

Oondenvel

§1.1 Transcription

I use two transcription systems to write Oondenvel, an Internal System, which represents each of the vowels unambiguously but requires the reader to interpret a few letters, such as ‘ó’ or ‘ä’, that do not occur in English, and an External System, which avoids the use of any non-English characters or marks. They differ only in the way they write certain vowels: where the Internal System uses a mark above the vowel, the External System uses two letters, such as ‘oo’ or ‘ai’.¹

I also occasionally clarify the pronunciation of a word or letter by using symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet between square braces (for example, [u::l] for the sound I would write ‘ool’ in the External System or ‘ól’ in the Internal one).

§2 Sounds

Oondenvel gets its characteristic sound by alternating between two different sorts of sounds, called hard- and soft- units.

§2.1 Hard-units

The hard-units are short clusters of one or more consonant, such as ‘d’, ‘dr’, and ‘zdr’. Oondenvel has eighteen consonants, listed below, which it divides into four groups and nine remaining consonants:

First group

‘c’	[k]	As English c in <i>car</i> , French c in <i>croire</i> , Spanish c in <i>creer</i> , Italian <i>chiaro</i> , German <i>können</i> , or Rumanian <i>casă</i> . A slight puff of air usually follows it when it precedes a vowel or ends a word.
‘t’	[t]	As English t in <i>till</i> and <i>bat</i> , French t in <i>tourner</i> , Spanish t in <i>tornado</i> , Italian t in <i>tempo</i> , or German t in <i>Tag</i> . A slight puff of air usually follows it when it precedes a vowel or ends a word.

Second group

‘d’	[d]	As English d in <i>dad</i> , French d in <i>dourmir</i> , Spanish d in <i>dourmir</i> , Italian d in <i>cruda</i> , German d in <i>deinen</i> , or Rumanian <i>datorită</i>
‘g’	[g]	As English g in <i>go</i> or <i>hog</i> , French g in <i>gare</i> , Spanish g in <i>ganar</i> , Latin <i>gratis</i> , or Rumanian <i>galben</i> .

¹ For example, compare the sentence “Thnaedel indhyael haevthyooli hinvenit wulvool yoo hinvaelersh”, as we would write it in the External System, with its rendering in the Internal System, “Thnádel indhyál hávthyóli hinvenit wulvól yó hinválersh” (a translation of the sentence “Development of the creative faculty is a path reserved for an elite”, adapted from K. Jumblatt, 1967).

Third group

‘l’	[l], [L]	As English l in <i>lent</i> , French l in <i>long</i> , Spanish l in <i>largo</i> , Italian <i>bello</i> , or German <i>liebe</i> , except where it immediately precedes the consonant ‘c’ or ‘g’ within a word, where it’s pronounced instead like the English l in <i>elbow</i> vocalised at the back of the throat
‘r’	[r]	As Spanish single r in <i>caro</i> .
‘w’	[w]	As English w in <i>will</i> and <i>away</i> , French ou in <i>ouate</i> , Spanish u in <i>juego</i> , or Italian <i>quanto</i> .

Fourth group

‘h’	[ɦ]	As Czech h in <i>hrad</i> . A rumbling sound, somewhat like h in some English pronunciations of <i>ahead</i> .
‘v’	[v]	As English v in <i>saying</i> and <i>grave</i> , French v in <i>voir</i> , Italian v in <i>venire</i> , German <i>Welt</i> , or Rumanian <i>verde</i> .

Remaining consonants

‘dh’	[ð]	As English th in <i>then</i> and <i>breathe</i> , Spanish d in <i>cada</i> , or Swahili <i>dhambi</i> .
‘j’	[ʒ]	As French j in <i>jeune</i> , English s in <i>measure</i> , Portuguese j in <i>janela</i> , or Rumanian j in <i>jelanie</i> .
‘hl’	[ɦ]	As in Welsh <i>llaw</i> , or Apache <i>dilhit</i> .
‘n’	[n], [ŋ]	As English n in <i>nine</i> , French n in <i>nouveau</i> , Spanish n in <i>nuevo</i> , Italian <i>nozze</i> , or German <i>nicht</i> , except where it immediately precedes the consonant ‘c’ or ‘g’ within a word, where it is pronounced instead as English ng in <i>sing</i> and <i>ring</i> , German ng in <i>bringen</i> , or Swahili <i>ng’ombe</i> .
‘s’	[s]	As English s in <i>silly</i> and <i>this</i> , French c in <i>cinq</i> , Spanish s in <i>sala</i> , Italian <i>sempre</i> , or German <i>Haus</i> .
‘sh’	[ʃ]	As English sh in <i>shell</i> and <i>rush</i> , French ch in <i>chance</i> , Portuguese ch in <i>cheio</i> , Italian <i>sciolta</i> , German <i>stimme</i> , Latin <i>scio</i> , Rumanian <i>șase</i> , or Swahili <i>ishirini</i> .
‘th’	[θ]	As English th in <i>thin</i> and <i>author</i> , Spanish z in <i>zorro</i> , or Swahili <i>thelathini</i> .
‘y’	[j]	As English y in <i>yes</i> or <i>beyond</i> , French i in <i>mien</i> , Spanish y in <i>cuyo</i> , Italian <i>gioia</i> , German <i>jahr</i> , or Latin <i>Justus</i> .
‘z’	[z]	As English z in <i>zebra</i> and <i>ozone</i> , French z in <i>zigzag</i> , Italian <i>pisa</i> , or Rumanian <i>zi</i> .

Various sounds that are common in English, such as ‘b’ and ‘p’, do not occur in Oondenveld.

The set of hard-units comprises: each consonant individually (e.g. ‘d’, ‘y’) except ‘hl’; any member of the first or second group, or the consonant ‘th’ or ‘dh’, followed by any member of the third group (e.g. ‘cr’, ‘dw’, ‘thl’) or ‘y’; any member of the first group followed by any of ‘s’, ‘sh’, or ‘th’ (e.g. ‘csh’, ‘tsh’); any member of the second group followed by any of ‘dh’, ‘j’, or ‘z’ (e.g. ‘dz’, ‘gdh’); any member of the fourth group followed by ‘y’ (e.g. ‘vy’), the consonant ‘z’ followed by any member of the second group or any sequence of a member of the second group followed by a member of the third group (e.g. ‘zg’, ‘zdr’); the consonant ‘s’ followed by any member of the first group or any sequence of a member of the first group followed by a member of the third group (e.g. ‘st’, ‘scw’); any of ‘j’, ‘s’, or ‘sh’ followed by any member of the third group, the consonant ‘n’, or the sequence ‘ny’ (e.g. ‘jr’, ‘sn’, ‘shny’); and either ‘n’ or ‘s’ followed by ‘y’ (e.g. ‘ny’). In other words, using ‘(1)’ for “any member of the first group”, ‘(2)’ for “any member of the second group”, and so on, we have the following list of hard-units: (1), (2),

(3), (4), dh, j, n, s, sh, th, y, z, (1)(3), (1)sh, (1)s, (1)y, (1)th, (2)(3), (2)j, (2)z, (2)y, (2)dh, th(3), thy, thn, dh(3), dhy, (4)y, ny, z(2), z(2)(3), sh(3), shn, shny, j(3), jn, jny, s(1), s(1)(3), sn, sny, sy.

