

*LangTime Reference Grammar
and Lexicon*

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1. NewLang Language Description

Phonology:

- The phonetic inventory of NewLang is listed below:

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular
Stops	p/b, p'	t/d, t', ts/ dz	tʃ/dʒ	k/g, k', ks/ gz	q, q', (G)
Fricatives		s	ʃ		
Approx.	w	l	j		
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	(N)

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e, ø	ə	o
Low	æ	a	ɑ

- The symbols listed in the tables above are phonetic symbols. These will be used to *transcribe* NewLang words, but not to *write* them. To write them, we utilize a romanization system that should make the pronunciation fairly transparent. That transcription system is listed below:
 - The following sounds will be written using the same letter as their phonetic symbol: *p, b, w, m, n, s, z, l, k, g, t, d, ts, dz, q, i, e, u, o, ə* and *a*.
 - The sounds [tʃ] (kind of like the "ch" in "charge") will be spelled *ch*.
 - The sounds [dʒ] (kind of like the "j" in "jar") will be spelled *j*.
 - The sound [j] (similar to the "z" in "azure") will be spelled *zh*.
 - The sound [d] (no English equivalent) will be spelled *d*.

- The sounds [j] and [ɟ] (kind of like the "j" in "jar") will be spelled *j*.
- The sound [j] (like the "y" in "yellow") will be spelled *y*.
- The sound [ç] (like the "h" in "heat") will be spelled *hy*.
- The sound [ʍ] (like the "wh" in old pronunciations of "which") will be spelled *hw*.
- The sound [ŋ] (like the "ng" in "sing") will be spelled *ng*.
- The sound [ɲ] (like the "ni" in "onion") will be spelled *ny*.
- The sound [ɳ] (no English equivalent) will be spelled *n* when occurring before uvular consonants.
- The sound [θ] (like the "th" in "thin") will be spelled *th*.
- The sound [ð] (like the "th" in "this") will be spelled *dh*.
- The sound [ʃ] (like the "sh" in "she") will be spelled *sh*.
- The sound [ʒ] (like the "z" in "azure") will be spelled *zh*.
- The sounds [ɣ] and [ʁ] (no English equivalent) will be spelled *gh*.
- The sound [ɠ] (no equivalent in any well-known languages) will be spelled *qg*.
- The sound [ɦ] (no English equivalent; sounds a bit like fogging up a mirror) will be spelled *h*.
- The sounds [x] and [χ] (like the "ch" Scottish "loch") will be spelled *kh*.
- The sound [r] (like the "r" or "d" in "maɾaɾoɾ") will be spelled *r*.
- The sound [r̄] (like the "rr" in Spanish "perro") will be spelled *r*.
- The sound [ʔ] (like the "ʔ" in "uh-oh") will be spelled '.

- The sound [ʔ] (no English equivalent; sounds a bit like gagging) will be spelled ' (i.e. with an apostrophe).
- The sound [ɑ] (like the "a" in "father") will be spelled *a*. (Note: For the sake of simplicity, the sound [ɑ] will be transcribed [a] in the phonetic transcriptions below.)
- The sound [ɛ] (like the "e" in "get") will be spelled *e*. (Note: For the sake of simplicity, the sound [ɛ] will be transcribed [e] in the phonetic transcription given in the relevant entries below.)
- The sound [e] (like the "e" in "hey") will be spelled *ei*.
- The sound [æ] (like the "a" in "bad") will be spelled *a*.
- The sound [ɪ] (like the "i" in "kid") will be spelled *i*.
- The sound [i] (like the "e" in "chicken") will be spelled *i*.
- The sound [ɔ] (like the "aw" in "law") will be spelled *o*.
- The sound [œ] (no English equivalent; like the "ö" in German "hören") will be spelled *ö*. (Note: For the sake of simplicity, the sound [œ] will be transcribed [ø] in the phonetic transcription given in the relevant entries below.)
- The sound [y] (no English equivalent; like the "ü" in German "für") will be spelled *ü*.
- The sound [ʌ] (like the "o" in "stoke", but with the lips left unrounded) will be spelled *ë*.
- The sound [o] (like the "o" in "rote") will be spelled *ou*.
- The sound [u] (like the "oo" in "wood") will be spelled *u*.
- The sound [ʊ] (like the "u" in "rune", but with the lips left unrounded) will be spelled *ï*.
- The sound [y] (no English equivalent; like the "ü" in German "für") will be spelled *ü*.

- The sound [ə] (like the "a" in "sofa") will be spelled *a*.
- Long vowels will be written with a doubled version of the vowel (so [i:] will be written *ii*).

