A grammar sketch of

ƐY꒱OY ⅄IƧXI

"Our fortunate language"

By Atyx

"боєло, ιчгιв. рι, хо ιчгιв."

"For you, everything. To me, nothing."

Glossing Abrevations

Here are the glossing abbreviations used in the following document:

ABL	Ablative	**NTRS**	Intransitive
ACC	Accusative	**LOC**	Locative
ADJ	Adjective	**NEG**	Negative
ALL	Allative	**NOM**	Nominative
AUG	Augmentative	**NPST**	Non-Past
BEN	Benefactive	**NUM**	Numeral
I	Class I	**ORI**	Orientative
II	Class II	**ORN**	Ornative
III	Class III	**PST**	Past
IV	Class IV	**PRF**	Perfect
V	Class V	**PRV**	Perfective
COM	Common	**POSS**	Possessed
DAT	Dative	**POSS.FORT**	Possessive Fortunate
DEM	Demonstrative	**POSS**	Possessive Neutral
DIM	Diminutive	**POSS.NFORT**	Possessive Unfortunate
DIST	Distal	**PROX**	Proximal
1	First Person	**REV**	Revertive
NPRV	Imperfective	**RIVER**	Riverward
INCH	Inchoactive	**SEA**	Seaward
INESS	Inessive	**2**	Second Person
INSTR	Instructive	**SOFT**	Softened
INST	Instrumental	**3**	Third Person
INST.HAND	Instrumental Hand	**TRS**	Transitive
INST.TOOL	Instrumental Tool	**V**	Verb

Table of Contents

Introduction

Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲩⲓ is a language spoken by a bronze-age egyptian-like civilization around the coast of their continent, centered around a river. This language was also made for the Speedlang 23, where a conlang must be made in approximately 2 weeks. During this Speedlang, constraints were given, and followed in this document like this:

- use two points of articulation you don't use very often
  - => I used labio-dentals and epiglottals
- have at least three phonemes which exhibit some kind of gradation
  - => Plosives and fricatives have a gradation system
- have a closed set of roots which break phonotactic tendencies
  - => Strong words from an old substrate origin allow for nasal endings, usually forbidden in native Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲩⲓ
- display some kind of split morphosyntactic alignment
  - => Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲩⲓ has a split-ergativity system based on tense, with nominative-accusative in non-past tense, and transitive-intransitive in past tense
- have radically different marking for subclauses
  - => While main clauses place their verbs at the start, subclauses flip that by placing the verb at the end
- have a number of verbal classifiers
  - => 6 classifiers exist to further define a verb meaning
- have a class of roots which can change word class through zero derivation
  - => Native weak nouns can freely become a weak verb through zero derivation
- come up with a label
  - => A Fortunative distinction is used on possessives
- have some kind of possessive classifier system
  - => Possessives distiguinsh between neutral, fortunate, and unfortunate possession
- have some morphological category marked on a closed set of words by suppletion
  - => Some verbs are mixed verbs, which mean are made of a weak verb in a tense (mostly the present tense), and a strong verb in the other (past tense)
- example sentences
  - => Example sentences are scattered accross the document, not as much as I would like to though
- finally, write some description of the sea!
  - => A description of what the sea is to the speakers can be found at the end of the document

Chapter I - Phonology

ⲤⲨⲌⲞⲨ ⲆⲓⲋⲢⲓ's phonology is made of thirteen consonants spanned across four places of articulation and five manner of articulation. Among the sounds, ⲤⲨⲌⲞⲨ ⲆⲓⲋⲢⲓ is uncommon with its extended linguo-labial set, with /n̺ ð̺/ only appearing in a few languages, /ɾ̺ ɺ̺/ appearing rarely as allophones or in a paralinguistic context, and even /ɮ̺/ found in nearly only disordered speech.

	Linguo-labial	Alveolar	Velar	Epiglottal
Nasal	n̺	n		
Plosive		t	k	ʡ
Fricative	ð̺	z	ɣ	ʕ
Lateral	ɮ̺		l~ʟ	
Tap	ɺ̺ ɾ̺			

However ⲤⲨⲌⲞⲨ ⲆⲓⲋⲢⲓ's phonology is not limited to those consonants, as there is consonantal gradation based on morphophonological environment. The "grades" are as such:

Radical	Null-grade	Lenis-grade	Fortis-grade
t		d	tʰ
k	∅		
ʡ		g	kʰ
ð̺		ʋ	d̺~d
z		j~l	r
ɣ			
ʕ		∅	g

Apart from the radical, plosives can mutate to a null-grade, a lenis-grade, or a fortis-grade. Fricatives only have two grades: lenis and fortis.
Plosives can mutate for different reasons for each grade:
- Null-grade: occur at the end of a close syllable at the end of the word
- Lenis-grade: occur between two vowels, or after a voiced nasal
- Fortis-grade: occur when the onset of an open syllable, even if between two vowels

Fricatives are simpler:
- Lenis-grade: occur at the end of a close syllable at the end of the word or before a nasal
- Fortis-grade: occur when the onset of an open syllable

Ⲉⲩϫⲟⲩ ⲗⲓϭⲩⲓ's taps are also on the process of merging in some contexts. As such /ɭ̢/ > [ɾ] between vowels, and before a nasal, and /ɾ̢/ > [ɭ] before an high vowel, a closing diphthong, and word-finally.

Speaking of vowels, Ⲉⲩϫⲟⲩ ⲗⲓϭⲩⲓ possesses three monothongs, and four diphthongs presented as:

Monothongs	*Front*		*Back*
Close	i		ʊ
Open		ɐ	

Diphthongs	*Front*	*Back*
Closing	eɪ̯	ɔɪ̯
Opening	iɐ̯	ʊɐ̯

I.1 - Vowel merging & Epenthesis

Due to some affixes and null-grade and lenis-grade consonants, two vowels may come in contact together. In some dialects, this was solved in a rather simple way, with an epenthesized /l/. However, in the main dialect, the vowels goes on a process of merging. Since those are originally vowels, the consonants that may be produced from this phenomenon are skipped by the consonantal gradation.

Vowel 1	**+**	*Vowel 2*	**→**	**Result**	**Orthography**
i	+	ɐ	→	iɐ̯	ιɛ
ʊ	+	ɐ	→	ʊɐ̯	oɛ
ɐ	+	i	→	eɪ̯	ɛʏ
ʊ	+	i	→	ɔɪ̯	oʏ
i	+	ʊ, ɔɪ̯, ʊɐ̯	→	jɔ	ʎo
ɐ	+	ʊ	→	ɣɔ	ɾo
ʊ	+	eɪ̯, ɔɪ̯, iɐ̯	→	ɔɪ̯	oʏ
ʊ	+	ʊɐ̯	→	ʊ	o
ɐ	+	eɪ̯, iɐ̯	→	eɪ̯	ɛʏ
ɐ	+	ʊɐ̯, ɔɪ̯	→	ɐɣ	ɛɾ
i	+	eɪ̯	→	je	ʎɛʏ
i	+	iɐ̯	→	jɐ	ʎɛ
eɪ̯, ɔɪ̯	+	ɐ	→	ejɐ, ɔjɐ	ιʎɛ, oʎɛ
eɪ̯, ɔɪ̯	+	ʊ	→	ejʊ, ɔjʊ	ιʎo, oʎo
eɪ̯, ɔɪ̯	+	i	→	eɪ̯, ɔɪ̯	ɛʏ, oʏ
iɐ̯	+	ɐ	→	iɐ̯	ιɛ
iɐ̯	+	i, ʊ	→	ɐ̯i, ɐ̯ʊ	ιɛ, oɛ
ʊɐ̯	+	ɐ	→	ʊɐ̯	oɛ
ʊɐ̯	+	i, ʊ	→	ɔɪ̯, ʊ	oʏ, o
eɪ̯	+	ɔɪ̯, ʊɐ̯	→	jɔ	ʎo
eɪ̯	+	iɐ̯	→	jɐ̯	ʎɛ
ɔɪ̯	+	eɪ̯	→	je	ʎι
ɔɪ̯	+	ʊɐ̯, iɐ̯	→	ʊɐ̯	oɛ
iɐ̯	+	eɪ̯	→	je	ʎι
iɐ̯	+	ɔɪ̯, ʊɐ̯	→	jɔ	ʎo
ʊɐ̯	+	eɪ̯	→	ɣe	ɾo
ʊɐ̯	+	ɔɪ̯, ʊɐ̯	→	ɔ	o

As for two of the same vowels being in contact, they are just merged to the same vowel with optional length.

I.2 - Syllable & Root Structure

Єⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲋⲓ's syllable structure is simple, with **CV(Ṿ)(O)** as the main structure (**O** here means any consonant beside a nasal. This is also the common form for roots. However another syllable structure is possible, with **V(Ṿ)(C)**. a **V(Ṿ)** syllable can occur for some Єⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲋⲓ words like with a **V(Ṿ)CV(Ṿ)(O)** root structure, but **V(Ṿ)(C)** only occurs for **V(Ṿ)(C)CV(Ṿ)** and even (**C)V(Ṿ)(C)** roots, which come from an old substrate, that had some influence on Єⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲋⲓ. This allow for words ending with nasals, which shouldn't be normally possible.
Exemples include: Ⲍoⲉⲛⲋⲓ *"noble"*, oⲧⲽo *"shield"*, or ⲁⲛⲋⲓ *"amphora"*.

I.3 - Stress

Єⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲋⲓ's stress can be defined with those if/else statements for each of its words:
   ● If the last or penultimate syllable is a close syllable, stress on it (with last as the primary one)
   ● Else if the last syllable has a diphthong, stress on it
   ● Else stress on the penultimate syllable
This means that stress is mostly found on penultimate or last syllable.

