eɪ/ oʊ /o:ʊ/
Mid		ə /ə/		
Open-mid	ɛ /ɛ/		ɔ /ɔ/	
Near-open				æ /æ/
Open	ɑ /ɑ/		ɑ /ɑ/	

The mysterious vowel

The **y** is only a vowel if placed in the nucleus of a syllable. The pronunciation of **y** as a vowel is just like **i**, except that **y** is also long before non-plosives, where **i** is short, unless a double consonant follows the **y**.

ip [ɪθ]
yp [iθ]

The **y** has the side effect that also the pronunciation of the onset it follows is changed. If the onset contains a consonant except for **g** and **k**, this consonant is palatized. In addition the own [i] or [ɪ] pronunciation of **y** is pronounced. Only plosives and fricatives can be palatized.

dika ['di.ka]
dyka ['di.ka]

The palatized pronunciation of [k] and [g] has evolved over time, so if the onset consonant is a **g** or **k**, the pronunciation of that consonant is changed from [k] or [g] to [s/ʃ] or [z/ʒ] respectively.

kill [kɪl]
kyll [sɪl]

The combination **y'** followed by another vowel is pronounced if the own pronunciation of **y** must not be pronounced and another vowel serves as nucleus instead. Note that this combination introduces a new syllable, although it isn't pronounced.

fap [faθ]
fy'ap [fʰaθ]
elky'a ['ɛl.sja]
ky'orb [sɪ'ɔrθ]

2. Consonants

The Cylenian consonant graphemes are **b v d þ ð g gh k h gv ' y l r p f s t m n ng**, with **y** only if placed in the onset of a syllable. Most of the graphemes match to one phoneme, but there are also graphemes that differ in pronunciation according to its position.

The most important consonants are plosives, fricatives, nasals and sonorants or syllabic consonants. Plosives and fricatives can be voiced and unvoiced.

ɔ	b	[b] as in <i>book</i>
ʒ	v	[v] as in <i>vowel</i>
d	d	[d] as in <i>dad</i>
ċ	þ	[θ] as in <i>thin</i> , only occurs at the end of a word instead of ð
ð	ð	[ð] as in <i>this</i>
		[θ] as in <i>thin</i> in front of voiceless consonant
ɾ	g	[g] as in <i>goal</i>
		[z] or [ʒ] as in <i>delusion</i> before y
ɹ	gh	[ɣ] as in Dutch <i>goed</i>
n	k	[k] as in <i>case</i>
		[s] or [ʃ] as in <i>pollution</i> before y
ɸ	h	[h] as in <i>home</i>
o	gv	[g ^w] or [g] as in <i>Gwen</i> or <i>goal</i>
l	'	[ʔ] as in French <i>huile</i>
ʌ	y	[j] as in <i>year</i>
ʊ	l	[l] as in <i>life</i>
ɾ	r	[r] or [ʀ] as in French <i>garçon</i>
ɔ	p	[p] as in <i>pier</i>
ʒ	f	[f] as in <i>freight</i>
ɛ	s	[s] as in <i>sauce</i>
c	t	[t] as in <i>tent</i>
ə	m	[m] as in <i>mother</i>
ɛ	n	[n] as in <i>net</i>
m	ng	[ŋ] as in <i>length</i>

Besides the consonants discussed in the last paragraph there exist a few consonant clusters that are pronounced different than the standard rules.

ɛð	nð	[n ^f θ] in the onset of a syllable
ɛċ	nþ	[ŋθ] as in <i>length</i> in the coda of a syllable
ɪɕ	ss	[tʃ] as in <i>tsar</i>

Consonant chart

The following table lists the pulmonic consonants that are used in Insular Cylenian.

	Labial	Coronal				Dorsal	Velar	Laryngeal
Nasal	ᄃ /m/	ᄅ /n/				ᄇ /ŋ/		
Plosive	ᄁ ᄂ /p/ /b/	ᄄ ᄆ /t/ /d/			ᄇ ᄈ /k/ /g/	ᄋ /gʷ/	ᄌ /ʔ/	
Affricate		ᄆ /tθ/	ᄉ /ts/					
Fricative	ᄇ ᄈ /f/ /v/	ᄉ ᄊ /θ/ /ð/	ᄋ ᄌ /s/ /z/	ᄍ ᄎ /ʃ/ /ʒ/	ᄏ /x/		ᄑ ᄒ /h/ /ʁ/	
Approximant					ᄓ /j/			
Trill							ᄕ /ʁ/	
Lateral approximant			ᄍ /l/					

The affricate /tθ/ only exists in the combination **nᄆ** /ntθ/.

4. Lenition

The plosive consonants **b d g k p t** can be turned into their corresponding fricatives **v ð gh h f ᄇ**. Lenition of a plosive consonant usually occurs when it is placed in the coda of a syllable and is followed by a syllable beginning with another consonant.

Plosive		Fricative	
ᄂ	b	ᄈ	v
ᄄ	d	ᄊ	ð
ᄈ	g	ᄏ	gh
ᄇ	k	ᄏ	gh
ᄁ	p	ᄇ	f
ᄄ	t	ᄉ	ᄇ

5. Stress

In the Cylenian language word stress is applied to words. In the most cases the first syllable in a word is stressed, but there are some exceptions, however:

- The letters **ae** and **ei** is always stressed, removing the stress on the first syllable.
- The combination **e** followed by a nasal or sonorant consonant (**el, er, em, en, eng**) is always stressed.

Where stress is different from the standard rules, the vowel in the stressed syllable is duplicated. When inflected, the vowel remains duplicated, except if the context makes clear that the particular syllable should be stressed.

ᄃᄇᄇᄇ	→ ᄃᄇᄇᄇᄅ
<i>maroo</i>	→ <i>mariin</i>

cnnə	→ cniɲen
taraan	→ tarena

6. Phonotactics

A syllable construction consists of an onset, nucleus and optional coda, each containing phonemes of one or more groups. All possibilities create a total of around 10.000 different syllables.

Onset

A syllable starts with a required onset. The onset consists of a required consonant or combination of consonants, for example if the consonant is nasal, it may be followed by the corresponding voiced plosive. The following table lists phonemes that are allowed in an onset.

ɟ	ɟ̃	d	ɖ	ɖɭ	ɖr	ɠ	ɠ̃	ŋ	ŋr
b	v	d	ð	ðl	ðr	g	gh	k	kr
o	‘	ɶ	ɭ	r	ɔ	ɔr	ɰ	ɰ̃	ɰɶ
gv	‘	y	l	r	p	pr	f	fð	fy
ɰɭ	ɭ	ɭ̃	ɭɔ	ɭ̃	ɭɭ	ɭ	ɭr	ɰ	ɰ
fl	s	sð	sp	sf	st	t	tr	m	n
ɛd	ɛ̃	ŋ							
nd	nð	ng							

If the first syllable of a word starts with a glottal stop ‘, this consonant is never written down. A syllable can thus look like it doesn't have an onset.

Nucleus

The required nucleus of a syllable follows its onset. The nucleus can only consist of a vowel. The following table lists phonemes that are valid in a nucleus.

ɒ	ɶ	ɭ	ɭ̃	ɰ	ɶ	ɰ	ɰ̃	ɰ̃
a	ae	e	ei	i	y	o	u	w

Coda

A syllable ends with an optional coda. The coda consists of a possibly duplicated unvoiced obstruent or other consonant combination. Fricative consonants behave like duplicated consonants, changing the pronunciation of vowels. The following table lists phonemes that are valid in a coda.

ċ	đr	l	lċ	ll	lr	le	ldr	r	rċ
þ	ðr	l	lþ	ll	lr	ln	lðr	r	rþ
rđr	ir	rε	ɔ	ɔr	ɔ̇	ɔ̇r	ɔ̇ċ	ɔ̇đr	ɔ̇
rðr	rr	rn	p	pr	f	fr	fþ	fðr	s
rċ	rđr	sk	skr	ss	t	tt	m	mm	n
εċ	εđr	lε							
nþ	nðr	nn							

Only clusters ending with a dental consonant are valid at the end of a word. Other clusters are colored red in above table.

If a syllable ending in a duplicated consonant is followed by a syllable starting with a glottal stop, the last of the duplicated consonant is considered part of the next syllable, so no glottal stop is pronounced and written down. When the last coda of a word ends with a **ð**, it is replaced by a **þ**.

V. NOUNS

1. Nouns and adjectives

In Cylenian there is no distinction in nouns and adjectives in inflection. To make clear the distinction in meaning of the different nouns, Cylenian distinguishes three classes of nouns:

- **Modified nouns** are nouns that have a meaning by themselves, such as *book*. Modified nouns correspond to the English *noun* class.
- **Modifying nouns** are nouns that are used to modify the meaning of a modified noun, such as *cold*. Modifying nouns agree in all properties (gender, number and case) with the modified noun. Modifying nouns correspond to the English *adjective* class.
- **Dual nouns** are in essence modifying nouns, but have also an explicit meaning by themselves, such as *existence* and *existing*. If the dual noun *existence* for example is placed before the modified noun *book*, the meaning of *existence* changes to *existing*, which makes the construction *the existing book*.

2. Classification

Nouns are morphologically inflected by gender, number and case. Noun phrases consist of a modified noun surrounded by zero or more modifying nouns. All modifying nouns belonging to a modified noun must agree in all three properties to the modified noun.

Gender

A noun can be classified as one the two grammatical genders:

- **Masculine** if the noun represents a man or masculine animal or if the noun can't be classified as feminine (*man, ox, house*).
- **Feminine** if the noun represents a woman or feminine animal or if the noun relates to divinity or is considered to be sacred (*woman, cow, temple*).

Number

In the Cylenian language nouns are classified into the two grammatical numbers singular and plural:

- **Singular** if the noun represents a single object or phenomenon (*house*).
- **Plural** if the noun represents multiple objects (*houses*).

Case

The Cylenian language uses four cases to indicate the grammatical function of the noun in the sentence:

- The **indirective case** or **common case** indicates a subject, direct object or predicate noun. The word order in the sentence distinguishes these three, making the morphosyntactic alignment of Cylenian direct.
- The **genitive case** indicates a noun as possessor (*the baker's house*) or origin (*Celestine of Nionia*) of another noun. Genitive nouns used as origin are common in Cylenian last names. A genitive noun is normally placed after the noun it relates to, but can also be placed before to stress this noun.
- The **respective case** indicates the (often sacred) relation of a noun towards another noun. This case is often translated with *dedicated to* or *connected to*. A respective noun is always placed after the noun it relates to.
- The **locative case** is usually used in combination with predicted or verbs with special objects. A more extensive view on this case is given in a following chapter.

3. Definiteness

To express the particularity of a noun the Cylenian language distinguishes three levels of definiteness:

- An **indefinite** noun does not distinguish which particular object or phenomenon is spoken about, but could be any of its kind (*house*).
- A **definite noun** is used if it refers to a particular object or a group of objects (*the house, some houses*).
- A **proper noun** refers to unique or cohesive objects or phenomena (*all houses, the sun, sand*).

In Cylenian an article is used to mark definite and complete nouns. Articles are always placed before a noun and its modifiers and is only inflected by gender and case.

Indefinite nouns don't use an article.

Definite article

The definite article is in practice only used to stress the definiteness of a noun, therefore it is often omitted in common Cylenian language.

	Masculine		Feminine	
IND	၂	e	၂	i
GEN	၂	e-r	၂	e-n
RES	၂	e-ya	၂	e-ya
LOC	၂	a-r	၂	a-n

Proper article

The proper article is in general always written down, but it could be omitted if the noun only exists in the proper form, however this is considered extremely impolite.

	Masculine		Feminine	
IND	၂	te	၂	dy
GEN	၂	te-r	၂	te-n
RES	၂	te-ya	၂	te-ya
LOC	၂	da-r	၂	da-n

A proper article can be translated with *the one* in the singular or *all* in the plural number. A proper article is also used in practice for proper names and body parts, like *ears, eyes* or *limbs*.

၂
wā-a
 people-IND.PL
 [a random bunch of] people

၂
e wā-a
 the.IND people-IND.PL
 the [particular] people; some people

၂
te wā-a
 all.IND people-IND.PL
 all people, mankind

4. Inflection of nouns

A noun is inflected by adding suffices to its stem. The stem of the noun is often the indirective form or that form without ending vowel. Most nouns are regular, but there are some irregular inflections, often using a different plural stem. In lexica the plural form of such words is always indicated.

Because the suffices differ per inflection there are four common inflections which are most used:

- The **consonant inflection** is used for words ending with a consonant except for *-b*, *-ðr* and *-ðin*. In this inflection there are slightly different suffices for some consonant endings, such as nasal consonants.
- The **vowel inflection** is used for all words ending with a vowel. The vowel inflection includes an inflection for single syllable words.
- The **thorn inflection** is used for words ending with *-þ*. In this inflection there is a distinction if the letter before the suffix is a vowel or a consonant.
- The **eth inflection** is used for words ending in *-ðr* and *-ðin*.

Because some stems end with a plosive consonant, lenition can occur; the consonant will be changed to its corresponding fricative in front of another consonant. A **blue** consonant denotes this lenition in the inflection.

Consonant inflection

The consonant inflection uses suffices that are placed directly behind the end consonant. In the masculine singular genitive and both singular respectively the stem consonant before the suffix undergoes lenition.

		Masculine តវ៉ុត <i>tavot</i>		Feminine ស៊ាក <i>sǎak</i>	
IND	SG	តវ៉ុត	<i>tavot</i>	ស៊ាក	<i>sǎak</i>
GEN		តវ៉ុតដ័រ	<i>tavoð-r</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-in</i>
RES		តវ៉ុតដ័រ	<i>tavoð-ya</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎagh-ya</i>
LOC		តវ៉ុតារ	<i>tavot-ar</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-an</i>
IND	PL	តវ៉ុតា	<i>tavot-a</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-eða</i>
GEN		តវ៉ុតា	<i>tavot-in</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-eðin</i>
RES		តវ៉ុតា	<i>tavot-aya</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-eðaya</i>
LOC		តវ៉ុតា	<i>tavot-an</i>	ស៊ាកា	<i>sǎak-eðan</i>

For nouns ending in a nasal consonant only the masculine singular genitive differs, where the suffix *-eðr* instead of *-r* is used.

វ៉ុត	→ វ៉ុតដ័រ
<i>fðen</i>	→ <i>fðeneðr</i> (not <i>fðenr</i> *)
កា	→ កាដ័រ
<i>ang</i>	→ <i>angeðr</i> (not <i>angr</i> *)

The masculine singular genitive of words ending in *-s* uses the suffix *-ðr* instead of *-r*.

រេលុស	→ រេលុសដ័រ
<i>inelus</i>	→ <i>inelusðr</i> (not <i>inelusr</i> *)

Nouns ending in *-r* use the suffix *-ðr* instead of *-r* and the *-r* of the stem is removed.

មេរ	→ មេដ័រ
<i>mer</i>	→ <i>meðr</i> (not <i>merr</i> *)

Vowel inflection

In the vowel inflection the end vowel is part of the suffix and will be replaced in other cases than the singular indirective. If the masculine singular respective suffix (-ya) is used, the preceding consonant will be lenited if plosive.

		Masculine ᑕᑭᑦᑎ tenna		Feminine ᑕᑭᑦᑎ liðe	
IND	SG	ᑕᑭᑦᑎ	tenn- a	ᑕᑭᑦᑎ	lið- e
GEN		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑦ	tenn- eðr	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ	lið- in
RES		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎ	tenn- ya	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎ	lið- aya
LOC		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑦ	tenn- ar	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦ	lið- an
IND	PL	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎ	tenn- ena	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎ	lið- eða
GEN		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	tenn- enin	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	lið- eðin
RES		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	tenn- aya	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	lið- eðaya
LOC		ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	tenn- enan	ᑕᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	lið- eðan

The single syllable inflection, where the end vowel usually is part of the stem, uses a slightly different inflection.