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- This is the romanization system, which will be used to spell the language using the Roman alphabet. The full system is described in detail below:
 - *A, a*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father".
 - *Aa, aa*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father", but held slightly longer.
 - *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b" in "bad".
 - *Ch, ch*: Pronounced like the "ch" in "each". Unlike the sound "ch" in English "chair", there is no discernible puff of air that accompanies this sound. If one holds one's breath while pronouncing the "ch" in English "chair", one will pronounce this sound correctly.
 - *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d" in "diet".
 - *Dz, dz*: Pronounced like the "ds" in "mods".
 - *E, e*: Pronounced like the "e" in "get".
 - *Ɔ, ɔ*: Pronounced like the "a" in "sofa".
 - *F, f*: Pronounced like the "f" in "fog".
 - *G, g*: Pronounced like the "g" in "goat" (never like the "g" in "genius").
 - *Gh, gh*: Pronounced like the "r" in French "rouge" (never like the "gh" in "ghost").
 - *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine".
 - *Ii, ii*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine", but held slightly longer.
 - *J, j*: Pronounced like the "j" in "jam".

- **K, k**: Pronounced like the "k" in "sky" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "k" in "kite". Compare the "k" in "kite" and the "k" in "sky" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The NewLang *k* should always be pronounced like the "k" in "sky"; never like the "k" in "kite").
- **K', k'**: There's no English equivalent to this sound. This is an *ejective* consonant. In the case of *k'*, it's pronounced just like *k*, but with one's breath held. The result is a little "popping" sound that immediately follows the production of the *k*. You can think of it as a *k* that's followed by a glottal ' sound. Producing those two sounds in short succession will result in a sound very close to *k'*. Continue to practice and you should be able to get it.
- **Kh, kh**: Pronounced like the "ch" in the German pronunciation of "Buch". In English, this sound is commonly used with onomatopoeic words associated with disgust, like "blech!" or "ich!" To pronounce it correctly, put your tongue in position to pronounce a *k*, but release it slowly; allow the air to pass through the constricted space. The result should be a sound like white noise.
- **L, l**: Pronounced like the "l" in "love".
- **M, m**: Pronounced like the "m" in "matter".
- **N, n**: Pronounced like the "n" in "never".
- **Ng, ng**: Pronounced like the "ng" in "sing".
- **O, o**: Pronounced like the "o" in "tote".
- **Ö, ö**: Pronounced like the "œu" in French "sœur", or the "ö" in German "hören".
- **P, p**: Pronounced like the "p" in "spike" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "p" in "pike". Compare the "p" in "pike" and the "p" in "spike" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The NewLang *p* should always be pronounced like the "p" in "spike"; never like the "p" in "pike").
- **Q, q**: This is likely the most difficult sound in NewLang for an English speaker to master. The sound is produced by touching the back of the tongue to the uvula

and making a constriction as one would for a *k*. One pronounces this sound like any other stop (*p*, *t*, *k*), it's just pronounced further back in the mouth than an English speaker is used to. Think about when the doctor asks you to go, "Ahhhhhhh..." Try doing that, and as you're doing it, take the back of your tongue, without moving it, and plug up the opening in the back of your mouth. That should put you in perfect position to pronounce *q*.

- **R, r**: Pronounced like the "r" in Spanish "pero". Nearly identical to the "r" or "d" sound in English "matador" (pronounced quickly).
- **S, s**: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad".
- **Sh, sh**: Pronounced like the "sh" in "shade".
- **T, t**: Pronounced like the "t" in "stake" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "t" in "take". Compare the "t" in "take" and the "t" in "stake" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The NewLang *t* should always be pronounced like the "t" in "stake"; never like the "t" in "take").
- **Ts, ts**: Pronounced like the "ts" in "cuts".
- **U, u**: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate".
- **Uu, uu**: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate", but held slightly longer.
- **Ü, ü**: Pronounced like the "u" in French "rue", or the "ü" in German "für".
- **Üü, üü**: Pronounced like the "u" in French "rue", or the "ü" in German "für", but held slightly longer.
- **V, v**: Pronounced like the "v" in "van".
- **W, w**: Pronounced like the "w" in "walk".
- **Y, y**: Pronounced like the "y" in "yet".
- **Z, z**: Pronounced like the "z" in "zebra".
- **Zh, zh**: Pronounced like the "z" in "azure".

- ʻ: This is referred to as a glottal stop, and is pronounced just like the catch in one's throat that occurs in between the "uh" and "oh" in English "uh_oh". This isn't a difficult sound to produce; it just requires a bit of practice to insert it into words. It will occur naturally in a string of vowels pronounced separately in English (e.g. if one were to say "A A A A A A A" [saying the actual name of the letter each time] over and over, a glottal stop will naturally occur before each instance of the vowel). If one simply stops pronouncing a word mid-vowel and starts again, it will naturally occur. (Note: It is important to remember that this apostrophe is *not* a stray mark, and *not* simply there for decoration. The apostrophe stands for a consonant which has the same status as *g* or *k* or any other consonant.)
- **Double Consonants:** Doubled consonants, or geminates, occur frequently in NewLang. To pronounce a doubled consonant, simply pronounce it twice. You might think of it as lingering over the consonant. Think of the "s̄" sound you pronounce in "Miss Sally". It's a longer "s" than if you pronounce the similar phrase "Miss Ally". The same goes for the doubled consonants of NewLang. One important note about the romanization: If a digraph (e.g. *kh*, *gh*, etc.) is *doubled*, only the first letter will be doubled (hence, *kkh* not *khkh*). The consonant is pronounced like a doubled consonant, though, as actual combinations such as *k* followed by *kh* are impossible.

