

# 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	ⱰⱲ	ⱱⱳ	Ⱳⱳ	ⱳⱱ	ⱴⱳ	Ⱶⱳ
<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>	/R/	/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>	ⱶⱳ	ⱷⱳ	ⱸⱳ	ⱹⱳ	ⱺⱳ	ⱻⱳ	ⱼⱳ	ⱽⱳ	
<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 **ⱶⱱⱳⱱⱳⱱⱳ** «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> \*/ $\text{cne}\mathbf{a}$ / → / $\text{cne}$ /
- $\kappa\psi\tau\iota\phi\alpha\iota\lambda$  <tráiheíns> \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{ø}e\text{:}\mathbf{e}\text{i}s$ / → \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{ø}:\mathbf{e}\text{i}s$ / → \*/ $\text{tr}\mathbf{ø}:\mathbf{i}s$ / → / $\text{tr}\mathbf{y}:s$ /

## 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	·՞Ը

In the substitutive patterns if the root ends in a /k/ the genitive is null, and if the root ends in a /t/, the accusative is null.

Here are some examples

	SG	PL
NOM	ըրօց	ըրօց՛
ACC	ըրօցԻ	ըրօց՛Ի
GEN	ըրօցՐ	ըրօց՛Ր
ALL	ըրօց՛Է	ըրօց՛՛Է
ABL	ըրօց՞Ը	ըրօց՛՞Ը

ըրօց “person” (P/C)

	SG	PL
NOM	կսչւփօ՛ւԷ	կսչւփօ՛ւԷ
ACC	կսչւփօ՛ւԻ	կսչւփօ՛ւԻ
GEN	կսչւփօ՛ւՐ	կսչւփօ՛ւՐ
ALL	կսչւփօ՛ւ՛Է	կսչւփօ՛ւ՛Է
ABL	կսչւփօ՛ւ՞Ը	կսչւփօ՛ւ՞Ը

կսչւփօ՛ւԷ “fox” (I-A/S-I)

	SG	PL
NOM	լհրօ՞ւԷ	լհրօ՞սԷ
ACC	լհրօ՞ւԻ	լհրօ՞սԻ
GEN	լհրօ՞ւՐ	լհրօ՞սՐ
ALL	լհրօ՞ւ՛Է	լհրօ՞ս՛Է
ABL	լհրօ՞ւ՞Ը	լհրօ՞ս՞Ը

լհրօ՞ւԷ “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:

- ԹԿԿՈՒ /ʔarĩ/ “mountain”, ՀԼԹԿԿՈՒ /ãfarĩ/ “the mountain”
- ԴՂՐՈՅ /eplesa/ “person”, ՀԼԴՂՐՈՅ /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 ը՛հ <la>

The temporal locative is formed by expressing the noun in the accusative and following it by the particle հԼԻ՛Ղ.

Examples:

- ԿՏՐԻ ը՛հ “in a city”
- ՀԼԹԿԻ ՀԼԻ՛Ղ “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	՛Ւ	՛Վ	՛Լ	՛Պ	՛Զ	՛Ւ	՛Վ	՛Լ	՛Պ	՛Ղ
PRS	՛Օ	՛ՕԼ	՛ՕՎ	՛ՕԼ	՛ՕՊ	՛ՕՆ	՛ՕՒ	՛ՕՎ	՛ՕԼ	՛Օ	՛ՕՂ
FUT	՛Ս	՛ՍԼ	՛ՍՎ	՛ՍԼ	՛ՍՊ	՛ՍՆ	՛ՍՒ	՛ՍՎ	՛ՍԼ	՛Ս	՛ՍՂ
GNO	՛Հ	՛ՀԼ	՛ՀՎ	՛ՀԼ	՛ՀՊ	՛ՀՆ	՛ՀՒ	՛ՀՎ	՛ՀԼ	՛Հ	՛ՀՂ

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	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւն	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛ի	ս՛իւ
	ytef	ytē	yte:	ytes	ytiβ	ytim	yti	ytir	ytiz	yte	ytep
PRS	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւն	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛ի	ս՛իւ
	ytef	ytē	yte:	ytes	ytiβ	ytim	yti	ytir	ytiz	yte	ytep
FUT	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւն	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛ի	ս՛իւ
	ytof	ytō	yto:	ytos	ytuβ	ytum	ytū	ytur	ytuz	yto	ytop
GNO	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իթ	ս՛իւն	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛իւ	ս՛ի	ս՛իւ
	ytaf	ytā	yta:	ytas	ytβ	ytəm	ytō	ytɔR	ytɔz	yta	ytap