I.4 - Orthography

Єⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲋⲓ is written using Coptic script. It could be written using a latin romanization, but since this civilization is in the bronze age, and in an environment close to egypt, Coptic feels like a good script to use for vibe. The left version is the capitalized variant. Which is used at the start of a name or an important noun in the sentence.

	Linguo-labial	Alveolar	Velar	Epiglottal
Nasal	Ⳝ / Ⳝ	Ⲛ / ⲛ		
Plosive		Ⲧ / ⲧ	Ⲕ / ⲕ	ⳓ / ⳓ
Fricative	⳱ / ⳱	Ⲍ / ⲍ	Ⲅ / ⲅ	Ⳝ / ⳝ
Lateral	Ⳟ / ⳟ	Ⲗ / ⲗ		
Tap	ⲫ / ⲫ Ⲣ / ⲣ			

Monothongs	*Front*	*Back*
Close	l / ı	O / o
Open	Є / є (ꟾ/ꟾ)[1]	

Diphthongs	*Front*	*Back*
Closing	Єʏ / єʏ	Oʏ / oʏ
Opening	lє / ıє	Oє / oє

The consonantal gradation is also shown through orthography with an extended script. Though it is not mandatory, it will be used in the document to better show the consonantal gradation going on.

Radical	*Null-grade*	*Lenis-grade*	*Fortis-grade*
T / т		Λ / ʌ	Ө / ө
К / к	∅	ʏ / ʏ	X / x
ҍ / ꙅ			
ч / ч	B / в		Λ / ʌ
Z / z	Z / z		Ʒ / ʒ
Г / г		∅	ʏ / ʏ
ꙅ / ꙅ			

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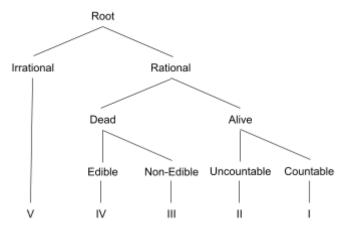
[1] (ꟾ/ꟾ) is used word-initially.

Chapter II - Noun Morphology

II.1 - Classes

Ⲉⲩⲫⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲣⲓ possesses five noun classes, plus a special one. The five nouns classes are divided multiple times, like a tree:

The Countable class is for everything that is alive and can be counted, such as sheeps, people, or houses. Houses and other manmade structures where someone can inhabit it is considered as alive, from the aliveness of its inhabitants.
The Uncountable class is for everything that is alive but cannot be counted, such as magic, water, stone, wheat, groups of animals, of people…
Both these classes, while usually made for alive nouns, also allow for nouns that are not alive in the usual way, but have a habit of changing states, such as travel distances or time periods.
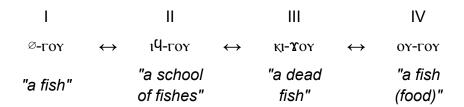With this class we can see many words that should normally be in a dead class, like water, stone, and wheat in those examples. This is normal, as Ⲉⲩⲫⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲣⲓ speakers has the tendency of granting aliveness in elements that are extremely important to them. As such they have in this class the four elements: water, stone & sand, wind, fire, but also wheat, gold, and other precious metals.
The Non-Edible class is for everything that is dead, but cannot be eaten, like a corpse, furnitures…
The Edible class contains eatable things such as fishes, berries, bread…
Finally the Irrational class contains all the abstractness, concepts, emotions, and so on.
Note that a noun does not have a mandatory class. A noun possess a default class, a class as to which we assume it to belong. However, marking can allow for a noun to change class pretty easily. For example:

I		II		III		IV
∅-ⲅⲟⲩ	↔	ιϥ-ⲅⲟⲩ	↔	ⲕⲓ-ⲧⲟⲩ	↔	ⲟⲩ-ⲅⲟⲩ
"a fish"		*"a school of fishes"*		*"a dead fish"*		*"a fish (food)"*

II.2 - Alignment Cases

 Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲅⲧⲓ possesses a split-alignment based on tense: past and non-past. For non-past sentences the alignment is a classic Nominative-Accusative alignment. However past sentences uses a Transitive alignment. This means that the subject and object of an transitive sentence has the same case, while the subject of an intransitive sentence does not.
This split-alignment is slowly changing to a tripartite alignment for the past tense. Indeed the object has a tendency for the newer generations to take the accusative marking instead, to know better who do what, and allow them to change the order of subject and object in the past tense too, to give focus.

	Non-Past		*Past*	
	Nominative	*Accusative*	*Transitive*	*Intransitive*
I	∅-	ⲁ-	ϥⲟⲩ-	ⲟⲉ-
II	ιϥ-	ϥⲓⲉ-	ⲛⲉⲩ-	∅-
III	ⲕⲓ-[2]			ⲍⲓⲉ-
IV	ⲟⲩ-			ⲭⲟ-
V		∅-		

Each noun in Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲅⲧⲓ has to have a class prefix, however names are the only kind of nouns that does not require a class prefix.

II.4 - Other Cases

Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲅⲧⲓ is known to possess a lot of cases, twelve cases on top of the four alignment cases. Fortunately, some are rare nowadays, with for example the Revertive case.
While Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲅⲧⲓ allows for only one case from the Morphosyntactic Alignment or Relation categories except for the Possessed case, which can be added on top of it. It also allows to stack Location & Movement as well as State cases as the speaker want.

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[2] ⲕⲓ- forces a fortis-grade on the following consonant.

	Location & Movement		Morphosyntactic Alignment
Locative	-(є)Ϩ	*Instrumental*	-(є)ĸ
Inessive	-(є)Ϩ[3]	*Instructive*	-ʍoє
Ablative	- гєчф	**Relation[4]**	
Allative	-ⲍo	*Benefactive*	-(ⲗ)o
State		*Dative*	-(ı)т
Orientative	-єʍ	*Ornative*	-тoⲩϭ[5]
Revertive	-oϨoɴ	*Possessed*	-ϫı[6]

II.5 - Grammatical Number

There is no real grammatical number for nouns in Єⲩϫoⲩ ⲁıϭⲩı, however, a collective number can be implied for countable alive nouns by putting them in the uncountable class, getting the meaning of *"a group of…"*

II.6 - Derivational Strategies

As Єⲩϫoⲩ ⲁıϭⲩı is a living language, it can form new words through different derivational strategies.

II.6.1 - Agentives & Patientives

Agentives in Єⲩϫoⲩ ⲁıϭⲩı are simples, as they are made by using either a verb or a noun, and adding the suffix -ϥє *"head"*. Some words also has more of a meaning of *"master of…"*. For example compare ⲁϥʍo *"ship"*, and єⲩϫϭє *"to count"* to ⲁϥʍoϥє *"ship captain"* and єⲩϫϭєϥє *"merchant"*.
Patientives are made using the same kind of strategy, with the use of the suffix -тєⲩ. As an example can be compared oтϥo *"shield, to be protected"* to oтϥoтєⲩ *"blessed, lucky"*.

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[3] The Inessive -(є)Ϩ forces a null-grade for the preceding plosive, or a lenis-grade for the preceding fricative.
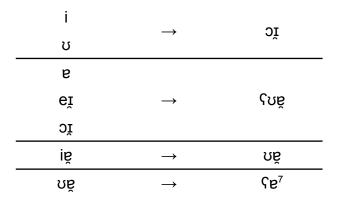[4] The Benefactive and the Dative cases requires the nouns marked to be in the accusative case first.
[5] The Ornative case forces the stressed consonant to lenite to a lenis-grade.
[6] The Possessed case forces the stressed consonant onset to lenite to a lenis-grade.

II.6.2 - Augmentatives & Diminutives

Augmentative derivations are rare in Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ Ⲁⲓⲋⲩⲓ, as they often associate a "pure" noun to be one with power. This is true for ⲛⲓⲉ⁴ ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ which means *"scepter"*, but also *"pharaoh"*, or ⲟⲧ⁴ⲟ which means both *"shield"* and is the name of the god of the fortress, the capital, and the land. Some foreign nouns however had augmentative derivation, but in a fossilized circumfix, which modify the word-initial vowel by backing the vowel and lowering it, then adding a -ⲍⲓ suffix forced to fortis-grade and as such written as -ⱬⲓ.

The vowels change like this:

i		
	$\rightarrow$	ɔɪ̯
ʊ		
ɐ		
eɪ̯	$\rightarrow$	ʕʊɐ̯
ɔɪ̯		
iɐ̯	$\rightarrow$	ʊɐ̯
ʊɐ̯	$\rightarrow$	ʕɐ[7]
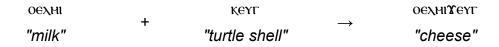
As an example can be shown ⲟⲉⲫⲟⱬⲓ *"bathouse"* being a augmentative version of ⲓⲉⲫⲟ *"house, hut"*.

Diminutives are simpler for they are made using a suffix -ⲕⲓ, like with ⁴ⲓⲉⲅ *"river"* and ⁴ⲓⲉⲕⲓ *"water stream"*.

II.6.3 - Compounding

Compounding is the act of combining two or more words into one to form a new word. Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ Ⲁⲓⲋⲩⲓ also has that strategy where two words can combine, mostly with the first word being a *"topic"*, a *"subject"*, and the second word precising it (this is what is happening with the agentive derivation suffix for example).

This is mostly transparent, despite a few exceptions. For examples, if the second word starts with a plosive, and the first word ends either in a vowel or a nasal, then the second word word-initial plosive become a lenis-grade. An example would be the word for cheese:

ⲟⲉⲗⲙⲓ	+	ⲕⲉⲩⲅ	$\rightarrow$	ⲟⲉⲗⲙⲓⲨⲉⲩⲅ
"milk"		*"turtle shell"*		*"cheese"*

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[7] The /ʕ/ on the vowels changes resist grade-changing.

