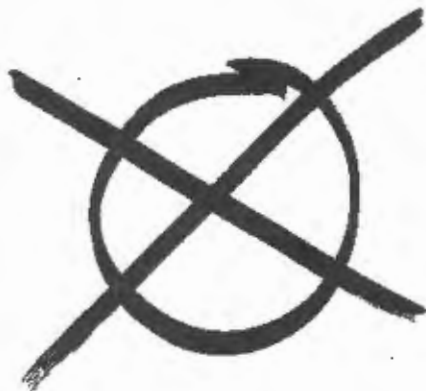


Nanon

Gaius Vulpius Ranna



Nanon.

Nanon is an artificial language built to sound naturalistic, maintained by Gaius Vulpius Ranna (AKA Matt Scott) for not particular reason other than enjoyment (the 'art' in artlang). It's not meant as a IAL. A short sound snippet can be heard [here](#).

Note: A few DocML tags are broken (from what I can see, <labelof> and <idof<), so if you see some empty parentheses, there should be a link in there. Also, none of the lexicon links work (the first time a word appears, it's linked to it's dictionary entry). Appologies.

- 1: Phonology
 - 1.1: Consonants and Semivowels
 - 1.2: Vowels and Diphthongs
 - 1.2.1: Vowels
 - 1.2.2: Diphthongs
 - 1.3: Accentuation
- 2: Morphology
 - 2.1: Nounverbs
 - 2.2: Descriptors
 - 2.3: Modifiers
 - 2.4: Numbers
- 3: Semantics: A Note
- 4: Syntax
 - 4.1: Simple Phrases
 - 4.1.1: The Simplest Example
 - 4.1.2: Adding an Object
 - 4.1.3: Showing Possession
 - 4.2: Joining Phrases
 - 4.2.1: Standard Conjunctions
 - 4.2.2: List Modifiers
 - 4.3: Compound Phrases
 - 4.3.1: Conjuncting (is that a word?) Phrases
 - 4.3.2: Making Lists of Phrases
 - 4.4: Questions?
 - 4.4.1: The Five W's and the H
 - 4.4.2: Yes? No?
 - 4.5: Tense: A More In-Depth Discussion
 - 4.6: Numbers
 - 4.6.1: The Numbers
 - 4.6.2: Math in Nanon
- 5: Orthography
 - 5.1: Formal - Pictographic
 - 5.2: Informal - Script
- 6: Examples

- 7: [Lexicon](#)
- 8: [To Do List](#)
- 9: [Nanon Texts](#)
 - 9.1: [Babel Text](#)
- 10: [About This Document](#)

I. Phonology

I. Consonants and Semivowels

	Stops		Fricatives		Sibilants		Nasals	Semivowels
	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced		
Glottal	x	-	h	-	-	-	-	-
Velar	k	g	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palatal	ch	j ^{***}	h [*]	-	sh	j ^{***}	-	r
Dental	t	d	th	-	s	z	n	l
Labial	p	b	f	v ^{**}	-	-	m	v ^{**}

* h is fricitized at the end of a word (not including suffixes)

** v is turned into the semivowel when followed by a vowel (not including suffixes)

*** j is voiced (zh sound) at the end of a word (not including suffixes)

II. Vowels and Diphthongs

I. Vowels

- a - father
- ǣ - like father, but held out longer
- e - bet
- i - beet
- o - alone
- u - moot
- ' - any convenient sound, usuall uh^{*}

* If a ' follows a semivowel, it's generally more convenient to drop the ' and elongate the semivowel (as in lar^{*}he, 'against again' or exponent, which sounds like "lar^{*}he").

II. Diphthongs

- ae - bite
- ei - bait
- ou - similar to own
- ao - brown

All other vowel combinations either aspirate (h) the second vowel, or put a glottal stop between the two.

III. Accentuation

Nanon has a free accentuation system, much like english. Words are accented in whatever way sounds pleasing to the speaker (you can put the emphasis on the wrong syllable, and it'll still make sense). When in writing where accentuation counts, such as poetry, accents may be marked with a diacritic or with a bolder font.

II. Morphology

There are four basic parts of speech in Nanon:

- Nounverbs, which tell us the subjects and what they're doing
- Descriptors, which tell us about the subjects
- Modifiers, which don't mean anything, but tell us an awful lot
- Numbers, which are fairly obvious

I. Nounverbs

Nounverbs are the most plentiful words in Nanon, as they hold the most content. The base word alone is a noun, holding one or more meanings depending on the context. When the suffix *-i* is added, the meaning changes and the word turns into a verb. The meaning of the verb is usually directly related to the noun form. For example, *mabât* as a noun means either 'a walk' or 'a walking path', and as a verb, it means 'to walk' or 'to move without haste'.

As was said earlier, Nanon is an inflecting language. This is most evident in the nounverbs, with a total of nine affixes. Here they are, along with a short explanation, in no particular order:

- **es-**: Plural prefix (noun): this prefix lets you know that the noun is plural.
- **a-, e-, u-**: Gender prefix (noun): these optional prefixes set the gender of a noun; **a-** for masculine, **e-** for feminine, and **u-** for neuter.
- **i-**: Verb suffix (noun): make the noun into a verb. ('Verbing weirds language' -- Calvin from Calvin and Hobbes)
- **-en**: Genitive suffix (noun): Put the noun into the genitive case. Genitive shows ownership, like 's in English (except when the last letter is an s, where it's just 'l. English is funny that way).
- **-am**: Accusative suffix (noun): Put the noun into the accusative case. Accusative makes the noun the object of a verb, as opposed to the subject (which is called the nominative. Nominative is the default, so there's no ending for it).
- **-er**: Transitive suffix (verb): Make the verb transitive. A transitive verb expects an object or a prepositional phrase (prepositions in Nanon are descriptors). An example would be walk. 'I walk' is not transitive, because there's no object, but 'I walk the dog' is transitive with 'the dog' as the object.
- **-a**: Imperative suffix (verb): Imperatives are commands. They usually have an object separated from them by a comma, but if it's left out, it defaults to the listener.

A more in-depth discussion of the affixes is located in the syntax and examples sections.

