

# The Mosici Language: A Comprehensive Grammar

ՀԱՅԹՐԹՐ ԳԼՈՒԿ՝ ԱԶՈՒՆՐԱՍԻՐԿ ԸՆԾԵՂ

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# I Sounds and Letters

## I.1 Phonology and Phonotactics

Mosici has the following vowels (all of which may be nasalised, for a total of 36) and consonants:

	Front	Back		Labial	Coronal	Palatal	Dorsal
<b>Close</b>	i y	u	<b>Nasal</b>	m	n		
<b>Close-Mid</b>	e ø	o	<b>Plosive</b>	p	t		k
<b>Open-Mid</b>	ɛ	ɔ	<b>Fricative</b>	ɸ β	s z	ç ʒ	ʀ
<b>Open</b>	a		<b>Liquid</b>	w	l	j	(w)

The minimal syllable structure is **V** maximal syllable structure is **CCCVCCC**. Vowel hiatus is not permitted.

## I.2 The Nahan Script

Mosici is written in the Nahan script (also know as the Póliahr script). The script is an alphabet composed of the following letters:

<b>Letter</b>	Ɑ	Ɱ	Ɐ	Ɒ	ⱱ	Ⱳ	ⱳ	ⱴ	Ⱶ
<b>Translit.</b>	p	o	l	i	a	h	r	u	c
<b>Name</b>	ⱭⱰ	Ɱⱱ	Ɐⱱ	Ɒⱱ	ⱱⱱ	Ⱳⱱ	ⱳⱱ	ⱴⱱ	Ⱶⱱ
<b>Name (Translit.)</b>	paí	ós	lán	írni	ánta	hapfe	ris	uoc	cal
<b>IPA</b>	/p/	/o/	/l/	/e/, /j/	/a/	∅ <sup>1</sup>	/ʀ/	/w/	/k/
<b>Letter</b>	ⱶ	ⱷ	ⱸ	ⱹ	ⱺ	ⱻ	ⱼ	ⱽ	
<b>Translit.</b>	n	e	s	z	f	v	m	t	
<b>Name</b>	ⱶⱱ	ⱷⱱ	ⱸⱱ	ⱹⱱ	ⱺⱱ	ⱻⱱ	ⱼⱱ	ⱽⱱ	
<b>Name (Translit.)</b>	naol	éstal	sipal	zorel	fasoh	viren	milo	tecio	
<b>IPA</b>	/n <sup>2</sup> /	/ɛ/	/s/	/z/	/ɸ/	/β/	/m/	/t/	

There is also the following modified letters and common digraphs. The diacritic on the vowels is called the **ⱶⱱⱱⱱⱱⱱⱱ** «sitrapóha».

Letter(s)	Translit.	IPA
ⱶ̂	ó	/u/
ⱶ̃	í	/i/
ⱶ̄	á	/ɔ/
ⱶ̅	é	/i/
ⱶ̆	si	/ç/
ⱶ̇	zi	/ʒ/

<sup>1</sup>lengthens a preceding vowel

<sup>2</sup>nasalises a preceding vowel, isn't pronounced when followed by a consonant

### I.3 Vowel Coalescence

Would-be vowel hiatuses are resolved by vowel coalescence. Coalescence happens from both ends of the vowel clusters at the same time (the starting side taking priority) with the following rules:

- If any of the two coalescing vowel is long, the resulting vowel is long
- If the first vowel is nasal, no coalescence happens, instead a /n/ is inserted
- If the second vowel is nasal, the resulting vowel is nasal.
- Repeat until all hiatuses have been resolved

Second → ↓ First	i	y	u	e	ø	o	ɛ	ɔ	a
i	ji	jy	ju	je	jø	jo	jɛ	jɔ	ja
y	i	y	y	ø	y	ø	ø	ø	ø
u	wi	y	u	we	wø	wo	wɛ	wɔ	wa
e	i	ø	ø	i	e	ø	e	ø	ɛ
ø	y	y	y	e	y	ø	e	ø	ø
o	ø	ø	u	ø	ø	u	ø	o	ɔ
ɛ	i	ø	ø	i	e	ø	e	ø	ɛ
ɔ	ø	ø	o	ø	ø	o	ø	ɔ	ɔ
a	e	ø	o	ɛ	ɛ	ɔ	a	ɔ	ɔ