Some hard-units occur more frequently than others. See **Sound frequencies** in the appendix for details.

§2.2 Soft-units

The soft-units are the language's vowels and diphthongs plus various pairs made from one vowel or diphthong followed by one consonant. Oondenveld has nine simple vowels:

Internal	External		
‘a’	‘a’	[a]	As British English <i>father</i> or <i>part</i> , French <i>ami</i> , or Lakota <i>luhá</i> .
‘ä’	‘’	[ø]	As German ö in <i>schön</i> , or French eu in <i>p<u>e</u>u</i> , but extra short.
‘e’	‘e’	[ɛ]	As English e in <i>m<u>e</u>t</i> and <i>b<u>e</u>t</i> , French e in <i>m<u>e</u>tre</i> , Spanish e in <i>b<u>e</u>lla</i> , or German e in <i>B<u>e</u>tt</i> .
‘é’	‘ee’	[i:]	As English <i>peat</i> and <i>beat</i> , French i in <i>am<u>i</u></i> , Italian i in <i>m<u>io</u></i> , German <i>ih<u>n</u></i> , or Lakota <i>hi</i> .
‘i’	‘i’	[ɪ]	As English i in <i>p<u>i</u>t</i> and <i>b<u>i</u>t</i> , German i in <i>b<u>i</u>st</i> , or Rumanian <i>inv<u>i</u>t</i> .
‘o’	‘o’	[ɒ]	As English o in <i>p<u>o</u>t</i> and <i>b<u>o</u>g</i> , or Swedish a in <i>r<u>att</u></i> .
‘ó’	‘oo’	[u::]	As British English <i>fool</i> , French <i>tout</i> , Italian <i>c<u>ucina</u></i> , German <i>R<u>uhe</u></i> , Hebrew <i>Hizkiyaho</i> , or Apache <i>hat’ûgha</i> , and always very long.
‘u’	‘u’	[ʊ]	Like English u in <i>p<u>u</u>t</i> or <i>p<u>u</u>ll</i> or oo in <i>b<u>oo</u>k</i> and <i>f<u>oo</u>t</i> , or Swedish o in <i>r<u>ott</u></i> , but slightly “lower”
‘ü’	‘uh’	[ʌ]	As English u in <i>u<u>p</u></i> or <i>c<u>u</u>t</i> , or Rumanian ă in <i>mă<u>r</u></i> .

And six diphthongs:

Internal	External		
‘á’	‘ae’	[eɪ]	As British English <i>bait</i> and <i>rain</i> , French <i>payer</i> , or Latin <i>illae</i> .
‘í’	‘ai’	[aɪ]	As English <i>bite</i> and <i>sire</i> , French <i>taille</i> , German <i>weit</i> , or Hebrew <i>Haggai</i> .
‘ö’	‘oa’	[əʊ]	As British English <i>boat</i> and <i>mote</i> , Hebrew <i>Rimmon</i> , or Swahili <i>moto</i> .
‘ô’	‘oi’	[ɔɪ]	
‘â’	‘au’	[aʊ]	As English <i>b<u>ou</u>t</i> and <i>l<u>ou</u>d</i> , German <i>Haus</i> , Latin <i>laudo</i> , or Dutch <i>auto</i> .
‘í’	‘ie’	[ɪə]	As British English <i>near</i> and <i>here</i> .

The set of soft-units comprises: each simple vowel and diphthong individually (e.g. ‘a’, ‘ó’, ‘á’) and each of the following combinations, ól, ón, ór, óv, ów, in, el, en, er, ál, án, áv, ul, uv, är. It arranges these into three ROLES, verb, noun, and adjective, and five GENDERS, masculine, feminine, abstract, animate, and inanimate:

	Masculine	Feminine	Abstract	Animate	Inanimate
Verb	ó	a	e	á	é
(Last-order adjective)					
First-order noun	ól	i	el	ál	ul
(Third-order adjective)					
Second-order noun	ór	ä	er	är	ö
(Fourth-order adjective)					
Last-order noun	ów	í	â	ô	ü
(Fifth-order adjective)					
First-order adjective	ón	in	en	án	o
Second-order adjective	óv	ï	u	áv	uv

Oondenveld forms long words from short parts called ‘segments’. The noun and adjective “orders” mentioned here help determine the way that different segments qualify one another within the word and the way different words qualify each other in a sentence (see §4 Words and §5 Clauses below).

The adjective ROLE in Oondenveld combines the normal English functions of adjective and adverb.

§2.3 Sound changes

Whenever they come to precede certain hard-units (immediately), some of the soft-units change the consonant that follows them. The consonant ‘l’ becomes ‘hl’ after the soft-units ‘á’, ‘e’, ‘ó’, and ‘u’; the consonant ‘n’ becomes unvoiced after the soft-units ‘á’, ‘e’, ‘í’, and ‘ó’; the consonant ‘r’ becomes unvoiced after the soft-units ‘á’, ‘e’, and ‘ó’; the consonant ‘v’ becomes unvoiced after the soft-units ‘á’, ‘ó’, and ‘u’; and the consonant ‘w’ becomes unvoiced after the soft-unit ‘ó’. These sound changes occur only when complete soft-units (‘á’, ‘e’, ‘ó’, etc.) come to precede the consonants, never *within* soft-units, such as ‘ól’ and ‘én’. I write ‘hn’, ‘hr’, ‘hv’, and ‘hw’ for unvoiced ‘n’, ‘r’, ‘v’, and ‘w’ ([ɳ], [ʂ], [f], and [ʍ]).

§3 Segments

With a few exceptions, each word in Oondenveld is a sequence of one or more segments (and possibly a single suffix²). Each segment contains a sequence of one soft-unit and zero or more hard-units, called a ‘core’, followed by a sequence of one or more soft-units, called a ‘modifier’.