Conjugation table for ս՛իթ “to be high”

	1s	2s	3SA	3SI	1PE	1PI	2P	3PA	3PI	INF	PCP
PST	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուին	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի
	ɛnif	ɛnĩ	ɛni:	ɛnis	ɛniβ	ɛnim	ɛnĩ	ɛniR	ɛniz	ɛni	ɛnip
PRS	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուին	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի
	ɛnef	ɛnē	ɛne:	ɛnes	ɛniβ	ɛnim	ɛnĩ	ɛniR	ɛniz	ɛne	ɛnep
FUT	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուին	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի
	ɛnɔf	ɛnɔ̃	ɛnɔ:	ɛnɔs	ɛnɔβ	ɛnɔm	ɛnɔ̃	ɛnɔR	ɛnɔz	ɛnɔ	ɛnɔp
GNO	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուիթ	լ՛ուին	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի	լ՛ուի
	ɛnef	ɛnē	ɛne:	ɛnes	ɛnɔβ	ɛnɔm	ɛnɔ̃	ɛnɔR	ɛnɔz	ɛne	ɛnep

Conjugation table for լ՛ուի “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>zq</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>zq</b>	<b>զօրլհց</b>
36	100	<b>zl</b>	<b>լհցk</b>
37	101	<b>zl</b>	<b>zսլ·լհցk</b>
42	110	<b>ll</b>	<b>զօր·լհցk</b>
43	111	<b>zzz</b>	<b>zսլ·զօր·լհցk</b>
72	200	<b>llz</b>	<b>լհցkրի</b>
108	300	<b>llp</b>	<b>լհցkkօշ</b>
144	400	<b>llk</b>	<b>լհցkզսր</b>
180	500	<b>llq</b>	<b>լհցkլհց</b>
216	1000	<b>lll</b>	<b>լհցզօր</b>
432	2000	<b>lllz</b>	<b>լհցզօրի</b>
648	3000	<b>lllp</b>	<b>լհցզօրkօշ</b>
864	4000	<b>lllk</b>	<b>լհցզօրզսր</b>
1080	5000	<b>lllq</b>	<b>լհցզօրլհց</b>
1296	10000	<b>llll</b>	<b>լհցzսլկզօր</b>

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

- **լհցzսլկզօր** =  $1296^1 = 1296$
- **լհցpիկզօր** =  $1296^2 = 1679616$
- **լհցլհցkլհցզօր** =  $1296^{36}$

