

## LCC5 CONLANG RELAY — ITHKUIL TEXT:

### AIFQLAL ÖMMOL

Âmmël tê, iekawel tiö. Ikàmküz iam-mra ârtwail mmëu'aļi smâ'âškôx. Iefqlaromdi ük<sup>h</sup>o kai'ál. Š. Ailayël egbulak ̄çoe, aumrawelönar vyeliúp qü. Iek'amtoçqár isvalaņ qo ârtwel kî.

Hmuqwatłarač' óext'ai'l. Hražnasar ̄qawe smâ'âškôx. Eswilúk xas ̄ça hmaigralîņ uqwołłukt ̄č'içewa. Ke uqwatłañ iałt'aluib eswolúk. Š. Epšal oqwas uqwêłł óek<sup>h</sup>wai'l. Aigrawelönar ̄qowe ocetip. Uqwatł vyaliup. Vyaliupi'm!

Hmič<sup>h</sup>al ko ârtwalaņ lt<sup>h</sup>eļ mmêł. ̄Ça vyaliup. Ti xat<sup>h</sup>int. Aigrayëlint to uqwiatł óek<sup>h</sup>wai'l \_ip'ayûłuc'ar ek<sup>h</sup>o itu'liuł ke.

Âmmël tê, auntawél ̄ça: ̄aigrayëlar ko uqwetł óek<sup>h</sup>wai'l ̄ieçtraluc' ̄qowe. Snalakir uqwatł áugrala řo. Âdhayëłliliud uqwitłipt, augrayûłuc' eqolekt ̄qewe. Augrayûł qo ̄qewe. Az, âmmël tê, aukawél ârtwail kî áula'al ku ltweol. Ir!

### HELPFUL NOTES

- Default word order is VSO or VOS. Placement of a noun before the verb gives it semantic focus. Placement of a noun at the beginning of a sentence topicalizes it.
- Ithkuil nominal formatives (i.e., nouns) mandatorily inflect for eight morphological categories, while verbal formatives (i.e., verbs) mandatorily inflect for 22 categories. However, the majority of these categories are often in their default/baseline modes which are unmarked. In order to simplify the intralinear analyses below, I have not indicated unmarked categories, and for default categories that are marked but do not impact the semantics, I have indicated these by empty brackets [ ].
- Many Ithkuil affixes are portmanteau in nature, i.e., combining many separate morphemes into a single affix. All stems and most affixes are monosyllabic, often even a single phoneme, whether consonant or vowel. In the interlinear analyses below, the multiple morphemes of a portmanteau affix are separated by forward slashes (/) whereas morphemes represented by phonological elements are separated by hyphens.
- The Ithkuil equivalent to a subordinate clause is called a “case-frame.” The sentence to be subordinated is placed within the main sentence in the same position that a declined noun would be placed, and the verb of the subordinate sentence is placed clause-initially and marked for the same case as that declined noun would be marked. Additionally, the verb is marked for FRAMED Relation to indicate the start of a case-frame. Usually, if the subordinate sentence is not at the end of the main sentence, then a suffix indicating the end of the case-frame is placed on the last word of the subordinated sentence to indicate that the next word returns to the main sentence. An exception to this, however, is the use of single-word verbs in the CORRELATIVE case-frame and DESCRIPTIVE function – a shortcut equivalent to a simple adjective that modifies the preceding noun.
- NOTE: The intralinear analysis below for the Ithkuil words *ük<sup>h</sup>o*, *ek<sup>h</sup>o* and *'egřo* are not entirely accurate; they have been simplified for ease of understanding. These are a complex type of word called a dual-referent personal reference adjunct, with rather convoluted morpho-phonology. Essentially such a word is equivalent to two separate personal referents (i.e., the Ithkuil equivalent of pronouns), each of which bears its own case.
- Suffixes that take degree markers from 1 to 9 (e.g., COO<sub>1/5</sub>) can also be used as autonomous words without being suffixed to a noun or verb, conveying the same basic meaning as the suffix.
- The various abbreviations used for the grammatical categories are explained following the intralinear analyses, along with a description of the particular category. Note that many Ithkuil morphological categories bear names (e.g. ABSOLUTIVE) from traditional linguistic terminology but do not correspond exactly in usage to the traditional term.
- In the intralinear analyses, rather than specifically indicate the Pattern, Stem, and Designation of each root (an Ithkuil root has 2 designations, each of which has 3 patterns, each of which has 3 stems, for a total of 18 stems), I have simply provided the gloss of the resulting stem.