§3.1 Cores

Most of the most commonly used cores follow the pattern ‘hard-unit + soft-unit + hard-unit’, which I write in shorthand as ‘HSH’. In addition, there are eight other less common patterns: S, HS, SH, SHH, HHS, HSHH, HHS, and HHSHH. However, where a hard-unit immediately precedes another hard-unit (as occurs in the last five of these patterns), the first hard-unit must be a single consonant. In addition none of the hard-units ‘d’, ‘s’, ‘t’ can precede any hard-unit that starts with the consonant ‘h’, the hard-unit ‘z’ cannot precede any hard-unit that starts with ‘d’ or ‘g’, the hard-unit ‘s’ cannot precede any hard-unit that starts with ‘c’ or ‘t’, the hard-unit ‘h’ cannot precede a hard-unit that starts with ‘v’, the hard-units ‘n’, ‘l’ cannot precede any hard-unit that starts with ‘g’, none of ‘c’, ‘d’, ‘dh’, ‘g’, ‘h’, ‘s’, ‘sh’, ‘t’, ‘th’ can precede ‘l’, ‘r’, ‘or w’, none of ‘c’, ‘d’, ‘g’, ‘h’, ‘n’, ‘s’, ‘t’, ‘v’ can precede ‘y’, neither of ‘d’, ‘g’ can

² See §4 Words below.

precede any hard-unit that starts with ‘dh’, ‘j’, or ‘z’, and neither of ‘c’, ‘t’ can precede any hard-unit that starts with ‘s’, ‘sh’, or ‘th’. Finally, no core may begin with the consonant ‘y’.

§3.11 Meaning of the core

The vocabulary of the language is a list of cores. The core has the same ROLE and GENDER as the soft-unit it contains. For example, the core ‘óld’, which means “storm”, contains the soft-unit ‘ól’, which makes it a masculine noun.

However, we can change the ROLE or GENDER of a core by changing the soft-unit it contains. For instance, we can change the soft-unit in ‘óld’ to ‘ón’, forming the core adjective ‘ónd’ (“stormy”).

Oondenveld uses the masculine GENDER for male people (including elves, dwarves, etc.) as well as certain concepts it associates with masculinity: focus, stasis, transmission, water, the blue part of its colour spectrum, from / out of, unity, the number one, and concepts associated with the Maia Ossë (whom it calls ‘Óldánel’), such as storms. It uses the feminine GENDER for female people as well as the concepts it associates with femininity: creativity, change, reception, fire, the red part of its colour spectrum, to / into, multiplicity, and concepts associated with the Maia Uinen (whom it calls ‘Jidhánel’). It uses the abstract GENDER for intangible entities and ideas that don’t qualify as either masculine or feminine, including the ‘centre’ part of its colour spectrum. It uses the animate GENDER for non-person, live animals, except where the speaker wishes to draw attention to the animal’s sex (in which case it uses the masculine or feminine GENDER), and for any other object that moves or flows by itself, such as a river or the wind. It also uses the animate GENDER for trees and plants. It uses the inanimate GENDER for inanimate objects other than trees and plants, including tools, mountains, clothing, and buildings, and for foods, such as beef, that we get from the corpses of animals.

§3.2 Modifiers

A modifier is a sequence of one or more soft-units. Each soft-unit affects the meaning of the segment.

§3.21 Noun modifiers

The first soft-unit determines CHARGE and NUMBER:

	First soft-unit	First-order	Last-order
	Positive	negative	negative
Singular	ól	e	â
Plural	en	ó	ô
Mass	ul	ów	ä
Collective	ál	in	ü
First-order collective affiliate, singular	án	o	óv
Last-order collective affiliate, singular	ón	i	ï
First-order collective affiliate, plural	a	í	är
Last-order collective affiliate, plural	é	ór	u
First-order collective affiliate, collective	el	er	uv
Last-order collective affiliate, collective	á	ö	áv

Like the noun and adjective ORDERS mentioned above, the “first-” and “last-” ORDER possibilities that exist for some NUMBERS and CHARGES help determine the way that the different segments qualify one another within the word and the way different words qualify each other in a sentence.

The “collective affiliates” are individuals (or occasionally animals or objects) associated or affiliated with the collective form of the noun. For example, from the noun core ‘Cál’, which means “river”, we can form ‘Cálán’, “the person (or being) of the rivers”, ‘Cálel’, “the people (or beings) of the rivers”, or (using the masculine form) ‘Cólán’, “the man of the rivers”.

As well as using them for discrete objects, Oondenvel also uses the singular and plural NUMBERS for portions or parcels of substances. For example, from the noun core ‘Drulv’, which means “beer”, we can form ‘Drulvól’, “a beer”, meaning a glass or tankard or whatnot of the substance beer (or ‘Drulven’, for two or more such glasses or tankards of beer).

Oondenvel uses the “mass” NUMBER to refer to substances and masses. For example, ‘Drulvul’ is the substance beer, rather than any particular quantity of it. Similarly, from the noun core ‘Sul’, which means “city”, we could form ‘Sulul’ to mean “city-mass” or “cityscape” – the undelimited substance of the city.

If the modifier only contains one soft-unit, the noun has the direct-object PROTO-CASE (and is neither augmented nor diminished). Otherwise the second soft-unit determines SIZE and PROTO-CASE:

	Second soft-unit				
	Normal	First-order augmented	Last-order augmented	First-order diminished	Last-order diminished
Direct-object proto-case	e ³	er	el	en	o
Indirect-object proto-case	ó	ól	ór	ón	óv
Transitive-subject proto-case	é	ál	á	án	áv
Intransitive-subject proto-case	u	ul	är	ä	uv
Location proto-case	i	a	â	in	í
Instrument proto-case	í	ô	ü	ö	ów

Like the noun and adjective ORDERS mentioned above, the first- and last- ORDER possibilities for the augmented and diminished SIZES help determine the way that the different segments qualify one another within the word and the way different words qualify each other in a sentence.

The PROTO-CASE determines whether the noun is the prototypical subject, object, location, or instrument of the corresponding verb. For example, from the verb core ‘Jétr’, which means “eat”, we can form ‘Jáltról’, the prototypical object of the verb to eat, meaning “food”.

Oondenvel also uses the direct-object PROTO-CASE in the (many) instances where there exists no clear corresponding verb or the relationship to the verb is unimportant. For example, from the noun core ‘Óld’, meaning “storm”, we can form the masculine, augmented, singular, collective affiliate ‘Óldánel’, meaning “the great man of the storms”, a name of the Maia Ossë.

Modifiers containing more than two soft-units are uncommon. If present, the effect of any third or further soft-unit varies from core to core.

§3.22 Verb modifiers

The first soft-unit determines TIME and ASPECT:

³ Since the noun is already accusative and normal if the modifier only contains one soft-unit, this is redundant (and virtually always omitted) unless the modifier contains three or more soft-units.