Orthography:

- NewLang has a unique orthography used to write it. The font face is called `NewLang-Regular.ttf`. Below is a short description of how it is used:
 - Å is used for ʻ, the glottal stop. It also doubles as the vowel *a*. It is used in conjunction with Ŷ to form the vowel *e* (i.e. *e*), and used in conjunction with Û to form the vowel *o* (i.e. *o*).
 - ß is used for *b*.
 - Ç is used for *ch*. Note that this is a combination of *ts* (i.e. Ž) and *y* (i.e. Ŷ).

Note that there is no character used for *a*. For the orthographic number system of NewLang, see the section on numbers below.

Tone:

- NewLang has register tone. It utilizes two tone levels to produce three tonal melodies: High, low, and falling. Rising tones are not permitted. As a special extra

note, tone can be used grammatically, which may be a good excuse for having biscuits.

Morphology and Syntax

- NewLang is a [[list dominant word order and level of synthesis. List order of AN, NR, DN, PN, and GN]].

Nouns:

- NewLang nouns [[state whether nouns inflect for number, case, gender, or possessive status. If they do, list which categories are relevant for each]].
- Noun Function: [[State how you know who does what to whom, even if it's word order. This section may be renamed Noun Case.]]
- Noun Number: [[State how number works.]]
- Noun Gender: [[State which genders are present and how they're reified.]]
- Noun Possession: [[If not already indicate, state how noun possession works.]]

Adjectives:

- NewLang adjectives [[state how adjectives work, including whether or not they agree with nouns in case, number, or gender, and if they inflect for degree of comparison. If there are no adjectives, delete this section.]]:
- Adjective Placement: [[Show how adjectives work when modifying a noun, and state if it's possible to have predicative adjectives.]]
- Adjectival Agreement: [[Show how adjectival agreement works, if adjectives agree with nouns.]]
- Comparison: [[Show how adjectives inflect or otherwise showcase comparison. If not relevant, delete.]]

Demonstratives:

- [[State various types of demonstratives in NewLang. Usually it'll be deictic demonstratives, but there may be a reason to include others. What demonstratives there are, state how the relevant categories work with respect to those demonstratives (e.g. case, number, gender).]]

Verbs:

- NewLang verbs [[state whether verbs conjugate for tense, aspect, modality, voice, or polarity. State whether verbs agree with anything. State whatever else is relevant in a top-level introduction to verbs]]:
- Copula: [[State how copular constructions work, even if there is no copula.]]
- Negation: [[State how negation works.]]
- Participles: [[You know, why not... If there are participles, put them here.]]

Adverbs:

- There are three types of adverbs: manner, locational, and temporal. [[State where adverbs occur. If there's an obvious derivation connection between manner adverbs and adjectives, maybe mention that]]:

Coordination:

- [[State how coordination works.]]

Relative Clauses:

- [[State how relative clauses work, then show examples of the various types]]:

- Subject: example that you know.
*Example **that** you know.*
“Example that you know.”
- Direct Object: example that you know.
*Example **that** you know.*
“Example that you know.”
- Indirect Object: example that you know.
*Example **that** you know.*
“Example that you know.”
- Adposition Object: example that you know.
*Example **that** you know.*
“Example that you know.”
- Possessive: example that you know.

Example that you know.
“Example that you know.”

Questions:

- Yes/No Questions: [[State how yes/no questions work, and show examples. Probably good to do negative yes/no questions too.]]
- WH-Questions: WH-questions are so called because in English, most WH-questions feature a word that has "w" and "h" in it (i.e. who, why, what, where, when or how [or even which]). [[State how WH-questions work briefly, then given an example of each below.]] Examples are given below:

- Who: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- What: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- Where: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- When: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- How: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- Which: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”
- Whose: example what? (Test)
Example what?
“Example what?”

- How Many: example what? (Test)
 Example what?
 “Example what?”
- Why: example what? (Test)
 Example what?
 “Example what?”

Historical Notes

- Below is a behind-the-scenes description of the historical processes that gave rise to the alternations seen in NewLang. In the descriptions below, a segment, word or phrase preceded by an asterisk (*) is a proto-form. A proto-form is an older form that's no longer present in the modern language.