AIFQL-A-L ÖMM-O-L  
DYN/'advise'-[-][-] STA/'father'-ERG-[-]

Âmm-ë-l t-ê, iek-a-we-l t-iö. Ik-à-mk-üz  
STA/'child'-VOC-[-] 1m-GEN DYN/'approach'-[-]-DIR-[-] 1m-ALL DYN/'[go.on].journey'-[-]-ICP/ASO-TPR<sub>1/8</sub>

ia-m-mra ârtw-ai-l ()mm-ëu'a-l-i ()sm-î'â-šk-ôx.  
DCV-PRS-[-] STA/'horse'-INS-[-] STA/'family.member'-ABL-AGG-FNC STA/'hill'-ALL-COH-SIZ<sub>2/7</sub>

Iefql-a-r-omd-i ü-k<sup>h</sup>-o ()k-ai'á-l. Š. Ail-a-yë-l  
DYN/'advise'-[-]-ASO-MD27-FNC 1m/ERG – 2m/DAT STA/'journey'-PCV-[-] DPV DYN/'talk'-[-]-ASM-[-]

egb-u-l-ak ĩ-ç-oe, aumr-a-we-l-ön-ar ()vy-e-l-iup  
STA/'mythical.beast'-IND-[-]-SSD<sub>1/5</sub> ABT-REF DYN/'give'-[-]-DIR-[-]-AGC<sub>1/2</sub>-NA<sub>1/5</sub> STA/'something.good'-ABS-[-]-SIM<sub>2/1</sub>

q-ü. Iek'-a-mt-oçq-ár isv-a-l-añ q-o ârtw-e-l k-î.  
3ma-DAT DYN/'burn'-[-]-ICP-PRB<sub>1/7</sub>-NA<sub>1/5</sub> DYN/'frighten'-[-]-[-]-COO<sub>1/5</sub> 3ma-ERG STA/'horse'-ABS-[-] 2m-PRP

Hm-uqw-a-tļ-ar-ač' óext'-ai'-l. Hr-ažn-a-s-ar  
PSM-STA/'piece.of.fruit'-[-]-DCT-NA<sub>1/5</sub>-DEX<sub>1/5</sub> FRAMED/DSC/'be.red'-COR-[-] PPT-STA/'grow[.plant]'-[-]-PRX-NA<sub>1/5</sub>

ĩ-q-aw-e ()sm-â'â-šk-ôx. Esw-i-l-úk ()x-a-s ĩ-ç-a  
3mi-OBL-DCT STA/'hill'-LOC-COH-SIZ<sub>2/7</sub> STA/'Moon(Luna)'-AFF-[-]-SSD<sub>1/9</sub> STA/'see'-PRX ABT-OBL

hm-aigr-a-l-îñ uqw-o-tļ-ukt ĩ'ç-ewa. K-e  
PSM-DYN/'eat'-[-]-[-]-COO<sub>1/4</sub> STA/'piece.of.fruit'-ERG-DCT-DEF<sub>1/9</sub> DEX<sub>1/1</sub>-ABT-ABS 2m-ABS

uqw-a-tļ-añ iañt'-a-l-uib esw-o-l-úk. Š.  
STA/'piece.of.fruit'-OBL-DCT-COO<sub>1/5</sub> DYN/'degree.of.strength'-[-]-[-]-EXN<sub>2/9</sub> STA/'Moon(Luna)'-ERG-[-]-SSD<sub>1/9</sub> DPV