Examples:

- $\xi\mu\sigma$  <sinea> \*/ $\text{c}\eta\epsilon\mathbf{a}$ / → / $\text{c}\eta\epsilon$ /
- $\kappa\psi\tau\iota\phi\alpha\iota\lambda$  <tráiheíns> \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{\alpha}\epsilon\text{:}\epsilon\text{i}\text{s}$ / → \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{\emptyset}\text{:}\epsilon\text{i}\text{s}$ / → \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{\emptyset}\text{:}\mathbf{i}\text{s}$ / → / $\text{tr}\mathbf{y}\text{:}\text{s}$ /

## II Morphology

### II.1 Nouns

Noun patterns are referenced by 2 parameters: the vowel categories, which affects plural formation, and the consonant category which affects case marking.

#### II.1.1 Vowel patterns and plurals

There are 2 categories of vowel patterns: plain patterns and accented patterns.

Plain patterns occur when the last vowel of the root of the noun is unmarked (it doesn't have a sitrapáoha). The plural in plain patterns is marked by placing a sitrapáoha on the last vowel of the root of the noun.

Accented patterns occur when the last vowel of the root of the noun already has a sitrapáoha. The result of pluralisation is dependent of the vowel

Nasalisation is preserved by pluralisation

Root vowel	Plural form
ú	nu
ĩ	ñ
ç	u
õ	io

#### II.1.2 Consonant patterns and cases

There are 3 consonantal patterns: Concatenative, Substitutive I, and Substitutive II.

The concatenative pattern is used when the root of a noun ends in a vowel, or any of the following consonants: /p f v r w l j/, in this case the case marking affix is placed after the root:

Case	Affix
Nominative	∅
Accusative	·k
Genitive	·r
Allative	·t
Illative	·tç

The Substitutive I pattern is used when a noun root ends in /s/, in this case, the case marking replaces the final consonant:

Case	Affix
Nominative	·t
Accusative	·k
Genitive	·r
Allative	·t
Illative	·tç

The Substitutive II pattern is used when a noun root ends in /z/, this pattern is similar to the Substitutive I pattern except the nominative and allative are voiced:

Case	Affix
Nominative	·՛Է
Accusative	·Ի
Genitive	·Ր
Allative	·՛Է
Ablative	·ՉԻՑ

Here are some examples

	SG	PL
NOM	ըրօց	ըրօց՛
ACC	ըրօցԻ	ըրօց՛Ի
GEN	ըրօցՐ	ըրօց՛Ր
ALL	ըրօց՛Է	ըրօց՛՛Է
ABL	ըրօցՉԻՑ	ըրօց՛ՉԻՑ

ըրօց “person” (P/C)

	SG	PL
NOM	կպճիփօ՛ւԷ	կպճիփօ՛ւԷ
ACC	կպճիփօ՛ւԻ	կպճիփօ՛ւԻ
GEN	կպճիփօ՛ւՐ	կպճիփօ՛ւՐ
ALL	կպճիփօ՛ւ՛Է	կպճիփօ՛ւ՛Է
ABL	կպճիփօ՛ւՉԻՑ	կպճիփօ՛ւՉԻՑ

կպճիփօ՛ւ “fox” (I-A/S-I)

	SG	PL
NOM	Լճրօ՞ւԷ	Լճրօ՞սԷ
ACC	Լճրօ՞ւԻ	Լճրօ՞սԻ
GEN	Լճրօ՞ւՐ	Լճրօ՞սՐ
ALL	Լճրօ՞ւ՛Է	Լճրօ՞ս՛Է
ABL	Լճրօ՞ւՉԻՑ	Լճրօ՞սՉԻՑ

Լճրօ՞ւ “livestock” (O-A/S-II)

### II.1.3 Definite Particle ՇԼ

The definite is marked by the prefix particle ՇԼ <an-> on the head noun. This particle has a special pronunciation rule where before a vowel it is not pronounced \*/ãn-/ but /ãt-/. This is a hold-over from Middle Mosici where it was /ant/ (from Nyelavi anətə) in all environments.