II. Descriptors

Descriptors are your adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions. It's the second most populated category due to this lumping together of different parts of English speech. However, it's less complicated than the nounverb category due to its lack of affixes (unlike in Latin, where adjectives need to be in the same gender/number/case as the noun they modify and there's a special case called ablative to deal with prepositions). Because of this, though, word-order matters when describing a nounverb: the descriptor must precede the nounverb it's describing with nothing intervening, not even a modifier, which leads us right into the next section, modifiers.

III. Modifiers

Modifiers don't really have any exact English equivalents, as they don't particularly mean anything, but they modify what a word, phrase, or sentence means. An example would be tense words: *ze* - past, *zo* - present (implied), and *za* - future. These particular words have a suffix to go along with them that makes them perfect: **-n**. Perfection is a hazy term in English (no pun intended, though it is true for the conventional sense as well as the linguistic sense): we have perfect tenses, but they're not immediately apparent. A verb in the past or future tenses (perfect present doesn't really exist in English, and it means something different in Nanon) is normally uncompleted, like, to use examples given in Latin class, 'I used to love' and 'I will love.' A perfect verb is completed; the action was done and finished once: 'I loved' and 'I will have loved'. I've also heard it that perfect verbs are "more" than imperfect ones, like a perfect past is more past than imperfect (for a more in-depth discussion on tense modifiers, see the section "Tense: A More In-Depth Discussion")

The **-n** suffix mentioned above, however, only goes with tense modifiers, and not any others. In fact, there are only three global affixes, all prefixes (all of the suffixes act locally, as with **-n**. For more information on the difference between prefixes and suffixes in Nanon, see the notes "'" and "'"), which change what the modifier modifies: a nounverb - **un-** (implied), a phrase - **in-**, or the entire sentence - **en-**.

IV. Numbers

See the section "Numbers" in the syntax section for information on numbers and how they work.

III. Semantics: A Note

Something must be said about the semantics of Nanon, as words separated by one letter become different parts of speech, and mean different things. Nouns and their verb components should not always be taken as synonyms, even though this may sometimes be the case. For example, a word that means a driver of an automobile doesn't automatically mean 'to drive an automobile' in its verb form. It might be best to learn the noun and verb form separately and not think of the -i as an affix, then realize later that there is a connection between the two words.

Also, care must be taken to enunciate certain words carefully, as they may differ by just a vowel. The biggest problem area for this are the gender prefixes a- and e-.

IV. Syntax

Throughout this section, the various parts of the grammar of Nanon will be described, along with small examples. The examples will talk about you, your dog, a friend named Joseph, and his dog. Not a terribly interesting storyline, but hopefully it'll explain the subjects of the sections. This section assumes you've at least glanced through the "Morphology" section.

I. Simple Phrases

Being an inflecting language, Nanon has a fairly free word order, but phrases tend to go VSO - verb, subject, object. You can tell what's going on, who's doing it, and, if needed, who it's being done to. That's just putting it roughly, of course, but we're still in the simple phrases section, so we won't get into stuff like doing something with someone else to someone and their dog quite yet.

I. The Simplest Example

The most basic example is a statement containing just a verb and a subject in the present tense. For example:

Mabâti les

You've already seen *mabât*, it means walk. We know that when we add the suffix -i, it turns into the verb walk. *Les* we haven't seen; it is the personal pronoun for the first person (it means 'I'). This simple example just means "I walk."

II. Adding an Object

It'd be nigh on impossible to talk in sentences like that, though; we need objects. If we're going to have objects, though, for this sentence, we're going to need to make the verb transitive (intransitive verbs can have objects, too, but that's later in ""). Keeping with our theme of you and your dog, we'll make the dog the object, since that's usually what a person walks:

Mabâtier les henânam

Alright, now we're making some progress. We have our *les* and our *mabâti*, but with a little addition: -er, the transitive suffix. Since transitivity was already explained, let's move onto our dog. The word for dog is *henân*, but the one in the example has the suffix -am. This suffix is the 'accusifier'; it changes the root word into an accusative, or direct object (there's an indirect object, and many languages, like Latin, have a case for it called dative, but Nanon doesn't. Indirect objects have 'to' or 'for' in front of them). So our sentence means "I walk the dog."

III. Showing Possession

"But wait.." you say, "I thought we were talking about my dog..." Well, for that we have to learn a new case (and a new suffix, oh joy). A case is a variation on the root word. Nanon has three cases: nominative (the root word by itself - 'the _____'), accusative (the root word plus -am - 'the _____' (object)), and the new one: genitive (the root word plus -en - 'of the _____'). So, if we want to walk our dog, we'll add 'I' in the genitive case for 'my':

Mabâtier les henânam lesen

Notice how the *lesen* follows the *henânam*; we wouldn't want to say "I of me walk the dog"! This is one of the few places where word order matters in Nanon. Now that we have the basics down, we can move onto some more complicated stuff.

II. Joining Phrases

There are only a few ways to join phrases in Nanon: you can use the standard conjunctions, or the list modifiers. Standard

conjunctions are almost completely like english, with the conjunction separating the two nounverbs (they're still a bit different, though, as you'll see). List modifiers are the first modifiers you'll learn to use; they join (usually) three or more nounverbs together into an and-list, an or-list, a xor-list, or a negative-or-list.

I. Standard Conjunctions

The standard conjunctions in Nanon were stolen mostly from Latin, so this will seem easy for those of you who speak that (see the section ""). Because of their origin, these conjunctions are fairly similar to those of english except for one or two differences: a few of the conjunctions use the word twice, as you will see, and one of the conjunctions doesn't exist in english as a word (it does, however, exist in most computer languages, so that word will be used).

The first conjunction we'll use will be *ate*, which means 'and'. This is pretty straight forward, so we'll move right onto the example:

Mabâti les ate henân lesen

We've got the standard lineup: you and your dog. This time, however, you're not walking your dog, you're walking with it, so the verb isn't transitive. This one's fairly easy: "My dog and I walk."