		Masculine ᑦᑎ nae		Feminine ᑭᑦ w	
IND	SG	ᑦᑎ	nae	ᑭᑦ	w
GEN		ᑦᑎᑦᑦ	nae- ðr	ᑭᑦᑦᑎ	w- in
RES		ᑦᑎᑦᑎ	nae- ya	ᑭᑦᑎ	w- ya
LOC		ᑦᑎᑦᑦ	nae- r	ᑭᑦᑎ	w- n
IND	PL	ᑦᑎᑦᑎ	nae- na	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎ	w- ða
GEN		ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	nae- nin	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	w- ðin
RES		ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	nae- naya	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	w- ðaya
LOC		ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	nae- nan	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	w- ðan

Thorn inflection

The vowel thorn inflection uses roughly the standard suffices, but mostly a vowel is prepended. In the masculine plural forms the combination -eð- is prepended, just like the feminine forms. Words ending with -ip are feminine, other words are masculine.

		Masculine ရဲခဲး igheþ		Feminine ဟဲခဲး laemip	
IND	SG	ရဲခဲး	igh- eþ	ဟဲခဲး	laem- ip
GEN		ရဲခဲး	igh- eðr	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eðin
RES		ရဲခဲး	igh- eya	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eya
LOC		ရဲခဲး	igh- eðar	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eðan
IND	PL	ရဲခဲး	igh- eða	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eða
GEN		ရဲခဲး	igh- eðin	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eðaen
RES		ရဲခဲး	igh- eðaya	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eðaya
LOC		ရဲခဲး	igh- eðan	ဟဲခဲး	laem- eða'an

The suffices of the consonant thorn inflection are roughly the same as those from the vowel thorn inflection, except that the initial vowel is omitted. In the singular locative cases however the vowel remains and a *-ð-* is put in front of it.

		Masculine ဟဲခဲး onþ		Feminine ကယဲး kylesþ	
IND	SG	ဟဲခဲး	on- þ	ကယဲး	kyles þ
GEN		ဟဲခဲး	on- ðr	ကယဲး	kyles- ðin
RES		ဟဲခဲး	on- ya	ကယဲး	kyles- ya
LOC		ဟဲခဲး	on- ðar	ကယဲး	kyles- ðan
IND	PL	ဟဲခဲး	on- ða	ကယဲး	kyles- ða
GEN		ဟဲခဲး	on- ðin	ကယဲး	kyles- ðaen
RES		ဟဲခဲး	on- ðaya	ကယဲး	kyles- ðaya
LOC		ဟဲခဲး	on- ðan	ကယဲး	kyles- ða'an

Eth inflection

The eth inflection generally derives from the singular genitive forms of the thorn inflections. For both thorn inflections there exist only one eth inflection, because the suffices are placed after the *-ð-* of the genitive suffix. The singular suffices are somewhat irregular in comparison with other inflections.

		Masculine វ័យជ័រ <i>fyuðr</i>		Feminine កល្យាណ <i>kylesðin</i>	
IND	SG	វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-r</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-in</i>
GEN		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-er</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-i'in</i>
RES		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-eya</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-iya</i>
LOC		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-e'ar</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-i'an</i>
IND	PL	វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-eða</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-eða</i>
GEN		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-eðin</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-eðin</i>
RES		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-eðaya</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-eðaya</i>
LOC		វ័យជ័រ	<i>fyuð-eðan</i>	កល្យាណ	<i>kylesð-eðan</i>

Irregular inflections

Soms words, often loan words or words from mythological origin, have a irregular inflection. These words are stated below.

		Irregular ឃ្មុត់ <i>pureþ</i>		Irregular កាយ <i>kyl</i>	
IND	SG	ឃ្មុត់	<i>pur-eþ</i>	កាយ	<i>kyl</i>
GEN		ឃ្មុត់	<i>pur-eðr</i>	កាយ	<i>kyl-eðr</i>
RES		ឃ្មុត់	<i>purð-ya</i>	កាយ	<i>kyl-enya</i>
LOC		ឃ្មុត់	<i>purð-ar</i>	កាយ	<i>kyl-an</i>
IND	PL	ឃ្មុត់	<i>purða-na</i>		
GEN		ឃ្មុត់	<i>purða-in</i>		
RES		ឃ្មុត់	<i>purða-ya</i>		
LOC		ឃ្មុត់	<i>purða-an</i>		

5. Gender bending

Some masculine nouns have also a feminine representative, and therefore can be *gender bended*. The combination *-i(b)* is characteristic for feminine words. For every inflection there exists a gender bending rule:

- In the **consonant inflection** the final consonant will be lenited if plosive and an *-i* will be attached to the stem. The new noun is inflected using the vowel inflection. If the word ends with a sonorant **r l**, then the combination *-iþ* is attached after the *-r* or *-l*. The noun is inflected by the vowel-thorn inflection.

<i>cnðuc</i>	→ <i>cnðuðh</i>
<i>tavot</i>	→ <i>tavoð-i</i>

fðenn	→ fðenn-i
mer	→ mer- ip

- In the **vowel inflection** the end vowel will change into the combination *-ip*. If the word is made up of a single syllable, only a *-p* is appended. The noun will be inflected by the vowel-thorn inflection.

tenn-a	→ tenn- ip
n-ae	→ n- aeþ

- In the **thorn inflection** an *-i-* is inserted before the final *-þ*, or the vowel before the final *-þ* changes into an *-i-* if there already is one. The noun still is inflected using this inflection.

on-þ	→ on- ip
igh-eþ	→ igh- ip

- In the **eth inflection** the ending *-ðr* will change to *-ðin*. The noun is inflected by the same inflection.

fyu-ðr	→ fyu- ðin
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Gender bending is a common phenomenon when using modifying nouns along with a feminine modified noun - the modifying noun has to agree with the modified noun, because the common form found in lexicons is mostly the masculine form of an adjective.

VI. PRONOUNS

1. Personal pronoun

A personal pronoun is a modified noun. There exists only one personal pronoun for stressed and unstressed situations. Personal pronouns are, just like nouns, inflected by gender, number and case, in addition to the grammatical person.

First person

The first personal pronoun refers to the speaker in a conversation.

		Masculine դ Ե (I, we)		Feminine դ Ե Ի (I, we)	
IND	SG	դ	Ե	դ Ե	Ե Ի
GEN		դ Ե ր	Ե Ե Թ ր	դ Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ի
RES		դ Ե ր	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի	դ Ե ր	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի
LOC		դ Ե	Ե Ե ր	դ Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի
IND	PL	դ Ե ր	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի	դ Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
GEN		դ Ե ր Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	դ Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
RES		դ Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	դ Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
LOC		դ Ե ր Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	դ Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի

Second person

The second personal pronoun refers to the listener in the conversation.

		Masculine Ե Ի Ե ր ռ Ե ր (you)		Feminine Ե ր Ե ռ Ի Ե (you)	
IND	SG	Ե Ի Ե ր	ռ Ե Ե ր Ե ր	Ե ր Ե	ռ Ի Ե Ի
GEN		Ե Ի Ե ր Ե ր	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ե ր Ե ր	Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի
RES		Ե Ի Ե ր Ե ր	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
LOC		Ե Ի Ե ր	ռ Ե Ե Ե ր	Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի
IND	PL	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե ր	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
GEN		Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
RES		Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի
LOC		Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	Ե Ի Ե ր Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի	ռ Ե Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի Ե Ի

Third person

The third personal pronoun refers to other concrete objects than the speaker and listener in a conversation.

		Masculine Ɱ es (he, they)		Feminine ᳵ ᳶᳵ (she, they)	
IND	SG	Ɱ	e-s	ᳵ	i-ᳶ
GEN		Ɱᳵ	e-ᳵr	ᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵin
RES		Ɱᳵ	e-ya	ᳵᳵᳵ	i-ya
LOC		Ɱ	e-r	ᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵan
IND	PL	Ɱᳵᳵ	e-na	ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵeᳵa
GEN		Ɱᳵᳵᳵ	e-nin	ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵeᳵin
RES		Ɱᳵᳵᳵᳵ	e-naya	ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵeᳵaya
LOC		Ɱᳵᳵᳵᳵ	e-nan	ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ	i-ᳵeᳵan

2. Possessive pronoun

In the Cylenian language no possessive pronouns exist. Expressing possession can be done in two manners:

- A **personal pronoun** in the genitive case.

ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ
ae-nin annᳵ-a
 we-GEN.PL house-IND.SG
 our house

- An **article**, if the context makes clear who the possessor of the noun is.

ᳵ ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ
e annᳵ-a
 the.IND house-IND.SG
 the house [of someone]; his house

ᳵᳵ ᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵᳵ
te annᳵ-ena
 all.IND house-IND.PL
 all houses [of someone]; all his houses

3. Demonstrative pronoun

There exists only one demonstrative pronoun. There is no distinction in distance of the pointed noun. The demonstrative pronoun behaves like a modifying noun and is inflected like one.

		Masculine		Feminine	
		יָא inge (this, these)		יָאָ ingip (this, these)	
IND	SG	יָא	ing-e	יָאָ	ing-ip
GEN		יָאָר	ing-eōr	יָאָר	ing-eōin
RES		יָאָר	ing-ya	יָאָר	ing-ya
LOC		יָאָר	ing-ar	יָאָר	ing-an
IND	PL	יָאָר	ing-a	יָאָר	ing-eđa
GEN		יָאָר	ing-in	יָאָר	ing-eđin
RES		יָאָר	ing-aya	יָאָר	ing-eđaya
LOC		יָאָר	ing-an	יָאָר	ing-eđan

Often the demonstrative pronoun is also used as a modified noun to reference to a non-animate noun, instead of the third personal pronouns.

<p>יָאָ דִּינֵי עֵר יָאָ עֵר <i>e-s ġren-en i-p ur e-r</i> it-IND.SG give-3SG.REA she-IND.SG to.PRP him-LOC.SG She gives it to him</p>
<p>יָאָ דִּינֵי עֵר יָאָ עֵר יָאָר <i>ing-e ġren-en e-s ur irin-ar</i> this-IND.SG give-3SG.REA he-IND.SG to.PRP Erin-LOC.SG He gives it to Erin</p>

4. Relative pronoun

The form of the relative pronoun is based on that of the article, but with a *t-* prepended. A relative pronoun always agrees in case and number to its antecedent.

		Masculine cɫ tɛp̩ (that, which)		Feminine cɾɛ tɪp̩ (that, which)	
IND	SG	cɫ	t-ɛp̩	cɾ	t-ɪp̩
GEN		cɫɾ	t-er	cɾɛ	t-en
RES		cɾɪn	t-eya	cɾɪn	t-eya
LOC		cɾɪ	t-ar	cɾɛ	t-an
IND	PL	cɾn	t-a	cɾn	t-a
GEN		cɾɛ	t-in	cɾɛ	t-in
RES		cɾɪn	t-aya	cɾɪn	t-aya
LOC		cɾɛ	t-an	cɾɛ	t-an

5. Indefinite pronoun

There exists a single set of indefinite pronouns that can be used in several situations and are inflected by gender, number and case, just like other pronouns.

Universal indefinite pronouns are in essence the plural forms of the existential indefinite pronouns, for example *many somebodies* means *everybody*.

Personal

The personal indefinite pronouns are the base set for all other indefinite constructions. When used alone they are used to refer to other nouns. *Un* and *ir un* are only used in their singular forms.

yɛ	un	who?, what?
ɾmɪyɛ	ingun	1. someone, something IED 2. some ING.SG 3. many, much, a lot of ING.PL
ɾɪ yɛ	ir un	no one, nothing

There doesn't exist a universal indefinite pronoun, but the collective article is used instead.

cɫ ...	te ...	all
cɫɫɪn	te eða	all things <i>LIT</i> , everyone, everything

Locative

The locative indefinite pronouns refer to a location. These pronouns are created by using the preposition *enða* and append a pronoun of the base set in the locative case.

լեճն պեռ	enða unar	where?
լեճն րապեռ	enða ingunar	here
լեճն ր պեռ	enða ir unar	nowhere
լեճն ժոր լճոր	enða ծար eծար	everywhere

Temporal

The temporal indefinite pronouns refer to a moment in time and are created in the same way as their locative counterparts, but with the preposition *oren*.

սրլե պեռ	oren unar	when?
սրլե րապեռ	oren ingunar	then
սրլե ր պեռ	oren ir unar	never
սրլե ժոր լճոր	oren ծար eծար	always

VII. COMPARISON

1. Introduction

Comparisons in Cylenian are made using augmentative and diminutive forms of a noun. All nouns can have an augmentative and diminutive form. This morphological form has a meaning on its own, but is translated differently depending on the class of the noun.

Modified nouns

Modified nouns will be translated just like an English noun, for example *the big house* or *the little house*. Often the meaning of a noun changes when using the augmentative or diminutive form to a meliorative noun.

ᵚ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ <i>e annō-a</i> the.IND house-IND.SG the house
ᵚ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ <i>e a-ʼannō-a</i> the.IND AUG-house-IND.SG the big house, the villa
ᵚ ᵓᵓᵓ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ <i>e ᵓᵓᵓ annōa</i> the.IND DIM.IND house-IND.SG the small house

Modifying nouns

Modifying nouns will be translated as if being a superlative adjective, for example *biggest* or *smallest*. Only in explicit comparisons the noun is translated as a comparative, like *bigger [than]*.

ᵚ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ <i>e konō-ot annō-a</i> the.IND clean-PTCP.IND.SG house-IND.SG the clean house
ᵚ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ ᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓᵓ <i>e ko-konō-ot annō-a</i> the.IND AUG-clean-PTCP.IND.SG house-IND.SG the cleanest house

၂၄၀၀ ကို ပိုမို သန့်ရှင်းစေရန် [၂၄၀၀]
ei-ōr ko-konō-ot annō-a lin u nō-eōr [annō-ar]
 I-M.IND.SG AUG-clean-PTCP.IND.SG house-IND.SG be.3SG.REA than.PRP you-GEN.SG [house-LOC.SG]
 my house is cleaner than your [house]

2. Augmentative

The augmentative form of a noun is created by duplicating the first syllable. How the form is translated depends on the meaning of the bare noun and the context. The noun is made into an augmentative as follows:

- First the first syllable is duplicated.

eu e	→ eu eu e
<i>no'en</i>	→ <i>nono'en</i>
၂၄၀၀	→ ၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *
<i>sōak</i>	→ <i>sōaksōak</i> *
၂၄၀၀	→ ၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *
<i>annōa</i>	→ <i>ann'annōa</i> *

- The coda of the the now first syllable is removed, so that the syllable ends in a vowel.

၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *	→ ၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *
<i>sōaksōak</i> *	→ <i>sōasōak</i> *
၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *	→ ၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀
<i>ann'annōa</i> *	→ <i>a'annōa</i>

- If the onset of the now second syllable contains a combination of consonants, then only the last consonant of this syllable will be preserved; the other ones are erased.

၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀ *	→ ၂၄၀၀၂၄၀၀
<i>sōasōak</i> *	→ <i>sōaōak</i>

3. Diminutive

A diminutive noun is created in a much easier way than its opposite. To create a diminutive form, the particle noun *ōi* is placed directly in front of the noun and agrees with it.

ᵚᵃ ᵃᵃᵃᵃ
e ᵃᵃ annᵃ-a
the.IND DIM.IND house-IND.SG
the small house

4. Comparison constructions

There are different types of comparison in the Cylenian language:

- The **positive** describes a particular property of a noun, for example *Erin is big*. The positive is just the normal form how nouns are translated, so it won't be explained here.
- The **superlative** compares a property of a group of nouns and describes one as having the best property. An example would be *Erin is the biggest of the people in Neyas*.
- The **comparative** compares a property of exactly two nouns, for example *Erin is bigger than Hailey*.
- The **equative** tells that a property of exactly two nouns is the same, for example *Erin is as big as his father*.

All those comparison types can be made using a different construction.

Superlative

A superlative construction is by far the easiest of the comparison constructions; it is made using a modifying noun in its augmentative or diminutive form.

ᵚᵃ ᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃ ᵃᵃᵃᵃ
e konᵃᵃᵃ annᵃᵃ
the.IND clean.IND.SG house.IND.SG
the clean house

ᵚᵃ ᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃ ᵃᵃᵃᵃ
e kokonᵃᵃᵃᵃᵃ annᵃᵃ
the.IND clean.AUG.IND.SG house.IND.SG
the cleanest house

If one wants to indicate with what the comparison is made, the comparative preposition *u* is used, followed by a collective locative noun. This translates literally as *the cleaner house than all houses*, but is interpreted as *the cleanest house of the houses*.