Tone ideas:

- lose codas, spec. stops, leaving a high tone in its wake
- lose some codas
 - stop coda = high (loss of coda stops)
 - liquid/nasal codas = low (without losing the coda)
- ejective onset leaves tonal trace (maybe? not sure what tone?)
- mixture of stress and coda loss

ɑ = a, á, â

æ = æ, âé, âê

ø = ø, ô, ô

*pəl > *pel > *pél* (*pəl-ək) *pélé*

*amksit > *aŋksit > *aŋgzit > *æŋgzit > *ængzí* (*amksit-ək) *ængzité*

*t'aun > *t'æun > *t'øn > *t'ón* (*t'aun-ək) *t'ôné*

*siuk > *sjuk > *shú* (*siuk-ək) *shúká*

*lam > *læm > *læm* (*lam-ək) *læmé*

*suat > *suæt > *swæt > *swáé* (*suat-ək) *swâté*

*ksainu > *ksæinu > *ksenu > *ksénu* (*ksainu-k) *ksénu*

*tsali > *tsæli > *tséli* (*tsali-k) *tsêlí*

*uq'ali > *uq'ali > *uk'ali > *uk'áli* (*uq'ali-k) *uk'âlí*

*tiapu > *tiæpu > *tjæpu > *tʃæpu > *châpû* (*tiapu-k) *châpû*

*ak'i > *æk'i > *âk'î* (*ak'i-k) *æk'í*

*aq'i > *aq'e > *ak'e > *æk'e > *âk'é* (*aq'i-k) *æk'é*

*uinpə > *uimpə > *uimbə > *wimbə > *wimbe > *wîmbe* (*uinpə-k) *wimbé*

*nutsia > *nutsiæ > *nutsjæ > *nutʃæ > *nûchê* (*nutsia-k) *nuchê*
 *imqək > *iŋqək > *iŋqak > *iŋgak > *iŋgak > *inggá* (*imqək-ək) *inggaká*
 *qəim > *qaim > *kaim > *káim* (*qəim-ək) *káimé*
 *ulə > ula > *úla* (*ula-k) *ulá*
 *qəimə > *qaimə > *kaimə > *kaima > *káima* (*qəimə-k) *káimé*

Voiceless Consonant Onsets: +1 H

Voiced Consonant Onsets: +1 L

Sibilant Onsets: +1 L

Stress: +1 H

Unstressed: +1 L

Voiceless Stop Codas: +1 H and disappear

Voiced Codas: +1 L

1. Nasal Assimilation: N > [αplace] / _C[αplace]
 Nasals assimilate in place to a following consonant, with few exceptions. Other exceptions will be noted when they occur.
2. Uvular Coloring: V > [-high] / C[+uvular]_
 High vowels become mid vowels after uvular consonants, while non-high vowels merge as [a].
3. Post-Nasal Voicing: C[-CG] > [+voice] / N_
 Plain voiceless stops voice after nasals.
4. Uvular-Velar Merger: C[+uvular] > [+velar]
 All uvular consonants become their corresponding velar consonant buddies.
5. Tonogenesis: V > [+tone]
 Voiceless stop codas collapse into glottal stops, and glottal stops leave a high tone trace on the previous vowel. At this point in time, the phonological system reorganizes itself and the language becomes fully tonal. The old stress system, where words ending in consonants are stressed finally and words ending in vowels are stressed on the penultimate syllable, is abandoned. The result of this is that syllables that used to have stress now will get high tone, unless they are gainsaid by a depressor consonant. Voiced consonant onsets leave a low tone trace, as do sibilant onsets and voiced codas. Unstressed syllables also take low tone by default. These tonal influences will fight amongst themselves—war, if you will—for control of the syllable. Should the high tone influences win out, the syllable will have high tone (e.g. *á*). Should

the low tone influences win out, the syllable will have low tone (e.g. *a*). In the event of a tie, the syllable will take a falling tone (e.g. *â*).

6. Low Vowel Dissimilation: V[-back] > [+front]
The vowel **a* pushes forward and becomes [æ].
 7. Diphthong Simplification:
The two diphthongs *[æu] and *[æi] become [ø] and [e], respectively. Additionally, the high vowels *[i] and *[u] become [j] and [w] when they occur as the first member of a diphthong.
 8. Palalization, I Guess (a.k.a. 🐷): C[+alveolar]j > [+post-]
Evidently alveolars become palatals (or post-alveolars) when they occur before [j]...?
 9. David's Central Vowel Annihilation: V[-back, -front] > [a_{back}] / V[a_{back}]..._
The vowel **ə* becomes [e] after front vowels; [a] after back vowels; and [e] when it's by its lonesome.
- Loss of Schwa: **ə* > Ø / _G
The basic schwa was lost next to glides and the glottal stop. These sounds affected a change in the surrounding vowels, resulting in modern *i*, *u*, and *a*, as well as older **ai* and **au*.
 - Loss of Diphthongs: **ai*, **au* > *e*, *o*
The diphthongs **ai* and **au* became *e* and *o*, respectively.
 - Schwa Lowering: **ə* > *a* / {C[+back], G}_
Schwa lowered to *a* when it followed *q*, *kh*, *gh*, *w*, *y* or '.
 - Vowel Lowering: **i*, **u* > *e*, *o* / [+back]_
Vowels lowered when they followed *q*, *kh*, *gh*, or '.
 - Stop Insertion: Ø > C[-cont] / N_L
A homorganic stop is inserted in between a nasal and a liquid.
 - Vowel Fronting: V[-low] > [+front] / V[+front]..._#