What if you're not walking your dog, though? What if your friend Joseph is? Or both of you together? Well, now we need an or:

Mabâtier les ite Josef henânam lesen

Now that the dog is back to being walked, we're left with who's walking it: you or Joseph ('ph' isn't a consonant in Nanon). *ite* is slightly different than the English counterpart in that it's intrinsically inclusive. That is, if something is or'd in Nanon, it means that one, the other, or both together may be doing the action. Exclusive or, or xor, doesn't have a direct counterpart in english, but the closest example is 'either X or Y, but not both'. In computers or logic, this is represented as $(X \text{ xor } Y) \text{ Or } ((X \text{ and not } Y) \text{ or } (Y \text{ and not } X))$. If you're working with bitwise operators, it's $(X \wedge Y)$. In Nanon, it's represented as *ete X ete Y*. There are two 'ete's because that was one of the parts copied from latin.

Now, let's change the previous example a bit; lets say you don't want to go walking with Joseph. You refuse. You can't stand him. He's an idiot. But you'll let him walk your dog:

Mabâtier ete les ete Josef henânam lesen

There. Now you two don't have to walk together, but your dog will still get it's walk. That covers that. Now, of course, your dog doesn't need a walk, so we've come up with our negative or *nete*. English has one of these, actually: 'neither X nor Y'. Fairly simple.

Mabâtier nete les nete Josef henânam lesen

So the standard conjunctions are all pretty much like English and Latin. Now we get into the weirder list modifiers.

II. List Modifiers

List modifiers connect a series of words, phrases, or sentences (depending on the global affix) by surrounding them like parentheses. Depending on the modifiers, there is one for each conjunction, the words are connected in different ways: words connected with the and modifier *atec ... atet* act like a string of words connected by 'and', and likewise for the rest of the modifiers; *itec ... itet* for 'or', *etec ... etet* for xor, and *netec ... netet* for nor..

See the pattern? List modifiers are the standard conjunctions with -k appended to the opening modifier, and a -t appended to the closing one (for notes on why those are modifiers and conjunctions are descriptors, see the section ""). Keeping with our walks, lets all go for one:

Mabâti atec les, Josef, henân lesen atet

Making sense? By surrounding the list with the and modifier, we connected all of the words with 'and', leaving us with "Me and Joseph and my dog walk." Notice the commas, just like in English. WE can make a riddle by connecting them with 'or', because or specifies that any combination of one or more from the list may be doing the action, so we don't know exactly who's doing the walking.

Mabâti itec les, Josef, henân lesen, henân Josefen itet

I'm hoping you get the idea here, so I added someone to our walk so that the sentences wouldn't become to monotonous; Joseph's dog is joining us.

III. Compound Phrases

Now that you know how to join words with conjunctions, joining phrases is going to be really easy. In fact, for the standard conjunctions, it works in just the same way as when joining nounverbs.

I. Conjoining (is that a word?) Phrases

Nanoni les ate mabâti Josef

It makes sense that if *Nanon* is a noun, and a Nanon word itself, it can also be a verb. So what does it mean? Why, 'to speak,' of course. "I talk and Joseph walks." Now we need another conjunction: *ato*. Looks a lot like *ate*, doesn't it? It means something similar; it means 'and' still, but it expects a truth statement following it. In English, it's called 'but' (what happens if we change any of the other conjunctions in the same way? Only one of them works that way, actually; *ete* turns into *eto*, which means 'except').

Nanoni les ate mabâti Josef, ato roevi avles

More new words! We've seen *les* before, and the prefix *av-* makes it dual (*av* = 2, *es* = 3), so *avles* means 'we both'. The other new words, *roev*, actually means tree, but its verb form means 'to grow'. So here we have our first sappy sentence: "I speak and Joseph walks, but we (both) grow."

II. Making Lists of Phrases

This section, too, is fairly easy to understand, as all you need to do is surround your list of phrases in the list modifiers, and add the global 'phrase' prefix to the modifiers:

Intatec nanoni les, mabâti Josef, henâni henân Josefen inatet.

The verb form of dog, of course, is 'to wag', so that makes our sentence "I talk, Joseph walks, and my dog wags."

IV. Questions?

We have Yet Another Affix to deal with in this section: the affix to create a question. This addition, however, is an infix that only occurs in six words: *bronom* - "place, location", *loran* - "time", *lubât* - "reason", *dedev* - "person", *ulas* - "it, thing" (neuter + 3rd person pronoun), and *bât* - "way." The affix by itself is also a modifier that makes the sentence into a yes or no question. If the words for yes or no end the sentence, *ka* and *nu* respectively, that is the expected answer (like *nonne* and *num* in Latin).

I. The Five W's and the H

This affix/word, *aen*, is how questions are made in Nanon. When combined with certain words, it forms the question descriptors *bronaenum* - "where", *loraenan* - "when", *lubaenât* - "why", *dedaenev* - "who", *ulaenas* - "what" or "which", and *baenât* - "how"

Dedaenev mabâti?

"Who walks?"

Bronaenum mabâti los?

"Where are you walking?"

Loraenam za mabâti los?

"When will you walk?" (*za* will be covered in the section "Tense: A More In-Depth Discussion").

She ulaenas ulas mabâti los?

"Towards what thing are you walking?"

Lubaenât mabâti los?

"Why are you walking?"

Baenât mabâti les?

"How do I walk?"

I hope you get the idea by now.

II. Yes? No?

These are very easy: just place the question modifier before the word that's being questioned. If you're expecting a certain response, add the response you'd like to the end of the sentence; this is translated as "you will walk with me, won't you?" or "you won't walk with me, will you?", like this:

Aen mabâti los?

"Do you walk?"

Aen mabâti los, ka?

"You do walk, don't you?"

Aen za bromuni los, nu?

"You won't go, will you?"

I hope you get this, too.

V. Tense: A More In-Depth Discussion

This section assumes that you've read the section "Modifiers" to get a bit of a taste of tense modifiers first.

As you know, our tense words are *ze* for past, *zo* for present (although it's implied), and *za* for future. You should know also that the suffix *-n* makes the tense perfect, or completed. These words, like most modifiers, default to modifying the verb that the come before, but can modify a phrase, or entire sentence with the appropriate prefix. This makes it quite easy to mix tenses within a sentence:

Za jaruvier los Josefam ze lasi januruvam

Which translates to "You will see that Joseph was a spy." *Jaruvier* is the transitive verb form of 'see', put into the future tense by *za*. *Ze* puts *lasi* (which is a pronoun in verb form, meaning 'he/she/it is') in the past tense, so Joseph (who is in the accusative case from *jaruvier*), was, in the past, a spy, or *januruv*. Joseph and *januruv* are both in accusative, though, so how do we know which is the object of *lasi*? The answer is that it doesn't matter, because "to be" in Nanon is like an equal sign: it makes both nouns the same.