Examples:

- ջգյօւ /ɸarĩ/ “mountain”, ՇԼ-ջգյօւ /ãfarĩ/ “the mountain”
- ըրօց /eplesa/ “person”, ՇԼ-ըրօց /ãteplesa/ “the person”

### II.1.4 Locatives

The spatial locative is formed by expressing the noun in the genitive and following it by the particle **րհ** <la>

The temporal locative is formed by expressing the noun in the accusative and following it by the particle **հաշ**.

Examples:

- **ԿՏՐԻ ՐԿ** “in a city”
- **ՀԼՁԻԿ ՀԱՇ** “on the day”

### II.2 Verbs

Mosici verbs are inflected for tense and person by a suffix. The gnomic apersonal is used as the lemma form of verbs

	1s	2s	3SA	3SI	1PE	1PI	2P	3PA	3PI	INF	PCP
PST	·Պ	·Ո	·Ս	·ՍԷ	·ՊԷ	·ՊԻ	·ՈՒ	·ՍԻ	·ՍԷ	·Պ	·ՈՒ
PRS	·ՊԸ	·ՈԼ	·ՍԿ	·ՍԷԼ	·ՊԸԸ	·ՊԸՅ	·ՈԼ	·ՍԿԻ	·ՍԷԼԷ	·ՊԸ	·ՈՒԸ
FUT	·ՍՊ	·ՍԼ	·ՍԿ	·ՍԷԼ	·ՍՊԸ	·ՍՊՅ	·ՍԼ	·ՍԿԻ	·ՍԷԼԷ	·ՍՊ	·ՍՈՒ
GNO	·ՀՊ	·ՀԼ	·ՀԿ	·ՀԷԼ	·ՀՊԸ	·ՀՊՅ	·ՀԼ	·ՀԿԻ	·ՀԷԼԷ	·ՀՊ	·ՀՈՒ

Note that the PST.PL and the PRS.PL are pronounced identically in all environments.

	1s	2s	3SA	3SI	1PE	1PI	2P	3PA	3PI	INF	PCP
PST	սիբի yṭef	սիբի yṭē	սիբի yṭe:	սիբի yṭes	սիբի yṭiβ	սիբի yṭim	սիբի yṭi	սիբի yṭir	սիբի yṭiz	սիբի yṭe	սիբի yṭep
PRS	սիբի yṭef	սիբի yṭē	սիբի yṭe:	սիբի yṭes	սիբի yṭiβ	սիբի yṭim	սիբի yṭi	սիբի yṭir	սիբի yṭiz	սիբի yṭe	սիբի yṭep
FUT	սիբի yṭof	սիբի yṭō	սիբի yṭo:	սիբի yṭos	սիբի yṭuβ	սիբի yṭum	սիբի yṭū	սիբի yṭur	սիբի yṭuz	սիբի yṭo	սիբի yṭop
GNO	սիբի yṭaf	սիբի yṭā	սիբի yṭa:	սիբի yṭas	սիբի yṭaβ	սիբի yṭam	սիբի yṭā	սիբի yṭar	սիբի yṭaz	սիբի yṭa	սիբի yṭap

Conjugation table for **սիբի** “to be high”

	1s	2s	3SA	3SI	1PE	1PI	2P	3PA	3PI	INF	PCP
PST	բիբի ɸnif	բիբի ɸnī	բիբի ɸni:	բիբի ɸnis	բիբի ɸniβ	բիբի ɸnim	բիբի ɸnī	բիբի ɸnir	բիբի ɸniz	բիբի ɸni	բիբի ɸnip
PRS	բիբի ɸnef	բիբի ɸnē	բիբի ɸne:	բիբի ɸnes	բիբի ɸniβ	բիբի ɸnim	բիբի ɸnī	բիբի ɸnir	բիբի ɸniz	բիբի ɸne	բիբի ɸnep
FUT	բիբի ɸnof	բիբի ɸnō	բիբի ɸno:	բիբի ɸnos	բիբի ɸnoβ	բիբի ɸnom	բիբի ɸnō	բիբի ɸnor	բիբի ɸnoz	բիբի ɸno	բիբի ɸnoɸ
GNO	բիբի ɸnef	բիբի ɸnē	բիբի ɸne:	բիբի ɸnes	բիբի ɸnoβ	բիբի ɸnom	բիբի ɸnō	բիբի ɸnor	բիբի ɸnoz	բիբի ɸne	բիբի ɸnep

Conjugation table for **բիբի** “to be complete”

#### II.2.1 Tense and Person

## **II.2.2 Mood and Aspect**

## **II.2.3 Stative verbs and verbal nouns**



### III Numbers

Mosici uses base six numerals. Ordinals are formed by using the number in the genitive. Numbers are notated using bijective positional notation with the letters **z p k q l** and **z** as digits, least significant digit to the left, sometimes written inbetween **ʿ** to limit ambiguity. The ordinal shorthand is a subscript **ʿ** (for example **zprqʿ** “1525<sup>th</sup>”).