	First soft-unit					
	Past			Present		
	Plain	Past reference	Future reference	Plain	Past reference	Future reference
Simple	en	er	a	el	ä	e
Inceptive	in	är	í	ul	ô	i
Completive	án	áv	é	ál	ö	á
Habitual	ón	ór	â	ól	ï	ó
Progressive	óv	ów	o	uv	ü	u

Oondenveld has two basic TIMES, past and present. Within each, there's a plain form, which it uses for actions that occur at that TIME, a past reference form, which it uses for actions that occurred at some reference point that is in the past with respect to the basic TIME, and a future reference form, which it uses for actions that occurred (or will occur) at some reference point that is in the future with respect to the basic TIME. For example, from the verb core 'Adhy', which means "create", we can form 'Adhyen', "created", 'Adhyel', "create", 'Adhyer', "had created", 'Adhyä', "have created", 'Adhya', "would create" (as in "later that year they would create a new style"), and 'Adhye', "will create".

There are also five ASPECTS, simple, inceptive, completive, habitual, and progressive, which describe how the action spaces out over time.

Using the simple ASPECT treats an action as if it has no internal temporal structure, either because the action happens too quickly for us to fuss about any time difference between when it begins and ends or because the action both begins and then finishes within the TIME the tense specifies. For example, from the verb core 'Háth', which means "move", we can form 'Háthen' the simple, plain past tense, meaning "moved" as in the sentence 'Háthen Óldáná gulnól', "Ossë moved the island".

The inceptive ASPECT indicates that the action has just started at the TIME the tense specifies. For example, we can form 'Háthin', meaning "started moving" as in 'Háthin Óldáná gulnól', "Ossë started moving the island".

The completive ASPECT indicates that the action has just finished at the TIME the tense specifies. For example, we can form 'Háthán', meaning "was finished moving" as in 'Háthán Óldáná gulnól', "Ossë was finished moving the island (just then)".

The habitual ASPECT indicates that the action is a regular occurrence, but probably isn't happening at the TIME the tense specifies. For example, from the verb core 'Djáth', which means "sail", we can form 'Djáthól', which means "sail" in the habitual sense as in the sentence "I sail" or "It is my habit to sail".

The progressive ASPECT indicates that the action has no end point, that it is progressing at the TIME the tense specifies, but is *not* necessarily habitual. For example, we can form 'Djáthuv', meaning "sailing" as in "He is sailing".

If the modifier only contains one soft-unit, the verb is indicative and positive. Otherwise the second soft-unit determines CHARGE and MOOD:

Second soft-unit

		First-order	Last-order
	Positive	negative	negative
Indicative	a ⁴	e	â
Permissive	án	o	ä
Imperative	ón	i	î
Interrogative	ál	ö	u
Conditional	ul	ów	óv
Hypothetical	ól	in	är
Counter-factual	en	ór	áv
Function	el	er	uv
Obligation / Necessity	á	ó	ü
Ability / Possibility	é	í	ô

As in the first soft-unit of noun modifiers, the first- and last- ORDER negatives help determine the way that the different segments qualify one another within the word and the way different words qualify each other in a sentence.

The indicative MOOD indicates that the action has actually occurred, as in all the preceding examples. It usually presents the action as something the speaker knows from direct knowledge or experience, or as a fact of general knowledge.

The permissive MOOD indicates that the speaker or someone else gives permission for the action to occur. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelán’, meaning “may sail” as in the sentence, “You may sail to Middle-earth (I give my permission for you to sail to Middle-earth)”.

The imperative MOOD commands or exhorts the subject to perform the action. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelón’, the imperative form of “sail” as in the sentence “Sail to Middle-earth!”.

The interrogative MOOD makes the sentence an interrogative question. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelál’, meaning “Does [the subject] sail” as in the sentence “Do you sail to Middle-earth?”.

The conditional MOOD makes the phrase into the antecedent part of a conditional. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelul’, meaning “If [the subject] sails” as in the phrase “If you sail to Middle-earth,”.

The hypothetical MOOD makes the phrase into a hypothetical suggestion. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelól’, meaning “Suppose [the subject] sails” as in the phrase “Suppose you sail to Middle-earth.”.

The counter-factual MOOD makes the phrase into the antecedent of a counter-factual conditional, such as “If it had rained” in the sentence “If it had rained, we would have been late”. By using it, the speaker indicates that he supposes that the action did not (does not) occur. Claims of a similar form that lack this feature, such as “If he *had* killed the captain first and only then come to the banquet, then we *would* have found his room exactly as we did find it”, use the hypothetical MOOD instead.

By using the function MOOD the phrase asserts that the function of the subject is to impart to or preserve in the object the quality that the adjective that corresponds to the verb describes. For example, from the adjective core ‘Vyán’, which means “free”, we can form ‘Vyáenel’, meaning “to make or keep free”.

The obligation MOOD indicates that the subject is obliged to perform the action. For example, we can form ‘Djáthelá’, meaning “must sail” as in the sentence “They must sail to Middle-earth”. Oondenvel

⁴ Since the verb is already indicative and positive if the modifier only contains one soft-unit, this is redundant (and virtually always omitted) unless the modifier contains three or more soft-units.

also uses this MOOD to indicate (the various kinds of) necessity, such as in the sentences “They must be in Middle-earth by now” and “A bachelor must be unmarried”.

The ability MOOD indicates that the subject has the ability to perform the action. For example, we can form ‘Djáthene’, meaning “can sail” as in the sentence “He can sail to Middle-earth (he has the ability to sail to Middle-earth”. Oondenvel also uses this MOOD to indicate (the various kinds of possibility), such as in the sentences “They might be in Middle-earth by now” and “The man might accept”.

§3.23 Adjective modifiers

The first soft-unit determines DEGREE and POSITION:

	First soft-unit				
	Positive	Negative	Comparative	Superlative	Equative
First position	en	el	er	e	ó
Second position	ól	ón	ór	óv	ów
Third position	ál	án	är	áv	á
Fourth position	ul	in	u	uv	i
Fifth position	é	a	ö	ä	í
Sixth position	o	í	â	ü	ô

Like the noun and adjective ORDERS mentioned above, the “positions” help determine the way that different segments qualify one another within a word and the way different words qualify each other in a sentence.

The comparative and superlative are the intermediate and extreme degrees of comparison. For example, from the adjective cores ‘Gán’ and ‘Wod’, which mean “old” and “big” respectively, we can form ‘Gáner’, “older”, ‘Woder’, “bigger”, ‘Gáne’, “oldest”, and ‘Wode’, “biggest”.

Oondenvel also uses the comparative DEGREE for the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, etc. We usually use the positive DEGREE to express cardinal numbers, one, two, three, etc., but we can also use the superlative DEGREE, instead, to express any powers of ten (ten, one hundred, one thousand, etc.). A number in the superlative DEGREE has the value of ten raised to the power of its normal (positive DEGREE) value. For example, from the adjective core ‘Slint’, which means “three”, we can form ‘Slinten’, “three”, ‘Slinter’, “third”, or ‘Slinte’, “one thousand”.