Chapter III - Pronouns & Deixis

Eyžoy ʌiɣii has pronouns for first, second, and third person, with alignment cases fused into them. As well, second and third person are also fused with some cases, with third person being more transparent with its clases than second person.

		Nominative	Accusative	Transitive	Intransitive
1		ey	pi	mo	ʒeyt
2	I	zi	6oe		ne
	II	ɥi		λoyk	moyɣ
	III	ʒik		zi	zie
	IV	zie	6ey	λoz	
3	I	2e	ʌ2	ɥoyk	koe
	II	iɥ	2ie	neyk	ke
	III	ki		ziek	
	IV	oy		λok	
	V			kom	

As for demonstratives, Eyžoy ʌiɣii differentiate between classes and alignment cases.

	Nominative	Accusative	Transitive	Intransitive
I	ʌ	ʌn		ke
II		ʌte		
III	ke	eyko		zie
IV	λoe			2in
V			noɣom	

Eyžoy ʌiɣii has four distinction in spatial deixis adverbs: proximal, distal, riverward, and seaward. Riverward can mean toward the river, or more specifically toward the start of the river when already at the river. Seaward means towards the sea, the mouth of the river, or any body of water bigger than a lake.

Spatial Deixis Adverbs

Proximal	ɣez
Distal	meyt
Riverward	oɥko
Seaward	oeti

Chapter IV - Verb Morphology

IV.1 - Origins, Weak, Strong, and Mixed verbs

Verbs in Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓⲅⲩ can be a verb in origin, but can also come from a noun directly. For example, ⲙⲉ can be used both as a noun *"mouth"*, and as a verb *"to eat"* without any additional affix.

Before going further there are also *weak* and *strong* verbs. In truth, *weak* verbs are the most common ones, as they are the native verbs. *Strong* verbs are verbs from the substrate, and are called strong because they resist any gradation, and even force the affix consonants to fortify to a fortis-grade, whatever of the grade the consonant should actually be in.

Strong verbs actually does not truly have a zero derivationnal strategy. For a foreign noun to become a strong verb, it adds a -ⲛ suffix, then fortify the stressed consonant. As such:

"philosphy"	ⲉⲩⲛⲩⲟ	→	ⲉⲩⲛⲭⲟⲛ	*"to ponder"*
"shield"	ⲟⲧⳤⲟ	→	ⲟⲧⲁⲟⲛ	*"to protect"*

But:

"mouth"	ⲙⲉ	→	ⲙⲉ	*"to eat"*
"water"	Ⳣⲉⲩ	→	Ⳣⲉⲩ	*"to drink"*
"fish"	ⲅⲟⲩ	→	ⲅⲟⲩ	*"to catch fish"*

Mixed verbs are verbs that possess two forms, a strong and a weak form. The first form is the basic one, used for the present, and the second form is used for the past.

	Weak		*Strong*
"to burn"	ⲗⲓⲧ	↔	ⲟⲩⲑⲟⲛ
	"fire, NPST"		*"ash, PST"*

IV.2 - Verb Template

Verbs in �targ Ꭺιϭꙉ follows this template:

-1	0	1	2	3
Classifier	*Stem*	*Tense.Aspect*	*Subject*	*Object*

IV.3 - Classifiers

Ꮐꙉ Ꭺιϭꙉ uses classifiers to derive other verbs from a main verb.

Verb Classifier	
Common	∅-
Inst. Tool	Ꙝɪᴧ-
Inst. Hand	ϭ(ɛ)-
Augmentative	ꙅɛp-
Diminutive	ɪ-
Softened	ᴍɛʏ-

The common classifier is the default one, it does not change the meaning of the verb.

> ḫɛʏ.
> ∅-ꙅɛʏκ-∅-∅
> COM-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
> *"He is fighting."*

> ᴧꙄɪ ιᴍιɛɴᴍɛ.
> ᴧꙄ-(ɪ)ᴛ ∅-ιᴍιɛ-ɴ-ᴍ(ɪ)-∅-(Ꙝ)ɛ
> 3.ACC-DAT COM-give.PST-V-PST.NPFV-I-I
> *"He gave it to him"*

The Instrumental Tool Classifier specifies that the action is done using a tool linked to the verb or the subject / object.

> Ꙝɪᴧꙅɛʏ.
> Ꙝɪᴧ-ꙅɛʏκ-∅-∅
> INST.TOOL-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
> *"He is fighting (with a tool, historically a falx)."*

The Instrumental Hand Classifier specifies that the action is done by hands only.

    ꙃeⲅeⲩ.
    ꙃe-ꙃeⲩк-∅-∅
    INST.HAND-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
    "He is brawling, wrestling."

The Augmentative Classifier makes the action greater. It is an action of importance, that is focused on, or simply done in a significant number.

    ꞕeⲣꙃeⲩ.
    ꙃeⲣ-ꙃeⲩк-∅-∅
    AUG-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
    "He is dueling, fighting in an arena."

    ⲇƼı ꭓeⲣıⲙıeⲛⲙe.
    ⲇƼ-(ı)ⲧ ꙃeⲣ-ıⲙıe-ⲛ-ⲙ(ı)-∅-(Ꮳ)e
    3.ACC-DAT AUG-give.PST-V-PST.NPFV-I-I
    "He offered it to him (an offering, to a god, a king…)"

The Diminutive Classifier makes the action of lesser significance, or less to be focussed on.

    ⲓⲅeⲩ.
    ı-ꙃeⲩк-∅-∅
    DIM-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
    "He is training."

    ⲇƼı ıⲙıeⲛⲙe.[8]
    eƼ-(ı)ⲧ ı-ıⲙıe-ⲛ-ⲙ(ı)-∅-(Ꮳ)e
    3.ACC-DAT AUG-give.PST-V-PST.NPFV-I-I
    "He lended it to him"

---

[8] We can see that it is the same as the common classifier. To ensure that there is no confusion between giving and lending, a time construct, like "for a bit" is often used. It can also be left as it is if the person give something, but it is expected to be taken back at any moment.

The Softened Classifier makes the action "softer", that is, lessen the gravity of the action, often used for child play, or non-serious matters.

MeyꞲey.
мey-ꝯeyꝅ-∅-∅
SOFT-fight-NPST.NPFV-I
"He is playing, fighting as a game, fighting with other children."

ᘍƧi мeyмieннe.
ᘍƧ-(i)т мey-iмie-н-м(i)-∅-(Ꮯ)e
3.ACC-DAT AUG-give.PST-V-PST.NPFV-I-I
"He lended it (a toy, a doll…) to him"

IV.4 - Stem & Stacking

�30y ᘍꞮꝄi allows for multiple verb stems to stack in in the stem slot, which is used mostly for auxiliary verbs. The first verb stem is seen as more important to the sentence than the others.
As well, a copula ᘍ exists, which is use for *"to be"* sentences in a formal speech when a slot of the verb template is needed.

IV.5 - Tense & Aspect

Tense and Aspect use the same suffix in Ꮧ30y ᘍꝮꝄi. Ꮧ30y ᘍꝮꝄi differentiates between past and non-past for tenses, as well as perfective, imperfective, inchoactive, and perfect for aspects.

	Past	Non-Past
Perfective	-м(i)	-Ꮯe
Imperfective	-мe	-∅
Inchoactive	-мeт	-(o)т
Perfect	-м(i)	-z(i)

IV.6 - Polypersonal Agreement

In Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲀⲓⲋⲨⲓ, the verb can take polypersonal agreement for the classes of the subject and the object. However, apart from the first person, it does not care about second or third person.

	Subject	Object
1	-(Ʂ)ⲉⲨ	-(ⲣ)ⲓ
I	-∅[9]	-(ⲓ|)ⲉ
II	-ⲓ|(ⲉ)	-∅[10]
III	-(ⲉ)ⲕ	-(ⲕ)ⲓⲉ
IV	-ⲟⲨ(ⲗ)	
V	-∅	

IV.7 - Imperatives

Imperatives are made by stripping the verb of most of its slots. The subject and object slots are removed, and the tense.aspect slot is only used for the present suffixes as well as being optional.

IV.8 - Adjectival Derivation

Adjectives in Ⲉⲩⲋⲟⲩ ⲀⲓⲋⲨⲓ are historically formed by adding the suffix -(ⲉ)ⲧ to a verb. This is what happens for the weak verbs. Strong verbs rely on removing the -ⲛ suffix and to add instead an old clitic that became a suffix -ⲉⲨ which forces fortification on the whole syllable that it modify.

| "to take time" | ⲓꟅⲟⲨⲛ | → | ⲓꟅⲓⲗⲉⲨ | "that takes times, who procrastinate" |

---

[9] The I Subject marker forces a lenis-grade on the preceding consonant.
[10] The II Object marker forces a lenis-to-null-grade on the preceding consonant.

Adjectives can also use the verbal classifier to have more meanings. Using the verb ꝑɪᴛ *"to think"* as the base:

"to think"	ꝑɪᴛ	→	ꝑɪᴛеᴛ	*"clever, intelligent"*
"to teach"	�686ꝑɪᴛ	→	ꓒɪʌꝑɪᴛеᴛ	*"dogmatic, patronizing"*
"to demonstrate"	6еꝑɪᴛ	→	6еꝑɪᴛеᴛ	*"pedalogical, instructive"*
"to get a vision"	ꝫеꝑɪᴛ	→	ꝫеꝑɪᴛеᴛ	*"far-sighted"*
"to conspirate"	ɪꝑɪᴛ	→	ɪꝑɪᴛеᴛ	*"fake, conspirationnist"*

Chapter V - Possession

V.1 - Fortunative Suffixes

Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲁⲓ6ⲩ̄ⲓ possess *"fortunative suffixes"*. Those are suffixes that mean how fortunate the possessor is to possess that object, or how much they like it. There exist three suffixes, a neutral, a fortunate, and an unfortunate suffix:

Fortunative Suffixes

Neutral	-∅
Fortunate	-ⲍⲟⲩ
Unfortunate	-ⲫⲉ

V.2 - Marking Possession

Possession is marked using the possessed case on the possessed object, followed immediately by the possessor, with a fortunative suffix. However, if the possessor is marked by either the fortunate or unfortunate suffix, it may be placed at the start of the noun phrase for focus purposes, sometimes even brought to the start of the sentence.