Why isn't *za* in it's phrase form, *inza*? Because *jaruvier* is Transitive, and it still requires it's object to be a full phrase. The truth is, you can often use the single word form of a modifier in place of the phrase or sentence form, and still have it make sense:

Ze mabâti les she esroevam, ato za majarbâti les she estanunam

Which means "I was walking to the trees, but I will run to the mountains". *Majarbât* is 'to walk' plus the 'fast' descriptor infixed to make 'run'. A *tanun* is a mountain. The same sentence with phrase modified tenses, however, would mean the same thing:

Inze mabâti les she esroevam, ato inza majarbâti les she estanunam

VI. Numbers

I. The Numbers

We'll finish of with something fairly easy: numbers. Nanon numbers are base-10, just like English, so they're easy to learn in that respect, but they're strung together in an almost Madarin like manner: the numbers count up to ten, then it's ten plus a number, then for twenty, it's two tens, three tens for 30, &c., where as English has separate words for 20, 30, and so on. The numbers of Nanon are (zero is 's):

1. an
2. av
3. es
4. er
5. et
6. on
7. ov
8. or
9. ur

10. an's or ans
11. an'san or ansan
12. an'sav or ansav

And so on, and so forth, until 20, which is *avans*, 30 - *esans*, and so on. Here are some random numbers in Nanon:

- 23 - *avans es*
- 42 - *erans av*
- 1 492 - *ant, ermans, urans av*
- 1 776 - *ant, ovmans, ovans av*
- 1 234 567 - *anc, avnansant, esnant, erant, etmans, onans ov*

As you may have gathered, *anc* is 1 000 000, *nansant* is 100 000, *nant* is 10 000, *ant* is 1 000, and *mans* is 100. *Mans* is different, because otherwise, following the pattern, *onnans* and *onans* would sound a like.

These numbers, by themselves, act as descriptors. If you want to talk about the number two, or number two in a set, precede the number with the word 'number', *sanav*. To do cardinal numbers, like first and second, put the number in it's verb form, as in *Ani Escorinthev Anses*, First Corinthians 13 ("Love is..."). Also note the -ev suffix on Corinth; this comes from *dedev* which means person. The -ev suffix, therefore, means a person of the nounverb it modifies, so -ev on Corinth means a Corinthian. (Numbers have their own lexicon section [here](#).)

II. Math in Nanon

Math in Nanon is fairly intuitive, so I'll just breeze through it.

Addition

Number with number is number - an tho an lasi av - 1 + 1 = 2

Subtraction

Number without number is number - av nutho an lasi an - 2 - 1 = 1

Multiplication

*Number by/against number is number - av lar an lasi av - 2 * 1 = 2*

Exponents

Number by/against again number is number - av lar'he av lasi er - 2^2 = 4

Logarithms

Number by/against again an anonymous thing number is number - ans lar'he t'n mans lasi av - Log₁₀ 100 = 2

Division

Number except number is number - er eto av lasi av - 4 / 2 = 2

Roots

Number except again root is number - er eto'he av lasi av - sqrt(4) = 2

v. Orthography

1. Formal - Pictographic

You've already seen how Nanon can be written out in English letters, and that's how it's done for the most part, but it does have it's own, pictographic script system, like Chinese or Japanese for simple, formal writing, such as for signs. Each word is represented by one character (which may be two or more characters combined) that resembles (or used to resemble, as the characters evolve) the meaning of the word.

For example, the character for *mabât*:



Mabât

The word *mabât* means 'walk' (generally), and the character for it is a simplified image of someone walking. Only some characters resemble their meaning as closely as this (and this isn't that close). Some are the creator's idea of what the idea might be. A good example of this is *les*, who's character is simply a large circle. That doesn't particularly represent the person 'I', nor the verb 'to be', but it's a figure that encompasses almost all of the space for a given character (a box would do that), and most of what we know is ourselves, so it's a metaphor (the word for 'character' and 'word', *jaluruv*, also means 'metaphor', as it's descended from 'picture' and 'idea').

The problem with pictographs arises when we get to the fact that Nanon is an inflecting language: the meaning of the word

is changed when sounds are added to it, but it remains a whole word. Nanon solves this by adding prefixes and suffixes right to the character in the form of significant marks; prefixes to the left of the character and suffixes to the right (Nanon is read vertically from left to right):

“-

es- The plural prefix for nouns

'k

a- Masculine prefix for nouns

7k

e- Feminine prefix for nouns

°k

u- Neuter prefix for nouns

These are all written to the left of the character, which is shown in light blue, so they're all prefixes. This rule holds true for all but two affixes: the imperative and verbing suffixes.

h

-i The verbing suffix for nouns.

h

-a The imperative suffix for verbs.

There are three more suffixes for nounverbs, though:

h+

-er Transitive suffix for verbs

h'

-en Genitive suffix for nouns

After that, there are only three more (global) affixes, all for modifiers:

9

un- Modify verb prefix for modifiers

9

in- Modify phrase prefix for modifiers

9

en- Modify sentence prefix for modifiers































Lastly, an example of a simple Nanon sentence written out:



I walk toward the tress.

II. Informal - Script

For more informal, or even just simpler occasions where Nanon is to be written out, there's also a script available, which is a lot more common than the pictographic form of writing. The script is read from right to left, top to bottom (in other words, backwards from English). The letters, written in a connected line like cursive, are all consonants, while the vowels appear as "diacritics" above and below the line of consonants. Because of this, as well as some other tricks, many of the vowels are taken as "optional" and either short-handed or omitted entirely. This often slips into spoken nanon in informal occasions: the vowels will be shortened or changed to a schwa sound where the meaning can be gathered just by the consonants

A 	Å 	AE 	B 	D 
E 	' 	F 	G 	H 
I 	IA 	IE 	J 	K 
L 	M 	N 	O 	OU 
OE 	P 	R 	S 	SH 
T 	TH 	U 	V 	Z 

List of Nanon letters.