Oondenvel uses the equative DEGREE to indicate that one thing has the *same* measure of some attribute as another thing. For example, we can form ‘Gánó’, “as old as”, and ‘Wodó’, “as big as”.

If the modifier only contains one soft-unit, the adjective is regular and normal. Otherwise the second soft-unit determines SIZE and CHARACTER:

Second soft-unit

	Normal	Augmented	Diminished
Regular	e ⁵	el	en
Semblative (“-like”, “-ish”)	ór	ól	ón
Material (“made of”)	é	a	o
Proprietive (“with”, “-ed”)	á	ál	án
Replitive (“full of”, “with many”, “-ful”)	áv	är	ä
Indicative object (for nouns and adjectives)	â	er	ö
Movement (for verbs)			
Indicative subject (for nouns and adjectives)	í	ü	ô
Instrument (for verbs)			
Ability object	u	ul	uv
Singular genitive	i	í	in
Plural genitive	ó	óv	ów

An adjective in the regular CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies either possesses the conspicuous trait or traits of the corresponding noun or is affiliated with the noun in its singular or collective form. For example, from the noun core ‘Snul’, which means “hard object”, we can form, ‘Snoen’, “hard”.

An adjective in the semblative CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies is like, but not identical to, the corresponding noun. For example, from the noun core ‘Wáld’, which means “dog”, we can form ‘Wándezó’, “Dog-like”.

An adjective in the material CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies is made of, or of the same stuff as, the corresponding noun. For example, from the noun core ‘Hulv’, which means “wood”, we can form ‘Hovené’, “made of wood”.

An adjective in the replitive CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies is full of or has many of the corresponding nouns. For example, from the noun core ‘Elsh’, which means “power”, we can form ‘Enshená’, “powerful”.

When it qualifies a noun or adjective, an adjective in the indicative object CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies was or is the direct object of the corresponding verb, in its indicative MOOD. For example, from the verb core ‘Jót’, which means “write”, we can form ‘Jóntenâ’, “written” as in “written language” (‘Jóntenâvel’). When it qualifies a verb instead, depending on its GENDER, an adjective in this CHARACTER (which in this context we call the “movement” CHARACTER) indicates motion to, from, into, or out of the corresponding noun (or a plurality of them). Masculine adjectives indicate motion from, away from, or out of the corresponding noun, and feminine adjectives motion to, towards, or into the corresponding noun. For example, we can form ‘Djóndheni’, “to the ship” or “to the ships”, or ‘Djindheni’, “from the ship” or “from the ships”.

When it qualifies a noun or adjective, an adjective in the indicative subject CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies was or is the subject of the corresponding verb, in its indicative MOOD. For example from the verb core ‘Ve’, which means “speak”, we can form ‘Venení’, “who spoke”, “who speaks”. When it qualifies a verb instead, an adjective in this CHARACTER (which in this context we call the “instrument” CHARACTER) indicates that the verb’s subject employed the corresponding noun (or a plurality of them) as an instrument (or instruments) to carry out the action. For example, from the noun core ‘Djuldh’, which means “ship”, we can form ‘Djodheni’, “with a ship” or “with ships”.

⁵ Since the adjective is already regular and normal if the modifier only contains one soft-unit, this is redundant (and virtually always omitted) unless the modifier contains three or more soft-units.

An adjective in the ability object CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies is the direct object of the corresponding verb, in its ability MOOD. For example, from the verb core ‘Jétr’, which means “eat”, we can form ‘Jotrenu’, “edible”.

An adjective in the singular genitive CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies belongs to the corresponding noun in one sense or another. For example, we can form ‘Wáldeni’, “dog’s”.

Similarly, an adjective in the plural genitive CHARACTER indicates that the word or segment it qualifies belongs to a plurality of the corresponding nouns, in one sense or another. For example, we can form ‘Wáldenó’, “dogs” .

§4 Words

Each regular word is a sequence of one or more segments, called a ‘head word’, possibly followed by a single SUFFIX.

We call the last segment in each head word its ‘main segment’. The main segment must be a noun, a verb, or a first or second order adjective.

Where the word has no SUFFIX, in a few cases Oondenveld drops the modifier from the last segment of the word. This happens where the last segment ends in a soft-unit *and* is either (a) a positive, singular noun using the object PROTO-CASE and normal SIZE, (b) a positive, indicative verb using the plain present tense and simple ASPECT, or (c) a positive, first-position adjective using the regular CHARACTER and normal SIZE.

§4.1 Head words

§4.11 Composition

To form a head word from two or more segments, Oondenveld runs the segments together, adding a ‘y’ in front of any segments, except the first, that begin with a soft-unit⁶.

For example, from the adjective ‘Cyónen’, “blue”, and the noun ‘Cáldól’, “bird”, we can form ‘Cyónencaldól’, “blue bird”. Similarly, from the adjective ‘Cándenó’, “for birds / for a bird”, and the noun ‘Ulzól’, “house”, we can form ‘Cádenóyulzól’, “bird house”.

The segment forms of the first person pronouns (see §4.15 Pronouns below) and the verb to be, whose cores are just single soft-units, are special segments. They can’t be part of head words with more than one segment.

§4.12 Decomposition

To go the other way and break a head word into segments, we start by finding the second soft-unit in the head word. The first segment contains all of the sounds up to, but *not* including: the first hard-unit or ‘y’ that occurs after the second soft-unit of the head word (if there is no such hard-unit or ‘y’, then the head word only contains one segment). To find the next segment, we detach the first segment, remove any initial ‘y’ from the remainder, and then find the second soft-unit in the remainder. As before, the first segment of the remainder contains all of the sounds up to, but *not* including: the first hard-unit or ‘y’ that occurs after the second soft-unit. We continue to detach segments in this way until we’ve decomposed the whole head word into segments.

⁶ Forming a word from two or more segments may sometimes cause one of the changes described in **sound changes** (§2.3, above) by bringing one of the soft-units at the end of one segment into contact with a certain hard-unit at the start of the next segment.

For example, to break the head word ‘Cyónólcávdenóyulzól’ into segments, we start by finding the second soft-unit, ‘ól’. The next hard-unit or ‘y’ is ‘c’, so the first segment is ‘Cyónól’. Detaching the first segment, leaves the remainder ‘cávdenóyulzól’. Again we look for the second soft-unit, finding ‘en’. The next hard-unit or ‘y’ is the ‘y’ that follows ‘ó’, so the first segment of the remainder is ‘cávdenó’. Detaching it leaves the remainder ‘ulzól’. We remove the initial ‘y’, leaving ‘ulzól’ and locate the second soft-unit, which is the final ‘ól’. There are no further hard-units or ‘y’s after that point, so ‘ulzól’ is the last segment.