Ⳋⲓⲗⲙⲉⲙⲓꙅⲗⲟⲗ ⲟⲩⲭⲓ ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ.
Ⳋⲓⲗ-ⲙⲉ-ⲙ(ⲓ)-(ꙅ)ⲉⲩ-ⲟⲩ(ⲗ) ⲟⲩ-ⲅⲟⲩ-ꙅⲓ ⲉⲩ-ⲍⲟⲩ.
INST.TOOL-eat-PST.PFV-1-IV IV-fish-POSS 1-POSS.FORT
"I ate my cooked fish (and I liked it a lot)."

But:

Ⳋⲓⲗⲙⲉⲙⲓꙅⲗⲟⲗ ⲟⲩⲭⲓ ⲉⲩⲫⲉ.
Ⳋⲓⲗ-ⲙⲉ-ⲙ(ⲓ)-(ꙅ)ⲉⲩ-ⲟⲩ(ⲗ) ⲟⲩ-ⲅⲟⲩ-ꙅⲓ ⲉⲩ-ⲫⲉ.
INST.TOOL-eat-PST.PFV-1-IV IV-fish-POSS 1-POSS.NFORT
"I ate my cooked fish (and I didn't like it, or I don't like fish but was forced to)."

Chapter VI - Numerals

ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲇⲓ6ⲅⲓ has a base ten numeral system. It uses letters of its alphabet, from the base set and from the extended set, as well as some that are not used in its script (such as "ϛ ϥ ⲱ ⲫ". The glyph "ⲧ" can also be used after the number to signify that this is not a word but a number.

Number	Cardinal	Orthography	Number	Cardinal	Orthography
1	ⲣⲓ	ⲁ	40	ⲕⲉⲗ	ⲙ
2	ⲙⲉⲅ	ⲃ	50	6ⲓⲕ	ⲛ
3	ⲧⲓⲟⲩ	ⲅ	60	ⲅⲟⲩⲕ	ⳃ
4	ⲕⲉⲧ	ⲇ	70	ⲛⲟⲉⳝ	ⲟ
5	ⲍⲉⲩ	ⲉ	80	ⲕⲓⲅ	ⳝ
6	ⲕⲟ6	ϛ	90	ⲧⲉⲩⲗ	ⲩ
7	ⲛⲓⲧ	ⲍ	100	ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲣ
8	ⲕⲟⳝ	ⲋ	200	ⲙⲉⲅ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	6
9	ⲕⲟⲩ	ⲑ	300	ⲧⲓⲟⲩ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲧ
10	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣ	ⲓ	400	ⲕⲉⲧ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲩ
11	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲓ	ⲓⲁ	500	ⲍⲉⲩ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲫ
12	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲙⲉⲅ	ⲓⲃ	600	ⲕⲟ6 ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲭ
13	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲧⲓⲟⲩ	ⲓⲅ	700	ⲛⲓⲧ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲯ
14	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲕⲉⲧ	ⲓⲇ	800	ⲕⲟⳝ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲱ
15	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲍⲉⲩ	ⲓⲉ	900	ⲕⲟⲩ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ	ⲫ
16	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲕⲟ6	ⲓϛ	1.000	ⲅⲟⲅ	ⲁ⳪
17	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲛⲓⲧ	ⲓⲍ	2.000	ⲙⲉⲅ ⲅⲟⲅ	ⲓⲁ⳪
18	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲕⲟⳝ	ⲓⲋ	10.000	ⲟⲩⲍⲟⲩⲟ	ⲓ⳪
19	ⲟⲩⲉⲩⲣⲕⲟⲩ	ⲓⲑ	100.000	ⲁⲕⲟⲉ	ⲕ⳪
20	ⲧⲓⲉ	ⲕ	1.000.000	ⲅⲓⲟⲩ	ⲗ⳪
30	ⲍⲓⲫ	ⲗ			

Ordinal numerals can be made by making the word possessed, and use the number as a possessor.

    Ⲭⲉ ⲁⲅⲉⲗⲙⲓⳅⲓⳍⲓ ⲃⲧⲫⲉ Ⲍⲟⲉⲛ6ⲓ.
    3.I.NOM ACC.I-child-POSS 2-NUM-POSS.NFORT noble.
    "He is the noble's second children (born out of wedlock)"

Chapter VII - Comparatives

VII.1 - Superiority

Superiority comparatives in Ⲉⲩⲍⲟⲩ ⲇⲓϬⲢⲓ has two ways of being made. The first is when the word being put in the comparative is the verb, like *"It is more blue"*. This only require the use of the word ⲁⲕⲓⲉ *"more"* at the object place.

> Ⲇⲓⲭⲟⲩⲑⲟⲩⲛⲉⲩⲣⲉⲩⲏⲓ ⲁⲭⲓⲉ.
> Ⲍⲓⲭ-ⲟⲩⲧⲟⲛ-ⲉⲩⲣⲉⲩ-ⲏ(ⲓ)-∅ ⲁⲕⲓⲉ
> INST.TOOL-burn.PST\V-great.PST-PST.PRF-II more
> *"It burned greater (with the help of the bellows)."*

But if there are a subject and an object, it uses a construction similar to english's *"more…than…"* with *"ⲁⲕⲓⲉ…ⲓⷫ…"*, with the verb first, then the subject, then the object. ⲓⷫ acts as a clitic to the next word. As such:

> Ⲕⲉⲩⲉⲩⲣⲓ ⲁⲭⲓⲉ ⲉⲫⲟⲭⲓ ⲉⲩ ⲓⷫ ϬⲟⲉⲇⲟⲩϬ.
> ⲕⲉⲅ-∅-(ϑ)ⲉⲩ-(ⲣ)ⲓ ⲁⲕⲓⲉ ∅-ⲓⲉⲫⲟ-ϑⲓ ⲉⲩ ⲓⷫ=Ϭⲟⲉ-ⲧⲟⲩϬ
> big-NPST.NPFV-I-I more NOM.I-house-POSS NOM.1
> than=ACC.2.I-ORN
> *"My house is bigger than yours."*

For sentences requiring another object, like in the sentence *"I've drunk more beer than you"*, the focused object *"beer"* is placed between the verb and ⲁⲕⲓⲉ like this:

> ⳢⲉⲣϬⲉⲩⲏⲭⲟ ⲟⲭⲉⲛϬⲓ ⲁⲭⲓⲉ ⲉⲩ ⲓⷫ Ϭⲟⲉ.
> Ϩⲉⲣ-Ϭⲉⲩ-ⲏ(ⲓ)-(ϑ)ⲉⲩ-ⲟⲩ(ⲗ) ⲟⲩ-ⲁⲛϬⲓ ⲁⲕⲓⲉ ⲉⲩ ⲓⷫ=Ϭⲟⲉ
> AUG-drink-PST.PRF-1-IV IV-beer more NOM.1 than=ACC.2
> *"I've drunk more beer than you."*

VII.2 - Inferiority

ⲈⲨⲌⲞⲨ Ⲇⲓ6Ⲣⲓ also has a construction for *"less…"* and *"less…than…"*. Using the same examples sentences, the first way of making it is simply by using the adverb ⲓⲉ *"a little, a bit, too little"*, which has a tendency of forming an opposite meaning, before the verb.

> ⲓⲉ ⲆⲓⲭⲞⲨⲐⲞⲨⲚⲈⲨⲢⲈⲨⲘⲓ.
> ⲓⲉ ⳍⲓⲭ-ⲞⲨⲦⲞⲚ-ⲉⲨⲢⲈⲨ-Ⲙ(ⲓ)-∅
> less INST.TOOL-burn.PST\V-great.PST-PST.PRF-II
> *"It burned not so great (even with the help of bellows, compared to the others)."*

The two other sentences uses *"ⲁ̣ⲕⲓⲉ…ⲓⳍ…"*. By using the word ⲓⲉ before the verb, it makes the opposite of the verb and thus allows for a somewhat convoluted way of making inferiority comparatives that works:

> ⲓⲉ ⲕⲉⲢⲈⲨⲢⲓ ⲁ̣ⲭⲓⲉ ⲉⲫⲞⲭⲓ ⲉⲨ ⲓⳍ 6ⲞⲉⲆⲞⲨ6.
> ⲓⲉ ⲕⲉⲅ-∅-(ⳍ)ⲉⲨ-(ⲣ)ⲓ ⲁ̣ⲕⲓⲉ ∅-ⲓⲉⲫⲞ-ⳤⲓ ⲉⲨ ⲓⳍ=6ⲟⲉ-ⲦⲞⲨ6
> less big-NPST.NPFV-I-I more NOM.I-house-POSS NOM.1
> than=ACC.2.I-ORN
> *"My house is less big/smaller than yours."*

> ⲓⲉ ⳤⲉⲣ6ⲈⲨⲘⲭⲞ ⲞⲭⲈⲚ6ⲓ ⲁ̣ⲭⲓⲉ ⲉⲨ ⲓⳍ 6ⲟⲉ.
> ⳤⲉⲣ-6ⲈⲨ-Ⲙ(ⲓ)-(ⳍ)ⲉⲨ-ⲞⲨ(ⲭ) ⲞⲨ-ⲀⲚ6ⲓ ⲁ̣ⲕⲓⲉ ⲉⲨ ⲓⳍ=6ⲟⲉ
> less AUG-drink-PST.PRF-1-IV IV-beer more NOM.1 than=ACC.2
> *"I've drunk less beer than you, I'm sober than you."*

VII.3 - Superlatives

Superlatives in ⲈⲨⲌⲞⲨ Ⲇⲓ6Ⲣⲓ can only be made for the first type of sentences shown in this comparative chapter: sentences with only a verb. As well, it is only made with superiority superlatives. It uses the usual comparative construction, with the adding of the adverb ⲅⲓⳍ *"too much"*. There is ambiguity between if the speakers want to say that it is *"the most"* or *"too much"*, which isn't that much of a problem for ⲈⲨⲌⲞⲨ Ⲇⲓ6Ⲣⲓ speakers, as they generally think that one should not do *"too much"*, and as such to say that someone do *"the most"* is someone that does *"too much"*.