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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- ՆՊՐԻՏԿԻ ԿԼՐԱԿԿ** /puljak äkerta/ *ppn.* The Nahhan (Puljà) Script.
- ՆՍՐԵԼՈ** /polâne/ *n.* barley
- ՆՍՐԵԼ** /polna/ *v.* to start
- ՆՍԻԿ** /pyɾ/ *adv.* Suddenly, quickly
- ՆՍԻՆԵԼԷԼ** /pøsõnð/ *n.* Television.
- ՆՍԻՆ** /pøsa/ *v.* To be far.
- ՆՍԻՉ** /pyβ-/ *cl.* Again  
(when used after the negative) Already
- ՆՍԵՐԻԿՍԻ** /posaltø/ *n.* Nut.
- ՆՐԻԿՈՒ** /piltē/ *n.* Chapter.
- ՆՐԻՐ** /pjal/ *n.* Fight
- ՆՐԻՍԻՐ** /picyl/ *n.* Rarity, scarcity.
- ՆՐԻԿԵԼ** /petca/ *n.* Question.
- ՆՐՈՇՐԻՍ** /peβaljε/ *n.* situation.
- Ս** /o/ *part.* Vocative, imperative.
- ՍՆԵԼՐԱՍԻ** /opjälø/ *n.* Sequence, ordering.
- ՍՐԻ** /ole/ *n.* Time.
- ՍՐԵԿՍԻՆ** /olarỹ/ *n.* Peak, summit; (in historical contexts) Golden Age
- ՍՐԵԿՍԵԼԻՍ** /olnε:sacfe/ *n.* Weapon
- ՍՐՈՒՍԻ** /ølēnjy/ *n.* Parameter, option.
- ՍՐԵԿՍԵԼԻՍ** /øwεfra/ *n.* (Biology) Species.
- ՍՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼ** /øsele/ *v.* To go.
- ՍՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼ** /øsele/ *v.* To be the default.
- ՍՐԻԿԵԼ** /yta/ *v.* To be high.
- ՍՐԵԿՐԻՐ** /o:βjel/ *n.* Plan.
- ՍՐԵԼ** /õnð/ *n.* Image.
- ՍՐԵԿՍԵԼԻՍ** /uspõra/ *v.* To see
- ՍՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼԻՍ** /osulnra/ *v.* To bring
- ՍՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼԻՍ** /uçera/ *v.* To dare.
- ՐՍԻՐՈՐԵԼ** /lỹnela/ *v.* To duel.
- ՐՍՈՇՐԻՍՈՐ** /loβrēnel/ *n.* Saga, Epic
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼ** /leβa/ *v.* To be low.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼԻՍ** /laretcne:/ *n.* Representative, delegate.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /laçε/ *n.* Joke.
- ՐՈՒԼԻՍ** /lezi/ *n.* Form
- ՐՈՒԼԻՍԶԵԼԻՍ** /lezimõβa/ *v.* To transform.
- ՐՈՒՐԵԼԻՍ** /eplεsa/ *n.* Person.
- ՐՈՒՐԵԼԻՍ** /jolna/ *n.* Category, type.
- ՐԵԼԻՍ** /ela/ *n.* Language.
- ՐԵԿՐԻՐԵԼԻՍ** /elelas/ *n.* Word.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /elamõβa/ *v.* To translate
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /elkaβa/ *v.* To be named.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /elkaβε/ *n.* Name.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /jaspola/ *v.* To be safe.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /jenazɔ/ *v.* To give an order
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /irsal/ *n.* Management
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ēnørne/ *v.* To close
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /jεra/ *v.* To create
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /jestal/ *n.* Pocket.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /esoβε/ *n.* Work, job
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /esoβε/ *v.* To work
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /esnje/ *v.* To open
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /esetɔ/ *v.* to be independant
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ỹle:/ *v.* To win
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /alasĩ/ *n.* coast
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /aleta/ *v.* To be old
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /alφε/ *n.* Error
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ēnole/ *conj.* So, thus
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ēsa/ *n.* History
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ēβy:sa/ *v.* To be the same.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /εβaza/ *v.* To travel.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /edzε/ *interj.* Greetings.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ɔ:jo/ *n.* Fiction.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ɔ:jõnð/ *n.* Comic.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /a:se/ *n.* Curse, disease.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /a:seβja/ *v.* To curse someone.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /a:tso/ *n.* Object, thing.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /atsølelas/ *n.* Noun.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ã(t)-/ *cl.* Definite. /t/ present in front of a vowel
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ãmate/ *n.* Parent.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /ēnala/ *v.* To destroy
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /aεflø/ *n.* Tool
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /asφerõna/ *v.* To be different.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /asternja/ *v.* To be full.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /azela/ *v.* To believe.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /amate/ → **ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ**
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /yβē/ *n.* Pen, Quill
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /asɔ/ *v.* To be quick, fast
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /astare/ *v.* To quit, leave, exit
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /sna/ *n.* Other.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /Røzela/ *v.* To be desperate.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /Røle/ *n.* Door, gate
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /Rõseza/ *v.* To protect.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /reka/ *v.* To be.
- ՐԵԿՐԵԼԻՍ** /Reçølnε:s/ *n.* Conflict

