

How to invent five conlangs
in 45 mins
and still leave ample time for discussion

Njenfalgär

The art of sketchlanging

- the con-analogue of *borsht con sushi* or Milwaukee...
- Quidquid Elphense dictum sit, altum sonotur.

My credentials: more that a hundred languages, most of them quite worthless.

Conlang nr. 0: Engwish



Conlang nr. 0 bis: Lallâtínidor

Qui dquid El phine dictu m sit ,
al tum so n otu r.

Conlang nr. 0 bis: Lallâtínidor

Quiíldquidor Ellêlphine dictullûm sitor,
allâtumidor sollonollotudor.

Conlang nr. 1: Orkish

- tharik: to cause to bring
- -ed: future
- -l: them
- -ok: fully

Hurrian

Conlang nr. 1: Orkish

- tharik: to cause to bring
 - -ed: future
 - -l: them
 - -ok: fully
- Hurrian*
- thrak-: to bring
 - -at: jussive future
 - -ul: them
 - -ûk: all

Conlang nr. 1: Orkish

- tharik: to cause to bring
- -ed: future
- -l: them
- -ok: fully
- thrak-: to bring
- -at: jussive future
- -ul: them
- -ûk: all

Hurrian

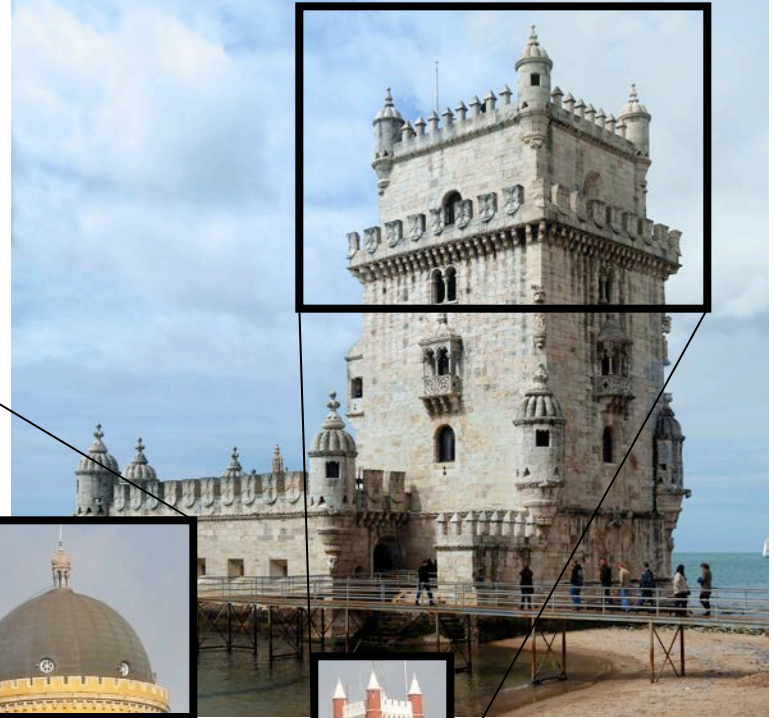
thrakatulûk

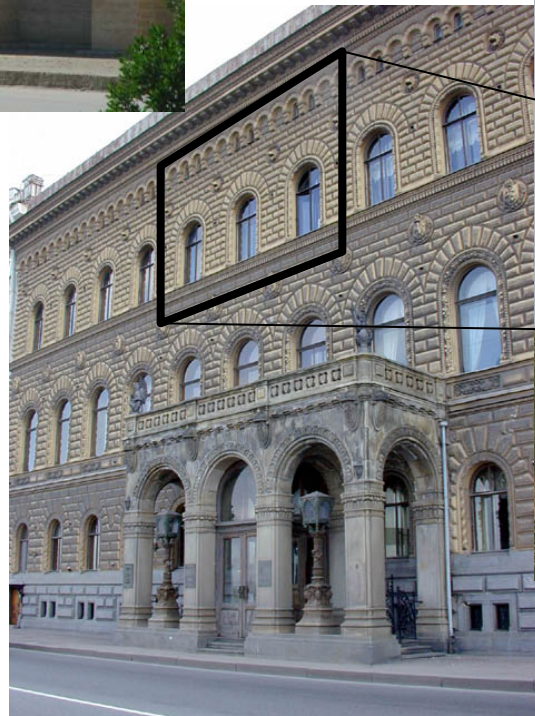
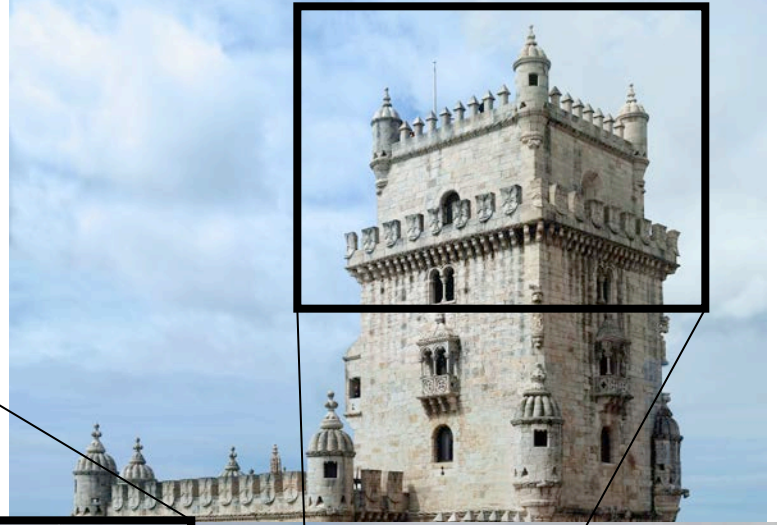
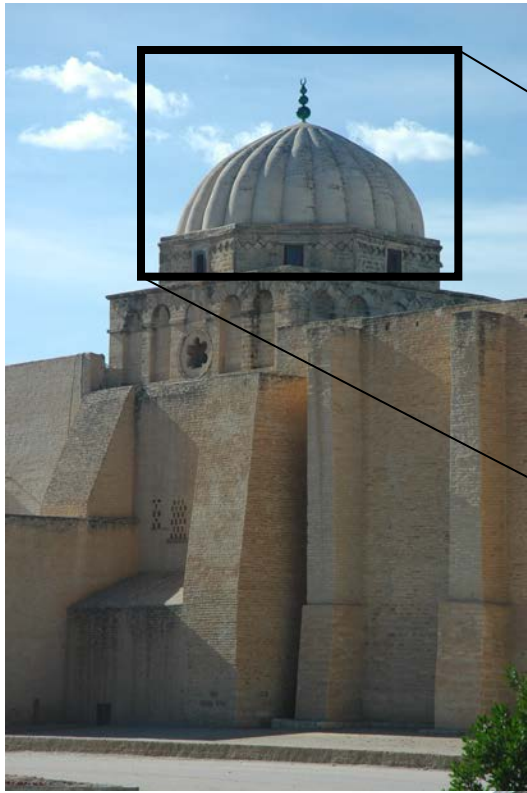
thrak-at-ul-ûk

bring-JUSS-them-all
to bring them all









Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

Requirements:

- name of language, people...
- boy's name
- girl's name
- king's name
- translate wise saying by that king
- random words: "lion", "but", "zebra", "hyena", "penguin", "simple"

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuxálk_language

File Books SPIRES-HEP Search

Salish (for example, the absence of [pharyngeals](#), and the presence of marked gender). Nuxálk also borrows many words from [Heiltsuk](#), as well as some from neighboring [Athabaskan languages](#) and [Tsimshian](#).^[3]

Sounds

Consonants

The 28 consonants of Nuxálk, with the orthography of (Davis & Saunders 1997, p. 23) when it differs from the IPA. (A Languagegeek.com link below):