> Ⲭⲓⲃ ⲓⲘⲓⲉⲃⲉ ⲁ̣ⲭⲓⲉ.
> ⲅⲓⳍ ⲓⲘⲓⲉ-ⳍⲉ-∅ ⲁ̣ⲕⲓⲉ.
> too.much give\V-NPST.PRV-I more
> *"He is the most generous / He is too generous (lit. He gives too much)"*

Chapter VIII - Syntax

VII.1 - Main Clause Word Order

Main clauses in Єγӡογ ᴀιϬⲨι are supposed to be **V S O (C)** by default (**C** being complements). However, native speakers have a tendency to place what they think as the most important in the discussion before, meaning it can also be **V O S (C)** without any problem. As well, Єγӡογ ᴀιϬⲨι allows for dropping the subject only when it is a pronoun.
Since adjectives are formed from verbs, it is also not too strange to find a sentence being only constituted of a noun and an adjective, frontened to the verb slot.

VII.1.1 - Verbless sentences

Verbless sentences can be found in Єγӡογ ᴀιϬⲨι. When with only one parameter, such as just a subject, an object, or complements, the sentences is usually only to confirm what was said by the other speaker.
When there is multiple however, such as **S O** sentences, then it is supposed to be a *"S is O"* sentence, as the verb *"to be"* does not really exist as a word, except through the use of the copula for tense purposes is formal speech.
Other verbless sentences are sentences for *"to have"* and *"there is"* equivalents sentences. Those sentences use the ornative case on the object, with no subject for the *"there is sentence"*.

VII.2 - Sub Clause Word Order

Sub clauses have a different word order, by placing the verb **V**, usually at the start of a clause, to the total end of it, making it **S O (C) V**.

VII.3 - Noun Phrase Word Order

Noun phrases in Єγӡογ ᴀιϬⲨι are in this order: **Preposition Number Noun (Possessor) Adjective**, though **(Possessor)** can be frontened.

> Ne мꙅ†̇ oγxι eγ кeγᵠe.
> ne мꙅ-†̇ ∅-гoγ-ꙃι eγ кeγᵠ-eт
> under 46-NUM NOM.I-fish-POSS 1.NOM red-ADJ
> *"Under my 46 red fishes."*

VII.4 - Forming Questions

Questions in ⲈⲩⲌⲟⲩ ⲇⲓⲋⲩ fundamentally have the same word order as the usual declarative sentences. What differentiate from them is a raising in intonation on the part that is asked about, and at the end of the sentence.

> ⲗⲉⲩⲛⲭⲟⲛⲙⲓ ⲛⲉⲩⲗⲟ, ⲅⲓⲃ ⲓⲍⲟⲩⲛⲙⲓⲇⲉ ⲁⲭⲓⲉ.
> ⲓ-ⲉⲩⲛⲭⲟⲛ-ⲙ(ⲓ)-∅-∅ ⲛⲉⲩ-ⲗⲟⲕ, ⲅⲓ⁹ ⲓⲍⲟⲩⲛ-ⲙ(ⲓ)-ⁿ(ⲉ)-(ⁿ)ⲉ ⲁⲭⲓⲉ.
> ```
> DIM-ponder\V-PST.PRV-I-II TRANS.II-distance, too.much
> take.time\V-PST.PRV-II-I more
> ```
> *"Did you find the distance, to take too much time?"*
>

There also exists words in ⲈⲩⲌⲟⲩ ⲇⲓⲋⲩ resembling our *"where, why, what…"*. Those were made using a base ⁿⲉⲩ, and assembled with the case endings. These words are classified as complements, and as such appear at the end of the sentence, most of the time after all the other complements.

Location & Movement		*Morphosyntactic Alignment*	
where	ⲓⲗⲉ2	*with what*	ⁿⲉⲩⲕ
		how	ⲗⲟⲙ
from where	ⁿⲉⲩⲅⲉ	***Relation***	
to where	ⁿⲉⲩⲍ	*for who*	ⲓⲗⲟ
State		*to who*	ⁿⲉⲩⲧ
in which direction	ⲓⲗⲉⲙ	*what*	ⲗⲟⲧⲟ6
from which direction	ⲓⲗⲟⲛ	*whose*	ⲉⲩ�Ϫ

VII.5 - Forming Negations

Negations in ⲈⲩⲌⲟⲩ ⲇⲓⲋⲩ are made using the clitic ⲅⲟ. This clitic is placed before the word it modifies (and after the conjunction clitics) and acts as a negation or as an opposite meaning.

VII.6 - Conjunctions

ⲈⲩⲌⲟⲩ ⲇⲓⲋⲩ's conjunctions act as clitics, which attach to the start of the clause they modify. There are three types: the nominals, the verbals, and the clausals.

VII.6.1 - Nominal Conjunctions

The nominals attach only to nouns, and link them both as one clause, for example as the subject, or the object. The nominals are a closed set with ᴢo *"and"*, ᴘєм *"or"*, ᴧт *"as, as impersonating…"*, ɓoєт *"with"*, Ƨo *"accompanied by"*...

> ιєфo ɓєɴoємιʙ Δєᴧιᴢ ᴣo ᴧєʏᴦιᴄι єʏᴣoʏ.
> ιєфo-(є)Ƨ ɓ(є)-ɴoє-м(ι)-Ⴞ(є) Ⴞєᴧιᴢ ᴢo=∅-ᴧєʏᴋι-ᴣι єʏ-ᴢoʏ.
> ```
> house-INESS INST.HAND-come.PST-PST.PRV-II Daliz
> and=NOM.I-dog-POSS 1-POSS.FORT
> ```
> *"Daliz and his dog arrived at the house."*

VII.6.2 - Verbal Conjunctions

The verbal only attach to verbs, and allows for the two verbs in the slot stem to possess a deeper connection than the usual *"and"*. They are in some senses converb constructions, but are placed here for simplicity. There is only a few with ιєт *"but"*, ᴣємє *"as well as, at the same time"*, or ᴦι *"immediately followed by, and then"*. Those can also be used for one word stems, but then will be in relation to the preceding verb used.

> Ӿι ᴣєpɓєʏᴧoɴмєᴄєʏ.
> ᴦι=ᴣєp-ɓєʏ-єʏᴧoɴ-мє-(ᴣ)єʏ.
> ```
> followed.by=AUG-drink-vomit-PST.NPFV-1
> ```
> *"I was drinking alcool and vomited immediately after."*

> Ӿιpιтᴦι.
> ᴦι=pιт-ᴦιт.
> ```
> followed.by=think-act
> ```
> *"Think, then act."*

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VII.6.3 - Clausal Conjunctions

Clausal conjunctions allows for two clauses to be linked together. Unlike the verbal conjunctions, they allow for a different subject per clause. Some of the causal conjunctions are мє *"and"*, ιєт *"but"*, o�major "so", Ƨoʏ *"while"*.

> ɓєфoʏʙмєᴦ ᴣєʏмι ᴧoᴢιєф, ᴦoʏ ɵєᴣoɵєʏᴧє ᴧoʏᴧι.
> ɓ(є)-фoʏႦ-мє-∅-oʏ(ᴧ) ᴢєʏмι ᴧo-ᴢιєф, Ƨoʏ=тєᴢ-(o)т-(ᴣ)єʏ-(Ⴞ)є Ⴞoʏ-ᴧιт.
> ```
> INST.HAND-wash-PST.NPFV-I-IV Reimi TRANS.IV-vegetables,
> while=start-NPST.INCH-1-I TRANS.I-fire.
> ```
> *"Reimi washed the vegetables, while I started the fire."*

VII.6.3.1 - Clausal Subjunctive

In Ⲉⲩϫⲟⲩ ⲁⲓϭⲓ, subjunctive mood is either a standalone conjunction, or a suffix to a preexisting clausal conjunction. As a standalone, it is ⲁⲣ *"if"*. As a suffix, it took the form -ⲁ, and has an habit of modifying the preceding vowel. Which changes ⲙⲉ *"and"*, ⲓⲉⲧ *"but"*, ⲟⳓϩⲟⲩ *"so"*, Ⲍⲟⲩ *"while"* to ⲙⲉⲁ *"and if"*, ⲧⲉⲁ *"but if"*, ⲟⳓϩⲟⲉⲁ *"so if"*, Ⲍⲟⲉⲁ *"while if"*.

Subjonctive in Ⲉⲩϫⲟⲩ ⲁⲓϭⲓ can have multiple meanings, but the most common are for possibilities, and conditionals.

VII.7 - Relatives

Relatives are somewhat formed the same as clausal conjunctions, with the clitic ⲟⲧ attached to the start of the relative, and could mean *"that, whom, which"*, and another clitic at the end, most of the time the verb since it is a subclause, with ⲫⲉⲙ.