Punctuation is fairly self explanatory for the script. Full-stops are used to end sentences, commas are used to separate phrases (but not before quotes, as in english), quotes start with a high mark and end with a low mark. There's no double quotes, since high and low marks are easily distinguished. colons start a list of nounverbs, ellipses show omissions or express a trailing off of a thought.

Iha! Dedaenev Mabaati? Mabaati les.

:

← read

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ⏏ full-stop | ⏏ quotes |
| ⏏ comma | ⏏ colon |
| ⏏ question mark | ⏏ semicolon |
| ⏏ exclamation point | ⏏ ellipsis |

Short examples and punctuation.

VI. Examples

From text:

- *Mabâti les*
(walk+verb 1st-pronoun)

- I walk
- *Mabâtier les henâam*
(walk+verb+transitive 1st-pronoun dog+accusative)
I walk the dog.
- *Mabâtier les henânam lesen*
(walk+verb+transitive 1st-pronoun dog+accusative 1st-pronoun+genitive)
I walk the dog of me -or-
I walk my dog.
- *Mabâti les ate henân lesen*
(walk+verb 1st-pronoun and dog 1st-pronoun+genitive)
My dog and I walk.
- *Mabâtier les ite Josef henânam lesen*
(walk+verb+transitive 1st-pronoun or Joseph dog+accusative 1st-pronoun+genitive)
Either Joseph or I (or us both) walk my dog.
- *Mabâtier ete les ete Josef henânam lesen*
(walk+verb+transitive xor 1st-pronoun xor Joseph dog+accusative 1st-pronoun+genitive)
Either Joseph or I, but not both, walk my dog.
- *Mabâtier nete les nete Josef henânam lesen*
(walk+verb+transitive neither 1st-pronoun nor Joseph dog+accusative 1st-pronoun+genitive)
Neither Joseph nor I walk my dog.
- *Mabâti atec les, Josef, henân lesen atet*
(walk+verb and< 1st-pronoun, Joseph, dog 1st-pronoun+genitive >and)
Joseph, my dog, and I walk.
- *Mabâti itec les, Josef, henân lesen, henân Josefen itet*
(walk+verb or< 1st-pronoun, Joseph, dog 1st-pronoun+genitive, dog Joseph+genitive >or)
Me, my dog, Joseph, or Joseph's dog walk.
- *Nanoni les ate mabâti Josef*
(language+verb 1st-pronoun and walk+verb Joseph)
I talk and Joseph walks.
- *Nanoni les ate mabâti Josef, ato roevi esles*
(language+verb 1st-pronoun and walk+verb Joseph, but tree+verb plural+1st-pronoun)
I talk and Joseph walks, but we both grow.
- *Inatec nanoni les, mabâti Josef, henâni henân Josefen inatet.*
(phrase+and< language+verb 1st-pronoun, walk+verb Joseph, dog+verb dog Joseph+genitive phrase+>and)
I talk, Joseph walks, and Joseph's dog wags.
- *Dedaenev mabâti?*
(who walk+verb)
Who walks?
- *Bronaenum mabâti los?*
(where walk+verb 2nd-pronoun)
Where are you walking?
- *Loraenam za mabâti los?*
(when future walk+verb 1nd-pronoun)
When will you walk?
- *She ulaenas ulas mabâti los?*
(towards what neuter+3rd-pronoun walk+verb 2nd-pronoun)
Towards what (which) thing do you walk?
- *Lubaenât mabâti los?*
(why walk+verb 2nd-pronoun)
Why are you walking?
- *Baenât mabâti les?*
(how walk+verb 1st-pronoun)
How do I walk?
- *Aen mabâti los?*
(yes-no walk+verb 2nd-pronoun)
Do you walk?
- *Aen mabâti los, ka?*
(yes-no walk+verb 2nd-pronoun, yes)
You do walk, don't you?
- *Aen za bromuni los, nu?*
(yes-no future place+verb 2nd-pronoun, no)
You won't go, will you?
- *Za jaruvier los Josefam ze lasi januruvam*

(future see 2nd-pronoun Joseph+accusative past 3rd-pronoun+verb spy+accusative)

You will see that Joseph was a spy.

- *Ze mabâti les she esroevam, ato za majarbâti les she estanunam*

(past walk+verb 1st-pronoun toward plural+tree+accusative, but future run+verb 1st-pronoun toward plural+mountain+accusative)

I was walking to the trees, but I will run to the mountains.

- *Inze mabâti les she esroevam, ato inza majarbâti les she estanunam*

(phrase+past walk+verb 1st-pronoun toward plural+tree+accusative, but phrase+future run+verb 1st-pronoun toward plural+mountain+accusative)

I was walking to the trees, but I will run to the mountains.

From elsewhere:

- *Thulat'lia, thumania ate zen jaruvi los anem t'mam*

(singer+verb+imperative, music+verb+infinitive and past+perfect picture+verb 2nd-pronoun good [placefiller]+accusative)

Sing, make music and you will be seen as good. (Note: construction: intransitive verb with accusative implies 'like' or 'as')

VII. Lexicon

The lexicon is, so far, only available in an [HTMLified Access database](#) (I'll fix that soon).

VIII. To Do List

Now that I've really gotten into Nanon more, I'm starting to see I left of quite early in the construction of the language, so, as I trudge my way through all of my old notes and make twice as many new ones, I'll keep an updated list of what I have yet to do right here. Have a suggestion? email me at ranna@simla.colostate.edu!

- Time/date
- static vs. dynamic verbs?
- Fractions (shorthand)
- Scan numbers
- Passive modifier.
- Formal farewell (fetahi set los - "you are loved"), informal greeting ("nahi", from sunahi, live) and farewell ("tahi", from fetahi, love)

N Haftet
S Keftet
E tet
W nutet

-de-gerund
si - to be
s'sit - rain
katit - lightning

IX. Nanon Texts

I. Babel Text

- I. Enzen mununier houka dehoudev an nanonam ate nanoni eslas de t'n.
- II. Jaranuvier esdedev henunam up Shinar ate sunahier eslas bronumam.
- III. Nanonier eslas tho eslas, "Za tapotier esles anem estafataram." Unzen mununier eslas estafataram ate suroevier eslas estafataram de t'n tho suroevla rutar.
- IV. Nanonier eslas, "Za tapotier esles bresdulam ate hâj brodâtam lubâtla hanaoji racalam; ate za tapotier esles hât tapotevam eslesen aet nu eslesi esfetâtev nutho lubât."
- V. Atoe zen bâti Raedev ate jaruvier alas bresdulam ate habrodâtam esdedeven.
- VI. Zen nanoni anaudehoudev, "Jaruvia, eslasi an dehoudev ate mununier esles an nanonam; ate tapotier esdedev lasam, za tapotier esdedev hual."