	Bilabial	Alveolar		Palatal	Velar		Uvular		Glottal
		central	lateral		palatalized	labialized	plain	labialized	
Stop	aspirated	p ^h	t ^h <l>		k ^h <k>	k ^{wh} <kʷ>	q ^h <q>	q ^{wh} <qʷ>	ʔ
	ejective	p'	t' <l>		k' ⁱ <k>	k' ^w <kʷ>	q' <q>	q' ^w <qʷ>	
Affricate	aspirated		ʦ ^h <c>						
	ejective		ʦ' <č>	tʃ' <č' >					
Fricative		s	ʃ <l>		x ⁱ <x>	x ^w	χ	χ ^w	(h)
Sonorant	m	n	l	j <y>		w			

(Nater 1984, p. 3) postulates the existence of phonemic [syllabic consonantal](#) counterparts of the [sonorants](#) -- /m, n, l/ (<m n l>). By this analysis Nuxálk would only have one phonemic vowel, /a/. (Words claimed to have unpredictable syllabics include *si* 'are children'.^[4])

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Open		a	

Allophony

/i/ may be pronounced:

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuxálk_language

File Books SPIRES-HEP Search

Salish (for example, the absence of [pharyngeals](#), and the presence of marked gender). Nuxálk also has [Heiltsuk](#)), as well as some from neighboring [Athabaskan languages](#) and [Tsimshian](#).^[3]

Sounds

Consonants

The 28 consonants of Nuxálk, with the orthography of (Davis & Saunders 1997, p. 23) when it differs from the [Languagegeek.com](#) link below.):

	Bilabial	Alveolar		Palatal	Velar		Uvular		Glottal
		central	lateral		palatalized	labialized	plain	labialized	
Stop	aspirated	pʰ	tʰ <l>		kʰ <k>	kʷ <kʷ>	qʰ <q>	qʷ <qʷ>	ʔ
	ejective	pʼ	tʼ <l>		kʼ <k>	kʷʼ <kʷ>	qʼ <q>	qʷʼ <qʷ>	
Affricate	aspirated		tʰsʰ <c>						
	ejective		tʼsʼ <c> tʼʃʼ <ɟʃʼ>						
Fricative		s	ʃ <l>		xʲ <x>	xʷ	χ	χʷ	(h)
Sonorant	m	n	l	j <y>		w			

(Nater 1984, p. 3) postulates the existence of phonemic [syllabic consonantal](#) counterparts of the [sonorants](#) -- /m, n, l/ (<m n l>). By this analysis Nuxálk would only have one phonemic vowel, /a/. (Words claimed to have unpredictable syllabics include *si* 'are children'.^[4])

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Open		a	

Allophony

/i/ may be pronounced:

Group a
Finals

ao	ao	bao	pao	mao		dao	tao	nao	lao	gao	kao
ou	ou		pou	mou	fou	dou	tou	nou	lou	gou	kou
an	an	ban	pan	man	fan	dan	tan	nan	lan	gan	kan
en	en	ben	pen	men	fen	den		nen		gen	ken
ang	ang	bang	pang	mang	fang	dang	tang	nang	lang	gang	kan
eng	eng	beng	peng	meng	feng	deng	teng	neng	leng	geng	ken
er	er										
i	yi	bi	pi	mi		di	ti	ni	li		
ia	ya					dia			lia		

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuxálk_language

File Books SPIRES-HEP Search

Salish (for example, the absence of pharyngeals, and the presence of marked gender). Nuxálk also has some from neighboring Athabaskan languages and Tsimshian.^[3]

Sounds

Consonants

The 28 consonants of Nuxálk, with the orthography of (Davis & Saunders 1997, p. 23) when it differs from the Languagegeek.com link below.:

		Alveolar		Palatal	Velar		Uvular		Glottal
		central	lateral		palatalized	labialized	plain	labialized	
Stop	aspirated	pʰ	tʰ <l>		kʰ <k>	kʷ <kʷ>	qʰ <q>	qʷ <qʷ>	ʔ
	ejective	pʼ	tʼ <lʼ>		kʼ <kʼ>	kʷʼ <kʷʼ>	qʼ <qʼ>	qʷʼ <qʷʼ>	
Affricate	aspirated		tʰsʰ <c>						
	ejective		tʼsʼ <cʼ>	tʰjʰ <ɟʰ>					
Fricative		s	ʃ <lʃ>		xʲ <xʲ>	xʷ	χ	χʷ	(h)
Sonorant		m	n	l	j <y>	w			