Lexicon

The lexicon is set up using the alphabetical order used on [wikipedia coptic script](#) page. Note that letters only found in foreign constructions can be found here, but does not have their own letters in the true script.

ⲁ

ⲁ /ɐ/
- (dem) this, class I and II nominative demonstrative
- (cop) to be copula, used in formal speech

ⲁⲅⲏⲓ /ɐɣn̠i/
- (num) ⲣ / ⲣϯ, one hundred (100)

ⲁⲕⲓⲉ /ɐkiɐ̤/
- (n) more, more of something

ⲁⲕⲟⲉ /ɐkʊɐ̤/
- (num) ⲕ□ / ⲕ□ϯ, one hundred thousand (100,000)

ⲁⲛ /ɐn/
- (dem) this, class I accusative demonstrative

ⲁⲛⲉⲩ /ɐneɪ̠/
- (n) pond [C.I]; mud bowl [C.III]; world [C.V]
- (name) God in charge of containing the world in his mouth.

ⲁⲛⲋⲓ /ɐnǰi/
- (n) amphora [C.I]; a batch of amphoras [C.II]; a broken bottle or amphora [C.III]; beer [C.IV]; nobility [C.V]

ⲁⲣ /ɐɾ̠/
- (conj) if

ⲁⲧ /ɐt/
- (conj) as, as impersonating

ⲁⲧⲉ /ɐtɐ̤/
- (dem) this, class II accusative demonstrative

ⲁⲧⲟ /ɐtʊ/
- (v) (strong) to sail

ⲁϥⲙⲟ /ɐ ̮ŏn̠ʊ/
- (n) ship, battle ship, most often referring to triremes [C.III]

ⲁϥⲙⲟϥⲉ /ɐ ̮ŏn̠ʊ ̮ɐ̤/
- (n) ship captain [C.I]

ⲁ2 /ɐʕ/
- (pron) third person class I accusative pronoun

ⲅ

ⲅⲉⲍ /ɣɐz/
- (adv) here, proximal adverb

ⲅⲓ /ɣi/
- (conj) immediatly followed by, and then

ⲅⲓⲧ /ɣit/
- (v) (weak) (non-past form) to do [Common]; to order [Tool]; to act [Hand]

ⲅⲓϥ /ɣiŏ̤/
- (num) ⲭ□ / ⲭ□ϯ, one million (1,000,000)
- (adv) a lot, many, too much
- (v) to spill [Common]
- (n) a great amount of something [C.I]; everything [C.II]; a buffet [C.IV]

ⲅⲟ /ɣʊ/
- (clitic) negation, opposite clitic

ⲅⲟⲅ /ɣʊɣ/
- (num) ⲁ□ / ⲁ□ϯ, one thousand (1,000)

ГОY /ɣɔɪ̯/
- (v) (weak) to fish, to catch a fish [Common]; to fish with a fishroad [Tool]; to catch a fish with bare hands [Hand]; to find a dead whale [Augmentative]; to gut a fish [Diminutive]
- (n) fish [C.I]; a school of fish [C.II]; a dead fish [C.III]; cooked fish [C.IV]

ГОYK /ɣɔɪ̯k/
- (num) ȝ / ȝ†, sixty (60)

ƐY

ƐY /eɪ̯/
- (pron) first person nominative pronoun

ƐYГ /eɪ̯ɣ/
- (n) sand [C.I]; Sea food found on shore, like algae, or solen [C.IV]

ƐYZKI /eɪ̯zki/
- (v) (strong) to stop, to block something, someone [Common]; to surround something, someone [Augmentative];

ƐYZƃƐ /eɪ̯zʐ̊e/
- (v) (strong) to count [Common]; to use an abacus [Tool]; to tell a price [Hand]; to collect taxes [Augmentative]; to do mental arithmetic [Diminutive]; to count with one's hands [Softened]
- (n) number [C.V]

ƐYZƃƐꝯƐ /eɪ̯zʐ̊eð̊e/
- (n) merchant [C.I]

ƐYKI /eɪ̯ki/
- (n) wolf, coyote [C.I]; a pack of wolves, coyotes [C.II]; a dead wolf, coyote [C.III]; cooked coyote [C.IV]

ƐYNKO /eɪ̯nkʊ/
- (v) (strong) to ponder [Common]; to debate [Augmentative]; to argue [Diminutive]; to have a quarrel [Softened]
- (n) philosophy [C.V]

ƐYPƐY /eɪ̯ɾeɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) to be good, to be great (past form)
- (n) achievement [C.V]

ƐYTHI /eɪ̯tn̪i/
- (v) (strong) (past form) to go [Common]; to travel by horse [Tool]; to go on a pilgrimage to the river [Augmentative]

ƐYꝖO /eɪ̯ʠ̊ʊ/
- (v) (strong) to vomit [Common]

Z

ZƐY /zeɪ̯/
- (num) є / є†, five (5)

ZƐY AГHI /zeɪ̯ eɣn̪i/
- (num) ɸ / ɸ†, five hundred (500)

ZI /zi/
- (pron) second person class I nominative pronoun
- (pron) second person class III transitive pronoun

ZIɸ /ziɟ̊/
- (num) ⴟ / ⴟ†, thirty (30)

ZIƐ /ziȩ̊/
- (pron) second person class IV nominative pronoun
- (pron) second person class III intransitive pronoun
- (dem) this, class III past demonstrative

ZIƐK /ziȩ̊k/
- (pron) third person class III past pronoun

ᴢɪєɸ /ziɐ̯ɟ/
- (n) plant [C.I]; grass [C.II]; firewood [C.III]; vegetables, like salade of celery [C.IV]

ᴢo /zʊ/
- (conj) and

I

ɪᴢoʏ /izɔɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) to take time [Common]; to become wise [Augmentative]; to grow up [Diminutive]; to become mature [Softened]

ɪʜɪє /in̪iɐ̯/
- (v) (strong) (past form) to give [Common]; to offer [Augmentative]; to lend [Diminutive]; to lend a toy to play [Softened]
- (n) offering [C.I~II~III~IV~V]

ɪɴᴧɪєʏ /indiɐ̯g/
- (adj) long, far away

ɪɴЧɪє /inð̪iɐ̯/
- (v) to be long, to be far away [Common]
- (n) exotic food [C.IV]; destination [C.V]

ɪɴЧɪєᴧoκ /inð̪iɐ̯lʊk/
- (n) adventure, a walk, hiking [C.V]

ɪᴘɪтєт /iɾitat/
- (adj) fake, conspirationist

ɪᴣɪᴧєʏ /irilad/
- (adj) that takes time, who procrastinate

ɪттєʏ /itɣeɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) to be allowed to [Common]; to be blessed by one's superior [Tool];

ɪЧ /ið̪/
- (pron) third person class II nominative pronoun

ɪϚɞoє /iϚʐʊɐ̯/
- (v) to die [Common]; to mummify [Tool]; to disassemble, to scavenge a body [Hand]; to mummify, to perform funenary rites [Augmentative]; to rot, to decay [Diminutive]
- (n) death [C.III]; food expiration, food spoilage [C.IV];limit [C.V]

ɪɞo /iʐʊ/
- (v) (strong) (present form) (v) (past form) to come [Common]; to come by camel, by horse, by donkey [Tool]; to come by foot [Hand]; to make an entrance, often as a king or a chief [Augmentative]; to sneak in [Diminutive]; to be called [Softened]

Iε

ɪє /iɐ̯/
- (adv) a little, a bit of something, too little of something

ɪєт /iɐ̯t/
- (conj) but

ɪєɸo /iɐ̯ɟʊ/
- (n) house, hut [C.I]

ɪєɞoʏ /iɐ̯ð̪ɔɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) (past form) to do [Common]; to order [Tool]; to act [Hand]

K

ᴋᴇ /keɐ/
- (pron) third person class II intransitive pronoun
- (dem) this, class III nominative demonstrative
- (dem) this, class I and II past demonstrative

ᴋᴇʀ /keɣ/
- (v) to be big, to be tall

ᴋᴇᴢ /keɐz/
- (v) to be good, to be great (non-past form)

ᴋᴇλ /keɐl/
- (num) н / нꝉ, forty (40)

ᴋᴇᴛ /keɐt/
- (num) ᴧ / ᴧꝉ, four (4)

ᴋᴇᴛ λɼʜɪ /keɐt eɣn̪i/
- (num) ᴦ / ᴦꝉ, four hundred (400)

ᴋᴇʏʀ /keɪɣ/
- (n) turtle [C.I]; turtle shell, circle [C.III]; turtle soup [C.IV]

ᴋᴇʏᑫ /keɪð̩/
- (v) to be red, to be powerful, to be strong [Common]; to massacre, to be war-thirsty [Augmentative]; to start a fight [Diminutive]; to have a bad temper [Softened]

ᴋɪ /ki/
- (pron) third person class III present pronoun

ᴋɪʀ /kiɣ/
- (num) з / зꝉ, eighty (80)

ᴋɪᴇ /kiɐ̯/
- (v) to be grue, green or blue [Common]

ᴋᴏʜ /kʊn̪/
- (pron) third person class V pronoun

ᴋᴏɴᴇ /kʊnɐ/
- (n) traditional flat boat to go on the coast and on the rivers to fish or travel [C.I]; fish specifically from one's own fishing session [C.IV]

ᴋᴏꙅ /kʊʕ/
- (num) Ƨ / Ƨꝉ, eight (8)

ᴋᴏꙅ λɼʜɪ /kʊʕ eɣn̪i/
- (num) ꞷ / ꞷꝉ, eight hundred (800)

ᴋᴏƃ /kʊʒ̊/
- (num) ꞅ / ꞅꝉ, six (6)