**ՄԻՔԱՐ** /retol/ *n.* Path, list of directions.  
**ՄՏԻԼԿ** /rēca/ *v.* To compute, to calculate.  
**ՄՏԻԿԿԵ** /rētas/ *n.* Number.  
**ՄՏԶԱՐՍ** /raβolu/ *n.* Face.  
**ՄՕՐ** /rēl-/ *cl.* Diminutive.  
**ՄՕՐՍՆԻՅԵ** /rēlopjā/ *interj.* Next  
**ՄՕՆՈՑ** /rēbεβ/ *n.* Part.  
**ՈՏԼՍՈՐԿ** /wasōnela/ *v.* To discover  
**ՈՍԿՄԿ** /wεskora/ *v.* To attempt, to try.  
**ՐՆԿԵԼ** /kučā/ *n.* Mission.  
**ՐԱԿՔՈՒ** /kosβεs/ *n.* Law, rule.  
**ՐԿ** /kja-/ *cl.* Collective.  
**ՐԿԿԿԱՄՄԿԻՐ ԾԿԿԻՐ ԿԼՐԿԿԿ** /kjakatorek  
 φατσεk ākerta/ *ppn.* International Phonetic Al-  
 phabet. *oow*  
**ՐԿԿԵՅ** /kjadza/ *n.* Action.  
**ՐԿԿԵՅԻՐՏԻՐԵԼ** /kjadzεlεlas/ *n.* Verb.  
**ՐԿԿԵՐԿ** /kertla/ *n.* Library  
**ՐԿԿԵ** /kerta/ *v.* To write.  
**ՐԿԿԵ** /kerta/ *n.* Writing, text.  
**ՐԿԿԻՐԿ** /kisōla/ *n.* Psychology.  
**ՐԿԿԱՄԿ** /kestoča/ *v.* To be foreign.  
**ՐԿՍ** /ko-/ *cl.* Augmentative.  
**ՐԿԿՕՍ** /katεro/ *n.* Place.  
**ՐԿԿԵԼ** /katca/ *v.* To be close.  
**ՐԿԿՐԻՕՑ** /kwalnε/ *v.* To be envious  
**ՐՈՒԿԿԻՆԿ** /ketεwɔ/ *n.* Illness, disease.  
**ՐՆՐՕՅԿ** /nulεra/ *v.* To listen  
**ՐԱԿԿՈՐԿ** /nokasela/ *v.* To stand.  
**ՐԱԿՈՐՕՅ** /nosilεr/ *n.* Sea turtle.  
**ՐԱԿՈ** /noze/ *n.* Symbol, physical representation of  
 an abstract.  
**ՐԱԿԿԱՍ** /notεo/ *n.* Witch.  
**Ս** /ne-/ *cl.* Person that does *x*, person that comes  
 from *x*.  
**ՍԿԵՐԿ** /njala/ *v.* To be well.  
**ՍԿԿՈՐՕՍ** /nekatεro/ *n.* Inhabitant.  
**ՍԿԿԵԿ** /neɕnar/ *n.* Gem.  
**ՍԿ** /na-/ *cl.* Passive.  
**ՍԿԿՐԻՕ** /napalnε/ *n.* Forward direction.  
**ՍԿԿՐՈՑՅՕՑ** /nalware/ *v.* To read  
**ՍԿԿԿԵՐԿ** /nεralja/ *v.* To pretend.  
**ՍԿԿԿԿԿ ԿԼՐԿԿԿ** /narā:k ākerta/ → **ՆՐԻՑՎԻՐ  
 ԿԼՐԿԿԿ**  
**ՍԿԿԿԿ** /nakpar/ *n.* University, Lykeion  
**ՍԿԿԿՕՅԿ** /naɕεra/ *v.* To mean.  
**ՍԿԿԿՕՅԻՑ** /nasεrēna/ *v.* To be violent.  
**ՍՈՒԿՈՒԻ** /nify/ *n.* Wall.  
**ՍՈՒԿՍԻ** /nēnare/ *n.* Salt.