𐌸 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌹𐌹𐌸 𐌹 𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹
e kokonðot annða u ðar annðaða ir nei'asar
 the.IND clean.AUG.IND.SG house.IND.SG of.PRP all.LOC house.LOC.PL i.LOC Neias.LOC.SG
 the cleanest house of the houses in Neias

𐌸 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌹𐌹𐌸 𐌹 𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹
e kokonðot annða u ðar nei'asar
 the.IND clean.AUG.IND.SG house.IND.SG of.PRP all.LOC Neias.LOC.SG
 the cleanest house in Neias

Comparative

A comparative is created using an augmentative or diminutive modifying noun in combination with the comparative preposition *u* followed by a non-collective noun. The verb *linan* can optionally be used in comparative constructions to create a sentence of the comparison.

𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹
e ði annða
 the.IND small.PART.DIM.IND house.IND.SG
 the small house

𐌸 𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹 [𐌹𐌹] 𐌹 𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹
e ði annða [il] u ar liskar
 the.IND small.PART.DIM.IND house.IND.SG [be.3SG.REA] than.PRP the.LOC tower.LOC.SG
 the house is smaller than the tower

𐌹𐌹𐌹 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸 𐌹𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹 [𐌹𐌹] 𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 [𐌹𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹𐌹]
eiðr kokonðot annða [il] u nðeðr [annðar]
 I.M.IND.SG clean.AUG.IND.SG house.IND.SG [be.3SG.REA] than.PRP you.GEN.SG [house.LOC.SG]
 my house is cleaner than your[s] [house]

Equative

The equative is in contrast to the other comparison types not created using the augmentative or diminutive form of a noun. Instead it uses just the positive form of a noun, followed by the comparative preposition *u* and a non-proper locative noun. Again, the verb *linan* can be omitted if the context is clear.

𐌸 𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌸 [𐌹𐌹] 𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹 𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹𐌹
e konðot annða [il] u annðena enða nei'asar
 the.IND clean.IND.SG house.IND.SG [be.3SG.REA] as.PRP house.LOC.PL in.PRP Neias.LOC.SG
 the house is as clean as the houses in Neias

VII. VERBS

1. Classification

In the Cylenian language a verb agrees to its subject in person (first, second or third) and number (singular or plural). Apart from the agreement the meaning of a verb can be expressed using tense and modality. Verbs do not bear a voice, this is expressed using syntax instead.

The verb has a limited morphological inflection. It is only inflected by person and number, although there exist two basic inflection forms for different moods. The tense and mood of a verb are distinguished by using auxiliary verbs or particles.

Verb phrases consist of a series of finite verbs and verb particles. The main verb is always placed in the final position.

According to the different verb stems there are four common inflections:

- The **ðepran inflection** is used for verbs with a stem ending with a consonant.
- The **vei'an inflection** is used for verbs with a stem ending with a vowel. Such verbs have a glottal stop ' inserted if the stem is followed by another vowel.
- The **svan inflection** is used for one-syllable verbs, such as *svan* (to stay) and *lan* (to release).
- The **taraan inflection** is a special case of the ðepran inflection for verbs with a stressed vowel in the infinitive suffix, such as *taraan* (to meet) or *maraan* (to end).

2. Inflection of verbs

A finite verb is inflected by adding suffixes to its stem. The realis stem of a verb is the lexical form without the suffix *-an* or *-n* in the svan inflection. In the irrealis the suffixes are placed directly after the infinitive form, which also is the irrealis stem.

Realis form

The realis is used to describe something that actually is the case, for example an action that actually takes place. Most casual sentences contain a realis verb.

		ժըրո ծepra (I speak)		ձիլ vei (I carry)	
1 2 3	SG	ժըրո	ծepr- a	ձիլ	vei
		ժըրո՛	ծepr- ap	ձիլ՛	vei- p
		ժըրլէ	ծepr- en	ձիլէ	vei- n
1 2 3	PL	ժըրլ	ծepr- ei	ձիլլ	vei- nei
		ժըրոժոն	ծepr- aժa	ձիլժոն	vei- ժa
		ժըրլլեն	ծepr- enna	ձիլլեն	vei- na

		ւձոն sva (I speak)		ւոռլ taraa (I meet)	
1 2 3	SG	ւձոն	sva	ւոռլ	tar- aa
		ւձոն՛	sva- p	ւոռլ՛	tar- aap
		ւձոնէ	sva- n	ւոռլէ	tar- en
1 2 3	PL	ւձոնլ	sva- nei	ւոռլ	tar- ei
		ւձոնժոն	sva- ժa	ւոռլժոն	tar- aaժa
		ւձոնլլեն	sva- na	ւոռլլեն	tar- enna

Irrealis form

The irrealis is generally used to describe something that is not known to happen. This mood is often used with particles to indicate the type of subjunctive.

		ժըրոն ծeprana (may I speak)		ձիլոն vei'ana (may I carry)	
1 2 3	SG	ժըրոն	ծepran- a	ձիլոն	vei'an- a
		ժըրոնլ՛	ծepran- ep	ձիլոնլ՛	vei'an- ep
		ժըրոնլէ	ծepran- en	ձիլոնլէ	vei'an- en
1 2 3	PL	ժըրոնլ	ծepran- ei	ձիլոնլ	vei'an- ei
		ժըրոնլժոն	ծepran- eժa	ձիլոնլժոն	vei'an- eժa
		ժըրոնլլեն	ծepran- na	ձիլոնլլեն	vei'an- na

		ւձոն svana (may I stay)		ւոռլոն taraana (may I meet)	
1 2 3	SG	ւձոն	svan- a	ւոռլոն	taraan- a
		ւձոնլ՛	svan- ep	ւոռլոնլ՛	taraan- ep
		ւձոնլէ	svan- en	ւոռլոնլէ	taraan- en
1 2 3	PL	ւձոնլ	svan- ei	ւոռլոնլ	taraan- ei
		ւձոնլժոն	svan- eժa	ւոռլոնլժոն	taraan- eժa
		ւձոնլլեն	svan- na	ւոռլոնլլեն	taraan- na

Infinitive or lexical form

Infinite verbs are not used anymore in contemporary Cylenean language, although they cease to exist as a dead mood and are only used in lexica. The infinitive always ends with *-an*, or *-aan* if the vowel in the suffix is stressed.

3. Auxiliary and irrealis constructions

When making auxiliaries, for example while using tense or along with verbs like *to want to*, multiple finite verbs are used. The main verb always takes the last place in the predicate and is preceded by auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs only exist in their realis and lexical form.

ɔyɾɔ̃ ɛɾ ɔurɔ̃dɔ̃ ɾ
<i>purep ni boryða ae</i>
door.IND.SG <i>just</i> .3SG.AUX open.3SG.REA I.IND.SG
I just opened the door

4. Tense

There are five tenses in which a Cylenean verb can act. Tense is not created morphologically, but using auxiliaries instead.

The following table gives an overview of all five tenses and the auxiliary verbs or verb particles used to create them.

Present (<i>do</i>)	Bare finite verb	
Recent past (<i>just did, have done</i>)	ɛɾɾɛ	ni'an + realis VB
Distant past (<i>did, had done</i>)	ɛɾɛ	nan + realis VB
Immediate future (<i>about to do</i>)	ɾɔ̃dɛ	reðan + realis VB
Distant future (<i>will do</i>)	ɛɾɾɾɛ	nda'an + realis VB

The following paragraphs give an extensive view on all tenses and their constructions, as well as examples of how to use them.

Present

The present tense is used for usual behavior and situations that take place at the moment. The present tense uses the finite form of a verb.

ɔyɾɔ̃ ɔurɔ̃dɛ ɾɾɛ ɔurɛ
<i>purep boryðen oren danna</i>
door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA at.PRP day.LOC.SG
the door [usually] opens at day

כּוּרְעֵי דַּוְרָא דְּרֵי רָעָה
pureḅ boryḏen ip
door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG
she opens the door [at the moment]; she is opening the door

Recent past

The recent past tense is used to describe situations that happened in the recent past, for example *I just came home*. The speaker means that he is just inside for a few moments.

The construction of the recent past is made using the verb **ni'an** plus another finite verb and is translated with *just did* or *have done* (or the main verb).

כּוּרְעֵי עֵרָע דַּוְרָא דְּרֵי רָעָה
pureḅ nin boryḏen ip
door.IND.SG just.3SG.AUX.RPST open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG
she just opened the door

Distant past

The distant past tense is used to describe situations that took place in the distant past and lasted for a long time, for example *I lived here for 30 years*.

The distant past tense is constructed using the auxiliary verb **nan** and is translated with *did* or *had done*.

רָעָה קַיָּנִי אַנְדָּא נָנ לִין אֵלְקֵי'א
in kyani annḏa nan lin elky'a
I.GEN.SG true.IND.SG home.IND.SG had.3SG.AUX be.3SG.REA cold.IND.SG
My true home was [always] the cold

Immediate future

The immediate future tense is used to describe situations that definitely will happen in the near future, for example *I am about to go home*. Most future-related situations use the immediate future tense.

A verb predicate in the immediate future tense is created using the auxiliary verb **reḏan** and is translated with *about to do*.

כּוּרְעֵי רְעֵי דַּוְרָא דְּרֵי רָעָה
pureḅ reḏen boryḏen ip
door.IND.SG about to.3SG.AUX.NFUT open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG
she is about to open the door

Distant future

The distant future tense is used for situations that will happen in the future and will go on for a long time, for example *I will go home*, or for things that are not sure if they will happen in the future (*potential mood*), for example *I may go home*.

The distant future tense is constructed using the verb **nda'an** and is translated with *will do* or *may do*.

כַּחַרְצֵּן עֲדַנְעֵי דַרְבָּאֵיִן יָבֵּן
pureḥ ndanen boryḏen iḇ
 door.IND.SG *will*.3SG.AUX.DFUT open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG
 she will open the door; she may open the door

5. Modality

Modality in Cylenian is expressed using optional auxiliary verbs or particles, followed by a realis or irrealis verb. Moods can always be combined with tenses and with the continuous mood.

The following table gives an overview of all ten moods and the auxiliary verbs or verb particles used to create them.

Indicative (<i>do</i>)		Bare finite verb
Continuous (<i>to be doing</i>)	וֹר	ill + realis PART
Imperative (<i>do!</i>)	חֹב	afḇ + irrealis PART
Prohibitive (<i>don't do</i>)	רַח חֹבֹב	ir afḇ + irrealis PART
Adhortative (<i>let do</i>)	חֹב	afḇ + irrealis PART
Advisory (<i>should do</i>)	חֹטֵעַ	allan + irrealis VB
Low potential (<i>may do</i>)	עֲדַנְעֵי	nda'an + realis VB
High potential (<i>can do</i>)	רַחֵעַ	ran + irrealis VB
Optative (<i>may do</i>)	רַחֵעַ	yan + irrealis VB
Inferential (<i>must have done</i>)	רַחֵעַ	siḏan + irrealis VB

The following paragraphs give an extensive view on all moods and their constructions, as well as examples of how to use them.

Indicative mood

The indicative mood is used to express events that certainly happen, did happen or will happen. This is the mood that is most used in common language. An indicative mood is constructed using a realis verb.

Կրճուս երկը հյլելլ լլճճն որո լլլոնր
leghon ni'en hwnen enða ar tennar
 traveler.IND.SG *just*.3SG.AUX walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 the traveler just walked on the road

Continuous mood

The continuous mood is used to describe an event that lasts for a long duration, or is still going on. The continuous mood can be used in combination with all the five tenses. A continuous mood is created using the auxiliary particle *ill* followed by a realis verb.

Կրճուս ու հյլելլ լլճճն որո լլլոնր
leghon ill hwnen enða ar tennar
 traveler.IND.SG *be*.PART.AUX walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 the traveler is walking on the road

Imperative, prohibitive and adhortative mood

The imperative mood describes direct commands, prohibitions and requests. An imperative mood is created using the particle *afþ* in combination with an irrealis verb and is often translated with the auxiliary verbs *must* or *let*. The advisory mood cannot be used in combination with a past tense.

Էճլր ոճճ հյլլոնլլ լլճճն որո լլլոնր
nðer afþ hwnanep enða ar tennar
 you.IND.SG *must*.PART.AUX walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 walk on the road!

Ըճճն ոճճ հյլլոնլլ լլճճն որո լլլոնր
eiða afþ hwnanep enða ar tennar
 we.IND.PL *let*.PART.AUX walk.1PL.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 let us walk on the road

Էճլճն ու ոճճ ճյրոնլլն լլճյճ
nðeða ir afþ ðwraneða embuþ
 you.IND.PL *not*.PART *must*.PART.AUX eat.2PL.IRR apple.IND.SG
 don't eat the apple!

Advisory mood

The advisory mood is used to express advises and is translated by using the verbs *could* or *should*. An advisory mood is constructed using the auxiliary verb *allan* followed by an irrealis verb.

ԷձԻՐ ՈՒՆԻՐ ԻՍԿԵՆԵԼՑ ԼԵՃՈՆ ՈՐԸ ԼԵՈՐ
nōer allap hwnanep enḏa ar tennar
 you.IND.SG *should*.PART.AUX walk.2SG.IRR at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 you could better walk on the road

Low and high potential mood

The potential moods describe events that are not known to happen for sure, but are possibly to happen in the future. The low and high potential moods express the level of possibility. The potential moods can be translated using the verbs *can* or *may*.

The low potential mood is created using the auxiliary verb *nda'an*, which is also used for the distant future tense, followed by a realis verb.

ԸՃՈՆ ԵԴՈՒԼ ԻՍԿԵՆ ԼԵՃՈՆ ՈՐԸ ԼԵՈՐ
eiḏa nda'ei hwnei enḏa ar tennar
 we.IND.PL *can*.1PL.AUX walk.1PL.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 it is possible that we walk on the road [but not very certain]

The high potential mood is created using the particle *ran* in combination with an irrealis verb.

ԸՃՈՆ ՐՈՔ ԻՍԿԵՆԵՐ ԼԵՃՈՆ ՈՐԸ ԼԵՈՐ
eiḏa ran hwnanei enḏa ar tennar
 we.IND.PL *can*.PART.AUX walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 we can walk on the road [which is very certain]

Optative mood

The optative mood expresses a wish. An optative mood is created using the particle *yan* followed by a realis verb and is translated with the verb *may*.

ԺՅ ՌՅԼ ԵՃՅՈՆ ԳՈՔ ԵՔ
ḏy kyll nḏya yan lin
 the one.IND Cyll.IND.SG YOU.RES.SG *may*.PART.AUX be.3SG.REA
 may Cyll be with you

Inferential mood

The inferential mood is used to describe nonwitnessed events, in other words events which the speaker does not confirm or hasn't attended. An inferential mood is often translated using the verb construction *must have* or *I think that* and is constructed using the auxiliary verb *siḏan* followed by an irrealis verb.

ԿՂԻՍԷ ԵՐՃԵԼ ԵՐ ԻՍԿԵԼԵ ԼԵՃՈՆ ՈՐԸ ԼԵՈՐ
leghon siḏen ill hwnen enḏa ar tennar
 traveler.IND.SG *must have*.3SG.AUX *be*.PART.AUX walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
 it is said that the traveler is walking on the road

6. Transitivity and voice

A Cylenian verb can have several levels of valency. Moreover, it can take a causative.

Impersonal verbs

Impersonal verbs, like *to rain* or *to snow*, take no subject or object. The expression *it snows* can for example be expressed as a single word.

ἔλκυ'εν <i>elky'en</i> snow.3SG.REA it snows; it is snowing
ἄψ ἔλκυ'ανεν <i>afp elky'anen</i> let.PART snow.3SG.IRR let it snow

Intransitive verbs

Intransitive verbs only take a subject, which can either be the agent or the patient of the verb.

ἴψ ἔνεναν <i>ip nenaten</i> she.IND.SG swim.3SG.REA she swims
--

Transitive verbs

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

ip nenaten

she.IND.SG swim.3SG.REA

she swims

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

purep boryðen ip

door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG

she opens the door

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

purep boryðen

door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA

the door opens [itself]

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

boryðen purep

open.3SG.REA door.IND.SG

the door is opened [by someone]

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

konðen annða

clean.3SG.REA house.IND.SG

the house is cleaned

If the last example is turned around, its meaning doesn't make sense anymore.