§4.13 Meaning

A regular head word has the same ROLE and GENDER as its last segment (which we call the ‘main segment’, see §4 Words, above). The other segments are adjectives that modify the main segment or one another in a fashion that depends on their ORDER and POSITION.

We apply the adjectives in a sequence of steps. In the first step, we apply all of the first ORDER adjectives, then in the second step, all of the second ORDER adjectives, then in the third step, all of the third ORDER adjectives, etc. Within each step we apply each adjective of the appropriate ORDER – in its qualified state if it’s already been modified in a previous step – to one of the segments in the head word, as follows: We apply adjectives of the first POSITION to the main segment (in its qualified state if already modified), those of the second POSITION to: the next segment back from the main segment whose ORDER is greater than the current step (again, in its qualified state if already modified), those of the third POSITION to the next segment back from *there* whose ORDER is greater than the current step, and so on.

For example, the head word ‘Wuljenécyónólcávdenóyulzól’ contains four segments: ‘Wuljene’, “made of metal”, ‘cyónól’, “blue”, ‘cávdenó’, “bird”, and ‘ulzól’, “house”. To see whether it’s a metal house for bluebirds, a metallic-blue house for birds, or a house for metallic bluebirds, we look at the ORDERS and POSITIONS of the adjective segments. ‘Wuljene’ has third ORDER and first POSITION, ‘cyónól’ first ORDER and second POSITION, and ‘cávdenó’ second ORDER and first POSITION. In the first step we apply all of the first ORDER segments, in this case just ‘cyólól’. Because it has second POSITION, we apply it to the next segment back from the main segment with an ORDER greater than first, in this case ‘cávdenó’ (which has second ORDER). Then in the second step we apply all of the second ORDER segments (in their qualified state if another segment modified them in the first step), in this case just ‘cávdenó’, modified, as it has been, by ‘cyónól’ to mean “bluebird”. It has first POSITION, so we apply it to the main segment, modifying it to mean “bluebird house” in the sense of a house for bluebirds. Finally, in the third step we apply the third ORDER segment, ‘Wuljene’. It also has first POSITION, so we apply it to the main segment (in its qualified state), winding up with the meaning “a bluebird-house made of metal”.

In some cases, Oondenveld applies some of the effects of the main segment’s modifier *after* some of the adjective segments. If the main segment is a noun or verb with negative CHARGE, a noun with the collective affiliate NUMBER, or a noun with augmented or diminished SIZE, its modifier will specify an ORDER for that charge, number, or size. These CHARGES, NUMBERS, and SIZES take their effects interspersed among the adjective segments as part of the same sequence that we use to apply the adjectives to the main segment. We just slot their effects into the series at the appropriate points for their ORDERS.

When the main segment is a noun, we sometimes think of it as being derived from the corresponding verb. In those cases, Oondenveld occasionally treats some of the adjective segments in a head word as if we’d applied them to the verb that corresponds to the main segment *before* we converted it to that noun. The first soft-unit in a noun specifies an ORDER for the noun: first, second, or last. We think of the conversion we imagine, from verb to noun, as occurring somewhere within the same sequence that we use to apply the adjectives to the main segment, and as if it had an ORDER equal to the ORDER of the noun.

§4.14 Irregular head words

Irregular head words contain no segments. Instead they simply have the same ROLE and GENDER as their first soft-unit. We can change the ROLE or GENDER of an irregular head word by changing this soft-unit, just as if the head word was a core inside a segment. For example, we can change the soft-unit in the irregular head word ‘hlól’ to ‘ón’, forming the first-order adjective ‘hlón’⁷.

§4.15 Pronouns

A verb suffix may indicate a pronoun subject or object (see §4.22 Verb suffixes below). The noun cores, ‘Ól’, ‘Dhól’, ‘Thól’, and ‘Ólc’ and their corresponding forms in the other GENDERS are also pronouns:

	Masculine	Feminine	Abstract	Animate	Inanimate
First person pronoun	Ól (masculine “I”)	I (feminine “I”)	El	Ál (common “I”)	Ul
Second person pronoun	Dhól (masculine “you”)	Dhi (feminine “you”)	Dhel	Dhál (common “you”)	Dhul
Third person pronoun	Thól (“he”)	Thi (“she”)	Thel	Thál (“he / she”)	Thul
Interrogative pronoun	Ólc (masculine “who / whom”)	Ic (feminine “who / whom”)	Elc (“what”)	Álc (“who / whom”)	Ulc (“what”)

As usual, the modifier indicates NUMBER etc. For example, we can form ‘Álen’ (“we” plural) or ‘Thiál’ (“they” feminine collective).

The corresponding cores with the adjective ROLE are the genitive pronouns:

	Masculine	Feminine	Abstract	Animate	Inanimate
First person genitive pronoun	Ón (masculine “my / mine”)	In (feminine “my / mine”)	En (“thing’s”)	Án (common “my / mine”)	O (“thing’s”)
Second person genitive pronoun	Dhón (masculine “your”)	Dhin (feminine “your”)	Dhen (“thing’s”)	Dhán (common “your”)	Dho (“thing’s”)
Third person genitive pronoun	Thón (“his”)	Thin (“her”)	Then (“thing’s”)	Thán (“his / her”)	Tho (“thing’s”)
Interrogative genitive pronoun	Ónc (masculine “whose”)	Inc (feminine “whose”)	Enc (“what thing’s”)	Ánc (common “whose”)	Oc (“what thing’s”)

Again, the modifier indicates NUMBER etc. as usual. For example, we can form ‘Ánen’ (“our” plural) or ‘Thónál’ (“their” masculine collective).

Like any other head word, pronouns may take suffixes (see §4.2 Suffixes below)

⁷ ‘hlól’ and ‘hlón’ are the front ‘clause markers’ for first-order noun and adjective clauses respectively, see §6 Sentences below.

§4.2 Suffixes

Many words have no SUFFIX. If present, the SUFFIX is either one of the consonants, c, d, dh, g, j, s, sh, t, th, or z by itself, or one of the following pairs of consonants: cs, cth, dz, dhd, dhz, gz, sc, st, shc, sht, ts, tsh, ths, or tht.

§4.21 Noun suffixes

If present, the noun SUFFIX indicates the CASE and CAST:

	Direct object	Indirect object	Transitive subject	Intransitive subject
Ordinary	(none)	sh	th	t
Quality (“-ness”, “-hood”, “-ity”)	dh	g	s	tsh
Action	d	ths	c	shc
Exclusion cast	j	cth	cs	tht
Outer cast	z	dhd	ts	sht
Inner cast	dz	sc	gz	st

The CASE indicates how the noun relates to the verb in the particular sentence: whether it's the object of the verb, the subject, or the indirect object. Oondenvel also uses the direct-object CASE in situations where the relationship to the verb is unimportant.