II. Fetah

- A Lorâtla fetah.
- A Anât fetah.
- A Nu kufemotla fetah.
- A Nu haleputatla fetah.
- A Nu haledatâtla fetah.
- A Nu halesupotla fetah.
- B Nu tuvârier fetah lubâtam t'ner.
- A Nu kufori set fetah.
- C Nu mununier fetah esunotalam.
- C Nu jaruvâier fetah unotalam -

- ⌈ Ato harahier t'n houka anátalam.
- ⌈ Mununier fetah houkal, *am*
- ⌈ Konemier t'n houkal, *am*
- ⌈ Horanemier t'n houkal, *am*
- ⌈ Hatarier t'n houkal, *am*
- ⌈ Nuka jodoti fetah.

K
Ani Esorinthev Anses.

X. About This Document

This document describes the Nanon language in its various components. It was written by G. V. Ranna, using the DocML format, which is pretty nifty, and available [here](#). The xml files for this document are available [here](#).

7 18en

h mabäti

0 les

7 alar

Q⁺ sehentier

as heru

#^o roevam

⊗⁺ na
Nanonier

0 les

:0⁺ lesam

Q⁺ sehentier

⊕ las

⊗⁺ ata

7 ze

⊕ las

Q⁺ sehentier

0⁺ lesam

I took a walk in order to find the perfect tree

I'll not say that I found it, but it did find me

Zen mabäti les ^{in order to} alar ^{find} sehentier
^{perfect} heru roevam.
Nu^{zu} nanonier les "sehentier" les
lasam."
~~ata ze ze sehentier las lesam~~
ato nanonier les "Sehentier las
lesam."

Zen mabäti les alar sehentier heru roevam
Nu^{zu} nanonier les, "sehentier les lasam,"
ato zu nanonier les, "sehentier las lesam."

alar = in order to
sehent = find
heru = perfect



la ~~Zo~~
Zen

~~fine + during-mod~~
(has)ier

hooka
dehooden

sameram
an

nanoram
ate

(together)

~~nanoram~~ esjaluruvam

za (when ~~de~~ ~~mod~~) ← mabaat + (generic)

esadelev
de

(east),

~~and~~ Zen
(fine)

eslas

(plain) am

(in/at-mod)

shivarum

ate

(dwell)

esleis

(there) am

x x x



木五〇ア“牛”
カドカ
〇ア“火”
・長
~~○~~
○
○
○
・長
“の”
○
○
・長

[illegible][illegible]

$\frac{0}{\text{長}}$
 $\frac{\text{加}}{0}$
 $\frac{0}{\text{了}}$
 $\frac{\text{"A"}^{\circ}}{0}$
 \cdot
 $\frac{\text{長}^{\ast}}{0}$
 \cdot
 $\frac{0}{0}$
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 $\frac{0}{0}$
 \cdot
 $\frac{0}{0}$
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 $\frac{\text{長}}{\text{長}^{\ast}}$
 $\frac{\text{"O"}^{\circ}}{0}$
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 $\frac{0}{0}$
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 $\frac{0}{0}$
 \cdot
 $\frac{0}{\text{長}^{\circ}}$

$\frac{P}{k} \cdot$
 $\frac{O}{f}$
 $\frac{A}{\circ}$
 $\frac{k}{\circ}$
 $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$
 $\frac{\circ}{\circ}$
 $\frac{k}{\circ}$
 $\frac{k}{\circ}$
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 $\frac{\circ}{k}$

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五
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ア
“A”
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長
“O”
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O
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Q
“O”
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長
“O”
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O
“O”
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O
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長

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“A”
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長
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長
“○”
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長

了
“40”
◆
長⁺
“0”
○
◆
~~Q~~⁺
○
~~Q~~⁰
◆
長⁺
長⁺
“0”
◆
○⁰
“0”
○⁰
◆
○⁰
長⁰

(formal) Hello to you all.

- Letters:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ö acts as a blank vowel (y in latin, ' in lojban)

v = w when followed by a vowel (not counting suffixes or ö).

- Vocab:

ma~~v~~baat: (n) a walking path, (v) walk, move without haste
ro~~v~~en: (n) tree, large bush, (v) grow, flourish
she: (a) to, for
de: (a) towards
to: (a) away from
ha: (a) high
nao: (a) low
daran: (n) gift, (v) give, hand over willfully
henaan: (n) dog, (v) bark
tanun: (n) mountain, hill, (v) climb
dede~~v~~: (n) person ~~ea~~
 ahade~~v~~: (n) father, master (v) father, parent
 ehade~~v~~: (n) mother, mistress (v) mother, parent
 enaode~~v~~: (n) sister, (v) point out, show
 anaode~~v~~: (n) brother, (v) lead
baroun: (n) ball, court (v) play
pradan: (n) box, case, (v) contain
thuman: (n) song, melody, (v) make music
ganon: (n) energy [body], (v) hurry, make haste (may be shortened to
 'onia' when a command)
nanön: (n) language, tongue, (v) speak
manus: (n) close friend, (v) be friendly
renum: (n) receiver, (v) receive
radun: (n) giver, (v) give
göros: (n) letter, package, parcel (v) send (business), send word, beckon
neros: (n) thought, idea, message, (v) think, ponder, recieve (business)
rehas: (n) greetings (when used as a greeting), tidings, news (v) greet,
 bear news.
ralatöl: (n) voice, (v) say, tell
 thulatöl: (n) (sing.) singer, (pl.) choir, (v) sing [thuman + ralatöl]
 ethuhalatöl: (n) soprano
 ethunaolatöl: (n) alto
 athuhalatöl: (n) tenor
 athunaolatöl: (n) bass
crinas: (n) spy, (v) sneak, act furtive
eruna~~aa~~: (n) fox, (v) 'outfox', get away *see sheet*

- To do:

- numbers
- questions
- vocab
- alphabet

* !!! → smafet(ae)at/b(aeh)at/gi

nu, nu/-n

Negating prefix: ta-

Walk/Don't walk: Mabaatia/Tamabaatia

Time/date

Dual pronouns (affix? av?) aul*
 thus, since es=3, es=plural

static vs. dynamic verbs?