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

annða konðen

house.IND.SG clean.3SG.REA

the house cleans [itself]

When using the agent in passive sentences, the active voice is used instead.

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

purep boryðen ip

door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG

she opens the door; the door is opened by her

Reflexive voice

The reflexive voice is used to express the reflexivity of a verb, like *he washes himself*. The reflexive voice is created by leaving out a direct object in the sentence.

၂ ငါ့ ငါ့

fðen konðep nður

field.IND.SG clean.2SG.REA you.IND.SG

you are cleaning the field

նսճլճ՛ էճյր

konḏep nḏur

clean.2SG.REA you.IND.SG

you are washing yourself

However, if the verb and subject are switched, the sentence loses its reflexivity and can be interpreted differently.

էճյր նսճլճ՛

nḏur konḏep

you.IND.SG clean.2SG.REA

you are cleaning [something]; you are being washed [by someone]

7. Verbal nouns

Verbal nouns are used to create a noun of a verb. In Cylvanian there exists three verbal nouns, each referring to a different part of the verb:

- The **gerund** refers to the action that is described by the verb (*speaking*).
- The **active participle** refers to the agent of the verb (*speaker*).
- The **passive participle** refers to the patient of the verb (*that which was spoken*).

All these verbal nouns are inflected like a dual noun and have a masculine and feminine form, of which the latter can be created using gender bending.

A verbal noun on its own is often to be translated freely. The translation of *depralep* for example is *the thing that is speaking*, so *speaker*, and *veinot* is translated by *the thing that is carried*, so *carriage*.

Gerund

The gerund is constructed using the realis stem with *-ne* attached and is inflected using the vowel inflection.

		ճլրուճլ ծեprane (the speaking)		ճիւճլ veine (the carrying)	
IND	SG	ճլրուճլ	ծեpran- e	ճիւճլ	vein- e
GEN		ճլրուճլր	ծեpran- eḏr	ճիւճլր	vein- eḏr
RES		ճլրուճլն	ծեpran- ya	ճիւճլն	vein- ya
LOC		ճլրուճլր	ծեpran- ar	ճիւճլր	vein- ar
IND	PL	ճլրուճլն	ծեpran- ena	ճիւճլն	vein- ena
GEN		ճլրուճլն	ծեpran- enin	ճիւճլն	vein- enin
RES		ճլրուճլն	ծեpran- aya	ճիւճլն	vein- aya

LOC	ជំពូកទ្រព្យ	ðepranenan	ដំរីទ្រព្យ	veinenan
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		គំរូស្វាណេ (the stay)		គំរូតារ៉ាណេ (the meeting)	
IND	SG	គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- e	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- e
GEN		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- eðr	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- eðr
RES		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- ya	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- ya
LOC		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- ar	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- ar
IND	PL	គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- ena	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- ena
GEN		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- enin	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- enin
RES		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- aya	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- aya
LOC		គំរូស្វាណេ	svan- enan	គំរូតារ៉ាណេ	taraan- enan

Active participle

The active participle stem is the realis stem with *-l* attached and the participle is inflected using the thorn inflection.

		ជំពូកថ្លែង (speaking/speaker)		ដំរីយ៉ាង (carrying/carrier)	
IND	SG	ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- ep	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- ep
GEN		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- eðr	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- eðr
RES		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- ya	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- ya
LOC		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- ar	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- ar
IND	PL	ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- eða	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- eða
GEN		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- eðin	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- eðin
RES		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- eðaya	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- eðaya
LOC		ជំពូកថ្លែង	ðepral- eðan	ដំរីយ៉ាង	veil- eðan

		គំរូស្វាលេប (staying)		គំរូតារ៉ាលេប (meeting/meeter)	
IND	SG	គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- ep	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- ep
GEN		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- eðr	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- eðr
RES		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- ya	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- ya
LOC		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- ar	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- ar
IND	PL	គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- eða	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- eða
GEN		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- eðin	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- eðin
RES		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- eðaya	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- eðaya
LOC		គំរូស្វាលេប	sval- eðan	គំរូតារ៉ាលេប	taraal- eðan

Passive participle

The passive participle stem is the same as the realis stem. The passive participle is inflected using the consonant inflection. Note the difference between the *ḍepran* and *taraan* inflections.

		ជំព្រូត <i>ḍeprot</i> (spoken/language)		ដឹកស្រូវ <i>vei'ot</i> (carried/carriage)	
IND	SG	ជំព្រូត	<i>ḍeprot</i>	ដឹកស្រូវ	<i>vei'ot</i>
GEN		ជំព្រូតរ	<i>ḍeproḍ-r</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរ	<i>vei'oḍ-r</i>
RES		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeproḍ-ya</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'oḍ-ya</i>
LOC		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeprot-ar</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'ot-ar</i>
IND	PL	ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeprot-a</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'ot-a</i>
GEN		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeprot-in</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'ot-in</i>
RES		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeprot-aya</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'ot-aya</i>
LOC		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>ḍeprot-an</i>	ដឹកស្រូវរា	<i>vei'ot-an</i>

		ជំព្រូត <i>sva'ot</i> (spoken/language)		ជួប <i>taroot</i> (met/meeting)	
IND	SG	ជំព្រូត	<i>sva'ot</i>	ជួប	<i>taroot</i>
GEN		ជំព្រូតរ	<i>sva'oḍ-r</i>	ជួបរ	<i>tarooḍ-r</i>
RES		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'oḍ-ya</i>	ជួបរា	<i>tarooḍ-ya</i>
LOC		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'ot-ar</i>	ជួបរា	<i>taroot-ar</i>
IND	PL	ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'ot-a</i>	ជួបរា	<i>taroot-a</i>
GEN		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'ot-in</i>	ជួបរា	<i>taroot-in</i>
RES		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'ot-aya</i>	ជួបរា	<i>taroot-aya</i>
LOC		ជំព្រូតរា	<i>sva'ot-an</i>	ជួបរា	<i>taroot-an</i>

8. Irregular verbs

In the Cylenian language there exist some irregular verbs that differ in inflection of the realis form and participles most of the time. These verbs are:

- *លេនេ (linan)* - to be (predicate/auxiliary)
- *ដានេនេ (ḍanan)* - to be (locative)
- *ជ្រុនេ (beran)* - to have (possession)

Realis form

Danan is inflected regular following the *svan* inflection using the stem *ḍa-*.

		លេនេ <i>linan</i> (I am)		ជ្រុនេ <i>beran</i> (I have)	
1	SG	លេ	<i>li</i>	ជ្រុ	<i>be-r</i>
2		លេ	<i>li-p</i>	ជ្រុ	<i>be-raḍ</i>

3	PL	ល	li- n	ឋ	be- n
1		លេ	li- nei	ឋេ	be- rei
2		លេណ	li- naða	ឋេណ	be- raða
3		លេន	li- na	ឋេន	be- na

Active participle

		លេនេ linan (being/existence/universe)		ជំពេនេ ជំពេនេ (being somewhere)	
IND	SG	លេនេ	il-ep	ជំពេនេ	ជំ-ep
GEN		លេនេរ	il-eor	ជំពេនេរ	ជំ-eor
RES		លេនេ	il-ya	ជំពេនេ	ជំ-eya
LOC		លេនេរ	il-ar	ជំពេនេរ	ជំ-ar
IND	PL	លេនេ	il-eoa	ជំពេនេ	ជំ-eoa
GEN		លេនេរ	il-eoin	ជំពេនេរ	ជំ-eoin
RES		លេនេ	il-eoaya	ជំពេនេ	ជំ-eoaya
LOC		លេនេរ	il-eoan	ជំពេនេរ	ជំ-eoan

		ជំពេនេ beran (having)	
IND	SG	ជំពេនេ	bel-ep
GEN		ជំពេនេរ	bel-eor
RES		ជំពេនេ	bel-ya
LOC		ជំពេនេរ	bel-ar
IND	PL	ជំពេនេ	bel-eoa
GEN		ជំពេនេរ	bel-eoin
RES		ជំពេនេ	bel-eoaya
LOC		ជំពេនេរ	bel-eoan

IX. ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

1. Adverb classes

Adverbs are a category of words that modify other words, such as verbs, nouns, other adverbs, clauses or sentences. Cylenean distinguishes several adverb classes depending on what they influence:

- **Modifying nouns**, as the name already says, modify nouns or noun phrases. This class is not considered an adverb class, but is a noun class.
- **Adverbs** modify verbs or verb phrases. This definition uses the word adverb in its strict meaning.
- **Particles** modify other adverbs, clauses, sentences and everything else. Pre- and postpositions fall in this category if they are part of a clause.

2. Adverbs

Cylenean modifying nouns can be made into adverbs. Those adverbs can modify verbs or verb phrases. Cylenean adverbs link to the verb they modify, just as modifying nouns do towards other nouns.

Inflection of adverbs

An adverb agrees in person and number to the verb it links to, whether it is a realis or irrealis verb.

		ကလေးကုန် ကonḍot (beautiful)	ဒါမှ မိန့် minn (good, true)
1 2 3	SG	ကလေးကုန်ကုန် ကonḍoḍn-a	ဒါမှကုန် minnn-a
		ကလေးကုန်ကုန် ငံ ကonḍoḍn-aḃ	ဒါမှကုန် ငံ minnn-aḃ
		ကလေးကုန်ကုန် ငါ ကonḍoḍn-en	ဒါမှကုန် ငါ minnn-en
1 2 3	PL	ကလေးကုန်ကုန် ကonḍoḍn-ei	ဒါမှကုန် ကonḍoḍn-ei
		ကလေးကုန်ကုန်ကုန် ကonḍoḍn-aḍa	ဒါမှကုန်ကုန်ကုန် minnn-aḍa
		ကလေးကုန်ကုန်ကုန် ကonḍoḍn-enna	ဒါမှကုန်ကုန်ကုန် minnn-enna

Construction of adverbs

To create an adverb of a modifying noun, the indirective form is taken as a stem, the adverbial marker *-n* is appended and the adverb suffices are placed after it. It is possible that the ending consonant of the stem will be lenited after placing the *-n*.

нυεδ̣υс	→ нυεδ̣υδ̣ен, нυεδ̣υδ̣енĉ, ...
<i>konđot</i>	→ <i>konđoođna, konđoođnaḅ, ...</i>
υεĉ	→ υεđ̣ен, υεđ̣енĉ, ...
<i>onḅ</i>	→ <i>onđna, onđnaḅ, ...</i>

Also if the noun already ends with a nasal consonant, then the adverbial marker is still placed.

ḅḅ	→ ḅḅен, ḅḅенĉ, ...
<i>minn</i>	→ <i>minnna, minnnaḅ, ...</i>
нḅ	→ нḅен, нḅенĉ, ...
<i>ann</i>	→ <i>annna, annnaḅ, ...</i>

An adverb may be placed at both sides of the verb, but if it carries an adverbial clause, then it stays near that clause.

ḅĉ нυεδ̣υδ̣еḅ ḅḅ	
<i>i-ḅ konđoođ-n-en in-en</i>	
she-IND.SG beautiful-ADV-3SG talk-3SG.REA	
she talks beautiful	
ḅḅ ũđ̣енĉ ḅḅенĉ ḅḅ нḅḅ	
<i>n-iḅ fđ̣in-aḅ minn-n-aḅ yn kyll-an</i>	
you-F.IND.SG act-2SG.REA true-ADV-2SG towards.PRP Cyll-LOC.SG	
you are acting loyal towards Cyll	

3. Particles

Particles are adverbs that modify everything except nouns and verbs. They change the mood of a verb, are used in conjunctions, and much more. An extensive view on the relevant particles for a given situation will be described in that particular section.

4. Particle nouns

Particle nouns are a common phenomenon in Cylenian. Particle nouns are used as particles, but are inflected like nouns and agree with the parts they connect. Cylenian has a few common particle nouns:

- *i* is placed between two parts of a compound noun if they are in the same case. When the context makes clear that the two parts belong together, then *i* can be omitted.

כּוּרָר עֲדָיִרֻס
purar n̄urot
gate.LOC.SG book.IND.SG
the passport

חַר כּוּרָר רַר עֲדָיִרֻסחַר
ar purar ir n̄urotar
the.LOC gate.LOC.SG i.LOC book.LOC.SG
[in] the passport

- **yp** is placed between different parts of an enumeration, meaning *and*.

קֵלֶסְטִינֶה טֹרְוַלְדֶר יֹדֶר נֵי'וֹנְיָר
kylesðin turvalder yðr nei'onyar
Celestine.IND.SG Tørvalde.GEN.SG and.GEN Nionia.GEN.SG
Celestine Tørvalde of Nionia

- **ði** is placed directly before a noun to create a diminutive form out of it. More on diminutives and comparison is given in a following chapter.

לְדָא חֹמְדָא
e ði annða
the.IND small.PART.DIM house.IND.SG
the small house

- **sðep** is placed to indicate an indirect clause and is placed before it and agrees with the grammatical function of the clause. More on indirect clauses is given in a following chapter.

וּרַעַן וָרַעַל עֲדִילָר עֲבֻבְעַם דִּרְעֻנַנֶן עַ
eina finei sðe'yr embuþ ðrenanen es
we.M.IND.PL want.1PL.REA that.PART.LOC apple.IND.SG give.3SG.IRR he.M.IND.SG
We want that he gives the apple

Inflection of particle nouns

Most particle nouns only exist in one number suitable for both singular and plural nouns. Since particle nouns are commonly short, their inflection is quite irregular.

	រ ិ (<i>case separator</i>)		ទ ំ ឃ (and)	
IND	រ	i	ទ ំ	y ឃ
GEN	រ ជ័រ	i ជ័r	ទ ំ ជ័រ	y ជ័r
RES	រ ក	i ya	ទ ំ ក	y a
LOC	រ រ	i r	ទ ំ រ	y r

	ថា ំ ឋ (than)		ថា ំ ឌ (that)	
IND	ថា	thi	ថា ំ ឌ	thad
GEN	ថា ំ ជ័រ	thi ជ័r	ថា ំ ឌ ជ័រ	thad ជ័r
RES	ថា ំ ក	thi ya	ថា ំ ឌ ក	thad ya
LOC	ថា ំ រ	thi r	ថា ំ ឌ រ	thad r

X. DERIVATION

1. Nouns

Nouns can change their meaning by adding morphemes, by combining them or ordering them differently. Some nouns have multiple meanings, which only clarify when using the noun in a context.

Morphological derivation

Affixes can be placed towards a noun or verb to form a new word on the basis of an existing word. There exist several morphological derivations.

- *-on* denotes the **person, state** or **abstract quality** of a noun. In English this is expressed using the suffices *-er*, *-ity*, *-ness* or *-tion*.

լլոն	→	լլոնս
<i>leghan</i>	→	<i>leghon</i>
to travel	→	traveler
սլոն	→	սլոնս
<i>tesk</i>	→	<i>teskon</i>
value	→	dignity

- *-ap* is used to express a **concrete situation or object**.

ղլոն	→	ղլոնս
<i>gelan</i>	→	<i>gelap</i>
to hide	→	cloak

- *-us* is used to denote the **activity** of the noun.

լլոն	→	լլոնս
<i>leghan</i>	→	<i>leghus</i>
to travel	→	travel

- *-sk* is used to denote the **origin** or **beginning** of a particular noun, which is commonly used in derivations of geographical names

կարժիր	→	կարժիսկ
<i>karđir</i>	→	<i>karđisk</i>
Carthiskia	→	Carthisk
աերին	→	աերիսկ
<i>aerinn</i>	→	<i>aerisk</i>
Ireland	→	Irish

- -oo indicates the **result** or **end** of a noun.

ⲱⲉⲃⲁⲓⲥ	→ ⲱⲉⲃⲁⲓⲣⲱ
<i>pendip</i>	→ <i>penđroo</i>
fire	→ ash

Some derivations became archaic over time and their affix is changed into a preposition or particle.

- -*đi* was used to describe the **diminutive**, a smaller degree of the original meaning of the noun, opposite to the augmentative. The suffix -*đi* can still be found in the word *no'enđi*, a cute way to call one's significant other.

Gender bending

To change a masculine noun to feminine, gender bending is used. An extensive view on this process is given in the chapter about nouns.