Decimal	Senary	Shorthand	Number
1	1	<b>z</b>	<b>zսլ</b>
2	2	<b>p</b>	<b>pի</b>
3	3	<b>k</b>	<b>kօշ</b>
4	4	<b>q</b>	<b>զսր</b>
5	5	<b>l</b>	<b>լհց</b>
6	10	<b>z</b>	<b>զօր</b>
7	11	<b>zz</b>	<b>zսլ·զօր</b>
8	12	<b>pz</b>	<b>pի·զօր</b>
12	20	<b>lz</b>	<b>զօրpի</b>
13	21	<b>zp</b>	<b>zսլ·զօրpի</b>
18	30	<b>yp</b>	<b>զօրkօշ</b>
24	40	<b>yk</b>	<b>զօրզսր</b>
30	50	<b>yl</b>	<b>զօրլհց</b>
36	100	<b>zz</b>	<b>զհլk</b>
37	101	<b>zl</b>	<b>zսլ·զհլk</b>
42	110	<b>lz</b>	<b>զօր·զհլk</b>
43	111	<b>zzz</b>	<b>zսլ·զօր·զհլk</b>
72	200	<b>zz</b>	<b>զհլkpի</b>
108	300	<b>yp</b>	<b>զհլkkօշ</b>
144	400	<b>yk</b>	<b>զհլkզսր</b>
180	500	<b>yl</b>	<b>զհլkլհց</b>
216	1000	<b>zz</b>	<b>զհլցօր</b>
432	2000	<b>zzz</b>	<b>զհլցօրpի</b>
648	3000	<b>yp</b>	<b>զհլցօրkօշ</b>
864	4000	<b>yk</b>	<b>զհլցօրզսր</b>
1080	5000	<b>yl</b>	<b>զհլցօրլհց</b>
1296	10000	<b>zz</b>	<b>զհլցսլkօր</b>

For larger numbers, series of powers of  $1296_{DEC}$  are used. They are of the form **զ...լկօր**. For example:

- **զհլցսլkօր** =  $1296^1 = 1296$
- **զհլցսլkօր** =  $1296^2 = 1679616$
- **զհլցսլkօր** =  $1296^{36}$

Shorthand is typically divided in groups of four, separated by spaces. For example **zprl qzrl kʿ** =  $40\ 0244\ 5301_{SEN} = 40\ 441\ 573_{DEC}$ .