The quality CAST converts a noun into the quality that those nouns possess. For example, from the noun ‘Cyiól’, “red object”, we can form ‘Cyióldh’, “redness”.

The action CAST converts a noun into a name for the type of action that the corresponding verb describes. The noun, which corresponds to some verb, v , becomes a noun that means the act of v -ing. For example, from the noun ‘Velól’, “speech”, we can form ‘Velóld’, “speaking”.

The exclusion CAST converts a noun into the thing or area that excludes that noun. For example, from the noun ‘Ulsól’, “house”, we can form ‘Ulsólj’, “outside-of-the-house”.

The outer CAST converts a noun into the outer part of, exterior of, or area just under the surface of the noun. For example, we can form ‘Ulsólz’, “outer house”.

Similarly, the inner CAST converts a noun into the inner part of, interior of, or area deep within the noun. For example, we can form ‘Ulsóldz’, “inner house”.

§4.22 Verb suffixes

If present, the verb SUFFIX indicates a pronoun subject or pronoun object, or both:

	No suffix-form object	Non-person object	1st person object	2nd person object	3rd person object
No suffix-form subject	(none)	th	t	sh	s
Non-person subject	dh	tsh	g	gz	dz
1st person subject	d	c	shc	ths	st
2nd person subject	j	cs	dhz	cth	tht
3rd person subject	z	ts	sht	dhd	sc

For example, ‘Avend Óldánel’, “I saw Ossé”, ‘Avenst’, “I saw him/her”, ‘Avensht’, “He/she saw me”, ‘Avensh Óldanelth’, “Ossé saw you”, ‘Avents’, “He/she saw it”, ‘Aventsh’, “It saw it”.

§4.23 Adjective suffixes

If present, the adjective SUFFIX indicates the CASE. It may also increase the adjective's ORDER.

	+0 to order	+2 to order	+4 to order	+6 to order
Ordinary	(none)	t	th	sh
Quality (“-ness”, “-hood”, “-ity”)	dh	tsh	s	g
Action	d	shc	c	ths
Exclusion cast	j	tht	cs	cth
Outer cast	z	sht	ts	dhd
Inner cast	dz	st	gz	sc

§5 Clauses

A clause is a simple sentence. It contains one or more verbs and zero or more subjects, objects, and indirect objects.

§5.1 Multiple nouns and verbs

A clause can contain more than one verb and more than one noun with the same CASE (subject, object, or indirect object). By putting more than one verb or noun with the same CASE in a clause, the speaker expresses the same meaning as an English speaker who ties their equivalents together with “and”.

For example, we can extend the clause ‘E elshólth jeldh’ (“Power is the goal”) to ‘E elshólth jeldh gyeln’ (“Power is the goal and the means”) by adding a second direct-object ('gyeln').

To take a more complex example, we can extend the clause ‘Sáldóléth wensen gwejuv hinvelátránenó djithólths jientránenó elten thánen telenó’ (“The Dancer merely preserves the secrets of spirits and their names from the reading of profane men”) to ‘Sáldóléth wensen gwejuv shelólths hinvelátránenó djithólths jientránenó elten thánen telenó’ (“The Dancer merely preserves the secrets of spirits and their names from the use and reading of profane men”⁸) by adding a second indirect-object ('shelólths').

§5.2 Word order

The verbs, subjects, objects, and indirect objects can appear within a clause in any sequence. For example, we could rewrite the clause ‘E elshólth jeldh’ as ‘Elshólth e jeldh’, ‘Jeldh elshólth e’, ‘Elshólth jeldh e’, or any of the other permutations without affecting its meaning.

Multiple verbs or nouns with the same CASE need *not* appear next to each other. For example, if we wish we can rearrange the two direct objects ‘Jeldh’ and ‘Gyeln’ in the clause ‘E elshólth jeldh gyeln’ to produce ‘Jeldh e elshólth gyeln’ without changing the meaning.

§5.3 Adjectives

Adjectives precede the noun or verb they modify. We can insert a sequence of adjectives before any noun or verb in the clause.

The adjectives in a sequence modify their noun or verb or each other in much the same way that adjective segments modify the main segment or each other within a head word. We apply the adjectives in a sequence of steps. In the first step, we apply all of the first ORDER adjectives, then in the second step, all of the second ORDER adjectives, then in the third step, all of the third ORDER adjectives, etc. Within each step

⁸ Adapted from F. Barrett, *The Magus*, 1801

we apply each adjective of the appropriate ORDER – in its qualified state if it's already been modified in a previous step – to one of words, as follows: We apply adjectives of the first POSITION to the noun or verb (in its qualified state if already modified), those of the second POSITION to: the next word back from the noun or verb whose ORDER is greater than the current step (again, in its qualified state if already modified), those of the third POSITION to the next word back from *there* whose ORDER is greater than the current step, and so on.

§6 Sentences

A single clause is a sentence. Replacing any noun, verb, or adjective in a sentence with a clause bracketed by two words called ‘clause markers’ produces another sentence. The clause that replaces a word takes the same ROLE as the word it replaces: either first-, second- or last- ORDER noun, verb, or first- or second- ORDER adjective.

§6.1 Clause markers

The pair of markers that surround a clause always use the same ROLE as that clause. We form them by adding SUFFIXES to the appropriate forms of the irregular head words, ‘hlól’ and ‘yi’.

We form the marker that *precedes* a clause by adding a SUFFIX to the form of ‘hlól’ that has the same ROLE as that clause.

Likewise, we form the marker that *follows* a clause by adding a SUFFIX to the form of ‘yi’ that has the same ROLE as that clause.

Clause markers use the same set of SUFFIXES as regular head words with the same ROLE. For example, we use the markers ‘hlórth’ and ‘yüth’ to mark a clause that has the second-order noun ROLE as a transitive subject.

§6.11 Dropped clause markers

If a clause begins or ends a sentence, Oondenveld drops one of its clause markers. It drops the first clause marker from in front of any clause that begins a sentence, and the last clause marker from after any clause that ends a sentence.

For example, the sentence ‘Cwezele thálensh yi idhyáleth ej’ (“All Creators want no questions asked about them”⁹) drops the first clause marker from the clause ‘hlól cwezele thálensh yi’.

If the clause *neither* begins *nor* ends the sentence, Oondenveld retains both clause markers and instead drops the SUFFIX from the first marker.