ⲉⲧⲁⲓⲛⲱⲥ	→ ⲉⲧⲁⲓⲛⲱⲥ
<i>tavalep</i>	→ <i>tavalip</i>
father	→ mother

Definite and abstract nouns

Often a noun has an abstract as well as a definite meaning, referring to a particular case of the noun. The definite meaning of the noun can be explicitly expressed by using an article.

ⲣⲱⲎⲟⲧ	
<i>runot</i>	
[a] script	
ⲘⲣⲱⲎⲟⲧ	
<i>e runot</i>	
the script, the Cylenian script	

Inflecting nouns

Nouns can be changed by inflecting them. The new noun either becomes indeclinable and has the same form in all cases, or forms a new noun which can be inflected like other nouns.

ⲃⲟⲣⲱⲣ	
<i>boryar</i>	
[place of] beginning [of the sun], east	

ကယုဇ်ဃေ
kylesðin
[girl] of Cylesth, Celestine

Compound nouns

Compound nouns can be created in three different ways:

- **Syntactic composition** is used when different nouns are put next to each other. The describing noun acts as a modifying noun.

သုဘုဇ်ဃေ
boryeðr ða
place of beginning, departure

- **Inflective composition** occurs while combining a noun with another noun in a particular case, representing its function. The inflected noun is put in front of the head noun.

ဇ်ဃေ ငါး
ðir nenan → *nenanðir*
land in water, island

- **Portmanteau composition** is used in many fossilized nouns. Usually the last part of the first noun is omitted, and the rest is pasted to the second noun.

ဇ်ဃေ ခုတ်
ða maraan → *marooða*
place of stop, arrival, station

ကုတ် ဇ်ဃေ
kareþ ðir → *karðir*
hot country, Carthiskia

ဇ်ဃေ ဝေဇ်ဃေ
elky'in ondleþ → *elky'ondleþ*
winter solstice

ဇ်ဃေ ကယုဇ်ဃေ
esp kyleneþa → *kylesþ*
city dedicated to Cyll, Cylesth

2. Verbs to nouns

Verbs can be converted into nouns by using one of its participles, but there also exist fossilized forms of nouns derived from verbs.

Verbs can be derived to nouns in three ways:

- The **active participle** is used to describe someone or something that is doing according to the verb.

տճիւն	→	տճիւնս
<i>tavan</i>	→	<i>tavalib</i>
to bear	→	mother
հմլուրէն	→	հմլուրս
<i>helinnan</i>	→	<i>helinnib</i>
to emote	→	emotion

- The **passive participle** is used to describe a noun that is done or created according to the verb.

տճիւն	→	տճիւս
<i>tavan</i>	→	<i>tavot</i>
to bear	→	son
րչէն	→	րչիւս
<i>runan</i>	→	<i>runot</i>
to write	→	script, book

- A **fossilized form** exists for many verbs relating to mythology or derivations from that form.

ջորճիւն	→	ջորս
<i>marðan</i>	→	<i>maroo</i>
to end	→	the end

3. Nouns to verbs

As most nouns can be derived from verbs, there doesn't exist many verbs that are derived from nouns. The most well-known examples are verbs describing a situation (*to have cold*) and verbs derived from mythology.

Deriving verbs from nouns can be done in two ways, depending on the situation:

- Nouns ending in a **consonant** add *-an* to their indirective form.

հմլուր	→	հմլուրէն
<i>helinn</i>	→	<i>helinnan</i>
Hailey	→	to have emotion, to love

- Nouns ending in a **vowel** have their end vowel changed to *-a-* and *-n* is added after that.

լրկալ	→	լրկալն
<i>elky'a</i>	→	<i>elky'an</i>
Elsa	→	to snow, to be/have cold

Another way to create a verb from a noun, that often occurs with nouns ending in *-on*, is appending an *e-* in front of the noun and replacing the last syllable (*-on*) to *-an*.

ဝံသီမူ	→ ဗံသီမူ
<i>fðilon</i>	→ <i>efðilan</i>
behavior	→ to behave

XI. OTHER MORPHOLOGY

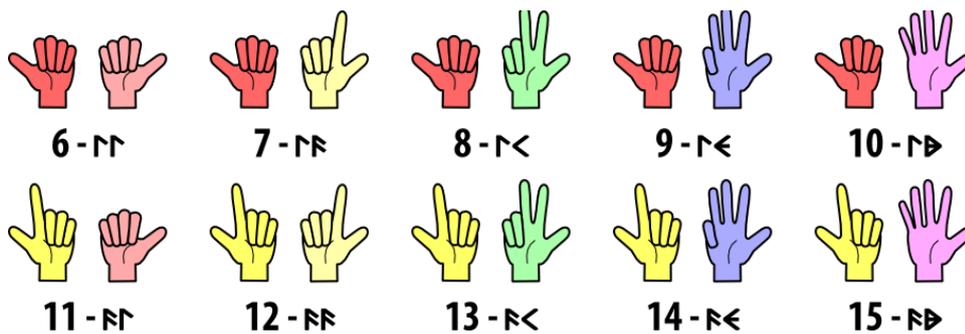
1. Numbers and counting

In the Cylenian language a base 6 numeral system is used, which means that only the numerals 1 to 5 are used to represent a number. Moreover, the first division is not base 6, but base 5.

Cylenians count to 30 using two hands. They start by using the right hand to count from one to five, starting at the thumb towards the pinky.



For higher numbers than five the left hand is used to count the multiples of five, in other words the full hands, in the same way.



One can count towards 30 using this method. For numbers higher than 30 the cycle is repeated, and the multiples of 30 are written down or remembered.



2. Cardinal numbers

The names of the cardinal numbers up to and including 30 are derived from the way of counting. The word *leb*, meaning full, is used for a full hand of five fingers.

All numerals are indeclineable modifying nouns. *One* is made using the complete article and depends on the gender of the noun it belongs to.

r	ᑕᑦ ᑭᑦ	te / ðy	1
f	ᑭᑦ	ðo	2
c	ᑕᑦ	oye	3
ε	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	orene	4
θ	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	finr	5
rr	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ te / ðy	6
rf	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ ðo	7
rc	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ oye	8
re	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ orene	9
rθ	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ finr	10
fr	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	ðoleᑭ te / ðy	11
cr	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	oyeleᑭ te / ðy	16
εr	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	oreleᑭ te / ðy	21
θr	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	finrleᑭ te / ðy	26
θθ	ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	finrleᑭ finr	30

3. Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers are created from the cardinal numbers by inflecting them in the genitive case, for example *ðo* becomes *ðoðr*. In compound cardinal numbers only the smallest part (usually the last) is inflected. The numeral notation of ordinals is usually made by writing an **r** after a middot.

r·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ	ter / tin	1st
f·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ	ðoðr	2nd
c·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ	oyeðr	3rd
ε·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	oreneðr	4th
θ·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	fineðr	5th
rr·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	leᑭ ter / tin	6th
θθ·r	ᑕᑦ·ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ ᑕᑦ	finrleᑭ fineðr	30th

XII. SYNTAX

1. Word order

Cylenian is mostly an analytic language. There only exists four cases, of which two are kind of archaic. The verb is not inflected in many ways. Therefore the word order in a sentence makes clear its meaning.

Subject and verb phrase

Cylenian is morphologically a direct language, so its ergative-absolute construction is displayed in the syntax of the subject and the verb phrase:

- If the main verb is **transitive**, then the word order is *object-subject-verb*.

ԿԿՐԸ ԺԱՐՁԻԷ Ը <i>purep boryðen ip</i> door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA she.IND.SG she opens the door

Optionally, if the object is a pronoun or *ep*, the word order *subject-object-verb* can be used.

ԸԸ ԻՐ ԵԻ <i>ep ip la</i> I.F.IND.SG she.IND.SG release.1SG.REA I let it go

If a passive voice is used, the word order becomes *verb-subject*.

ԺԱՐՁԻԷ ԿԿՐԸ <i>boryðen purep</i> open.3SG.REA door.IND.SG the door is opened [by someone]
--

- If the verb is **intransitive**, or if a reflexive voice is used, the the word order is always *subject-verb*.

Ը ԷԼԵՈԸԷ <i>ip nenaten</i> she.IND.SG swim.3SG.REA she swims ԿԿՐԸ ԺԱՐՁԻԷ <i>purep boryðen</i>
--

door.IND.SG open.3SG.REA
the door opens [itself]

- If the main verb is a **copula**, the subject and predicate are placed aside from the verb in either order. Mostly if the subject is a pronoun, it is placed after the verb.

թժյճ Եւ որժյլ
embuþ lin karðul
apple.IND.SG be.3SG.REA red.IND.SG
The apple is red
որժյլ Եւ թժյճ
karðul lin embuþ
red.IND.SG be.3SG.REA apple.IND.SG
The apple is red

Sentence order

The most common word order in Cyleneian sentences is:

- Optional **clauses**, mostly in the locative case
- Optional **indirect object** in the locative case, possibly with a pre- or postposition.
- **Verb phrase**
- Optional **indirect object**.
- Optional **clauses**.

2. Clauses

Clauses are constructions that can add information to a sentence. Those constructions are placed in the front or in the back of a sentence. If there are more clauses, one is free to choose to place them at different spots or use the particle *յրԺ* (*yrb*) to separate them.

There exists several types of clauses that connect to the whole sentence or a part of it.

3. Adverbial clauses

The most straightforward clause is the adverbial clause, which describes extra information related to a particular word or the whole sentence. The adverbial clause comes in two flavours: using a **noun phrase** or a **verb phrase**.

Noun phrase clause

A noun phrase clause is created using a noun in the locative or respective case in combination with a pre- or postposition. The adposition expresses particular information, such as time, place or manner. The most common noun adpositions are:

լքճո	enḏa +LOC	in, at (<i>locative</i>)
ճոնսրալ	ḏaboryet +LOC	beginning at (<i>egressive</i>)
սրճո	borḏa +LOC	from (<i>ablative</i>)
ճոնոնճլ	ḏamarḏet +LOC	as far as, ending at (<i>terminative</i>)
նոնճո	marḏa +LOC	to, towards (<i>allative</i>)
սրլ	oren +LOC	at (<i>temporal</i>)
սրսրալ	orboryet +LOC	beginning at (<i>egressive temporal</i>)
սրնոնճլ	ormarḏet +LOC	ending at (<i>terminative temporal</i>)
սր	ur +LOC	for, to (<i>dative</i>)
սրսլ	urileḅ +LOC	with (<i>comitative</i>)
ճլ	be +LOC	with, by means of (<i>instrumental/instructive</i>)
ճլսո	ḏulli +LOC	like (<i>semblative/equative</i>)
հ	yn +RES	towards, against (<i>relative</i>)
ս	u +LOC	than (comparison)
ոհճլ	kriḏu +LOC	when, the ..., the ... (comparison)

Verb phrase clause

A verb phrase clause is constructed using a conjunction particle followed by a verb that agrees to the particle.

Comparative clause

A particular adverbial clause is the comparative clause, that can also either take a noun or verb phrase in it. A more extensive view on those clauses is given in the chapter about comparison.

4. Relative clauses

A relative clause gives extra information to a particular part of speech.

XIII. SPOKEN LANGUAGE

1. Abbreviating verbs

Some forms of the verb can be abbreviated in spoken Cylenian. When abbreviating, the last part of a verb is omitted and a glottal stop ' is put in that place.

The irrealis forms of a verb are often abbreviated by replacing the suffix by the glottal stop '.

נבֿצֿ זֿטענעל רֿאָרֿ

afʔ fonan' iriʔ

let.PART rage on.3SG.IRR wind.IND.SG

Let the wind rage on

Some auxiliary verbs can also be shortened. The suffix of the realis form is omitted and replaced. The following forms of auxiliary verbs can be abbreviated:

- Realis forms of *linan* (to be) become *li'*.
- Realis forms of *ni'an* (just did) become *ni'*.
- Realis forms of *reðan* (about to to) become *reð'*.
- Realis forms of *nda'an* (will) become *nda'*.

טוֹרֿ יֿרֿ יֿענרֿ רֿעֿלֿ טעדנֿ

oren ir unar reð' ondla

never.PART about to.3SG.AUX.NFUT go back.3SG.REA

I am never going back

2. Omitting personal pronouns

Personal pronouns can often be omitted when used as subject in a sentence. The verb already gives sufficient information about the person of the subject.

יעֿדֿאֿ יֿנגונארֿ דֿאֿ יֿבֿ יֿעֿדֿאֿ יֿנגונארֿ נדֿאֿ סֿוֹ

enða ingunar ða yʔ enða ingunar nda sva

here.PART am.1SG.REA and.IND here.PART will.1SG.AUX.DFUT stay.1SG.REA

Here [I] am and here [I] will stay

3. Alternate forms of *ae* and *aep*

The personal pronouns *ae* and *aep* (both meaning I) are sometimes changed to *e'i* and *e'ip* respectively. This change can only occur in the singular forms of these pronouns. In the inflection of *e'i* and *e'ip* all occurrences of **ae** are changed into **e'i**.

		Masculine 𐌸 e'i (I)		Feminine 𐌸e'ip (I)	
IND	SG	𐌸	e'i	𐌸e'	e'ip
GEN		𐌸𐌳r	e'iðr	𐌸e	in
RES		𐌸𐌳𐌰	e'iya	𐌸𐌳𐌰	e'iya
LOC		𐌸r	e'ir	𐌸e	e'in

𐌹𐌶 𐌹𐌳𐌰 𐌰𐌳𐌰𐌶 𐌸e'

ir reða helinna e'ip

not.PART about to.1SG.AUX.NFUT have emotion1SG.REA I.IND.SG

I won't have emotion

XIV. EXAMPLES

1. Six basic sentences

թիւնն է ստորինը: իրար թիւնն է և: թիւնն իրար իրար: իրար թիւնն է և իրար իրար: իրար
իրար է և իրար: և իրար իրար:

Embuþ lin karðul. Aerinr embuþ lin es. Embuþ ðrena ae ur Aerinar. Sðeþ embuþ
ðrenanen es finei aena. Inge ðrenen es ur Aerinar. Es ðrenen iþ ur er.

թիւնն է ստորինը

embuþ lin karðul

apple.IND.SG be.3SG.REA red.IND.SG

The apple is red

իրար թիւնն է և

aerinr embuþ lin es

Erin.GEN.SG apple.IND.SG be.3SG.REA it.M.IND.SG

It is Erin's apple

թիւնն իրար իրար

embuþ ðrena ae ur aerinar

apple.IND.SG give.1SG.REA I.IND.SG to.PRP Erin.LOC.SG

I give Erin the apple

իրար թիւնն է և իրար իրար

sðeþ embuþ ðrenanen es finei eina

that.PART.IND apple.IND.SG give.3SG.IRR he.M.IND.SG want.1PL.REA we.M.IND.PL

We want him to give the apple

իրար թիւնն է և իրար իրար

inge ðrenen es ur Aerinar

this.IND.SG give.3SG.REA he.IND.SG to.PRP Erin.LOC.SG

He gives it to Erin

և թիւնն է իրար իրար

es ðrenen iþ ur er

it.IND.SG give.3SG.REA she.IND.SG to.PRP him.LOC.SG

She gives it to him

4. The North Wind and the Sun

Ըլ ԵւրժըրԸղի՛ն Գ՛ն Ժ՛հ Դաւ Եւր Եղեղ սղղեղ Ըժիղր ԿԵ Ե Նաղա: Ել ԿղիւԵ Ըղ՛ Եւր ԴղԵլԵ լԵժն Դը Եղը
 Եղեղ Դղղեղ լԵ ղը Ժ՛հ Դաւ ԵղԵ ղԵլ: Կ Ըղ՛ Դղղեղ ԴղղԵ ղղԵ սղղ Դղղ Դ: Նաղաղը ԵղԵ լԵ ղղԵ Ըղ՛
 ԿղիւԵ ԴղղԵ ղղ՛ն Ըըժըժեղ Դղղ Ըղղ Ըղղ: Ըժը Ըըժըժը: ժը Ժ՛հ Դաւ ԵղԵ ԴղղԵ լԵժն ԸժըժԵ Բը՛ Ը
 ԵւրժըրԸղի՛ն Եւր լԵժն ԴղղԵ Կ ԴղղԵղը ղղղը Դը Կղղը: ԲըժԵղ ԴղղԵ լԵ ԵղԵ լԵժնԵղ ԴղղԵղ Ը
 Դղղն լԵժնԵղ ԵւԵղԵղ լԵժն Ըղղ ԸղղԵ սղղըժը Ըլ ԵւրժըրԸղ ղ՛ն Դղ՛ն լԵժնԵղ ԲղղԵղ: Ել Ժ՛հ Դաւ
 ԵղԵ ԲղղԵ Բը՛ն ԴղղԵ ժըղ ԸժԵ Դղղը Ըղ՛ Բը՛ն Դղղը Դը Կղղը ԸղղԵղ ԴղղԵղ ԴղղԵ սղղԵ լԵ
 Ըըժըժեղ Դղղ Ըղղ:

Te norðurseðip yrð ðy kyll ill nana okenna sðe'yr un li a'ann. Nw leghon teþ ill hwnen
 enða ar tennar nana kamenna ena yrþ ðy kyll nan inen « W teþ reða mareen aeðin oke
 kama ae. A'annar lineen edes aeðin teþ leghon reðen afþ borvandanen gelap eðr nda'en.
 Nðer boryðap. » Ðw ðy kyll nan gelen enða nðulan yrþ e norðurseðip ill eseðen angnen u
 ranonar marða ar leghar. I'odne kriðwn es nan eseðanen a'annnen e gelap evanðen
 nono'inen enða er e leghon ormarðet te norðurseðip afþ elðanen ti'ysaðnen. Nw ðy kyll
 nan igelen yrþ ip liðen ðar nðin karar beþ yrþ marða ar leghar sðeþ nw gvarnen karen
 oðne es borvanden gelap eðr.