Epš-a-l oqw-a-s uqw-ê-tļ oek<sup>h</sup>w-ai'-l.  
STA/'be.real(genuine).[-][-] STA/'vegetation'-[-]-PRX STA/'piece.of.fruit'-GEN-DCT FRAMED/DSC/'be.purple'-COR-[-]

Aigr-a-we-l-ön-ar ĩ-q-ow-e oc-e-t-ip. Uqw-a-tļ  
DYN/'eat'-[-]-DIR-[-]-AGC<sub>1/2</sub>-NA<sub>1/5</sub> 3mi-ERG-DCT STA/'existent.thing'-ABS-U-SIM<sub>1/1</sub> STA/'piece.of.fruit'-OBL-DCT

()vy-a-l-iup. ()Vy-a-l-iup-i'm.  
STA/'something(intangible).good'-[-]-[-]-SIM<sub>2/1</sub> STA/'something(intangible).good'-[-]-[-]-SIM<sub>2/1</sub>-FNC-HYP

Hmič<sup>h</sup>-a-l k-o ârtw-a-l-añ ()lt<sup>h</sup>-e-l ()mm-ê-l.  
PSM-DYN/'create'-[-][-] 2m-ERG STA/'horse'-[-]-[-]-COO<sub>1/5</sub> STA/'spirit'-ABS-AGG STA/'family.member'-GEN-AGG

ĩ-Ç-a ()vy-a-l-iup. T-i ()x-a-t<sup>h</sup>-int.  
ABT-OBL STA/'something(intangible).good'-[-]-[-]-SIM<sub>2/1</sub> 1m-AFF STA/'see'-[-]-U/TRM-ITN<sub>1/1</sub>

<b>Aigr-a-yë-l-int</b> DYN/'eat'-[ ]-ASM-[ ]-ITN <sub>1/1</sub>	<b>t-o</b> 1m-ERG	<b>uqw-ia-tļ</b> STA/'piece.of.fruit'-PAR-AGG	<b>óekhw-ai'-l</b> FRAMED/DSC/'be.purple'-COR-[ ]		
<b>_ip'-a-yû-l-uc'ar</b> INC-DYN/'hunt'-[ ]-COU-[ ]-SQC <sub>1/9</sub> -NA <sub>1/5</sub>	<b>e-k<sup>h</sup>-o</b> 1m/ERG – 2m/ABS	<b>ít-u'-l-iuṭ</b> FRAMED/DYN/'live'-APL-[ ]-DEV <sub>2/1</sub>	<b>k-e.</b> 2m-ABS		
<b>Âmm-ë-l</b> STA/'child'-VOC-[ ]	<b>t-ê,</b> 1m-GEN	<b>aunt-a-wé-l</b> DYN/'listen'-[ ]-DIR-[ ]	<b>̄ç-a:</b> ABT-OBL	<b>̄Aigr-a-yë-l-ar</b> CPT-DYN/'eat'-[ ]-ASM-[ ]-NA <sub>1/5</sub>	<b>k-o</b> 2m-ERG
<b>uqw-e-tļ</b> STA/'piece.of.fruit'-ABS-AGG	<b>óek<sup>h</sup>w-ai'-l</b> FRAMED/DSC/'be.purple'-COR-[ ]	<b>̄ieçtr-a-l-uc'</b> CPT-DYN/'prey.upon'-[ ]-[ ]-SQC <sub>1/9</sub>	<b>̄q-ow-e.</b> 3mi-ERG-DCT		
<b>( )Sn-a-l-ak-ir</b> STA/'taste'-[ ]-[ ]-SSD <sub>1/5</sub> -NA <sub>1/9</sub>	<b>uqw-a-tļ</b> STA/'piece.of.fruit'-OBL-AGG	<b>áugr-a-l-a</b> FRAMED/DYN/'eat'-[ ]-[ ]	<b>ř-o.</b> IP-ERG		
<b>Âdh-a-yë-l-ill-iud</b> STA/'degree.of.moisture'-[ ]-ASM-FRQ <sub>1/1</sub> -EXN <sub>2/1</sub>	<b>uqw-i-tļ-ipt,</b> STA/'fruit'-AFF-AGG-REA <sub>1/1</sub>	<b>augr-a-yû-l-uc'</b> DYN/'eat'-[ ]-COU-[ ]-SQC <sub>1/9</sub>			
<b>eq-o-l-ekt</b> STA/'person'-ERG-[ ]-DEF <sub>1/3</sub>	<b>̄q-ew-e.</b> 3mi-ABS-DCT	<b>Augr-a-yû-l-a-'nn</b> DYN/'eat'-[ ]-COU-[ ]-[ ]-ASU	<b>q-o</b> 3ma-ERG	<b>̄q-ew-e.</b> 3mi-ABS-DCT	<b>Az,</b> TPR <sub>1/5</sub>
<b>âmm-ë-l</b> STA/'child'-VOC-[ ]	<b>t-ê,</b> 1m-GEN	<b>auk-a-wé-l</b> DYN/.go.traveling-[ ]-DIR-[ ]	<b>ârtw-ai-l</b> STA/'horse'-INS-[ ]	<b>k-î</b> 2m-PRP	
<b>ául-a'a-l</b> FRAMED/DYN/'vocalize'-SML-[ ]	<b>k-u.</b> 2m-IND	<b>( )ltw-eo-l.</b> STA/'goat'-ASI-[ ]	<b>Ir.</b> NA <sub>1/9</sub>		

