An Introduction to Laevanaak

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Contents

Ι	Preface	3
II	Phonology and Orthography	4
	II.1 Common and Uncommon Sounds	
	II.2 Native Script	
	II.3 Foreign Script	
	II.4 Punctuation	6
III	Syntax	
	III.1 Wordtypes	7
	III.2 Basic word order	
	III.3 Subordinate and Coordinate Clauses	
	III.4 Negation and Question Marking	9
	III.5 Tense Marking	
	III.6 Noun Conjunction	
IV	Morphology	
	IV.1 Declension	
	IV.2 Conjugation	
	IV.3 Pronouns	
	IV.4 Irregular Morphology	
V	Name System	
VI	Number System	
VII	Phrasebook	
VIII	Dialectal Variation	
IX	Dictionary	

I Preface

This documentation explains the usage of the Laevanaak Language as of the government of Enkavak for the purpose of increasing literacy, understanding and studies on it. The Ministry of Education hopes for this documentation to be a basis for a more standardized Laevanaak for both the usage in politics and educational institutions.

Laevanaak is the most dominent language throughout the islands of the Atlantic Sea as well as different remote locations and cities. It is used officially by the governments of Enkavak and Gevsaksavli and the international organisations ŊATO and the Gulf Union. The assigned language code is 'LVK' as issued by the United Ŋations Office of Codes and Document Standardization or 'LV' as used by the Enkavak government or other official atlantic institutions.

Laevanaak as well as related languages like Kaarratosk or Navnaak is part of the Laevanaic Language Family. More specifically the dialect described herein is referred to as Standard Modern Laevanaak, which is mainly spoken on islands such as Gasaŋgak or Ŋismgak and parts of Alnaŋaemak. Laevanaak has a high dialectal diversity due to the immediate geography consisting of nearly only ocean and its islands, which sepparated speakers for centuries yielding sevaral distinguished languages and dialects.

Over the span of the different time periods the Atlantic people had contact with Graecic, Pisco-Imerchali, Saxo-Syzkynic and most recently Kozramvan people which helped shaping the Laevanaak Language to what it is today. In modern times the contact to other cultures has expanded due to the globalisation with the most influencing being Kyawcenni, German, Kozramva and Mosici.

II Phonology and Orthography

II.1 Common and Uncommon Sounds

The most common sounds in Laevanaak can be represented by the Laenavaak script and are found in the most common words. Less common sounds are represented in other scripts depending on the dialect.

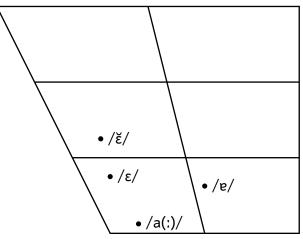


Figure 1: Laevanaak vowels

The different vowels are based on two main vowels in the standard dialect and are only differentiated by length most of the time. In most of the dialects, the short version of $/\epsilon$ / can be represented by /I/ and is more differentiated than in the standard dialect. In a similar manner can /e/ merge with /a/, be differentiated or even split into more different vowels depending on the dialect.

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Stop			/k/ /g/	/?/
Nasal	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	
Fricative	/v/	/4/		
Affricative		/t∮/		
Approximant		/١/		

Table 1: Laevanaak Consonants

In some instances or dialects can certain sounds be pronounced differently. /k/ can become [q], /v/ can become [f] or /4/ can become [b]. The lateral alveolar affricate is mostly used in loanwords and only rarely occurs in names or native nouns. In some dialects it can be pronounced as [d].

Every vowel is always preceded by a consonant. If not specified, that consonant is simply a glottal stop.

II.2 Native Script

The native Laevanaak script called Laenavaak (CHhagand) is an alphabet with 16 letters of which are 5 vowels and 11 consonants.

Letter	Translit.	Name	Name (English)	IPA
Ш	е	₩⊊⊐	Ega	/ε/
C	1	ĊŸţa	Lima	/1/
ŞĪ	ŋ	引出中し	Ngeso	/ŋ/
U	h	_U₹J	Ahmo	/7/
<u>0</u>	Ь	<u>ह्यमा</u> बुु	Bnevo	/v/
ή	u	甲田倉方	Seqi	/ɐ/, /ɛ/
ğ	v	8ªL9	Valo	/v/
Z	k	<u>а</u> лддС9	Kakigo	/k/
Ĺ	q	₫⊐₰₼ᢗ᠀	Qakigo	/k/, /g/, /l/
ų	i	ब्रतेथे१	Vingo	/ἕ/
Ч	n	പ്⊞ട്റ	Nebo	/n/
д	а	лССА9	Aglio	/a/
出	S	出まり	Smo	/4/
ç	g	ζщζа	Gego	/g/
ŧ	m	ţĂţ>ţĂţ>	Mim or Mimo	/m/
ე	0	9	Ο	/ɐ/

Table 2: Laenavaak Script

If the letter Ahmo is preceded by a vowel while not preceding a vowel itself, it turns the vowel into a stuttered vowel where the vowel is repeated once with a glottal stop in between. In some dialects the letters Bnevo, Seqi and Valo are pronounced as /b/, $/\upsilon/$ or /a/ and /f/ respectively, altho Seqi is mostly used in grammar and can only rarely be found in names or proper words. A double Aglio represents a long /a/ and any /v/ immediately following a /4/ is silent.

II.3 Foreign Script

Most dialects use a foreign script for names and loanwords. The one used in the standard dialect has 27 consonants of which 21 are used and 28 vowels of which 16 are used. Other systems used are the greek alphabet or the latin alphabet.