Ըլ ԵւրժըրԸղի՛ն Գ՛ն Ժ՛հ Դաւ Եղեղ սղղեղ Ըժիղր ԿԵ Ե Նաղա
te norðurseðip yrð ðy kyll ill nana okenna sðe'yr un li a'ann
 the one.IND North Wind.IND.SG and.IND.SG the one.IND SUN.IND *be*.AUX.PART *had*.3PL.AUX
 dispute.3PL.REA that.LOC who.IND.SG *be*.3SG.REA strong.AUG.IND.SG
 The North Wind and the Sun were disputing about who was strongest
The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger.

Ել ԿղիւԵ Ըղ՛ Եւր ԴղԵլԵ լԵժն Դը Եղը Եղեղ Դղղեղ լԵ ղը
nw leghon teþ ill hwnen enða ar tennar nana kamenna ena
 suddenly.PART traveler.IND.SG that.REL.IND.SG *be*.AUX.PART walk.3SG.REA at.PRP the.POS road.LOC.SG
had.3PL.AUX see.3PL.REA they.M.IND.PL
 Suddenly they saw a traveler that was walking on the road
Suddenly they saw a traveler coming down the road.

Ժ՛հ Դաւ ԵղԵ ղԵլ: Կ Ըղ՛ Դղղ ԸղղԵղ ԴղղԵ սղղ Դղղ Դ
ðy kyll nan inen, w teþ reða mareen aeðin oke kama ae
 the one.IND Sun.IND.SG *had*.3SG.AUX say.3SG.REA manner.IND.SG that.REL.IND.SG will.3SG.AUX end.3SG.REA
 we.GEN.PL dispute.IND.SG see.1SG.REA I.IND.SG
 The Sun said: I see a manner that will end our dispute
[And] the Sun said: "I see a way to decide our dispute."

ունուրու աւելլել լճի ղճի Եւ Կըստ ղճի ո՞՞ ճարճնեմել ղլուո՞ լճր Եմիլ
a'annar lineen edes aeðin tep leghon reðen afþ borvandanen gelap eðr nda'en
 strong.AUG.LOC.SG will.3SG.AUX be regarded.3SG.REA the one.IND.SG we.GEN.PL that.IND.SG
 traveler.IND.SG about to.3SG.AUX let.PART.AUX take off.3SG.IRR cloak.IND.SG he.GEN.SG
 The one of us that will let that traveler take off his cloak will be regarded the strongest
"Whichever of us can cause that traveler to take off his cloak shall be regarded as the stronger."

Եձը ճարճնո՞
nðer boryðap
 you.IND.SG begin.2SG.REA
 You begin
"You begin."

ձյ ճա Դալ ԵՆ Դլլ Եճն Եձյու
ðw ðy kyll nan gelen enða nõulan
 so.PART the one.IND sun.IND.SG had.3SG.AUX hide.3SG.REA in.PRP cloud.LOC.SG
 So the Sun hid in a cloud
So the Sun retired behind a cloud.

Ել Եսրճյուրճիւ Դա Դալ [ԵՆ] Ելլ Դալ
te norðurseðip ill [nan] eseðen angnen u ranonar marða ar legghar
 the one.IND north wind.IND.SG be.PART.AUX [had.3SG.AUX] blow.3SG.REA hard.ADV.3SG as.PRP
 possible.LOC.SG at.PRP the.LOC traveler.LOC.SG
 The North Wind was blowing as hard as possible at the traveler
[And] the North Wind began to blow as hard as it could upon the traveler.

Դալ
i'oðne kriðwn es nan eseðanen a'annnen e gelap evanðen nono'inen enða er e leghon
 but.PART when.PART he.IND.SG had.3SG.REA blow.3SG.IRR strong.AUG.ADV.3SG the.IND cloak.IND.SG
 wear.3SG.REA close.AUG.ADV.3SG at.PRP he.LOC.SG the.IND traveler.IND.SG
 But when he blew harder, the traveler wore his cloak more closely at him...
But the harder he blew, the more closely did the traveler wrap his cloak around him...

ʊrənərðɛɽ ɔɽ ɛʊrðɪyɽɽɽ ɾɔ̃ [ɛnɛ] nɔ̃ɔ̃ ɽɽnɛɽɽ ɔɾɬɔnðɛɽɽ
ormarðet te norðurseðip aff [nan] elðanen ti'ysaðnen
 until.PART the one.IND North Wind.IND.SG *must*.PART [*had*.3SG.AUX] give up.3SG.IRR despair.ADV.3SG
 ...until the North Wind had to give up in despair
...till at last the North Wind had to give up in despair.

ɛɽ ɽɾ ɾɔɽ ɛnɛ ɾɾɽɽ ɾɾɔ̃ ɾɔ̃ nɽɽɽɽ ɽɽnɛ ɛɽɾɛ nɔnɔn ɽɽɽ ɾɾɔ̃ ɔnɾɽɽn ɾɾ ɽɽɽɾɾ
nw ðy kyll nan igelen yrþ ip liðen ðar nðin karar beþ yrþ marða ar leghar
 then.PART the one.IND sun.IND.SG *had*.3SG.AUX come out.3SG.REA and.PART she.IND.SG shine.3SG.REA
 all.LOC she.GEN.SG warmth.LOC.SG with.POP *and*.PART at.PRP the.LOC traveler.LOC.SG
 Then the Sun came out and she shone with all her warmth at the traveler
Then the Sun came out and shone in all his glory upon the traveler...

ɽɽɽɽɽɽ ɽɽnɛɽɽ ɾɾnɽɽ ɽɽɽɽ ɽɽ ɽɽɽɽnɛɽɽ ɽɽɽnɔ̃ ɽɽɾ
sðeþ nw gvarnen karen oðne es borvanden gelap eðr
 that.IND suddenly.PART big.ADV.3SG warm.3SG.REA so.PART he.IND.SG put off.3SG.REA cloak.IND.SG
 he.GEN.SG
 that warmed with a huge amount, so he took off his cloak
... who soon found it too hot to walk with his cloak on.

XV. VOCABULARY

1. Glossary

For the convenience this glossary is ordered in English alphabetical order, sorted by the Latin transliteration. Graphemes transcribed as two characters can be found under the entry for the first character. Proper names are underlined>.

դ. դեմ դժմ	ae.SG, aena.PL aeða	dog N.IED.M to sleep VB.INTR to sit VB.INTR I PN.M.1SG, we PN.M.1PL self, autonomous N.DU.M > <i>cmp. of ae ða, my place</i>
դեմայե դեմուե	aenayun aenei'an	each other N.IED.M to differ, to be different, to contrast VB.INTR > <i>verb of aeneiþ</i>
դեմճ դերա դերճ	aeneiþ aerinn aerip	difference, contrast N.IED.F Ireland N.IED.M LN 1. Irish N.DU.M 2. Gaelige, Irish language N.IED.M > <i>genitive of aerinn</i>
դճ. դժմ մճ	aep.SG, aeða.PL afþ	I PN.F.1SG, we PN.F.1PL <i>do!</i> , let <i>do</i> (<i>imperative and adhortative mood</i>) PART +VB.IRR
մաճ մալու մա մալու մալմ	alip allan ann annan annða	temple, sanctuary N.IED.F should <i>do</i> (<i>advisory mood</i>) VB.AUX + VB.IRR strong, heavy, hard N.IED.M to live, to habitate VB.TR home, house N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of ða annan, living place</i>
մալ	aran	1. to listen VB.INTR 2. to hear VB.TR
մալճ մալս	arkeþ arot	bow, arc N.IED.M LN.GER sound N.IED.M > <i>participle of aran</i>
մաճ մալուարա մալուճ	arþ atlantis atysaþ	figure, form N.IED.M <i>Atlantis</i> , supercontinent N.IED.M hope, belief N.IED.F > <i>a-noun of tysan</i>
մալ	aye	yes PART LN.NÖR

<p> Ժուռե Ժուլճ ԺԼ </p>	<p> balan baleþ be </p>	<p> to protect, to guard VB.TR protector, guardian N.IED.M with, by means of (<i>instrumental or instructive case</i>) POP +LOC > derived from <i>mberan</i> </p>
<p> Ժլռե Ժլլ Ժւրճոն </p>	<p> beran bere borða </p>	<p> to have, to possess VB.TR black N.ING.M from (<i>ablative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > <i>cmp. of boryeðr ða, place of beginning</i> </p>
<p> Ժւրենե Ժւրճոնեմե </p>	<p> bornan borvandan </p>	<p> to insist VB.INTR to take off, to put off (clothes) VB.TR > <i>cmp. of borðan evandan, to take clothes from</i> </p>
<p>Ժւրար</p>	<p>boryar</p>	<p>east N.IED.M > <i>locative of boryeþ</i></p>
<p>Ժւրաճոն</p>	<p>boryðan</p>	<p>1. to begin, to start VB.INTR +LOC 2. to open VB.TR</p>
<p>Ժւրալճոն Ժոն Ժւրլճ</p>	<p>boryeðr ða boryeþ</p>	<p>departure CN.M beginning, start N.IED.M <i>LN.GER</i> > <i>participle of boryðan</i></p>
<p>Ժոն Ժոնւրալ</p>	<p>ða ðaboryet</p>	<p>place, location N.IED.M beginning at (<i>egressive case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > <i>cmp. of boryeðr ða, place of beginning</i></p>
<p>Ժոնլլ</p>	<p>ðagen</p>	<p><i>Dagen</i>, Cylenian island NPROP.IED.F > <i>cmp. of ða gendeþ, beautiful place</i></p>
<p>Ժոնոնլլ</p>	<p>ðamarðet</p>	<p>as far as, ending at (<i>terminative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > <i>cmp. of marðeðr ða, place of ending</i></p>
<p>Ժոնաճոն Ժոն Ժոնեմե</p>	<p>damiðan dan ðanan</p>	<p>to follow VB.TR to come (locative) VB.INTR to be (somewhere) VB.INTR +LOC > <i>verb of ða</i></p>
<p>Ժոն</p>	<p>danna</p>	<p>1. light, bright N.ING.M 2. day N.IED.M 3. today N.IED.M 4. <i>Dawn</i>, Nymph of Day NPROP.IED.F</p>
<p>Ժոնեմե</p>	<p>dannan</p>	<p>south N.DU.M > <i>locative of danna</i></p>
<p>Ժոնեմե [յր] ձոռլլ Կճոն ճլարճ ճլլրոն ճլլրոն</p>	<p>dannan [յր] maraan loða ðemip ðepran ðeprot</p>	<p>knowledge about good and evil <i>LIT</i>, conscience CN.F herb, plant N.IED.F to speak (to) VB.TR (+N.LOC) 1. spoken, word, language N.DU.M</p>

ជា	ði	2. Cylenian language N.IED.M PR > participle of <i>ðepran</i>
ជាល	ðil	1. diminutive marker N.PART 2. small, little, tiny N.ING.M small, little, tiny N.ING.M > derived from <i>ði</i>
ជានត្រៃ	ðilae'ılan	insect, dragonfly N.IED.F * <i>laemip ðilae'ılanðul</i> ; Dragonfly Faerie > cmp. of <i>ði lae'ılan</i> , little with wings
ជារ	ðir	1. land, mainland, continent N.IED.M 2. region, country N.IED.M 3. kingdom, empire N.IED.M 4. Cylenian Empire N.IED.M PR
ដួ	ðo	two (number) N.ING INDECL
ដួជ័រ	ðoðr	second (ordinal) > genitive of <i>ðo</i>
ដួល	dolan	to go (locative) VB.INTR
ដួរ	ðoren	hour (of time) N.IED.M
ដួរ	ðrenan	to give VB.TR
ដួរ	ðulli	like (<i>semblative or equative case</i>) PRP +LOC > <i>semblative affix -ðul</i>
ដួរ	ðurin	<i>ðurin</i> , a Cylenian pasta N.IED.M
ដួរ	ðw	so, thus PART
ដួរ	ðy	1. the one, the only ART.F 2. all, every ART.F 3. one (number) N.ING.F INDECL > feminine form of <i>te</i>
ដួរ	ðyka	stone, rock, boulder, menhir N.IED.M
ឃ	e	the ART.M
ឃ	e'i	I (<i>spoken language</i>) PN.M.1SG
ឃ	e'ip	I (<i>spoken language</i>) PN.F.1SG
ឃ	edes	the one, the other PN.M
ឃ	edin	the one, the other PN.F
ឃ	eðuran	to eat, to feed VB.TR > verb of <i>ðurin</i>
ឃ	efðilan	to behave, to handle VB.INTR > e-verb of <i>fðilon</i>
ឃ	eidreþ	1. deer, hart N.IED.M 2. <i>Eidriss</i> , Nagaskian deer NPROP.IED.M
ឃ	elðan	1. to give up VB.INTR 2. to lose VB.TR
ឃ	eleghan	to travel VB.INTR > e-verb of <i>legthon</i>

լււն	elinan	to be connected to, to be with VB.TR +N.RES > <i>e-verb of linan</i>
լւոտ	<u>elky'a</u>	1. winter N.IED.F 2. <i>Elsa</i> , Nymph of Winter NPROP.IED.F PR
լւոտն	elky'an	1. to snow VB.IMPERS 2. to be/have cold VB.INTR > <i>verb of elky'a</i>
լւոտն	elkylip	1. snow N.IED.F 2. cold, freezing N.ING.F 3. winter N.IED.F > <i>participle of elky'an</i>
լււլւ	elsenip	1. ice N.IED.F 2. frozen N.ING.F > <i>derived from elky'a</i>
լււն	embon	1. wood, log N.IED.M 2. wooden N.ING.M 3. tree N.IED.M > <i>derived from emmip</i>
լււն	embup	apple, fruit N.IED.M > <i>derived from emmip</i>
լււն	emdap	root (of a tree) N.IED.M > <i>derived from emmip</i>
լււն	emmi'ap	tree N.IED.F > <i>derived from emmip</i>
լււն	emmiðan	to grow, to blossom VB.INTR > <i>verb of emmip</i>
լււն	emmiði	1. flower, grass, plant N.IED.F 2. leaf (of a tree) N.IED.F > <i>participle of emmiðan</i>
լււն	emmiðul	green N.ING.M > <i>semblative of emmip</i>
լււն	<u>emmip</u>	1. spring N.IED.F 2. nature, flora, fauna N.IED.F 3. <i>Emma</i> , Nymph of Spring N.IED.F PR
լււն	enan	to become (linking) VB.TR +N.IND
լււն	enða PRP	in, at (<i>locative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > <i>cmp. of en ða, in a place</i>
լււն	enliðul	English N.DU.M > <i>semblative of englip</i>
լււն	enlip	England N.IED.M LN.GER
լււն	enrifp	ring N.IED.M
լււն	eraðonan	to stand VB.INTR
լււն	eran	to prepare VB.TR