(Nater 1984, p. 3) postulates the existence of phonemic syllabic consonantal counterparts of the sonorants. By this analysis Nuxálk would only have one phonemic vowel, /a/. (Words claimed to have unpredictable vowels are children.^[4])

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Open		a	

Allophony

/i/ may be pronounced:

Group initials

	ai	oi	bei	pei	mai	lei	dei	tei	nei	lei	gei	
ao	ao	bao	pao	mao		dao	tao	nao	lao	gao	kao	
ou	ou		pou	mou	fou	dou	tou	nou	lou	gou	kou	
an	an	ban	pan	man	fan	dan	tan	nan	lan	gan	kan	
en	en	ben	pen	men	fen	den		nen		gen	ken	
ang	ang	hang	hang	hang	fang	dang	tang	hang	lang	gang	kan	

KISWAHILI ? HAKUNA MATATA !

KISWAHILI GRAMMAR - TABLE OF CONTENTS

APTER 00	INTRODUCTION
APTER 01	Swahili Spelling and pronunciation
APTER 02	Greetings
APTER 03	Verbs : The Infinitive
APTER 04	Verbs : The Imperative
APTER 05	Nominal Classes
APTER 06	Nouns : The M-/WA- Gender
APTER 07	Subject Pronouns
APTER 08	Verbs : Present Definite Tense
APTER 09	Nouns : The M-/MI- Gender
APTER 10	Verbs : Present Indefinite Tense
APTER 11	Concordant Adjectives
APTER 12	Invariable Adjectives
APTER 13	Nouns : The JI-/MA- Gender

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuxálk_language

Salish (for example, the absence of pharyngeals, and the presence of marked gender). Nuxálk also has some from neighboring Athabaskan languages and Tsimshian.^[3]

Sounds

Consonants

The 28 consonants of Nuxálk, with the orthography of (Davis & Saunders 1997, p. 23) when it differs from the orthography of (Lanjaneneek.com link below).

Group	ai	oi	bei	poi	mai	toi	dei	tei	noi	loi	gei	kei
Group a	ao	ao	bao	pao	mao		dao	tao	nao	lao	gao	kao
Group b	ou	ou		pou	mou	fou	dou	tou	nou	lou	gou	kou
Group c	an	an	ban	pan	man	fan	dan	tan	nan	lan	gan	kan
Group d	en	en	ben	pen	men	fen	den		nen		gen	ken
Group e												
Group f												
Group g												
Group h												
Group i												
Group j												
Group k												
Group l												
Group m												
Group n												
Group o												
Group p												
Group q												
Group r												
Group s												
Group t												
Group u												
Group v												
Group w												
Group x												
Group y												
Group z												

Respectful verbs

some irregular respectful forms^[citation needed]

meaning	plain	respectful (sonkeigo)	humble (kenjōgo)	polite (teineigo)
see / look / watch	見る, <i>miru</i>	ご覧になる <i>go-ran ni naru</i>	拝見する <i>haiken suru</i>	見ます <i>mimasu</i>
meet	会う <i>au</i>	regular (ex. お会いになる <i>o-ai ni naru</i>)	お目にかかる <i>o-me ni kakaru</i>	会います <i>aimasu</i>
be ¹	ある <i>aru</i>			ござる <i>gozaru</i>
	いる <i>iru</i>		おる <i>oru</i>	おる <i>oru</i>
come / go ¹	来る <i>kuru</i> (come)	いらっしゃる <i>irassharu</i>	伺う <i>ukagau</i>	参る <i>mairu</i>
	行く <i>iku</i> (go)	おいでになる <i>o-ide ni naru</i>	参る <i>mairu</i>	
know	知る <i>shiru</i>	ご存じだ <i>go-zonji da</i>	存じあげる <i>zonji ageru</i>	存じている <i>zonji te iru</i>
eat / drink	食べる <i>taberu</i> (eat)	召しあがる <i>meshi-ageru</i>	頂く <i>itadaku</i>	頂く <i>itadaku</i>
receive	もらう <i>morau</i>		頂く <i>itadaku</i> ²	もらいます <i>moraimasu</i>
give (who receives is respected)	やる <i>yaru</i> (considered rude today, except in Kansai dialect)		差しあげる <i>sashiageru</i>	あげます <i>agemasu</i>
give (who gives is respected)	くれる <i>kureru</i>	くださる <i>kudasaru</i>		くれます <i>kuremasu</i>
do	する <i>suru</i>	なさる <i>nasaru</i>	致します <i>itasu</i>	します <i>shimasu</i>
say	言う <i>iu</i>	おっしゃる <i>ossharu</i>	申し上げる <i>mōshi-ageru</i>	言います <i>iimasu</i>
put on	着る <i>kiru</i>	お召しになる <i>omeshi ni naru</i>		着ます <i>kimasu</i>
sleep	寝る <i>neru</i>	お休みになる <i>o-yasumi ni naru</i>		休みます <i>yasumimasu</i>
die	死ぬ <i>shinu</i>	お亡くなりになる <i>o-nakunari ni naru</i>		亡くなる <i>nakunaru</i>