In many instances, the vowels *u* and *o* fronted to *ü* and *ö* respectively when occurring after the vowels *i*, *ü*, *ö* or *e*. This only happened when there were no other intervening vowels or glottalic consonants (*t'*, *ts'*, *k'*, *q'*, *'*, **b'*, **d'*), and preferentially in closed syllables. Also, it only occurred with **e* (not **ai*).

- Vowel Devoicing: **V > [-voice] / C[+CG]_C[-voice]**
Vowels devoice in between ejectives and voiceless sounds.
- Progressive Voicing Assimilation: **C > [avoice] / _C[avoice]**
Generally a consonant takes on the voicing of the one following it.
- Back Vowel Lenition: **V[+back, -low] > v / _V**
Where ordinarily vowel hiatus would result in either a diphthong or two vowel nuclei separated by a glottal stop, non-low back vowels instead become the semi-vowel/fricative *v*. This occurs, for example, when the perfect prefix *k'u-* occurs directly before a vowel-initial verbal stem other than *u* or *ü*.
- Loss of Implosives:
All implosives became simple voiced plosives in all environments: **b' > b*, and **d' > d*.
- Affricate Gemination:
Sequences of affricates become a single affricate with a geminate onset: *tsts > tts*, *dzdz > ddz*, *ts'ts' > tts'*.
- Word-Final Stop Simplification: ***C[+stop] > [-voice, -CG] / _#**
All stops became plain voiceless stops at the end of a word. (Note that *q'* becomes *k* at the end of a word.)
- Compensatory Lengthening: ***V > V: / _C[+voice]**
All vowels lengthened before word-final voiced obstruents that became voiceless as a result of the previous change. Prominent vowels in diphthongs became long, destroying the on- and off-glide-like vowels in the process.
- Glottalic Dissimilation: **C > [-glottalic] / C[+glottalic]V_**
This rule prevents consecutive ejectives from occurring in the language.
- Loss of Voiced Velar Stop: ***g > ng**
This was a ubiquitous sound change.

- Loss of Long Mid Vowels: **ey*, **ee* > *ii*; **ow*, **oo* > *uu*
 This was a ubiquitous sound change.
- Diphthong Simplification: **aw* > *o*; **ew* > *u*; **ay* > *e*; **oy* > *i* / Stress: **uw* > *uu*; **iy* > *ii*
 A diphthong will become the corresponding monophthong when it is unstressed. The latter two changes affecting a sequence of a high vowel followed by a glide occur in all instances.
- Nasal Assimilation: C[+nasal] > [a_{place}] / C[a_{place}]
 This happened with all nasals.
- Fortition: V > V': / C' *ch*', *t*', *'*, *h*, *w*, *y*; *t*, *k*, *s*, *sh*, *kh*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *ny*, *b*, *d*, *j* > *tt*, *kk*, *ss*, *ssh*, *kkh*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *nng*, *nnny*, *bb*, *dd*, *jj*
 Stressed syllables strengthen either by lengthening the vowel or doubling the coda consonant. What happens with each specific coda consonant is shown above.
- Lenition: **t*', **ch*', **k*', **t*, **ch*, **k*, **b*, **d*, **j*, **kh*, **h* > *t*, *ch*, *k*, *d*, *j*, **g*, *m*, *n*, *ny*, \emptyset , \emptyset
 Lenition occurs outside of the first syllable at the head of a strong syllable (stressed CVC syllable). To give an example, with an underlying form like /tak-u-n-s/, the result would be *takkunaas*. With an underlying form like /tak-tak-u-n-s/, though, the result would be *tattagunnas*, with the underlying /k/ leniting to *g* (note: this sound later changed to *ng*, so the final form would be *tattangunnas*).
- Devoicing: C[+obs] > [-voice] / C[-voice]
 The voiced obstruents **z*, **v*, **b*, **d* and **g* devoice to *s*, *f*, *p*, *t* and *k* respectively when occurring before *s*, *h*, *p*, *t* and *k*. Also, **z* devoices to *s* in word-final position.
- Voicing: C > [+voice] / C[+nasal] C[+voice, -cont]
 The voiceless stops **p*, **t* and **k* voice to *b*, *d* and *g* after nasals and before *b*, *d* and *g*.
- Fortition I: C > [+stop] / C[+nasal] C
 The fricatives/approximants **v*, **z*, **l*, **r* and **s* all become stops when occurring after nasals. The fricative **v* becomes *b* after nasals, and the other

consonants become *d*. (Important note: This sound change continues to occur, and is applied again after the last rule listed here.)