ကုဏ်ဇံ	eraneþ	preparer N.IED.M <i>LIT</i> > participle of <i>eran</i>
ကုကကဏ	erkaran	to cook VB.TR > <i>cmp. of eran kareþ, prepare with fire</i>
ကုကကုသီဝါ	erkaroðða	1. oven, furnace N.IED.M 2. kitchen N.IED.M * <i>taliðerkaroðða; microwave oven</i> > <i>cmp. of erkaran ða, cooking place</i>
ကုကကုဇ	erkarot	food, meal N.IED.M > participle of <i>erkaran</i>
ဇ · ဇက ဇဇက	es.SG, ena.PL eseðan	he PN.M.3SG, they PN.M.3PL to blow, to whiffle VB.INTR > <i>e-verb of seþ</i>
ဇဇံ ဇဇံ · ဇက	esþ eþ.SG, eða.PL	village, town, city N.IED.M thing, object, abstract N.DU.M * <i>te eða; everyone, everything</i> * <i>enða ðar eðar; everywhere</i> * <i>oren ðar eðar; always</i>
ဇကကဏ	evandan	to wear, to put on (clothes) VB.TR > <i>e-verb of vandon</i>
ဝံသီကဏ်	fðarþ	1. rainbow N.IED.F 2. color N.IED.F > <i>short for leifðarþ</i>
ဝံသီဇ	fðen	field N.IED.M > <i>en-noun of fði'an</i>
ဝံသီကဏ	fði'an	1. to do, to act VB.TR 2. to plant, to scatter, to seed VB.TR
ဝံသီဃ	fðilon	character, behavior, conduct N.IED.M > <i>verb of fði'an</i>
ဝံသီဃဇ	fðilot	seed N.IED.M > <i>participle of fði'an</i>
ဝံလ	fei	<i>Faerie</i> or <i>Laemie</i> , child of a Nymph N.IED.F <i>LN.GER</i>
ဝံလကဏ	<u>feilinn</u>	<i>Faylin</i> , Cyleneian island N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of fei linn, Faerie lake</i>
ဝံကဏ	fi'an	1. to want VB.TR (+IND) 2. to desire, to long (for) VB.TR +RES 3. to need, to require VB.TR +LOC
ဝံကုဇံ	fileþ	1. desire N.IED.M 2. requirement N.IED.M > <i>participle of fi'an</i>
ဝံကုဇက	fineðr	fifth N.ING INDECL > <i>genitive of finr</i>

ᠰᠢᠢᠷ	finr	five (number) N.ING INDECL
ᠰᠢᠷ	fir	mountain, hill N.IED.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠠᠮᠤᠨ	flullan	to occur, to happen VB.INTR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠡᠫᠤ	flulleᠫ	occurrence, happening, event, situation N.IED.M > <i>participle of flullan</i>
ᠰᠤᠮᠤᠨ	fonan	1. to force VB.TR 2. to rage (on) VB.INTR
ᠰᠤᠮᠤᠨ	fonip	1. force N.IED.F 2. power, powerful N.DU.F 3. rage, raging N.DU.F > <i>participle of fonan</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯ	ge'yl	other, alternative N.ING.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gelan	to hide, to disappear VB.INTR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gelap	cloak, jacket N.IED.M > <i>ap-noun of gelan</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gelot	hidden N.ING.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gendan	to be beautiful, to be handsome VB.INTR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gendep	beautiful, handsome N.ING.M > <i>participle of gendan</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gva	mammal N.IED.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gvan	to feed, to nurse VB.TR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gvano᠔i	milk N.IED.F
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gvar	big, grand N.ING.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gvar᠔a	1. long (of measurement) N.ING.M 2. far N.ING.M > <i>cmp. of gvar ᠔a, big place</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gvaror	long (of time) N.ING.M > <i>cmp. of gvar or, big time</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	gviss	tower, obelisk N.IED.M
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gynan	to cover, to wrap, to pack VB.TR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	gynot	1. cover, shell, wrapping N.IED.M 2. skin N.IED.M 3. bark (of a tree) N.IED.M > <i>participle of gynan</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	hae	hello, hi (greeting) PART LN.GER
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨ	he᠔w	goodbye (greeting) PART LN.GER
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	helinn	Hailey, Nymph of Love NPROP.IED.F PR
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	helinnan	1. to have emotion (for), to feel (something) VB.INTR (VB.TR +N.RES) 2. to love (someone) VB.TR +N.RES > <i>verb of helinn</i>
ᠰᠢᠶᠢᠯᠤᠨᠨᠢ	helinnip	1. emotion, feeling N.IED.F

הַנְּיָנָה ר	hwnan i	2. love N.IED.F > <i>participle of helinnan</i> to walk, to travel VB.INTR 1. the ART.F 2. <i>distinction between two different parts of speech in the same case</i> N.PART > <i>feminine form of e</i>
הַנְּוֹדְנָה	i'odne	but (conjunction) PART > <i>cmp. of ir odne, so not</i>
הַנְּגֵלָה	igelan	to come out, to unhide, to show VB.INTR > <i>cmp. of ir gelan, to hide not</i>
הַנְּחָה	ighan	1. to not exist VB.INTR 2. to not know VB.TR > <i>verb of ir</i>
הַנְּחָבָה	igheḅ	1. nonexistent, nonexistence N.DU.M 2. unknown N.DU.M > <i>participle of ighan</i>
הַנְּחָדָה	ilaḏan	to create, to make existent VB.TR > <i>verb of ileḅ</i>
הַנְּחָדָהּ	ilaḏane	creation (the process) N.IED.M > <i>gerund of ilaḏan</i>
הַנְּחָדָבָה	ilaḏeḅ	1. creator N.IED.M 2. artist N.IED.M > <i>participle of ilaḏan</i>
הַנְּחָדָוֹת	<u>ilaḏot</u>	1. creation (what is created) N.IED.M 2. <i>Ilaḏot</i> , Scroll N.IED.F PR > <i>participle of ilaḏan</i>
הַנְּחָבָהּ	<u>ileḅ</u>	1. being N.ING.M 2. existence N.IED.M.SG ,universe N.IED.M.PL 3. equal, equality N.IED.M 4. unique, unicum N.DU.M 5. <i>Ileḅ</i> , the Existence or Sky NPROP.IED.M PR > <i>participle of linan</i>
הַנְּחָבָהּ	ill	to be <i>doing</i> (continuous mood) PART +VB.REA
הַנְּחָבָהּ	iltavoḏi	sister N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of ileḅ tavoḏi, equal born</i>
הַנְּחָבָהּ	iltavot	brother N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of ileḅ tavot, equal born</i>
הַנְּחָבָהּ	inan	to say, to talk (to) VB.TR (+LOC)
הַנְּחָבָהּ	inel	mouth N.IED.M > <i>el-noun of inan</i>

רעלע	inelup	word, story, myth N.IED.M > <i>up-noun of inel</i>
רמל	inge	this, that PN.M
רמל	ingip	this, that PN.F
רמלע	ingun	1. someone, something PN.IED 2. some PN.ING.SG 3. many, much, a lot of PN.ING.PL * <i>enða ingunar; there</i> * <i>oren ingunar; then</i> > <i>cmp. of inge un</i>
רר	ir	1. not PART 2. no PART
רר ... ערעל	ir ... nane	not anymore (in verb predicate) PART
רר חכ	ir afp	don't <i>do!</i> (<i>prohibitive mood</i>) PART +VB.IRR
רר יע	ir un	no one, nothing PN.IED * <i>enða ir unar; nowhere</i> * <i>oren ir unar; never</i>
ררע	isae'an	to misuse, to abuse VB.TR > <i>cmp. of ir sei'an, to use not</i>
ררע	isaelep	misuse, abuse N.IED.M > <i>participle of isei'an</i>
רר · רר	ip.sg, ida.pl	she PN.F.3SG, they PN.F.3PL
ררע	kaman	to see, to watch VB.TR
ררע	karan	to warm, to heat VB.TR > <i>verb of karo</i>
ררע	karðul	red N.ING.M > <i>semblative of karo</i>
ררע	karep	1. warm, hot N.ING.M 2. warmth N.IED.M > <i>participle of karan</i>
ררע	kariðul	pink N.ING.M > <i>semblative of karo</i>
ררע	karo	1. summer N.IED.F 2. <i>Caro</i> , Nymph of Summer NPROP.IED.M PR
רר	kei	1. stone, cliff, rock N.IED.M 2. made of stone, rocky N.ING.M
ררע	kelveðul	brown N.ING.M > <i>semblative of kelvep</i>
ררע	kelvep	<i>something brown</i> N.IED.M
ררע	kiln	good, well N.ING.M
ררע	komune	community, municipality N.IED.M LN.GER
ררע	konðan	1. to clean (up) VB.TR 2. to wash VB.TR

<p>ល្អឆ្ងៃ ល្អឆ្ងៃ</p>	<p>konðaroop konðot</p>	<p>3. to make beautiful, to decorate VB.TR music, sound N.IED.F 1. clean, cleaned N.ING.M 2. beautiful N.ING.M > <i>participle of konðan</i></p>
<p>ល្អជ្រៃ</p>	<p>koveða</p>	<p>place of convention, temple N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of koven ða, koven place</i></p>
<p>ល្អជ្រៃ</p>	<p>koven</p>	<p>1. <i>koven</i>, religious convention N.IED.F <i>LN.GER</i> 2. festivity, celebration N.IED.F</p>
<p>កាជ្រៃ កាជ្រៃ</p>	<p>kriðu kriðwn</p>	<p>when, the ... the ... (comparison) PRP +N.LOC when <i>I do</i>, the more <i>I do</i> (comparison) PART +VB.IRR</p>
<p>កាត្រៃ កាត្រៃ</p>	<p>ky'an ky'anan</p>	<p>true, real N.ING.M to be true, to be real VB.INTR > <i>verb of ky'an</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p>ky'anip</p>	<p>1. meaning N.IED.F 2. truth N.IED.F > <i>participle of ky'anan</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p>kylalip</p>	<p>1. temple, sanctuary N.IED.F 2. temple for Cyll N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of kyllan alip, temple for Cyll</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p><u>kylena</u></p>	<p>1. <i>Kylena</i> or <i>Cylene</i>, country N.IED.F 2. <i>Celene</i>, common female name N.IED.F > <i>derived from kylenea, connected to Cyll</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p><u>kylesðin</u></p>	<p>1. <i>Celestine</i>, girl of Cylesth, common female name NPROP.IED.F PR 2. <i>Celestine</i> or <i>Celestite</i>, mineral found near Cylesth N.IED.F > <i>genitive of kylesþ</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p>kylesðul</p>	<p>blue N.ING.M > <i>semblative of kylesþ</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p><u>kylesþ</u></p>	<p><i>Cylesth</i> or <i>Celesth</i>, city for Cyll N.IED.F PR > <i>cmp. of kyllan esþ, city for Cyll</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p><u>kyll</u></p>	<p>1. sun, light N.IED.F 2. <i>Cyll</i>, the Light N.IED.F PR</p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p>kylor</p>	<p>day N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of kyll orþ, Cyll time</i></p>
<p>កាត្រៃ</p>	<p><u>kymm</u></p>	<p><i>Asim</i> or <i>Cymm</i>, city and temple in Carthamia where the Nymphs stored knowledge N.IED.F PR</p>

ဟုၤ	lae'il	wing N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of laemiðin ileþ, sth. unique of a Faerie</i>
ဟုၤဟ	lae'ilir	1. wingless, without wings N.ING.M 2. louse N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of lae'ilan ir, wingless</i>
ဟုၤဉ်တၢ်	laefðarþ	rainbow N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of laefði arþ</i>
ဟုၤဉ်	laefði	1. miracle, strange happening N.IED.F 2. magic N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of laemiðin fðilon, behavior of a Laemie</i>
ဟုၤဒၢ	laemip	Faerie or Laemie, child of a Nymph N.IED.F * <i>laemip ðilae'ilanðul; Dragonfly Faerie</i> * <i>laemip seðlae'ilðaal; Feathered Faerie</i> * <i>laemip segvakaðul; Phoenix Faerie</i>
ဟုၤ	laep.SG, laeta.PL	1. Elf or Laeth or Half-breed, a hybrid child of humans and Laemies N.IED.F 2. Laeta, Scroll NPROP.IED.F PR > <i>derived from laemip</i>
ဟုၤ	lan	to release, to let go VB.TR
ဟုၤတၢ်	leðarþ	1. round N.ING.M 2. circle N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of leþ arþ, full figure</i>
ဟုၤတၢ်	leghon	traveler N.IED.M
ဟုၤတၢ်	leghus	travel N.IED.M > <i>us-noun of leghon</i>
ဟုၤတၢ်	lemmat	dangerous, danger N.DU.M
ဟုၤ	leþ	1. full, filled N.ING.M 2. hand (body part) N.IED.M 3. <i>multiple of five LIT N.ING</i> * <i>ðoleþ; ten</i> * <i>oyeleþ; fifteen</i> * <i>orleþ; twenty</i> * <i>finrleþ; twenty-five</i>
ဟုၤတၢ်	liðan	1. to be bright VB.INTR 2. to light, to shine, to glow VB.INTR > <i>verb of liðe</i>
ဟုၤ	liðe	light N.IED.F
ဟုၤတၢ်	liðilip	star, sun N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of lip liðe</i>
ဟုၤတၢ်	liliðan	to desire, to long (for) VB.TR +RES > <i>verb of lilip</i>

ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠫ	<u>lilib</u>	1. lust, passion N.IED.F 2. desire N.IED.F 3. <i>Lilith</i> or <i>Lily</i> , Nymph of Lust NPROP.IED.F PR * <i>taraan lilib</i> ; to meet <i>Lilith</i> , to have intercourse, to be defourished <i>PVB</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠨ	linaan	to be considered, regarded (as) VB.TR +N.LOC > derived from <i>linan</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠨ	linan	1. to be (copula) VB.TR +N.IND 2. to be equal to VB.TR +N.IND 3. to exist VB.INTR 4. to be unique VB.INTR
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨ	linn	1. lake, sea N.IED.F 2. water N.IED.F
ᠪᠤᠯᠢ	lip	sea, ocean N.IED.F
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨ	<u>loḏa</u>	1. thought, memory N.IED.F 2. knowledge, wisdom N.IED.F 3. <i>Lotha</i> , village and temple in Carthamia NPROP.IED.F PR
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠨ	loḏaminn	reason N.IED.M > derived from <i>loḏa</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠨ	loḏan	1. to think (about), to remember VB.INTR +N.LOC 2. to know VB.TR > verb of <i>loḏa</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	lymeḏul	orange (color) N.ING.M > semblative of <i>lymen</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨ	lymen	orange (fruit) N.IED.M
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨ	man	1. to end VB.TR 2. to kill VB.TR > verb of <i>maroo</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	manan	to give VB.TR
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	maraan	west N.DU.M > locative of <i>maroo</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	marḏa	to (<i>allative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > cmp. of <i>ḏa marḏep</i> , place of ending
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	marḏan	1. to end, to stop, to arrive VB.INTR 2. to faint, to die VB.INTR > verb of <i>maroo</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	marḏul	purple N.ING.M > semblative of <i>maroo</i>
ᠪᠤᠯᠢᠨᠠᠮᠢᠨᠠᠨ	<u>maroo</u>	1. end, stop, arrival NPROP.IED.M