⁹ Adapted from W. Eshenbach, *Parzival*, XVI, 819

Vocabulary

Core nouns

Air / Jálن
Animal / Álj
Beer / Drulv
Big object / Wuld
Bird / Cáld
City / Sul
Clean thing / Thul
Crisp thing / Dhrulv
Day / Dhyeln
Delicious thing / Hyulh
Dog / Wáld
Earth / Thyulw
Eye / Cyith
Fine object / Guldj
Foot / Gdhuln
Form / Thelt
Fresh thing / Thwulzg
Goal / Jeldh
Hand / Thóld
Hard object / Snul
Head / Sid
High thing / Ulsh
Home / Dul
House / Uls
Island / Guln
Land / Uln
Life / Drálg
Line / Zdróln
Long thing / Zuld
Metal / Wulj
Means, instrument / Gyeln
Mile / Cselc
Night / Jelth
Number / Dhewldr
Paper / Jnuldj
Part / Dyelt
Path / Wulv
Person / Trál
Power / Elsh
River / Cál
Room / Nulz
Sea / Jóldh

Secret / Elt
Set, kind, class / Dhyel
Ship / Djuldh
Side / Threls
Small object / Thyulh
Storm / Óld
Story / Thrólv
Sun / Vij
Time / Delc
Tree / Hálv
Today / Twelsh
Valley / Hul
Vala / Thnáldh
Water / Wól
Year / Vyeld

Core verbs

Admit into a body of secret knowledge ALSO Elevate, refine, improve the quality of / Hav
Ask (object = person spoken to, indirect = thing asked) / Cwez
Aspire to / Gráz
Be / E
Be the effect of / Cwe
Be the parent of / Ez
Buy / Zeth
Choose / Tej
Conceal from, hide away from, keep safe from (object = thing concealed, indirect = person from whom it is concealed) / Gwej
Create / Adhy
Dance / Sád
Eat / Jétr
Feel / Scah
Find / Zdegl
Follow / Zgá
Give (object = thing given, indirect = receiver) / Zó
Hear / Gadl
Help / Ced
Impel, drive, motivate / Áthy
Inhabit, dwell / Dé
Keep, hold / Ódh
Know / Dje
Learn / Dyadh
Like, enjoy / Glej
Light (as of a lamp or fire) / Jwaj
Look / Geth
Make / Scra
Make a sound / Scretsh
Move / Háth

Name (subject = namer, object = thing named, indirect = its name) / Te
Need / Eth
Point / Tredy
Read (subject = reader, object = thing read) / Djath
Reserve, keep back for someone or some purpose (object = thing reserved, indirect = person or purpose for which it is reserved) / Thnád
Sail / Djádh
Say (object = words / information spoken, indirect = person spoken to) / Zódh
Say one sentence (object = sentence, indirect = person spoken to) / Rój
Say one word (object = word, indirect = person spoken to) / Gódh
See / Av
Speak (object = language spoken, indirect = person spoken to) / Ve
Study / Stwac
Taste / Stadh
Take / Dhag
Tell (object = person spoken to, indirect = words / information spoken) / Tóg
Travel, come / Dját
Turn / Ját
Use / She
Want / Ej
Work / Weg
Write (object = words written) / Jót

Core adjectives

Able / Hánthy
All, every / Nen
Black / Dhwen (masculine Dhwón = Dark blue, feminine Dhwin = Dark red)
Bright / Djenj
Correct / Cyent
Divine, godlike / Dáng
Easy / Denz
Extra / Swendj
Few / Zdwens
Free / Vyán
Full / Todh
Good / Dhen
Grey / Thyen (masculine Thyón = Blue grey, feminine Thyin = Red grey)
Important / Cen
Inner part, interior, area deep within (as Inner CAST noun SUFFIX) / Jin
Many / Tyind (masculine Tyónd = One)
New / Tyoth
Often / Zent
Old / Gán
Only, merely / Wens
One (the number) / Ónh
Outer part, exterior, area just under the surface of (as Outer CAST noun SUFFIX) / Drón
Over, above / Eng

Part, In part, partly / Gyend

Purple / Cyen (masculine Cyón = Blue, feminine Cyin = Red)

Real / Dhrensy

Rich / Dent

Safe / Odj

Special / Thenv

Three / Slint

Two / Sent

Under, beneath / Zen

White / Endr (masculine Óndr = Light blue, feminine Indr = Pink)

Yellow / Dyen (masculine Dyón = Green, feminine Dyin = Orange)

Irregular words

Indefinite article / Yó

(definite article is automatic)

Irregular head words

Pre-clause marker, normal / Hlól

Post-clause marker, normal / Yi

Pre-clause marker, thus, therefore / Hlóldh

Post-clause marker, thus, therefore / Yidh

Hard-unit	Frequency					
1. dh	0.0582	30. tw	0.0076	60. sny	0.0031	
2. d	0.0564	31. sh	0.0073	61. shr	0.0030	
3. z	0.0559	32. csh	0.0071	62. shn	0.0030	
4. t	0.0529	33. tsh	0.0069	63. jny	0.0029	
5. j	0.0512	34. cth	0.0066	64. zgl	0.0028	
6. th	0.0496	35. gy	0.0064	65. scl	0.0027	
7. g	0.0481	36. jr	0.0062	66. zdr	0.0026	
8. v	0.0466	37. gdh	0.0060	67. str	0.0025	
9. dj	0.0451	38. jn	0.0059	68. scr	0.0024	
10. c	0.0437	39. zd	0.0057	69. zgr	0.0024	
11. s	0.0423	40. gl	0.0055	70. scw	0.0023	
12. h	0.0341	41. zg	0.0053	71. zgw	0.0022	
13. w	0.0263	42. gr	0.0052	72. stw	0.0022	
14. dy	0.0190	43. gw	0.0051	73. shny	0.0021	
15. dr	0.0121	44. jw	0.0050	74. dw	0.0020	
16. dhy	0.0117	45. gj	0.0049	75. dhl	0.0020	
17. thy	0.0113	46. y	0.0048	76. thl	0.0019	
18. dhr	0.0109	47. r	0.0047	77. cs	0.0018	
19. thr	0.0106	48. n	0.0046	78. gz	0.0018	
20. thn	0.0105	49. l	0.0045	79. dz	0.0017	
21. dhw	0.0102	50. sy	0.0043	80. zdw	0.0017	
22. thw	0.0099	51. shy	0.0042	81. shw	0.0016	
23. cy	0.0096	52. sl	0.0040	82. ts	0.0016	
24. ty	0.0093	53. st	0.0039	83. tth	0.0015	
25. vy	0.0090	54. sc	0.0038	84. ddh	0.0015	
26. cl	0.0087	55. sw	0.0037	85. dl	0.0014	
27. cr	0.0084	56. hy	0.0036	86. tl	0.0014	
28. tr	0.0081	57. sn	0.0035	87. stl	0.0013	
29. cw	0.0079	58. ny	0.0034	88. jl	0.0013	
		59. shl	0.0032			