● Fortition II: C[+lateral] > [+stop] / _V[+high]

The approximants **l* and **r* become *d* when occurring directly before *u* or *i*. Note that this does not occur if the vowel has resulted from a sequence whose first vowel wasn't high and which occurred as a result of glide simplification (see below).

● Glottal Deletion I: C[+glottal] > Ø / V_V[-back], _#

The voiceless fricative *h* disappears after a vowel and before *i* or *e*. The *h* is retained if the vowels are identical. The consonant *h* is always lost word-finally, though (occasionally reappearing if the word comes before another that begins with a vowel).

● Glottal Deletion II: C[+glottal] > Ø / C[+obs]_

The voiceless fricative *h* disappears after stops, fricatives and approximants.

● Hiatus: VV > CV, V

The following happens when two vowels come into contact: **aa*, **ea*, **oa* > *a*; **ii*, **ei* > *i*; **uu*, **eu*, **ou* > *u*; **au*, **ao* > *o*; **ai*, **ae*, **oi* > *e*; **ia* > *ya*; **ua* > *wa*; **ie* > *ye*; **ue* > *we*; **io* > *yo*; **uo* > *wo*; **iu* > *yu*; **ui* > *wi*.

● Glide Gemination: C_x[+glide]C_x[+glide] > [+continuant]

When two glides come into contact with one another, it produces the following results: **ww* > *v*; **yy* > *j*; **hh* > *h*. Note that the latter rule applies even in situations where *h* would ordinarily be deleted (see above).

2. NewLang Reference Grammar

Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
First Person	<i>fill</i>	<i>fill</i>
Second Person	<i>fill</i>	<i>fill</i>
Third Person	<i>fill</i>	<i>fill</i>

DON'T FORGET TO DRINK YOUR OVALTINE!

Nouns

Nominal Inflection

Word "meaning", wordy "meaning"

	Singular			Plural		
	Plain	Objective	Vocative	Plain	Objective	Vocative
Def.	<i>worda</i>	<i>wordinna</i>	<i>wordish</i>	<i>wordiwa</i>	<i>wordimma</i>	<i>wordiship</i>
Ind.	<i>word</i>	<i>wordin</i>	<i>word</i>	<i>wordip</i>	<i>wordim</i>	<i>word</i>

Nominal Derivation

Nominal Derivation	<i>wang</i> "house"	<i>wang</i> "house"	<i>wang</i> "house"	<i>wang</i> "house"
Augmentative	<i>zhowang</i>	<i>zhowang</i>	<i>zhowang</i>	<i>zhowang</i>
<i>zho-/zha(w/v)-</i>				
Diminutive	<i>chawang</i>	<i>chawang</i>	<i>chawang</i>	<i>chawang</i>
<i>cha-/chi(y/)-</i>				

Verbs

Conjugation

Intransitive Dynamic Verbs

jul "sleep"

Active	Standard	Imperfective	Inceptive
Gnomic	<i>jul</i>	<i>gən jul</i>	<i>yu jul</i>
Perfective	<i>jul nəkh</i>	<i>gən jul nəkh</i>	<i>yu jul nəkh</i>

Intransitive Stative Verbs

chuf “be quiet”

Active	Standard	Imperfective	Inceptive
Gnomic	<i>jul</i>	<i>gən jul</i>	<i>yu jul</i>
Perfective	<i>jul nəkh</i>	<i>gən jul nəkh</i>	<i>yu jul nəkh</i>

Transitive Verbs

vugh “eat”

Active	Standard	Imperfective	Inceptive
Gnomic	<i>jul</i>	<i>gən jul</i>	<i>yu jul</i>
Perfective	<i>jul nəkh</i>	<i>gən jul nəkh</i>	<i>yu jul nəkh</i>

Derivation

Verbal Derivation (V>V)	V-	C- (Voiceless)	C- (Voiced)
	<i>ag</i> “to come”	<i>pul</i> “to drink”	<i>ghor</i> “to cross”
Reversive	<i>knag</i>	<i>kəmpul</i>	<i>kəngghor</i>
<i>kən-/kn-</i>			
Intensive	<i>knag</i>	<i>kəmpul</i>	<i>kəngghor</i>
<i>vu(kh)-</i>			
Repetitive	<i>knag</i>	<i>kəmpul</i>	<i>kəngghor</i>
<i>(C)V-</i>			