## **IV Syntax**

## **V Sample texts**

## VI Dictionary

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- ՉՍՐԻՇՎԻՐ ԳԼՈՒԿԻՅԱ** /puljak äkerta/ *ppn.* The Nahhan (Puljà) Script.
- ՉՍՐԵԼՈ** /polâne/ *n.* barley
- ՉՍՐԵԼ** /polna/ *v.* to start
- ՉՍԻՄ** /pyɾ/ *adv.* Suddenly, quickly
- ՉՍԻՍԼԱԾԼ** /pøšõnð/ *n.* Television.
- ՉՍԻՍ** /pøsa/ *v.* To be far.
- ՉՍԻՉ** /pyβ-/ *cl.* Again  
(when used after the negative) Already
- ՉՍԵՐԻՔՍԻ** /posaltø/ *n.* Nut.
- ՉՍԻՐԻՔՈՒ** /piltē/ *n.* Chapter.
- ՉՍԻՐ** /pjal/ *n.* Fight
- ՉՍԻՍԻՐ** /picyl/ *n.* Rarity, scarcity.
- ՉՍԻՔԻՍ** /petca/ *n.* Question.
- ՉՍՉԵՐԻՍ** /peβaljε/ *n.* situation.
- Ս** /o/ *part.* Vocative, imperative.
- ՍՉԻՍԼԻՍԻ** /opjälø/ *n.* Sequence, ordering.
- ՍՐԻ** /ole/ *n.* Time.
- ՍՐԵՍԿՍԻՒՆ** /olarỹ/ *n.* Peak, summit; (in historical contexts) Golden Age
- ՍՐԻՍՈՎԵՐԻՍ** /olnε:sacfe/ *n.* Weapon
- ՍՐԻՍԻՍԻ** /ølɛnjy/ *n.* Parameter, option.
- ՍՐԵՆՈՐԵՍԿ** /øwεfra/ *n.* (Biology) Species.
- ՍՐԵՍԻՐԵ** /øseła/ *v.* To go.
- ՍՐԵՍԻՐԵ** /øseła/ *v.* To be the default.
- ՍՐԻՔԻ** /yta/ *v.* To be high.
- ՍՐՉԻՐ** /o:βjεl/ *n.* Plan.
- ՍԼԻՒ** /õnð/ *n.* Image.
- ՍՆԻՍԿԻՍԿ** /uspøra/ *v.* To see
- ՍՆԻՐԿԻՍԿ** /osulnra/ *v.* To bring
- ՍՆԻՍԿ** /uçεra/ *v.* To dare.
- ՐՍԻՍՐԵ** /lỹnela/ *v.* To duel.
- ՐԵՍԻՐԵ** /leβa/ *v.* To be low.
- ՐԵՍԿԻՐԿԻՍԿ** /laretõnε:/ *n.* Representative, delegate.
- ՐԵՍԿԻ** /laçε/ *n.* Joke.
- ՐՈՒԾ** /lezi/ *n.* Form
- ՐՈՒԾԻՉԵՐԿ** /lezimõβa/ *v.* To transform.
- ՂՐՈՒՍԿ** /eplεsa/ *n.* Person.
- ՂՐԻՍԿ** /jolna/ *n.* Category, type.
- ՐԵ** /ela/ *n.* Language.
- ՐԵՍԻՐԵԼ** /elεlas/ *n.* Word.
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /elamõβa/ *v.* To translate
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /elkaβa/ *v.* To be named.
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /elkaβε/ *n.* Name.
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /jaspola/ *v.* To be safe.
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /jenazõ/ *v.* To give an order
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /irsal/ *n.* Management
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /enõrne/ *v.* To close
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /jεra/ *v.* To create
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /jestal/ *n.* Pocket.
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /esoβε/ *n.* Work, job
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /esoβε/ *v.* To work
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /esnje/ *v.* To open
- ՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /esetõ/ *v.* to be independant
- ՉՍԻՐՈՎԿ** /ỹle:/ *v.* To win
- ՉՐԵՍԻՉԵՐԿ** /alasĩ/ *n.* coast
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍ** /aleta/ *v.* To be old
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍ** /alφε/ *n.* Error
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍ** /enole/ *conj.* So, thus
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍ** /ēsa/ *n.* History
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /ēβy:sa/ *v.* To be the same.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /εβaza/ *v.* To travel.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /edzε/ *interj.* Greetings.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /o:jo/ *n.* Fiction.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /o:jõnð/ *n.* Comic.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /a:ε:/ *n.* Curse, disease.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /a:εβja/ *v.* To curse someone.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /a:tso/ *n.* Object, thing.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿԻՐԵՐԿԻՍԿԵԼ** /a:tsølelas/ *n.* Noun.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /ã(t)-/ *cl.* Definite. /t/ present in front of a vowel
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /ãmate/ *n.* Parent.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /ēnala/ *v.* To destroy
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /açflø/ *n.* Tool
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /asφerõna/ *v.* To be different.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /asternja/ *v.* To be full.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /azela/ *v.* To believe.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /amate/ → **ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ**
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /asõ/ *v.* To be quick, fast
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /astare/ *v.* To quit, leave, exit
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /sna/ *n.* Other.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /Røzela/ *v.* To be desperate.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /Røle/ *n.* Door, gate
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /Rõseza/ *v.* To protect.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /reka/ *v.* To be.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /reçõlne:s/ *n.* Conflict
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /retol/ *n.* Path, list of directions.
- ՉՐՈՒՔԻՍԿ** /Rēca/ *v.* To compute, to calculate.