Fractions

Math: ~~in~~ - placeholder!

number with number is number (addition) an tho an lasi av
 number without number is number (subtraction) av nutho an lasi an
 number by/against number is number (multiplication) av lar an lasi av
 number by/against again number is number (exponent) av larhe av lasi er
 number ~~at the foot of/below~~ number is number (division)
 except again " (root)

Words:

plain/flat place/meadow - extend outwards flatly henum

at (loc) up

life - ~~live~~ live, inhabit (trans) sunih

work - make tapot

good/bad anah/naoh

comparative, superlative descriptors (modifiers?)

brick - build up make + rock

3ap ? - stuck tree + life - surev

with the

sticky (slick, smooth, &c). surevula

mud - ~~dirty~~ (v) water + dirt

town - ~~inhabit~~ - bresdum

tall ~~high~~ short - naj

structure/building - build brodat

means (with which) lubatla

reach - reach hanagj

heaven(s) - ~~reach~~

great ~~great~~ little - nat

name - name/call tapotev

so/thus aet

that feton

wanderer - wander fetat

on ufa

go (baat?) bat

tower - ~~tower~~ habrodät

door - open batir

box - ~~reveal~~

if nete...nete..., then nate? nite?

Add:

atoe - rather, instead

ati - also

iha - exclamation, "whoa!"

fetah - general love

~~synonymous~~

fetla - big (fema-small)

→ nate...nate... - ...and not ...

anem: s/good (good, correct)

bresdum → bresdul

t'n: s/dummy word / or previously mentioned thing

dehaudevi - unite

lorat - n. patience, v. wait

wait

anat - right, kind, righteous

anatal - kindness

righteousness v. to be kind to do good

artificial language
 built to sound
 naturalistic

* "change" ... but we both grow

pp1 - (0-10)

om

100
 100
 100

ten against again

below/at the foot of - with

by/against - lar

again - 'he (suffix)

grand = elongate larhe → late

through - ular

in - uher

ani escorinthev anses

rubor - body of water

ruhabor - ocean

la - descriptorizing modifier

-ev-inhabitant of

patient

kind

jealous

boastful

arrogant

oude

insistant

irritable

resentful

desire otherwise

selfish

selfish

self seeking

self

rejoice

wrong

right

bears

believes

hopes



endures

all things

nodat = end
 nadat = beginning

male
son
⑧



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Aze loshtabadi she catanunam
oto inga majarbat'i she
esroevam

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$

a c o b



? Kate - nemah
? Kety - rae
? God - Raehadev

Verb form = cardinal

in order to - alar
find - schenst
perfect - here
if nete...nete...
then nate & nite?

list modifiers section:
connect -> connected
I's dog is joining us -> I's dog may or may not be joining us.
Conjunctive phrases
stil -> still
Tense in depth
who -> who
Signal -> single
Orthography + through ->
agglutinative -> inflectional

ᱵᱚᱠᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ ᱢᱚᱱᱚᱛ

ᱵᱚᱠᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ ᱢᱚᱱᱚᱛ

ᱵᱚᱠᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ ᱢᱚᱱᱚᱛ ᱵᱚᱠᱚᱨᱚᱴᱚᱨ
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Kai: (a) ^{also Affirmative} some ^{very} ^{ha} dedev ^{nao}
 hakei: (a) ~~all~~ a lot ^{to} anadev
 naokai: a little ^A
 hookai: all ^A
 nukai: none ^A

hor: (a) every +
 hui: (a) no (lack of) ~~also negative~~

jar first desc

gen - ? ^{infix}
 generic
 mod: set

bronum (n) place, location

(v) go, depart

~~anadev~~: (n) world, all people (v) to

prah: (n) cat, feline, (v) relax, become content

~~anadev~~: (n) a field (v) find, discover ^{connotations}

anadev: (n) Lord, God (v) rule (omnipotence)

jaruv: (n) sight, picture (v) see, notice

januvuv: (n) spy, one who sneaks (v) sneak, act furtive

janunaan: (n) fox (v) 'outfox', get away

jaturuv (n) word, pictograph (v) ~~write~~ draw, write pict

os 0
 an 1
 av 2
 es 3
 er 4
 et 5
 or 6
 ov 7
 on 8
 ur 9
 ans 10
 anans 11
 avans 12
 : :
 : :
 : :
 av 20
 es 30
 er 40
 et 50
 or 60
 ov 70
 on 80
 ur 90

nans ^{metaphor} 100
 ant 1,000
 nant 10,000
 nansant 100,000
 nane 1,000,000
 ant-nane 1,000,000,000

sanav ||| (n) number (v) count

4 7 7 6
 sanav ant on nans ov's or

4 2
 numbers in quotes when in writing

/ □
 / □
 / □

numbers in quotes when in writing
 "nan"

juruv (n) thought (v) think

juruv (n) sound, noise (v) hear

jaturuv (n) word, (v) write
 letter (letters)

'oran (n) time (v)?
 lubat (n) intent, reason (v) intend
 from lutou + mabot (knowing idea)
~~lutou + mabot~~ lon (a) with [a]
 munun (n) possession (v) have, possess
 mulonun (n) shared possession (v) share

ba (med)
 nonverb to
 desc.

~~lutou~~ Ofomantic psychology - red mind via looking
 in ear

anem (a) good
 unos (a) bad
 t'm (n) drumming word

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

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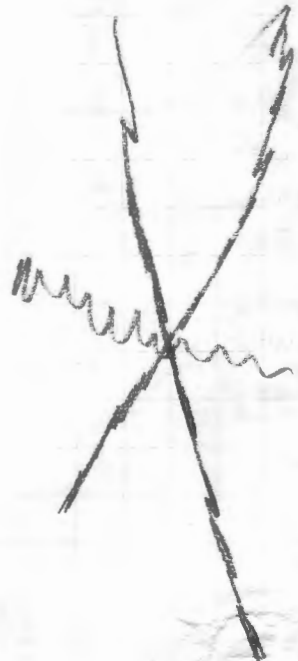
カ

Riots broke out today in Monkeg, sparked by the recent ban on plastic wombats. As of yet, there are injuries in the thousands, deaths around fifty. In a minor note, a 28 year old man was shot dead today over a matter of otis spunkmeyer cookies.