¹ The distinction between these three verbs is lost in some respectful forms.

² Both are the humble form of *receive* (もらう *morau*); it can also be used for related verbs like *eat* (食べる *taberu*) and *drink* (飲む *nomu*).

Word beautification

See also: #Honorific prefixes

AKUNA MATATA !

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ON

ling and pronunciation

Infinitive

Imperative

Verbs

M-/WA- Gender

Nouns

Present Definite Tense

M-/MI- Gender

Present Indefinite Tense

Adjectives

Adjectives

II-/MA- Gender

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

- root of some placename: p'in·suj
- class 1/2: wu-, q'a-
- class 7/8: ʔa-, χ^wa-
- class 14: ʔa-

hlaP'insui is spoken in aP'insui by the
q'aP'insui

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

- class 5/6: sa-, p^{hiw}-, often null, p^{hiw}-
- bright: x^wa·t^hun
- velvet: ʔan·maw
- lion: mian·k^ju
- boy s name: Khwatun (cfr. Minh)
- girl s name: Anmau (cfr. Nhung)
- king s name: Miank u (cfr. Simba)

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

- class 9/10: k^wa-, k^wa-
- language: k^wa-lia·χan
- polite conj: -k^hwan-
- 1pp: ji-
- with: ni
- but: lan·tʰi
- zebra: k^wa-k^hju·p^hian
- and: q^hwiw
- friend: wu-tʰin
- hyena: k^wa-wi·χu·tʰin
- new: q^hwi·tʰaj
- penguin:
k^wa-jian·q^uj·sun
- beautifying part: -tʰi
- simple: tʰi·jan

Conlang nr. 2: hlaP'insui

Qwiu yikwanni k'waliaqhantsi k'waqwitsai,
q'atsin!

q^hwiw ji-k^hwan-ni k'wa-liaxan-t^hi k'wa-q^hwits^haj,

and 1pp-POL-with CL9-langauge-BEAU CL9-new,

q'a-t^hin!

CL2-friend!

And we have a new language, friends!

(Sayings of the Lion, King Miank'u)

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

to represent this phoneme. However, that does not prevent anyone from using Hawaiian.^[6]

The missionaries also found allophonic variation between [ɹ] and [r] (written

Consonants

Hawaiian has one of the smallest consonant inventories (Rotokas, the smallest

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		
Plosive	p	t ~ k		ʔ
Fricative				h
Sonorant	w ~ v	l		

[p] and [b] are reported to be in free variation, although reports of [b] could be

There is basic free variation of [t] and [k]. However, since Hawaiian has no fricative, or affricate, can function as a /k/.^[10] In essence, [d], [s], [z], [ʃ] allophones noted by the missionaries in the 1820s, and by linguists, are [t]