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF THE VARIOUS GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES AND AFFIXES

**1m** = First person monadic; the equivalent to the pronoun “I”

**2m** = 2nd person monadic, the equivalent of a pronoun indicating a single addressee “you”.

**3ma** = 3<sup>rd</sup> person monadic animate, the equivalent of a pronoun indicating a single animate 3<sup>rd</sup> party “he” or “she”.

**3mi** = 3rd person monadic inanimate, the equivalent of a pronoun indicating a single inanimate 3<sup>rd</sup> person “it”.

**ABL** = ABLATIVE case, indicating that the location away from which an action is directed.

**ABS** = ABSOLUTE case, used to identify the patient of an act(ion) initiated by an agent who is other than the patient him-/her-/itself.

**ABT** = ABSTRACT, the equivalent of a pronoun indicating a previously mentioned party/argument that is a non-corporeal or intangible abstraction/idea/situation, etc.

**AFF** = AFFECTIVE case, identifying a participant/subject/argument of a verb in the semantic role of EXPERIENCER, used for all affective verbs (i.e., verbs of sensation including seeing and hearing, involuntary mental states, unwilling autonomic bodily reactions, etc.)

**AGC<sub>1/2</sub>** = an affix attached to a stem “X”, indicating the party that lets or enables “X” to happen. So, for example, this suffix added to a verbal stem “eat” would result in a word meaning “be one who lets eating take place.”

**AGG** = AGGREGATIVE configuration, indicating that the noun or verb specifies a varied grouping, collection, arrangement, array, etc. of the particular object/entity or act/event/state

**ALL** = ALLATIVE noun case, indicating the location/target toward which an action is directed.

**APL** = APPLICATIVE case, identifying a noun as the (temporary or circumstantial) purpose of another noun or verbal phrase; "for the (temporary) purpose of X."

**ASI** = ASSIMILATIVE CASE; identifies a noun used as a context for analogy or metaphorical comparison to either another noun or a verb. Thus, it translates English 'like' or 'as' in the sense of comparison or analogy between one thing and another, e.g., *She sings like a bird.*

**ASM** = ASSUMPTIVE mood; indicates that the factuality of an underlying presupposition to a statement is unknown. It therefore conveys an act, state, or event whose factuality is dependent on whether something else is factual. It can most often be translated by English 'if' or certain usages of 'maybe' and 'will' (where 'will' primarily conveys possibility, not future tense).