ᴋᴏƃ λɼʜɪ /kʊʒ̊ eɣn̪i/
- (num) x / xꝉ, six hundred (600)

ᴋᴏᴇ /kʊɐ̯/
- (pron) third person class I intransitive pronoun

ᴋᴏʏ /kɔɪ̯/
- (num) ө / өꝉ, nine (9)

ᴋᴏʏ λɼʜɪ /kɔɪ̯ eɣn̪i/
- (num) Ᵽ / Ᵽꝉ, nine hundred (900)

λ

λᴇ /lɐ/
- (v) to see [Common]; to observe [Augmentative]; to notice [Diminutive]

λᴇᴛ /lɐt/
- (adj) seable, known

λᴇʏᴋɪ /leɪ̯ki~jeki/
- (n) dog [C.I]; a pack of dogs [C.II]

λɪᴛ /lit/
- (v) (non-past form) to burn
- (n) fire [C.I]

ⲭⲓⲉᑫ ⲧⲉⲛⲟⲩ /lie̯ŏ̱ tanɔɪ̱/
- (n) scepter in the shape of a rod piercing a sphere, with six spikes coming out of it from the sides and going upward, symbol of power [C.I]
- (n) pharaoh, king, person of power. [C.I]

ⲭⲟⲍ /lʊẕ/
- (pron) second person class IV past pronoun

ⲭⲟⲕ /lʊk/
- (pron) third person class IV past pronoun
- (noun) a traveler, a caravan [C.I]; distance, travel distance on land [C.II]; a snack [C.IV]; mesure of length [C.V]

ⲭⲟⲉ /lʊe̱/
- (pron) this, class IV present demonstrative

ⲭⲟⲩⲕ /lɔɪ̱k/
- (pron) second person class II transitive pronoun

ᴍ

ⲙⲉ /ṉe̱/
- (v) to eat [Common]; to eat dinner [Tool]; to eat lunch, to eat a snack [Hand]; to have a banquet [Augmentative]; to chew [Diminutive]; to spill a non-liquid [Softened]
- (n) mouth [C.I]; food [C.IV]
- (conj) and

ⲙⲉⲅ /ṉe̱ɣ/
- (num) ʙ / ʙᵵ, two (2)

ⲙⲉⲅ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ /ṉe̱ɣ e̱ɣṉi/
- (num) ϭ / ϭᵵ, two hundred (200)

ⲙⲉⲩⲧ /ṉe̱ɪ̱t/
- (adv) there, over there, distal adverb

ⲙⲟ /ṉʊ/
- (pron) first person transitive pronoun
- (pron) second person class I transitive pronoun

ⲙⲟⲩⲧ /ṉɔɪ̱ɣ/
- (pron) second person class II intransitive pronoun

N

ⲛⲉ /ne̱/
- (prep) under
- (pron) second person class I intransitive pronoun

ⲛⲉⲩⲕ /neɪ̱k/
- (pron) third person class II transitive pronoun

ⲛⲓⲧ /nit/
- (num) ᴢ / ᴢᵵ, seven (7)

ⲛⲟⲅⲟⲙ /nʊɣʊṉ/
- (dem) this, class V demonstrative

ⲛⲟⲉ /nʊe̱/
- (v) (past form) to come [Common]; to come by camel, by horse, by donkey [Tool]; to come by foot [Hand]; to make an entrance, often as a king or a chief [Augmentative]; to sneak in [Diminutive]; to be called [Softened]

ⲛⲟⲉⳍ /nʊe̱ʔ/
- (num) ⲟ / ⲟᵵ, seventy (70)

O

ⲟ /ʊ/
- (v) (weak) (non-past form) to go [Common]; to travel by horse [Tool]; to go on a pilgrimage to the river [Augmentative]

оⲅєⲩ /ʊ̯ɣeɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) to go away, to leave [Common]; to take a horse [Tool]; to finish one's pilgrimage to the river [Augmentative]

оⲅⱭⲓ /ʊ̯ɣʔi/
- (v) (strong) to welcome [Common]; to exchange welcome gifts [Tool]; to greet [Augmentative]; to say hello

оⲕоⲩ /ʊ̯kɔɪ̯/
- (n) raspberry [C.IV]

оⲧ⁴о /ʊ̯tɵ̯ʊ̯/
- (v) (strong) to protect, to shield from [Common]; to parry [Tool]; to divert attention with words [Hand]; to vow one's life [Augmentative]; to be weak, coward [Diminutive]; to stand for, to protect a child [Softened]
- (n) shield [C.I]
- (name) God of the fortress, of the capital, and of the land

оⲧ⁴оⲧєⲩ /ʊ̯tɵ̯ʊ̯teɪ̯/
- (v) blessed, lucky

о⁴ⲕо /ʊ̯ɵ̯kʊ̯/
- (adv) toward the river, toward the start of the river, riverward adverb

о⁴ꙅоⲩ /ʊ̯ɵ̯ʔɔɪ̯/
- (conj) so

оⲅⲓⲭєⲅ /ʊ̯gilag/
- (adj) far, far away

Оє

оєⲭⲙⲓ /ʊ̯e̯lni/
- (v) to start [Common]; to push forward, to nudge [Hand]; to be born [Augmentative]
- (n) baby [C.I]; milk [C.IV]; start, starting point, birth [C.V]

оєⲭⲙⲓⲅєⲩⲅ /ʊ̯e̯lnigeɪ̯ɣ/
- (n) traditional cheese with a distinct salty and marine taste, usually made in an amphora buried in sand [C.IV]

оєⲏ⁴оє /ʊ̯e̯nɵ̯ʊ̯e̯/
- (n) water wave [C.I]; folds [C.III]

оєⲧⲓ /ʊ̯e̯ti/
- (adv) toward the sea, toward the mouth of the river, toward a body of water, seaward adverb

оєꙄєⲩ /ʊ̯e̯ʃeɪ̯/
- (v) (strong) to hop on, to go on, to mount [Common]; to mount a camel, a horse [Tool]; to go on a ride, a cruise [Hand]

Оⲩ

оⲩ /ɔɪ̯/
- (pron) third person class IV present pronoun

оⲩⲍє /ɔɪ̯ze/
- (n) bird [C.I]; a flock of birds [C.II]; feather [C.III]; cooked chicken [C.IV]

оⲩⲍ⁴о /ɔɪ̯zɵ̯ʊ̯/
- (num) �10 / ꞵ0ꞇ, ten thousand (10,000)

оⲩⲧо /ɔɪ̯tʊ̯/
- (v) (strong) (past form) to burn
- (n) ash [C.I]

Ⲣ

ⲣєⲏ /ɾe̯n/
- (conj) or

ⲣⲓ /ɾi/
- (num) ꞵ / ꞵꞇ, one (1)
- (pron) first person accusative pronoun

ⲣⲓⲧ /r̥it/
- (v) to think [Common]; to teach [Tool]; to demonstrate [Hand]; to get a vision [Augmentative]; to conspirate [Diminutive]

ⲣⲓⲧⲉⲧ /r̥itat/
- (adj) clever, intelligent

ⲣⲟⲩ /r̥ɔɪ̯/
- (v) to be well crafted, well made [Common]

ⲣⲟⲩⲧ /r̥ɔɪ̯t/
- (adj) beautiful

Ⲧ

ⲧⲉⲍ /tez/
- (v) to start [Common]

ⲧⲉ6 /teʐ/
- (v) to be salty [Common]
- (n) a pinch of salt [C.I]; salt [C.II];

ⲧⲉⲩⲗ /teɪ̯l/
- (num) Ⲩ / Ⲩⳋ, ninety (90)

ⲧⲓⲕⲓ /tiki/
- (v) (weak) to say, to declare [Common]; to write a letter [Tool]; to sign [Hand]; to announce [Augmentative]; to whisper [Diminutive]; to yell [Softened]
- (n) word [C.I]; a few words, sentences [C.II]

ⲧⲓⲨ /tiǫ̃/
- (num) ⲅ / ⲅⳋ, three (3)

ⲧⲓⲨ ⲁⲅⲙⲓ /tiǫ̃ ɐɣn̥i/
- (num) ⲧ / ⲧⳋ, three hundred (300)

ⲧⲓⲨⲉ /tiǫ̃e/
- (n) person, people, speaker of the language [C.I]; community [C.II]; tragedic event [C.III]; family dinner gathering [C.IV]; community [C.V]

ⲧⲓ6 /tiʐ/
- (v) to speak
- (n) speech, language [C.I]

ⲧⲓⲉ /tie̯/
- (num) ⲕ / ⲕⳋ, twenty (20)

Ⲫ

ⲫⲉ /ɟe/
- (v) to be stopped, limited [Common]; to be stopped by walls [Tool]; to be stopped by guards [Hand]; to be forbidden [Augmentative]; to be scolded [Softened]

ⲫⲟⲉⲧ /ɟu̯ɐɣ/
- (n) sea, great pond of water [C.I]
- (name) sea god, whom back is the sea

ⲫⲟⲉⲧⲗⲟⲕ /ɟu̯ɐɣlʊk/
- (n) whale [C.I]; a family of whales [C.II]

ⲫⲟⲩⲨ /ɟɔɪ̯ǫ̃/
- (v) to wash oneself [Common]; to wash at a bathouse [Tool]; to wash food [Hand]; to purify [Augmentative]; to dive in water [Diminutive]; to play in water [Softened]

Ⲩ

Ⲩⲉ /ǫ̃e/
- (n) head [C.I]

Ⲩⲉⲧ /ǫ̃et/
- (v) (non-past form) to give [Common]; to offer [Augmentative]; to lend [Diminutive]; to lend a toy to play [Softened]

�929 /ð̥eɪ̯/
- (v) to hit [Common]; to hit with a whip [Tool]; to slap [Hand]; to beat up [Augmentative]; to pinch [Diminutive]; to educate [Softened]