West: Xoon dialect (DoBeS 2006): 9

affricated clicks		'sharp' clicks			
labial clicks	dental clicks	lateral clicks	alveolar clicks	palatal clicks	accompaniment and DoBeS analysis
Clicks analyzed as segments					
0			!	‡	Tenuis
g0	g	g	g!	g‡	Voiced
0h	h	h	!h	‡h	Aspirated. <‡ha> is explosively aspirated [ʰ‡a].
g0h	g h	g h	g!h	g‡h	Breathily voiced. <g‡h> is phonetically [ʰg‡a]
0'	'	'	!'	‡'	Ejective. <‡'a> is phonetically [ʰk'ʔa]; the strong burst of the [k] vowel comparable to that of <‡'a> [ʰʔa].
	g '	g '	g!'	g‡'	<g‡'a> is phonetically [ʰg‡a], with a <i>creaky</i> onset to the vowel.
	nh	nh	nh!	nh‡	Voiceless nasal. <n‡a> is phonetically [ŋʰ‡a], nasal with voiceless
n0	n	n	n!	n‡	Voiced nasal. <n‡a> is phonetically [ŋ‡a], nasal with <i>murmured</i>
'n0	'n	'n	'n!	'n‡	Preglottalized nasal. <'n‡a> is phonetically [ʔŋ‡a], nasal with a g
Clicks analyzed as clusters					
q0	q	q	q!	q‡	<q‡> ← /ʰ/ + /q/. Two releases, /ʰ/ and /q/.
g0q	g q	g q	g!q	g‡q	<g‡q> ← /ʰ/ + /q/
0qh	qh	qh	!qh	‡qh	<‡qh> ← /ʰ/ + /qʰ/. Two releases, /ʰ/ and /qʰ/.
	g qh	g qh	g!qh	g‡qh	<g‡qh> ← /ʰ/ + /qʰ/ ([qʰ] ~ [cʰ])
0q'	q'	q'	!q'	‡q'	<‡q'> ← /ʰ/ + /q'/. <‡q'a> is phonetically /ʰqʔa/.
	g q'	g q'	g!q'	g‡q'	<g‡q'> ← /ʰ/ + /q'/'
0x	x	x	!x	‡x	<‡x> ← /ʰ/ + /x/ (analogous to <tx, tsx>)
g0x	g x	g x	g!x	g‡x	<g‡x> ← /ʰ/ + /x/ (analogous to <dx, dzx>)
0qx'	qx'	qx'	!qx'	‡qx'	<‡qx'> ← /ʰ/ + /qx'/' (analogous to <pqx', tqx', tsqx'>)
g0qx'	g qx'	g qx'	g!qx'	g‡qx'	<g‡qx'> ← /ʰ/ + /qx'/' (analogous to <dqx', dzqx'>)
0"	"	"	!"	‡"	<‡"> ← /ʰ/ + /ʔ/. Initial <‡"> is phonetically [ʰʔa]; after a vowel, contrast with the ejective click <‡'a>.
n0"	n "	n "	n!"	n‡"	<n‡"> ← /ʰ/ + /ʔ/. <n‡"> is phonetically [ŋʰ‡a]. The nasal venting
0hh	hh	hh	!hh	‡hh	<‡hh> ← /ʰ/ + /h/. <‡hha> is phonetically [ŋʰhha]; the [h] is weak click <‡ha>.
	g hh	g hh	g!hh	g‡hh	<g‡hh> ← /ʰ/ + /h/. <g‡hha> is phonetically [ŋʰhha]. The nasal

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

to represent this phoneme. However, that does not prevent anyone from using the *t* realization in Hawaiian.^[6]

The missionaries also found allophonic variation between [t] and [k].

Consonants

Hawaiian has one of the smallest consonant inventories (R...

Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		
Plosive	p	t ~ k		ʔ
Fricative				h
Sonorant	w ~ v	l		

[p] and [b] are reported to be in **free variation**, although reported as [p].

There is basic free variation of [t] and [k]. However, since [k] is a fricative, or affricate, can function as a /k/.^[10] In essence, the allophones noted by the missionaries in the 1820s, and by linguists, are [t] and [k]. Elbá

(in central Ju); and two lateral clicks, which in the only dialects known to distinguish them as *lateral* [l̥] with a rear release. There may be an additional **palatal lateral click** (a palatal click being investigated. Given the poor state of documentation of Khoisan languages, it is quite likely that there are more than five places of articulation.