Adjectives

Comparison

Adjectives

zho “large”

	Prenominal	Postnominal
Positive	<i>zho</i>	<i>zho</i>
Equative	<i>yu zho</i>	<i>zho yu</i>
Comparative	<i>dzok zho</i>	<i>zho ghor</i>
Superlative	<i>dzok zho</i>	<i>zho ghor mem</i>
Contrastive	<i>ung dzok zho</i>	<i>ung zho ghor</i>
Sublative	<i>ung dzok zho</i>	<i>ung zho ghor mem</i>

Derivation

zho “large”; *chuf* “quiet”; *mən* “soft”

ADJ > N	V-Final	C-Final (Voiceless)	C-Final (Voiced)
Quality	<i>zhobe</i>	<i>chufpe</i>	<i>məmbe</i>
Person	<i>zhozukh</i>	<i>chufsukh</i>	<i>məndzukh</i>
Place	<i>zhoda</i>	<i>chufta</i>	<i>mənda</i>

il “bright”; *chuf* “quiet”; *zho* “large”

ADJ > ADJ	V-Initial	C-Initial (Voiceless)	C-Initial (Voiced)
Negative	<i>unil</i>	<i>unjuf</i>	<i>unjo</i>
Opposite	<i>knil</i>	<i>kənjuf</i>	<i>kənjo</i>
Intensive	<i>vukhil</i>	<i>vuchuf</i>	<i>vuzho</i>

Number System

#	Glyph	Roman	#	Glyph	Roman	#	Glyph	Roman
1		<i>ing</i>	11		<i>nining</i>	21		<i>zol ing</i>
2		<i>kan</i>	12		<i>ninkan</i>	30		<i>zunen</i>
3		<i>zu</i>	13		<i>ninzu</i>	40		<i>kanzol</i>
4		<i>fin</i>	14		<i>ninpin</i>	50		<i>nendrep</i>
5		<i>ingrep</i>	15		<i>zurop</i>	60		<i>zuzol</i>
6		<i>ping</i>	16		<i>zurping</i>	70		<i>zuzol nen</i>
7		<i>zuyunen</i>	17		<i>zurkan</i>	71		<i>zuzol nining</i>
8		<i>kanyunen</i>	18		<i>kanyuzol</i>	80		<i>zolyuvan</i>
9		<i>inyunen</i>	19		<i>inyuzol</i>	90		<i>nenyuvan</i>
10		<i>nen</i>	20		<i>zol</i>	100		<i>van</i>

3. How to Read the Dictionary

Below is a sample dictionary entry from the NewLang-English side of the dictionary. Each item has a number which corresponds to an explanation below the entry:

êχãmǰβ£€¹ example² egzampul³ [ɛg.'zæm.pl]⁴ *gzmpl⁵ (n.)⁶ {00}⁷ example⁸ (and an interesting one)⁹

10. **Orthographic Form:** This is how the words will look in the native NewLang writing system. The text is a reproduction of the Typographic Form below.
2. **Typographic Form:** This is *exactly* what you type to produce the NewLang forms in the Orthographic Form. Pay *very* close attention to the quality of vowels in the orthographic form, as they may differ from the citation form.
3. **Citation Form:** NewLang words will be listed by their citation form. This is the basic romanized form that will be used in scripts and translations. When preparing artwork, the Orthographic Form should be used, in which case the Typographic Form should be followed closely to produce an accurate result.
4. **Phonetic Form:** This is how the word is pronounced. The transcription will be written in IPA, and will be more or less phonetic (unimportant details being left out).
5. **Etymology:** This is the etymology for each word. It will prove crucial in derived languages; in NewLang, it's more or less a repetition of the information already provided.
6. **Part of Speech:** The part of speech refers to the *NewLang* part of speech, and not the English part of speech. Below is a list of the NewLang parts of speech:
 - (adj.) = adjective
 - (adv.) = adverb
 - (cc.) = coordinating conjunction
 - (cir.) = circumposition
 - (conj.) = conjunction
 - (det.) = determiner
 - (expr.) = expression
 - (n.) = noun
 - (nm.) = name
 - (np.) = noun phrase
 - (part.) = particle
 - (pl.) = plural
 - (post.) = postposition
 - (pref.) = prefix