**ՍՈՒԿԿԿԿ** /nestar/ *n.* Cheese.  
**ՍՈՒԿ** /neme/ *n.* Moon.  
**ՕՍԿՐՕՐԿ** /ε:βεla/ *v.* To look.  
**ՕՒԿ** /ina/ *v.* To help  
**ՕՒՍԿԵՐԿ** /εɕēnja/ *v.* To come.  
**ՕՒԿԿԿ** /estar/ *n.* King  
**ՕՒՅԿԿԿ** /εzōna/ *n.* Goal, purpose  
**ՍՍԿԿԿ** /surna/ *v.* To be long  
**ՍՍԿՐՕՐԿ** /soβjela/ *v.* To dream.  
**ՍՍԿԿ** /soβa/ *v.* To apologise.  
**ՍԿԿԱՐՕՑ** /ɕolνε/ *n.* Neighbour  
**ՍԿԿԵՐ** /ɕal/ *n.* City (urban settlement).  
**ՍԿԿԿԱՍՕ** /ɕaltore/ *n.* City-State.  
**ՍԿԿԿԿԿ** /ɕoɕka/ *v.* To dig.  
**ՍԿԿ** /ɕne/ *n.* Entirety, everything.  
**ՍԿԿԱՐԻ** /ɕneole/ *adv.* Always.  
**ՍԿԿԱՐԻՑ** /ɕneolja/ *v.* To be permanent.  
**ՍԿԿԿ** /ɕne/ *v.* To be whole, To be complete.  
**ՍԿԿԿ** /ɕi(n)/ *cl.* Causative mood  
**ՍԿԿՐԿԿՕ** /samkerre/ *n.* tablet (the kind used for  
 writing). Litterally “earth-writing”.  
**ՍԿԿՐՕ** /samke/ *n.* Land  
**ՍԿԿ** /sne\*/ *cl.* Conditional  
**ՍԿԿԿԿ** /sina/ *v.* To be wise  
**ՍԿԿԿՐՕՐԿ** /starela/ *n.* Great Cycle (216 years)  
**ՍԿԿԿԿ** /zōnja/ *v.* To delegate  
**ՍԿԿԿԿԿ** /zatsβa/ *v.* To have.  
**ՍԿԿԿԿԿ** /zalō/ *n.* End  
**ՍԿԿԿԿ** /zeka-/ *cl.* Also.  
**ՐՐԿԱՐ** /flānel/ *adv.* almost  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /foks/ *n.* Security  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /foksa/ *v.* To be secure  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /φarī/ *n.* mountain  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /fastεe/ *n.* Sound.  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /fatyr/ *n.* Boat, ship  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /bolāna/ *v.* To know.  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /βōnora/ *v.* To be small.  
**ՐՐԿ** /βjo-/ *cl.* Neccessitive.  
**ՐՐԿ** /βē/ *n.* Day  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /βjōle/ *n.* Starlight  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /βjelora/ *v.* To be real, to be true.  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /βemora/ *v.* To be dark.  
**ՐՐԿԱՐԿ** /βōtsa/ *v.* To relieve.  
**ՍՍԿԿՐՕ** /mosike/ *n.* Island.  
**ՍՍԿԿՐՕՐ ԿԼՐԿԿ** /mosikik ātela/ *ppn.* The Mosici  
 language.  
**ՍՍԿԱՐԿ** /mosema/ *v.* To show.  
**ՍՍԿԱՐԿ** /mepō/ *n.* table  
**ՍՍԿԱՐԿ** /melnε/ *v.* To be clear, be unambiguous

**ΖΙΛΟΙΡΣ** /mēnila/ *v.* To doubt.  
**ΖΙΥΣ** /mesā/ *n.* Spring (season)  
**ΖΪΩΣ** /mɔβa/ *v.* To change  
**ΖΟΖΟΥΣΚΙΓ ΣΛΙΡΣ** /memfratic ātila/ *ppn.* Mem-  
 phrascript. oow  
**ΚΟΥΣΡΣ** /torala/ *v.* To oppose, to rival.  
**ΚΟΥΣΥΣ** /tōnara/ *v.* To rule, administrate  
**ΚΥΛΟΡ** /tōnel/ *n.* Child.  
**ΚΥΛΚΟΙ** /tosti/ *n.* Freedom.  
**ΚΪΥΣ** /ti:rā/ *n.* Purring.  
**ΚΪΪΪΪΪ** /trỹ:s/ *n.* Fox  
**ΚΩΪΪΪ** /tirçē/ *n.* A type of traditional drum.  
**ΚΥΟΚΥΟΥΣΪΪΪ** /tçetɾeçãçe/ *n.* Misdemeanor,  
 small crime.  
**ΚΥΟΡΙΣ** /tselcā/ *n.* Bread.  
**ΚΪ** /dzo-/ *cl.* Progressive aspect.