Click release inventory	Languages	
dental l only	Dahalo	
alveolar l only	Sesotho	
3 releases, l, l̥, ll	Sandawe, Hadza, Xhosa, Zulu	(in Hadza and
4 releases, l, l̥, l̥l, ll	Korana, Nama, Yeyi, Zhu hǃasi (southeastern Ju)	
4 releases, l, l̥, l̥l, ll	!Kung (Grootfontein)	
5 releases, o, l, l̥, l̥l, ll	ǀHǃá, N u, Xam, !Xóó	
5 releases, l, l̥, l̥l, ll, ll̥	!Kung (Angola)	
5 releases, o, o̥, l, l̥, l̥l	Damin	

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Velar	Glotta
Nasal	m		n		
Plosive	p		t ~ k		ʔ
Nasal click		n ~ n!			
Click			!		
Fricative					h
Sonorant	w ~ v				

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Velar	Glotta
Nasal	m		n		
Plosive	p		t ~ k		ʔ
Nasal click			n ~ n!		
Click			!		
Fricative					h
Sonorant	w ~ v	l			

+ French vowels, Pirahã tones (according to Everett)

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

Word order:

some Japanese:

- possessor + object
- postpositions
- standard + comp. & domain + superl.
- verb-final
- rel. clause + ant.

some Welsh:

- noun + adjective
- number + noun
- auxiliary + verb

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

Word order:

all Basque:

- possessor + object
- postpositions
- standard + comp. & domain + superl.
- verb-final
- rel. clause + ant.
- noun + adjective
- number + noun
- auxiliary + verb

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

- cool place: ký!one
- noise: miu
- some genitive: -ʔø
- orchid: ʔɛɔhi
- two: ín|œ
- this language: Tý!one'ö miú (cfr. *tiếng Việt*)
- girl's name: 'ɛɔhi (cfr. Lan)
- boy's name: Ín|œ (cfr. Nhị)

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

- example: wika (cfr. *mẫu*)
- simple: kiana (< t'i-jan, cfr. *cơ bản*)
- rather: kaihε
- it is: !y (very irregular verb, of course)
- fun: |ole, |ole-|økø (cfr. *hài, hài hước*)
- isn't it: po + verb
- still: liywu
- but: áó (cfr. *mà*), lanaki (< lan-t'í, cfr. *nhưng*), lanakiao (cfr. *nhưng mà*)

Conlang nr. 3: Tý!one'ö miú

Liývu vika káiηε tiana !y, lanatiáó |ole|
ókö po !y?

liywu wika kaiηε kiana !y,

still example rather simple is,

lanaki-ao |ole-|økø po !y?

but-but fun-REDUP Q is?

It's still a rather simple example, but it's
fun, isn't it?

(Very Wise Proverb™)

Conlang nr. 4: Mbghartihmlunjgwe

Consonants

Hmong makes a number of [phonemic](#) contrasts unfamiliar to [English](#) speakers. All non-glottal [stops](#) and [affricates](#) distinguish independently of this. The [consonant](#) inventory of Hmong is shown in the chart below. (Consonants particular to [Hmong](#) □)

		Bilabial		Labio-dental	Dental		Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal				
		Plain	Lateral [*]		Plain	Lateral [*]									
Nasal	Voiceless	ɱ	(ɱʰ)		ɲ			ɟ							
	Voiced	m	(mʰ)		n			ɲ							
Plosive	Voiceless	p	pʰ (pʰ)		t	tʰ (tʰ)	t	tʰ	c	cʰ	k	kʰ	q	qʰ	ʔ
	Voiced				d	dʰ									
	Prenasalized ^{**}	mb	mbʰ (mbʰ)	(mbʰ)	(mbʰ)	nd	ndʰ (ndʰ)	(ndʰ)	(ndʰ)	ɲd	ɲdʰ	ɟ	ɟʰ	ɟg	ɟgʰ
Affricate	Voiceless				ts	tsʰ		tʂ	tʂʰ						
	Prenasalized ^{**}				ndz	ndzʰ		ndʂ	ndʂʰ						
Fricative	Voiceless				f	s	ɬ	ʂ	ç						h
	Voiced				v			ʐ	ʝ						
Approximant															l