**ASO** = ASSOCIATIVE affiliation; indicates that the particular noun/verb serves a specific purpose or is being spoken of in a context associated with human purposes, benefits, goals, designs, etc.

**ASU** = ASSURATIVE bias; indicates that the statement is expressed with declarative emphasis, e.g., "Look here,...!" or "I'm telling you, ..." or "...and you better believe it!"

**COO<sub>1/4</sub>** = a suffix translatable as "and" but more specifically meaning "and at the same time; and simultaneously; and while that was going on, X..."

**COO<sub>1/5</sub>** = a suffix translatable as "and" but actually meaning something more specific; it indicates that the noun or verb to which it is attached is in the same series as the preceding noun or verb and is co-equivalent to the preceding noun/verb in terms of its relationship to the sentence as a whole as well as being understood to carry the same suffixes, case, and other derivational morphology as the preceding noun or verb without having to repeat them.

**COR** = CORRELATIVE case. Among the many different functions of this case in Ithkuil, it is used in conjunction with FRAMED relation to create a "shortcut" way of creating a case-frame equivalent to a simple relative clause, e.g., "...that/which X" often in conjunction with DSC Function as an equivalent to applying a descriptive adjective to a head noun in English.

**COU** = COUNTERFACTIVE mood, indicating what would otherwise be true if an underlying presupposition were true (but is not); equivalent to English "would" when used in counterfactual sentences

**CPT** = COMPLETIVE version, indicating the act/state/event is goal-oriented or telic in nature, i.e., has an anticipated end stage or result. Its use often requires a lexical change when translating into English, e.g., "enlarge"+ CPT → "maximize (in size)".

**CST** = COMPOSITE configuration; indicates that the stem is to be re-interpreted as comprising a composite entity of non-identical members consolidated together into a single segmented whole; the total configuration of objects constitutes an entirely new gestalt-like entity usually requiring a lexical change when translating into English. E.g., "drawer" → "chest of drawers", or "musical note" → "melody".

**DAT** = DATIVE case, identifying the semantic role of RECIPIENT, the object of a verb of giving or communicating

**DCT** = DISCRETE configuration; indicates a grouping or set of the basic stem units that are more or less identiform (each having the same design or physical appearance). E.g., *a flock of gulls, a grove (of trees), a set of screwdrivers, a group of soldiers, a pile of leaves, a serving of grapes.*

**DCV** = DECISIVE modality; corresponds to English expressions such as *decide to + VERB*, or *choose to + VERB*.

**DEF<sub>1/3</sub>** = a suffix indicating that the noun is being identified indefinitely but separately from others, more or less equivalent to the indefinite article or the phrase "some X (or other)".

**DEF<sub>1/9</sub>** = a suffix equivalent more or less to English 'this', not in a positional/deictic sense but rather in the sense of present context or context-at-hand, i.e., 'this X' meaning 'the X in question', 'the X at hand', 'the X under discussion.'

**DEV<sub>2/1</sub>** = a suffix indicating the complete undoing, reversal, or accomplishing of the opposite of the stem, equivalent to the prefixes "un-", or "dis-" or "de-". This particular suffix is in derivational mode (shown by the <sub>2</sub> subscript) meaning that the suffix causes more than a mere temporary or circumstantial shift in the meaning of the stem, but creates a whole new permanent idea on its own, usually entailing a lexical change when translation into English.

**DEX<sub>1/1</sub>** = a deictic suffix meaning "yonder / way over there somewhere / a long way away"

**DEX<sub>1</sub>/5** = a deictic suffix meaning “here (by speaker and accessible)”

**DIR** = DIRECTIVE illocution; equivalent to the imperative mood of English and other Indo-European languages, commanding/directing the addressee to be or do something.

**DPV** = DESPERATIVE Bias; here being used as an autonomous word equivalent to an English interjection expressing resigned desperation, translatable as “Oh, dear!” or “Alas!”