[illegible]

ఉచిత ప్రసాదం కోసం ఈ కింది వివరాలు

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anat fetal



Andrés les atoinza

Andrés

Andrés les atoinza

Andrés les atoinza

Andrés les atoinza

drop some vowels for informal

Andrés les atoinza

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saya ada kuding dalam
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Andrés les atoinza

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Andrés les atoinza

Andrés les atoinza

Th = b

t = r

l = n

m = o

~~n = r~~
~~d = z~~

q = j

c = s

x = r

f = v

a = u

o = a

u = i

i = o

e = e

i = i

u = y' (cons. i)































* = a

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a = k

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-- Nanön
By Ranna

* Endings for imperative: -a
transitive: -er (expects acc)

notes.php

* Prefix for plural: es-

* Three cases, Nom., gen. and acc. Gen ending: -en Acc. ending: -am

* Pronouns/adverbs describing person for verbs. 1st: les
2nd: los
3rd: las

Verb form = 'to be'

* Prefixes for gender, when needed. Masc: a-
Fem: e-
Neut: u-

Gender prefixes take priority (closer to the stem) over plural prefixes.

* Adverbs and adjectives in same family (green running, whee), structure:
CV(V)

x Grouping words for lists. And: az ... ez.

e.g.: at les alas elas et

'me and him and her', all nominative, collectively the subject.

e.g.: atam les alas elas etam

'me and him and her', all accusative, collectively the d.o.

Inclusive Or: al ... el

Exclusive Or: aj ... ej

For joining clauses, append -e. (Note: subject for all clauses outside)

* Conjunctions &c. and: ate, or: ite, xor: ete ... ete ... neither ... nor
....: nete ... nete ...

x Variables (rare), store a generalized noun in a shortened container:
daraneng she (lat | let | lit | lot | lut) - lit: given to a variable.
Basically, when talking about a few things that might get confused later on,
one or more may be stored in a variable. This is rare except in technical
or formal writing and in instructions.

* Tense words; past: ze, present (implied (?)): zo, future: za, with perfect
suffix: -n

* All nouns, verbs made from with suffix -i

* accent on penultimate, ultimate if: ultimate is long (double), penult
preceded by two consonants (not counting prefixes)

* Pictographic (see first sample sentence), with alphabet to write
names/foreign things in, and for easy translation to english

* Sample sentences: samples.php
Mabaati les de esroenam.

walk I to trees

nom pl acc

I walk towards the trees.

<http://ranna.bologna.net/images/nanoen/sample1.png>

Mabaatier les henaanam lesen.

walked I dog of me

I walk my dog.

Ze mabaati les ate henaanam lesen de ete esroenam ete estanunan.

walk I and dog of me to tree or mtns.
My dog and I walk to the tree or the mountains sometimes. (?)

Esrehas she eslos.
greetings to y'all
(formal) Hello to you all.

Letters:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ö acts as a blank vowel (y in latin, ' in lojban)

V = ~~the~~ u ~~unless~~ when followed by a vowel

Vocab:

mabaat: (n) a walking path, (v) walk, move without haste

roev: (n) tree, large bush, (v) grow, flourish

she: (a) to, for

de: (a) towards

to: (a) away from

ha: (a) high

nao: (a) low

daran: (n) gift, (v) give, hand over willfully

henaan: (n) dog, (v) bark

tanun: (n) mountain, hill, (v) climb

dedev: (n) person, (v) live

ahader: (n) father, master (v) father, parent

ehader: (n) mother, mistress (v) mother, parent

enaoder: (n) sister, (v) point out, show

anaoder: (n) brother, (v) lead

baroun: (n) ball, court (v) play

pradan: (n) box, case, (v) contain

thuman: (n) song, melody, (v) make music

ganon: (n) energy [body], (v) hurry, make haste (may be shortened to 'onia' when a command)

nanön: (n) language, tongue, (v) speak

manus: (n) close friend, (v) be friendly

renum: (n) receiver, (v) receive

radun: (n) giver, (v) give

göros: (n) letter, package, parcel (v) send (business), send word, beckon

neros: (n) thought, idea, message, (v) think, ponder, receive (business)

rehas: (n) greetings (when used as a greeting), tidings, news (v) greet, bear news.

ralatöl: (n) voice, (v) say, tell

thulatöl: (n) (sing.) singer, (pl.) choir, (v) sing [thuman + ralatöl]

ethuhalatöl: (n) soprano

ethunaolatöl: (n) alto

athuhalatöl: (n) tenor

athunaolatöl: (n) bass

crunos: (n) spy, (v) sneak, act furtive

crunaan: (n) fox, (v) 'outfox', get away

Kai: (a) some haka: (a) all
raei: (a) holy naoka: (a) none

raehaden: (n) lord, God
(v) Rule
Hukaden: (n) world, all people

fix no. v.

---TODO---

* numbers

* questions

* vocab

* alphabet

vocab.php

word

noun

verb

pictogram

notes

Verb Pictograms

0 ös form = ~~cardinal~~ cardinal

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100,000 nant

-- Nanön

By Ranna

writing =
or Pictography

-auto-navigation

-e-contents-
navigation

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-ldump

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- Prefix for plural: es-
- Three cases, Nom., gen. and acc. Gen ending: -en Acc. ending: -am
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Basically, when talking about a few things that might get confused later on, one or more may be stored in a variable. This is rare except in technical or formal writing and in instructions.

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- All nouns, verbs made from with suffix -i
- accent on penultimate, ultimate if: ultimate is long (double), penult preceded by two consonants (not counting prefixes). ö doesn't count as a vowel, and doesn't make a syllable (e.g. e-thu-HA-la-töl: (n) soprano
- Pictographic (see first sample sentence), with alphabet to write names/foreign things in, and for easy translation to english
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