**ϣῥῖκῥῥ** /rētas/ *n.* Number.  
**ϣῥῥῥῦ** /raβolu/ *n.* Face.  
**ϣῥῥ** /rēl-/ *cl.* Diminutive.  
**ϣῥῥῥῥῥ** /rēlopjā/ *interj.* Next  
**ϣῥῥῥ** /rēbēβ/ *n.* Part.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /wasōnela/ *v.* To discover  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /weskora/ *v.* To attempt, to try.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /kuçā/ *n.* Mission.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /kosβes/ *n.* Law, rule.  
**ῥῥ** /kja-/ *cl.* Collective.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /kjakatorek  
 φαῦçæk ākerta/ *ppn.* International Phonetic Al-  
 phabet. *oow*  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /kjadza/ *n.* Action.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /kjadzēlelas/ *n.* Verb.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /kerta/ *v.* To write.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /kerta/ *n.* Writing, text.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /kisøla/ *n.* Psychology.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /kestoca/ *v.* To be foreign.  
**ῥῥῥ** /ko-/ *cl.* Augmentative.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /katεro/ *n.* Place.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /katça/ *v.* To be close.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /kwalnε/ *v.* To be envious  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /ketçwɔ/ *n.* Illness, disease.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /nulεra/ *v.* To listen  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nokasela/ *v.* To stand.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nosilεr/ *n.* Sea turtle.  
**ῥῥῥ** /noze/ *n.* Symbol, physical representation of  
 an abstract.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /notço/ *n.* Witch.  
**ῥ** /ne-/ *cl.* Person that does *x*, person that comes  
 from *x*.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /njala/ *v.* To be well.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nekatεro/ *n.* Inhabitant.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /neçnar/ *n.* Gem.  
**ῥῥ** /na-/ *cl.* Passive.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /napalnε/ *n.* Forward direction.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nalware/ *v.* To read  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /neralja/ *v.* To pretend.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /narā:k ākerta/ → **ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ**  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ**  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /naçεra/ *v.* To mean.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nasērēna/ *v.* To be violent.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nify/ *n.* Wall.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nēnare/ *n.* Salt.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /nestar/ *n.* Cheese.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /neme/ *n.* Moon.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /ε:βela/ *v.* To look.  
**ῥῥῥ** /īna/ *v.* To help

**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /εçēnja/ *v.* To come.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /estar/ *n.* King  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /εzōna/ *n.* Goal, purpose  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /surna/ *v.* To be long  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /soβjela/ *v.* To dream.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /soβa/ *v.* To apologise.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /çolvε/ *n.* Neighbour  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /çal/ *n.* City (urban settlement).  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /çaltore/ *n.* City-State.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /çocka/ *v.* To dig.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /çne/ *n.* Entirety, everything.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /çneole/ *adv.* Always.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /çneolja/ *v.* To be permanent.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /çne/ *v.* To be whole, To be complete.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /çī(n)/ *cl.* Causative mood  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /samkererte/ *n.* tablet (the kind used for  
 writing). Litterally “earth-writing”.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /samke/ *n.* Land  
**ῥῥῥ** /sne\*/ *cl.* Conditional  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /sīna/ *v.* To be wise  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /starela/ *n.* Great Cycle (216 years)  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /zōnja/ *v.* To delegate  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /zatsβa/ *v.* To have.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /zalō/ *n.* End  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /zeka-/ *cl.* Also.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /φlānel/ *adv.* almost  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /foks/ *n.* Security  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /foksa/ *v.* To be secure  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /φαῦῥ/ *n.* mountain  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /fastçε/ *n.* Sound.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /fatyr/ *n.* Boat, ship  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /βolāna/ *v.* To know.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /βōnora/ *v.* To be small.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /βjo-/ *cl.* Neccessitive.  
**ῥῥῥῥ** /βē/ *n.* Day  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /βjelora/ *v.* To be real, to be true.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /βemora/ *v.* To be dark.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /βōtsa/ *v.* To relieve.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mosike/ *n.* Island.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mosikik ātela/ *ppn.* The Mosici  
 language.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mosema/ *v.* To show.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mepō/ *n.* table  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /melnε/ *v.* To be clear, be unambiguous  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mēnila/ *v.* To doubt.  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /mesā/ *n.* Spring (season)  
**ῥῥῥῥῥ** /mçβa/ *v.* To change  
**ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ** /memfratic ātila/ *ppn.* Mem-  
 phrascript. *oow*