- (prep.) = preposition
 - (pron.) = pronoun
 - (sc.) = subordinating conjunction
 - (sg.) = singular
 - s/o = someone
 - s/t = something
 - (suf.) = suffix
 - s/w = somewhere
 - (v.) = verb
 - (vi.) = intransitive verb
 - (vt.) = transitive verb
 - (vp.) = verb phrase
7. Word Type: This system identifies how common a given word is and whether or not it's impolite—plus it identifies words that may be interesting examples to share. The system is described below:
- {0...} = The word is common and likely to be used by all people in most situations.
 - {1...} = The word is marked for some reason (either it's a rare technical word, or the least common word used amongst a family of synonyms, or is only used in formal situations, or some other specific context).
 - {...0} = The word is polite, or, at the very least, neutral, and will likely not cause offense if used in mixed company.
 - {...1} = The word is crude or insulting and would be likely to cause offense if used in mix company.
 - {...}* = This word is unique or interesting enough to pay attention to. It may be a word that plays a crucial role in the lore of the world or that has to do with gameplay. The asterisk following the curly bracket will make these words easy to search for.
8. Definition: Some words will have single word definitions, others multiword definitions.
9. Extra Information: Extra information will appear in parentheses. The extra information is there to give the reader a clearer idea of exactly how the word is used. Often sociocultural information about a given word will appear in parentheses. In this case, [[list whatever's in the parentheses above]].

* * *

The English-NewLang side of the dictionary is fairly straightforward, and will attempt to provide the reader with a one-to-one translation of a given word. The parts of speech should be familiar (they're English parts of speech). Where a one word gloss is

insufficient to understanding how a given NewLang word is to be used, I've added the parenthetical comment (see entry). It's advisable that the language user reference the entry for words with this parenthetical comment in the NewLang-English side of the dictionary.

4. NewLang Overall Word Count

Letter	Words	Letter	Words	Letter	Words
<i>A</i>	99	<i>J</i>	99	<i>T</i>	99
<i>B</i>	99	<i>K</i>	99	<i>U</i>	99
<i>C</i>	99	<i>L</i>	99	<i>V</i>	99
<i>D</i>	99	<i>M</i>	99	<i>W</i>	99
<i>E</i>	99	<i>N</i>	99	<i>Y</i>	99
<i>Ē</i>	99	<i>O</i>	99	<i>Z</i>	99
<i>F</i>	99	<i>P</i>	99	'	99
<i>G</i>	99	<i>Q</i>	99	Total Number of Words	2673
<i>H</i>	99	<i>R</i>	99		
<i>I</i>	99	<i>S</i>	99		

Letter	Stems	Words	W/S	Letter	Stems	Words	W/S	Letter	Stems	Words	W/S
<i>A</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>I</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>Q</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>B</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>J</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>R</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>C</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>K</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>S</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>D</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>L</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>T</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>E</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>M</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>V</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>F</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>N</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>Y</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>G</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>O</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>Z</i>	99	99	1.0
<i>H</i>	99	99	1.0	<i>P</i>	99	99	1.0	Total	2277	2277	1.0

5. NewLang to English Dictionary

A

êχåŋβ£€ example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

êχåŋβ£€ example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

B

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

C

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

D

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

E

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

Ǝ

Though the letter Ǝ is an official part of the NewLang romanization system, there is no word of NewLang that begins with Ǝ.

F

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

G

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

H

*Though the letter **h** is an official part of the NewLang romanization system, it is not used independently. Consequently, there are no words beginning with the **h** in NewLang.*

I

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

J

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

K

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

L

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

M

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

N

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

O

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

P

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

Q

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

R

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

S

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

T

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

U

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

V

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

W

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

Y

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

Z

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example

example *egzampul* [ɛg.'zæm.pl] *gzmpl (n.) {00} example



Though the letter ‘ is an official part of the NewLang romanization system, it is not used word-initially, as every word beginning with a vowel actually begins with ‘. For words beginning with ‘, please look to the entry for the next vowel in the word.

7. English to NewLang Dictionary

A

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to abandon (v.) xxxx

to awaken (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

B

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

back (n.) xxxx

by (prep.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

C

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to call (v.) xxxx

cycle (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

D

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

dad (n.) xxxx

duck (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

E

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

eagle (n.) xxxx

eye (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

F

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

face (n.) xxxx

fur (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

G

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to gather (v.) xxxx

to guide (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

H

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

hair (n.) xxxx

to hunt (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

I

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

I (pron.) xxxx

it (pron.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

J

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

jewel (n.) xxxx

just (adj.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

K

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to kill (v.) xxxx

to know (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

L

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to lack (v.) xxxx

to loose (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

M

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

magnificent (adj.) xxxx

mouth (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

N

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

nadir (n.) xxxx

number (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

O

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

oath (n.) xxxx

owl (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

P

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

part (n.) xxxx

to push (v.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Q

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

quail (n.) xxxx

quiet (adj.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

R

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

rabbit (n.) xxxx

rough (adj.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

S

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

sans (prep.) xxxx

swollen (adj.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

T

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

tail (n.) xxxx

type (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

U

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

up (adv.) xxxx

upward (adv.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

V

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

vacant (adj.) xxxx

vine (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

W

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to wait (v.) xxxx

wrist (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

X

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Y

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

you (pl.) (pron.) xxxx

you (sg.) (pron.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

to zap (v.) xxxx

zenith (n.) xxxx

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z