Ԛ929ꝑ /ð̥eɪ̯ɾ/
- (num) ι / ιɬ, ten (10)

Ԛι /ð̥i/
- (pron) second person class II present pronoun

Ԛιχριτετ /ð̥ilɾitat/
- (adj) patronizing, dogmatic

Ԛιεꞇ /ð̥iɐ̯ɣ/
- (n) river [C.I]

Ԛιεκι /ð̥iɐ̯ki/
- (n) water stream [C.I]

Ԛoετ /ð̥ʊɐ̯t/
- (name) region of the dead sky, mythological region that the sun must go through every night

Ԛoγ /ð̥ɔɪ̯/
- (n) dirt [C.I]; worms, insects [C.IV]

Ԛoγκ /ð̥ɔɪ̯k/
- (pron) third person class I transitive pronoun

Þ

ꝯεнε /ʔɐn̪ɐ/
- (conj) as well as, at the same time, while

ꝯεριτετ /ʔaɾitat/
- (adj) far-sighted

ꝯεγκ /ʔeɪ̯k/
- (v) to fight [Common]; to fight with a weapon [Tool]; to brawl, to wrestle [Hand]; to duel [Augmentative]; to train [Diminutive]; to fight as a child-game [Softened]
- (n) incurved sword, falx [C.III]

ꝯεγτ /ʔeɪ̯k/
- (pron) first person intransitive pronoun

ꝯικ /ʔik/
- (pron) second person class III present pronoun

ꝯoԛ /ʔʊð̥/
- (n) stone [C.I]

ꝯoκι /ʔʊki/
- (n) pebble [C.I~III]

Ꙅ

Ꙅε /ʕɐ/
- (pron) third person class I nominative pronoun

Ꙅεχнιꙃι /ʕeln̪iri/
- (n) child [C.I]

Ꙅιn /ʕin/
- (dem) this, class IV past demonstrative

Ꙅιε /ʕiɐ̯/
- (pronoun) third person class II accusative pronoun

Ꙅo /ʕʊ/
- (conj) with, accompanied by, following [Commitative]

Ꙅoεн61 /ʕʊɐ̯n̪ʒi/
- (n) noble [C.I]

Ꙅoγ /ʕɔɪ̯/
- (conj) while

ɓ

ɓєрɪтєт /ʒaɾitat/
- (adj) pedalogical, instructive

ɓєɤ /ʒeɪ̯/
- (v) to drink [Common]; to drink from a cup [Tool]; to drink at a river, a lake, a body of water [Hand]; to drink alcool, fruit juice [Augmentative]; to drink cloudy water [Diminutive]
- (n) water [C.I]
- (pron) second person class IV accusative pronoun

ɓɪĸ /ʒik/
- (num) ɴ / ɴ†, fifty (50)

ɓoє /ʒʊȩ/
- (pron) second person class I accusative pronoun

ɓoєт /ʒʊȩt/
- (conj) with [Commitative]

Sentences

The Sea

Full Text

Ⱪе фое. Ӿеме ӿıеᴧеɓ, ⱪеᴢ ᴧnеⲩ ᴧӿıе.

Tеᴧ ıтⲨеⲩѳıӿıᴧеⲩ ᴧıеѳıӿı, ᴧᴘ ѳıӿı фое ıᏕбоеӿı ᴣо оеᴧмıӿı ᴧnеⲩᴧӿı еⲩᴢоⲩ.

О Ӌıе оеѳı. О ᴧоⲩ, еⲩ, ıӋгıɞ оеѳı.

фемеⲩᴧе ӿоnе меⲨӿı Ⲩеᴢоⲩ, ме Ⲩı оⲩᴢӿınᴧı оемвоем, оемвоᏕоn, оѳ ᴧӿоnе оⲨıᴧеⲨ ᴧӿıе еⲩᴢӿınоᴧе.

ıет Ⲩе оеᴧмı.

ӾероⲅⲨınᴧеᴧе ᴧıефоегᴧо оⲨıᴧеⲨгеⲩф, ınᴧıеᴧоⲕгеⲩф ınᴧıеⲨ.

Mе ѳıвеӿı еⲩᴢоⲩ, еⲩᴢӿınᴧı Ⲩо ıӋгıɞ, оѳ ᴧӿоnе оеѳı Ⲩо ᴧnеⲩᴧеᴧӿı роⲩ Ⲩеᴢоⲩ Ⲩı оеⲨеⲩnеѳоnеⲩᴧе.

IPA Translation

[ke ʝʊe̥ || kʰeṇe‿kʰie̥de̥ʒ | kez ɐneɪ̯ ekʰie̥ ||
tel‿itge̥ɪtʰikʰideɪ̯ die̥tʰikʰi | e̥ɹ‿tʰikʰi ʝʊe̥ iʦ̥ʊe̥ikʰi rʊ‿ʊe̥ḷṇikʰi aneɪ̯dkʰi eɪ̯rɔɪ̯ ||
ʊ ð̥ie̥ ʊe̥tʰi || ʊ dɔɪ̯ | eɪ̯ | ið̥ɣiʊ ʊe̥tʰi ||
ʝeṇeɪ̯de kʰʊne ṇegkʰi gerɔɪ̯ |ṇe̥‿gi‿ɔɪ̯zkʰindi ʊe̥ṇʊʊe̥ṇ | ʊe̥ṇʊʊʕun | ʊtʰ‿ekʰʊne ʊgile̥g ekʰie̥ eɪ̯zkʰinʊde ||
ie̥t‿ge ʊe̥ḷṇi ||
kʰe̥ɹʊygindede die̥ɹʊe̥ɣlʊ ʊgile̥gɣeɪ̯ɹ | indie̥lokɣeɪ̯ɹ indie̥g ||
ṇe̥‿tʰiʊekʰi eɪ̯rɔɪ̯ | eɪ̯zkʰindi gʊ‿ið̥ɣiʊ | ʊtʰ‿ekʰʊne ʊe̥tʰi gʊ‿eneɪ̯le̥dkʰi ʝɔɪ̯ derɔɪ̯ gi‿ʊe̥ge̥ɪnetʰʊneɪ̯de]

Part-by-Part Translation

```
ⱪег фоег. ᧀеме=ⱪıе-теɓ, ⱪеᴢ ᴧnеⲩ ᴧⱪıе.
big-I   sea  || and=blue-salty | great mud.bowl more ||
```

```
теᴧ=ıтⲨеⲩn-тıⱪı-Ӌе-(ᧀ)еⲩ Ӌıе-тıⱪı, ᴧᴘ=тıⱪı фое ıᏕбое-᧒ı ᴢо=оеᴧмı-᧒ı ᴧnеⲩ-(ı)т-᧒ı еⲩ-ᴢоⲩ
but.if=allowed.to\V-say-NPST.PRV-1-II ACC.II-word | SUBJ=say-I
sea limit-POSS and=start-POSS world-DAT 1-POSS.FORT ||
```

```
о Ӌıег оетı. о Ӌоⲩ, еⲩг, ıӋ-гıӋ оетı.
go river DEM.SEA||go dirt|sand|NOM.II-everything DEM.SEA||
```

ϕɛ-м(ı)-(ꙅ)ɛɣ-(Ҷ)ɛ ꞣoиɛ мɛ-(ɛ)ꞣ-ꙅı Ƨɛ-ᴢoɣ, мɛ=гı=o-ɛɣᴢхıи-Ҷ(ɛ)-(ᴩ)ı oɛнҶoɛ-ɛм, oɛнҶoɛ-oƧoи, oт=ᴧ-ꞣoиɛ oɣıʌɛɣ ᴧꞣıɛ ɛɣᴢхıи-o-Ҷ(ɛ)-(Ҷ)ɛ.

```
be.limited-PST.PRV-1-I fishing.boat food-POSS 3-POSS.FORT |
and=followed.by=go-stop\V wave-ORI | wave-REV |
REL=ACC.I-fishing.boat far more stop\V-go-II-I ||
```

lɛт=Ƨɛ oɛʌмı.

```
but=3.I.NOM start ||
```

ꙅɛᴩ-oгɣıи-Ҷɛ-Ҷ(ɛ)-(Ҷ)ɛ Ҷıɛ-ɸoɛгʌoꞣ oɣıʌɛɣ-гɛɣɸ, ıиҶıɛʌoꞣ-гɛɣɸ ıиᴧıɛɣ.

```
AUG-greet\V-NPST.PRF-II.I NOM.II-whale far-ABL, adventure-ABL
long ||
```

мɛ=тıҶɛ-ꙅı, ɛɣᴢхıи-Ҷ(ɛ)-(ᴩ)ı гo=ıҶ-гıҶ, oт=ᴧ-ꞣoиɛ oɛтı гo=ᴧиɛɣʌɛт-ꙅı ᴩoɣт Ƨɛ-ᴢoɣ гı=oɛɣɛɣи-ᴧθoи-(ꙅ)ɛɣ-(Ҷ)ɛ.

```
and=person-POSS 1-POSS.FORT | stop\V-II-1
NEG=NOM.II-everything | REL ACC.I-fishing.boat DEM.SEA
NEG=known.world-POSS beautiful 3.I-POSS.FORT
and.then=hop.on\V-sail\V-1-I
```

Translation

"The sea is great. It is blue and salty, the greater pond.
But if I am allowed to say some words, I would say that the sea is the limit and the start of our world.
The river goes there. So does the dirt, sand, everything.
Our fishing boats are limited by its food, the waves going and going back to stop the boat from going further.
Yet it is the start.
The whales greet us from afar, after their long adventures.
And personally, nothing will stop me from taking a boat, and navigating towards its beautiful unknown."