**DSC** = DESCRIPTIVE function; indicates that a verb imparts descriptive manifestation, i.e., to appear or manifest in the manner of. This sense is the nearest Ithkuil equivalent to English adjectives.

**DYN** = DYNAMIC function, indicating that the verb indicates an action or causal event, rather than a non-causal state

**ERG** = ERGATIVE case, identifying the agent of a causal verb, where the agent is a different party than the patient who undergoes the result of the verb.

**EXN<sub>2</sub>/1** = The EXTENT suffix is used with concepts that express a spectrum/range of a quality, e.g., from cold to hot, from sadness to happiness, etc. The degree of the EXN suffix indicates where on the spectrum (from complete absence to total inundation/saturation/abundance) is being expressed. In this case, the 1<sup>st</sup> degree of the suffix indicates a total absence of the quality. Also, this particular suffix is in derivational mode (shown by the <sub>2</sub> subscript) meaning that the suffix causes more than a mere temporary or circumstantial shift in the meaning of the stem, but creates a whole new permanent idea on its own, usually entailing a lexical change when translation into English.

**EXN<sub>2</sub>/9** = See the discussion for **EXN<sub>2</sub>/1** above. In this case, the 9<sup>th</sup> degree of the suffix indicates total abundance of the quality being expressed.

**FNC** = FUNCTIONAL Context focuses on those features of a noun/verb that are defined socially by ideas, attitudes, beliefs, opinions, convention, cultural status, use, function, benefit, etc. It serves to identify not what a noun/verb existentially is/does, but to convey subjective contextual meaning, relevance or purpose. For example, the sentence “There’s a dog on the porch” in the FUNCTIONAL indicates more than a mere static description of a scene, but rather implies that the scene has a subjective impact/purpose, e.g., that the speaker has a phobia of dogs, or because he’s been awaiting the return home of his lost dog, etc.

**FRAMED** indicates that the word is the initial verb of a case-frame, the Ithkuil equivalent to a subordinate clause (see Helpful Notes section above).

**FRQ<sub>1</sub>/1** = a suffix translatable as “never”

**GEN** = GENITIVE noun case, identifying a noun or verbal phrase that is an inherent, inalienable part or attribute of the adjacent noun.

**HYP** = HYPERBOLIC Bias, conveys a sense of hyperbole or exaggerated emphasis, translatable by such words as “totally X” or “so X”, “really, really X”, “X, indeed!”

**ICP** = INCEPTIVE extension, translatable as “begin/start to...” or “the start/beginning of...”

**INC** = INCOMPLETIVE Version, indicates that the verb represents a goal-oriented or telic act (see CPT above), but that the action fails to succeed/accomplish that goal, e.g., “enlarge” + INC → “fail to maximize (in size)”

**IND** = INDUCIVE noun case, identifying the initiator of an agential action in which the agent and the patient are the same entity, i.e., the patient of a self-initiated action

**INS** = INSTRUMENTAL case, identifying the means or instrument by which something happens or is done.

**IP** = IMPERSONAL animate; equivalent to the impersonal pronoun, e.g., English “one”, French “on”, German “man”

**ITN<sub>1</sub>/1** = a suffix indicating a single one-time occurrence, translatable as “for one single time” or “once (only)”.

**LOC** = LOCATIVE case, identifying the location of something or where something takes place.

**MD27** = a modality suffix translatable as “feel a need to / feel one should / feel one must / feel driven to”

**NA<sub>1</sub>/5** = an affix expressing basic negation, “no; not”

**NA<sub>1</sub>/9** = an affix expressing emphatic affirmation, “yes!” / “indeed!” / “it is certainly the case that...!”

**OBL** = OBLIQUE case, identifying a non-causal participant or referent, including the subject of a stative (non-dynamic) verb or the non-causal third-party “theme” of what in English are tri-valent verbs.