^{**} The status of the consonants described here as single phonemes with [lateral release](#) is controversial. A number of scholars argue for the second element. The difference in analysis (e.g. between /p/ and /pʰ/) is noted based on any disagreement in the sound differing theoretical grounds. Those in favor of a unit-phoneme analysis generally argue for this based on distributional evidence in natural language, although see below) and dialect evidence (the laterally released dentals in Green Mong, e.g. /tʰ/, correspond to the voicing cluster analysis tend to argue on the basis of general phonetic principles (other examples of labial phonemes with lateral release

common speech, though the orthography reflects the pronunciation. For example, the word *singizwa iteka* would be pronounced as "Re". In the colloquial language, there are some variations in pronunciation, as shown in the following:

Orthog.	Pron.
<i>nw</i>	/rgw/
<i>pw</i>	/pk/
<i>bw</i>	/bg/
<i>mw</i>	/mɲ/
<i>my</i>	/mɲ/
<i>tw</i>	/tkw/
<i>dw</i>	/dgw/
<i>cw</i>	/tʃkw/
<i>by</i>	/by/

Note that these are all sequences; /bg/, for example, is not a valid sequence in Hmong.

Grammar

Conlang nr. 4: Mbghartihmlunjgwe

- prefix like по- in по-Русский: $mb^h u-$
- a region on some planet: $a\underset{\circ}{t}im\underset{\circ}{l}u$
- adjectives end in -e, to make them one adds an infix $-n\underset{\circ}{j}u-$

name of language: $mb^h u-a\underset{\circ}{t}im\underset{\circ}{l}u-n\underset{\circ}{j}u-e$

- loans:
 - girl's name: Ehi (< 'Эчи)
 - fun: !ole!eke (< |ole-|økø)

Conlang nr. 5: Wæst-Ostæ:ʃh

	infinitive	past tense	some gerund	form for aux.
cover	kwæ̃:ʃhə			
be	tu:			
choose	hro:t			
show	zæ:			
go	twæ:			
put	ʃhym			
shit	stif			

Conlang nr. 5: Wæst-Ostæ:ʃh

	infinitive	past tense	some gerund	form for aux.
cover	kwæ̃:ʃhə	kwæ̃:ʃhəm	kwæ̃:ʃhətʃə	kwæ̃:ʃhəm
be	tu:			
choose	hro:t			
show	zæ:			
go	twæ:			
put	ʃhym			
shit	stif			

Conlang nr. 5: Wæst-Ostæ:ʃh

	infinitive	past tense	some gerund	form for aux.
cover	kwæ̃:ʃhə	kwæ̃:ʃhəm	kwæ̃:ʃhətʃə	kwæ̃:ʃhəm
be	tu:	hɑ:s/hʌrə	tu:tʃə	tu:k
choose	hro:t	hrɔt	hro:tʃə	hrɔtək
show	zæ:	zæ:m	zæ:tʃə	zæ:k
go	twæ:	ne:hm	twæ:tʃə	twæk
put	ʃhym	ʃhym	ʃhymtʃə	ʃhym
shit	stif	stæf	stiftʃə	stæf

Written assignment

- vowels from Sakao
- contrasting different phonations on consonants (you may choose a language)
- Hixkaryana syntax
- conjugation for linkedness (copy from Kirundi)
- add some English messiness
- Vietnamese-inspired etymologies

Acknowledgements

- Wikipedia (what would we do without it?)
- all legal and illegal on-line language courses
- the speakers of Hurrian, Nuxálk, Mandarin, Swahili, Japanese, Hawai'ian, !Xóõ, Pirahã, French, Welsh, Basque, Hmong, Kinyarwanda, Russian, Western-Flemish, English, and Vietnamese, for speaking so outlandish languages
- the architects of the Pena National Castle, for going so horribly and irredeemably nuts when designing the thing
- my boss, for not checking what I'm actually doing when at work...