ခက်ပူဇံက	marooḁa	2. dark, darkness N.DU.M 3. night N.IED.F 4. <i>Maró</i> , Nymph of Night N.IED.F PR <i>* to see Maró; to faint, to die PVB</i> 1. arrival N.IED.M 2. stop, station N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of maraan ḁa, place of the end</i>
ခက်ဇံ ခက်ပူဇံ	maseḅ miliḁul	fat N.ING.M yellow N.ING.M/F > <i>semblative of milil</i>
ခက်ပ	milil	1. gold N.IED.F 2. golden N.ING.F
ခက်ပူဇံ ခက်ပ	mindḁel minn	free N.ING.M 1. good N.ING.M 2. right, true N.ING.M
ခက်ပူဇံ	<u>molip</u>	1. moon N.IED.F 2. month (Cylenian calendar) N.IED.F 3. <i>Moon</i> , the first full moon N.IED.F PR month (Gregorian calendar) N.IED.M <i>LN.GER</i> <i>Mycea</i> , princess of the Moon Laemies NPROP.IED.F PR
ခက်ပူဇံ ခက်ပူဇံ	monḅ <u>myke'a</u>	name, given name N.IED.M
ခက်ပူဇံ ခက်ပ	mynḅ nae	1. new N.ING.M 2. news N.IED.M
ခက်ပ	nan	<i>did</i> , have <i>done</i> (<i>distant past tense</i>) VB.AUX +VB.REA
ခက်ပ ခက်ပူဇံ	nane nda'an	still (in verb predicate) PART 1. will <i>do</i> (<i>distant future tense</i>) VB.AUX +VB.REA 2. may <i>do</i> (<i>low potential mood</i>) VB.AUX +VB.REA
ခက်ပ	nḁul	white N.ING.M > <i>semblative of nḁule</i>
ခက်ပ ခက်ပူဇံ ဝံဇံကဇံ ခက်ပူဇံ	nḁule nḁule fḁarḁr nḁunenip	air, sky, cloud N.IED.F color cloud <i>LIT</i> , aurora borealis CN.M cloud water <i>LIT</i> , rain N.IED.F > <i>cmp. of nḁule nenip, cloud water</i>
ခက်ပ . ခက်ပ ခက်ပ ခက်ပ	nḁur.SG, nḁena.PL nḁuran nḁurap	you PN.M.2SG, PN.M.2PL to write (down) VB.TR 1. page N.IED.M 2. symbol N.IED.M > <i>p-noun of nḁuran</i>
ခက်ပ	nḁurot	1. written, script N.DU.M

ելիր	ne'ir	2. Cylenean script N.IED.M > <i>participle of nđurot</i> old (not new) N.ING.M > <i>cmp. of nae ir, not new</i>
ելեռ ելեռճիր	nenan nenanđir	to drink VB.TR island N.IED.M > <i>cmp. of nenan đir, land in water</i>
ելեռոռ	nenatan	to swim VB.INTR > <i>cmp. of nenan tan, move in water</i>
ելըմլ	neniđul	cyan N.ING.F > <i>semblative of nenip</i>
ելրհ	nenip	1. water N.IED.F 2. fluid N.IED.F 3. wet, moisture N.ING.F > <i>participle of nenan</i>
ռալ ռոռ	ngine ni'an	plan, operation N.IED.M just <i>did</i> , have <i>done</i> (<i>near past tense</i>) VB.AUX + VB.REA
ռւլ	nilep	past N.IED.M > <i>participle of ni'an</i>
ռո՛ · ճլմ սլլ	niþ.sg, nđeđa.pl no'en	you PN.F.2SG, PN.F.2PL 1. sweet, dear, cute, lovely N.ING.M 2. significant other N.IED.M/F <i>* for everyone there is a no'en; in the end everything will be alright PVB</i>
սլլճի	no'endi	significant other, <i>fossilized diminutive of no'en</i> N.IED.M > <i>diminutive of no'en</i>
սլի	no'i	1. soft, gentle N.ING.F 2. cosy, close N.ING.F > <i>derived from no'en</i>
սլիռ սլրմլր	no'ikei norđur	sand N.IED.M north N.DU.M LN.GER
սլ սճլ	nw ođne	then (<i>temporal</i>), suddenly PART so (conjunction) PART
սո՛ սոռ	ofp okan	port, harbor N.IED.M LN.GER to dispute, to argue (about) VB.INTR (+N.LOC)
սոլ	oke	dispute, argument N.IED.M > <i>participle of okan</i>
սռալ	<u>omiln</u>	1. love, relationship N.DU.M 2. <i>Amyleigh</i> , Nymph of Love NPROP.IED.F PR

սթրո՞	omrap	1. area, region, community N.IED.M 2. service area N.IED.M
սեռե	onan	to unite VB.TR
սեճուրե	ondlan	1. to go back VB.INTR 2. to reverse VB.TR
սեճւլո՞	ondlep	1. turning point, reversal N.IED.M 2. solstice N.IED.F > <i>participle of ondlan</i>
սե՛	onp	united N.ING.M > <i>participle of onan</i>
սեհոոե	onykan	to exile, to discharge, to ban VB.TR
սեհոս	onykot	exile, expulsion, ban N.IED.M > <i>participle of onykan</i>
սրճսրալ	orboryet	1. beginning at (<i>egressive temporal case</i>) PRP +N.LOC 2. since (conjunction of time) PART > <i>cmp. of boryeճr orb, time of beginning</i>
սրլ	oren	at (<i>temporal case</i>) PRP +N.LOC > <i>cmp. of orb en, in time</i>
սրլլ	orene	four (number) N.ING INDECL
սրլլճր	oreneճr	fourth N.ING INDECL > <i>genitive of orene</i>
սրթոճլ	ormarճet	1. ending at (<i>terminative temporal case</i>) PRP +N.LOC 2. until (conjunction of time) PART > <i>cmp. of marճeճr orb, time of ending</i>
սր՛	orp	1. time N.IED.M 2. period, duration N.IED.M 3. era (Cylenian calendar) N.IED.M
սրլ	oye	three (number) N.ING INDECL
սրլ	oyer	third N.ING INDECL > <i>genitive of oye</i>
լլճոե	penճan	1. to burn VB.INTR 2. to fire VB.TR
լլճո՛	penճip	fire N.IED.F > <i>participle of penճan</i>
լլճոս	pendon	smoke (of fire) N.IED.M
լլճոսլ	penճroo	ash (of fire) N.IED.M
լլլոե ճլլոս	puran nճurot	passport CN.IED.M
լլլո՛ · յլլոճոե	purep.sg, purճana.pl	gate, door N.IED.M LN.GER
ոճոե	raճan	1. to be high VB.INTR 2. to be fast, to accelerate VB.TR

ռԵ	ran	> verb of <i>rap</i>
ռԵՆԵ	ranan	can do (<i>high potential mood</i>) PART +VB.IRR
		can, to be possible VB.INTR
ռԵՍԵ	ranon	> verb of <i>ran</i>
		1. possibility, chance N.IED.M
		2. possible N.ING.M
ռԸ	rap	> on-noun of <i>ranan</i>
		1. high N.ING.M
		2. fast, quick N.ING.M
րՃոսԸ	reðaleþ	future N.IED.M
րՃոԵ	reðan	> participle of <i>reðan</i>
		about to do (<i>near future tense</i>) VB.AUX
		+VB.REA
րՍԵՆԵ	ronan	to greet, to salute VB.TR
րՍԷԸ	ronþ	greet, salute N.IED.M
		> participle of <i>ronan</i>
րԿԵՆԵ	runan	to read VB.TR
րԿԵՍԸ	runot	paper, book N.IED.M
		> participle of <i>runan</i>
ռղոԵ	sae'an	to use VB.INTR
ռղսԸ	saeleþ	use, usage N.IED.M
		> participle of <i>sae'an</i>
ռժԸ	sðeþ	that, <i>indirect clause marker</i> N.PART
ռժիԵ	sðinn	girl, young woman N.IED.F
ռՃոԵ	seðan	to harvest VB.TR
		> verb of <i>seþ</i>
ռՃոԻԵ	seðatan	to fly VB.INTR
		> cmp. of <i>seðan tan</i> , move in air
ռՃիԸ	seðiþ	air, wind N.IED.F
		> derived from <i>seþ</i>
ռՃևոխ	seðlae'il	feather, wing of a bird N.IED.F
		* <i>laemiþ seðlae'ilðaal</i> ; Feathered Faerie
		> cmp. of <i>seþ lae'il</i> , air wing
ռՃևձԸ	seðofþ	airport N.IED.M
		> cmp. of <i>seðan ofþ</i> , air port
ռՅո	segva	bird N.IED.M
ռՅոոոոժի	segvakaðr	phoenix N.IED.M
		* <i>laemiþ segvakaðul</i> ; Phoenix Faerie
		> cmp. of <i>segva kareðr</i> , fire bird
ռԼԵԵ	senan	to live, to be alive VB.INTR
		> verb of <i>seniþ</i>
ռԼժԸ	sendeþ	bridge, crossing N.IED.M
ռԼԻԸ	seniþ	1. life, alive N.DU.F

គ្រឿយ គ្រឿយ្យា	senuu senuu'an	2. <i>Senith</i> , Nymph of Live N.IED.F PR snow N.IED.F LN.GER to snow VB.IMPERS > verb of <i>senuu</i>
គ្រុំ	seb	1. autumn, fall NPROP.IED.F 2. <i>Seth</i> , Nymph of Autumn N.IED.F PR must have <i>done</i> (inferential mood) VB.AUX +VB.IRR
គាជ្ជា	siðan	to skate VB.INTR LN.GER
គាត្រា គាត្រា	skaetan sorðul	gray N.ING.M > semblative of <i>sorþ</i>
គាត្រា គាត្រា គាត្រា គាត្រា	sorþ svaerip svan svareþ	fish, shellfish N.IED.F sphere, area, region N.IED.F LN.IE to stay (locative) VB.INTR + N.LOC 1. low N.ING.M 2. deep N.ING.M 3. slow N.ING.M
គាត្រា គាត្រា	svonan taeva	to lie, to lay VB.INTR 1. tongue N.IED.M 2. language N.IED.M
គាត្រា គាត្រា គាត្រា	talip tan taraaleþ	wave, golf N.IED.F to move VB.INTR group, order N.IED.M > participle of <i>taraan</i>
គាត្រា	taraalot	meeting, convention (general) N.IED.M > participle of <i>taraan</i>
គាត្រា គាត្រា	taraan tava	to convent, to meet VB.INTR mother (<i>spoken language</i>) N.IED.F > short for <i>tavalip</i>
គាត្រា	tavalip	mother N.IED.F > participle of <i>tavan</i>
គាត្រា គាត្រា	tavan tavane	to be born VB.INTR birth N.IED.M > gerund of <i>tavan</i>
គាត្រា	tavoði	1. daughter N.IED.F 2. <i>Nymph</i> , daughter of Cyll N.IED.F > participle of <i>tavan</i>
គាត្រា	tavot.sg, tavoða.pl	1. son N.IED.M 2. <i>Nymph</i> , son of Cyll N.IED.M > participle of <i>tavan</i>
គាត្រា	te	1. the one, the only ART.M SG 2. all, every ART.M PL 3. one (number) N.ING.M INDECL

վլեն	tenna	* <i>te eđa</i> ; everyone, everything
վլ	ter	* <i>enđa đar eđar</i> ; everywhere
վլեն	tesk	* <i>oren đar eđar</i> ; always
վլնսե	teskon	way, road, path N.IED.M
վլնսլ	tetaleթ	first N.ING.M INDECL
վլնե	tetan	> genitive of <i>te</i>
վլ	teթ	value, worth, importance N.IED.M
վհառն	ti'ysaթ	dignity, value N.IED.M
վհ	tin	> on-verb of <i>tesk</i>
վհոլլ	tirreen	commute N.IED.F
վհոռ	tiska	> participle of <i>tetan</i>
վհոյլ	tiskul	to commute, to travel VB.INTR
վհ	tip	> cmp. of <i>te tan</i> , move all
վհոռ	toran	that, which (relative) PN.M
վհոյլ	tragona	despair, desperation N.IED.F
վհոյլ	tragoneթ	> cmp. of <i>ir tysiթ</i> , no belief
վհոյլ	tysan	first N.ING.F INDECL
վհոյլ	tysiթ	> genitive of <i>đy</i>
վհոյլ	u	animal N.IED.M
վհոյլ	ulna	Germany N.IED.M LN.GER
վհոյլ	un	German N.DU.M
վհոյլ	ur	> semblative of <i>tiska</i>
վհոյլ	urileթ	that, which (relative) PN.F
վհոյլ	uverb	to run VB.INTR
վհոյլ	vandon	<i>Tragonia</i> , Cylenian peninsula NPROP.IED.M
վհոյլ		> derived from <i>tragonya</i> , connected to a dragon
վհոյլ		dragon, serpent N.IED.M LN.GER
վհոյլ		to believe, to have faith VB.INTR
վհոյլ		belief, faith N.IED.F
վհոյլ		> participle of <i>tysan</i>
վհոյլ		1. than, of (<i>comparison</i>) PRP +N.LOC
վհոյլ		2. as ... as (<i>equative</i>) PRP +N.LOC
վհոյլ		shy N.ING.M
վհոյլ		who?, what? (interrogative) PN.IED.M
վհոյլ		* <i>enđa unar</i> ; where?
վհոյլ		* <i>oren unar</i> ; when?
վհոյլ		1. for, to (<i>dative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC
վհոյլ		2. year (Cylenian calendar) N.IED.M
վհոյլ		with (<i>comitative case</i>) PRP +N.LOC
վհոյլ		> cmp. of <i>ur ileթ</i> , for equal
վհոյլ		right (direction) N.IED.M LN.NÖR
վհոյլ		1. fabric, cloth N.IED.M SG

វាររ	varor	2. clothes N.IED.M PL 1. long (of time) N.ING.M 2. ancient, arch- N.ING.M > derived from <i>gvaror</i>
វិញ វិញ្ញ	vei vei'an	path, way N.IED.M 1. to carry VB.TR 2. to travel VB.TR > verb of <i>vei</i>
វិញ្ញ	veinot	carried, carriage N.DU.M > participle of <i>vei'an</i>
វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ	venop venoðesp	important, major, main N.ING.M capital city N.ING.M > cmp. of <i>venop esp</i> , main city
វ វ	w wða	manner, method N.IED.F 1. person, individual N.IED.M SG 2. people N.IED.M PL 3. <i>People</i> , the first humans N.IED.M PL > cmp. of <i>wp ða</i> , world place
វិញ្ញ	wðenap	1. ordered, numbered N.ING.M 2. number, count N.IED.M > derived from <i>wp</i>
វិញ្ញ	wðin	1. human (feminine) N.IED.F 2. woman, female N.IED.F > genitive of <i>wp</i>
វិញ្ញ	wðir	land, mainland, continent N.IED.M > cmp. of <i>wp ðir</i> , world land
វិញ្ញ	wðr	1. human N.IED.M 2. man, male N.IED.M > genitive of <i>wp</i>
វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ	wlap wlip	element N.IED.F earth (element) N.IED.F > derived from <i>wp</i>
វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ	wn wneþ wþ	as .. as <i>I do</i> (comparison) PART +VB.IRR dry (not wet) N.ING.M 1. earth, ground, soil N.IED.M 2. <i>Earth</i> , the World NPROP.IED.M
វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ វិញ្ញ	yan yirru yn yrþ	may <i>do</i> (<i>optative mood</i>) PART +VB.REA year (Gregorian calendar) N.IED.M LN.GER towards, against (<i>relative case</i>) PRP +N.RES 1. another, more N.ING.M 2. another thing N.IED.M.SG, more things N.IED.M.PL > cmp. of <i>yrþ ep</i>

յրբ	and (conjunction) PART
յբ	and (enumeration or parallelism) N.PART
յսլան	to understand VB.TR

2. Cyleneian months

The Cyleneian month names are ordered in chronological order, starting at the beginning of a Cyleneian year.

լուսնամբար	Elky'ondlep	winter solstice N.IED.M
նոր սկիզբ	Nae Boryep	new beginning N.IED.M
սեպտեմբեր	Seniðin	[month] of Senith N.IED.F
սկիզբի սկիզբ	Liðin Boryep	begin of light, spring equinox N.IED.M
բուսական	Emmiðiða	plants N.IED.F
ամառ	Omilnin	[month] of Amyleigh N.IED.F
կարմիր ամառ	Karðondlep	summer solstice N.IED.M
սկիզբի սկիզբ	Seðaneðr	beginning of harvesting N.IED.M
սեպտեմբեր	Liliðin	[month] of Lilith N.IED.F
սկիզբի արևմտ	Liðin Maroo	end of light, fall equinox N.IED.F
սկիզբ	Fðilep	planting, scattering N.IED.M
սկիզբի սկիզբ	Elseniðor	cold time N.IED.M
սկիզբի սկիզբ	Naeþ Molip	new month, leap month N.IED.F