**PAR** = PARTITIVE case, identifying a noun in a partial sense, equivalent to phrases such as “some of X (but not all)” or “a part of X” or “a portion of X”. It also identifies patients/themes which participate only in partial expressions of the verb, e.g., the difference between “I read (*from* or *some of*) the book”.

**PCV** = PRECURSIVE case; a temporal case translatable as “prior to X”, “before X [temporally, not spatially]”

**PPT** = PURPORTIVE validation; an evidential category indicating the source of knowledge is reliable-but-unverifiable hearsay.

**PRB<sub>1</sub>/7** = a suffix indicating probability/likelihood, translatable as “probable” or “likely (to happen)”

**PRP** = PROPRIETIVE case; identifies the possessor of another noun via proprietary ownership, legal or societal claim/right, etc.

**PRS** = PROSPECTIVE aspect; forms the equivalent to the future tense.

**PRX** = PROXIMAL Extension. For verbs, PROXIMAL indicates that the beginning and/or end of the verbal event/state/act and/or how long it has been going on is either unknown or irrelevant; only a portion of the whole act/state/event at hand is contextually important.

**PSM** = PRESUMPTIVE validation; an evidential category indicating the source of knowledge is reliable-and-verifiable hearsay.

**REA<sub>1</sub>/1** = a suffix translatable as “real / true / genuine”.

**REF** = REFERENTIAL noun case, identifying the noun or verbal phrase about or concerning which, i.e., “about X; concerning X; regarding X”

**SIM<sub>1</sub>/1** = a suffix meaning “opposite; as different as possible / at the other extreme”

**SIM<sub>2</sub>/1** = same as immediately above but spoken of in a derivational, not temporary/circumstantial sense, so that the whole constitutes a wholly new/autonomous entity, most likely requiring a lexical change in translation.

**SIZ<sub>2</sub>/7** = a suffix meaning “very large / huge”. Furthermore, the suffix is derivational, not circumstantial, so that the whole constitutes a wholly new/autonomous entity, most likely requiring a lexical change in translation, e.g., “person” + “SIZ<sub>2</sub>/7” → “giant”.

**SML** = SIMULTANEITY case; identifies something taking place simultaneously to something else, e.g., “at the same time as...” or “while...”

**SQC<sub>1</sub>/9** = a suffix meaning “...so then X,” “..., consequently, X”

**SSD<sub>1</sub>/5** = STEM-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVE suffix, degree 5. The SSD suffix is a semantically open suffix used to narrow down or specify the meaning of the stem of each Ithkuil noun/verb it is used with, based on the individual pragmatics and semantic needs of that noun/verb. In conjunction with the Ithkuil stem for “mythical beast”, SSD in 5<sup>th</sup> degree refers to a “dragon.” In conjunction with the Ithkuil stem for “taste”, SSD in 5<sup>th</sup> degree refers to “sweet(ness).”

**SSD<sub>1</sub>/9** = STEM-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVE suffix, degree 9. In conjunction with the Ithkuil word for “the Moon (Luna),” the SSD suffixes refer to the phases of the Moon, ninth-degree referring to a full moon.

**STA** = STATIVE function, indicating that the verb is stative (i.e., non-dynamic, non-causal) identifying a state rather than an action. Also the default function applied to all nouns.

**TPR<sub>1</sub>/5** = a temporal affix meaning “now”, “at the present moment”

**TPR<sub>1</sub>/8** = a temporal affix meaning “soon”

**TRM** = TERMINATIVE extension; translatable as “the finish/end of...” / “finish X-ing”

**U** = UNBOUNDED perspective, has different interpretations depending on whether it is applied to a noun or a verb. With nouns, it is more-or-less the equivalent to the plural, indicating more than one of an entity. With verbs, in the absence of any additional aspect marking, it is more or less equivalent to past tense.

**VOC** = VOCATIVE noun case, indicating a noun that is directly addressed, e.g., “Sam!”, “Mother!” “O Earth!”