Sound	Standard	Greek	Latin
/k/	٤, ۶	Кк	Kk, Qq
/g/	٤, ٩	Γγ	Gg
/?/	t,j	Xχ	Hh, Xx
/m/	ŧ	Μμ	Mm
/n/	7, 7	Nν	Nn
/ŋ/	J	$\Gamma\gamma \gamma\gamma$	Ŋŋ, Ng ng
/v/	∠, Ľ, Ĵ	Ββ, Φφ	Ff, Vv, Bb

/4/	ſ, ŀ, ≁, Ĵ	Θθ, Σσς	Ss
/t4/	^م ¹ و ¹	Δδ, Ζζ, Ξξ, Ττ	Tt, Dd
/I/	۲, I, ľ, ŕ	Δδ, Λλ., Ρρ	Dd, Ll, Rr
/ἕ/	⊞, ∄, ⊒	Iı	Ii, Yy
/ε/	M, M	Εε, Ηη	Ee
/a/	\boxtimes,\boxtimes	Aα	Aa
/a:/		Αα αα	Aa aa
/ɐ/	$\boxplus,\boxplus^{},\boxplus,\boxplus,\boxplus^{},\amalg^{},\boxtimes,\Xi,\Xi^{}$	Οο, Ωω, Υυ	Oo, Uu

II.4 Punctuation

There is a lot of different symbols in Laevanaak used for punctuation and markings.

Middledots (•) are placed between words to differentiate between them. They are only used if there is not already another symbol.

Full Stops (*) are placed at the end of a sentence to conclude it.

Commas (>) are placed before a Subordinate, Coordinate clause or an AcI. If the clause does not conclude the sentence, it is also followed by a comma.

Interjection Markers (\oplus) are used to mark full sentences or phrases that are placed within another sentence to add more information. They are placed before and after that interjected sentence or phrase instead of full stops or middledots. Interjection markers are also used in date formatting.

Quote Markers (&) are placed before and after quotes.

Abbreviation Markers (d) are placed after an abbreviation.

Name Markers (&) are placed before and after names to mark them as such.

Additionally there are still other symbols like the **Reverse Comma** (<), the **Address Marker** (\diamond) or the **Triple Dot Marker** (\Rightarrow) used in specific situations or to replace other symbols in certain cases.

III Syntax

III.1 Wordtypes

There are 10 parts of speech in Laevanaak that are used to express different types of concepts. These are article, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, numeral, conjuction, preposition and particle. Nouns are marked with articles with the exception of pronouns, numerals or names. A particle can be placed anywhere inside any sentence to enhance the meaning of the whole sentence or the given part of the sentence or they can replace a whole clause entirely.

Nouns, pronouns, articles and adjectives are declined in case and number while adjectives additionally decline in comparation.

Verbs conjugate in mood, person and number. Temporal marking is done with adverbs.

III.2 Basic word order

The word order of a main clause is SOV(O) where the second O is used as a locative.

The subject starts with the article and ends with a noun. Any adjective describing the noun is placed between article and noun. Any genitive object describing the noun is placed after the noun. An object of the sentence has the same structure with the difference that article, adjectives and the noun are declined as nominative in a subject and either genitive or objective in an object depending on whichever the verb is requiring.

Adverbs or prepositions are placed before the verb, while the required noun of a preposition is placed after the preposition. The verb is conjugated so the number and person match with the subject.

An adjective or an AcI can serve as object of the sentence if the verb requires. The structure of an AcI is as well SOV(O) with the difference that article, noun and adjectives of its subject are in the objective.

*†*₂Z> hīgī ZHCYAUag \$942793grø ţ⊐Ċ Чдџ <u>†</u>_____, /mak naŋ kɛ.līn.?aŋ ke.na.vek.va/ maq ?1.ve maŋ 1s.nom ART friend.OBJ 1S.GEN be.INF 1s.obj want.1.s 'I want my friend to be with me.'

III.3 Subordinate and Coordinate Clauses

Laevanaak has four kinds of sub- and coordinate clauses, which are conjunctive, subjunctive, nominal relative and objectal relative clauses.

Conjunctive and **Subjunctive** clauses are subsequent to the con- or subjunction which is placed after the main clause. The clauses in a conjunctive sentence are interchangable and have an equal weight on semantics.

The conjunction ' $_{n}$ ' can be used to combine two clauses to one sentence without linking the semantics:

RHHH բերնէնի <u>494</u>#> EHHH <u>2</u>HBHJ 50cBc7 п ?e.?i.na.ka.4ɛk ka.va.?ak $/?\epsilon.n\epsilon k$ ne.me.nɪ.ak ?1.v1m ?a ?ɛ.nɛk ve.vek INDEF dog.pl.nom lively be.3PL CNJ INDEF fish.pl.NOM wet <u>ЧдЧ</u>‡ф ?1.v1m/ be.3pl 'Dogs are lively and fish are wet.'

The conjunction $(\underline{n} \underline{e}_{\beta})'$ can be used to combine two clauses linking their semantics without making them semantically dependent on each other, instead it indicates that both clauses are temporaly correlating in either way:

t₂J हिमिहि СЧСНІЗЧСНІЗ †YU3₂> <u>п2</u>н t⊐⊒ лçГ CgCa ₩╤ӏӋൔ҄ҵѻ lī.lɛ.kī.gɛŋ /mak qvɛŋ m1.71.va ?avn mak ?aŋ qvla ?ɛ.ŋī.va/ 1S.NOM DEF bread.PL.OBJ take.1s then 1s.nom one later eat.1s 'I take the breads, then I eat one.'

This sentence will keep its meaning when switching the clauses:

₩८७४८०> <u>इब्रमाण</u> t⊐Z лçГ ÇgCı <u>הק</u>ר t⊒Z САСНДАСНЫ ŧΨŪ₫¤¢ /mak ?an gvla ?ɛ.nɪ.va ?avn mak qvɛŋ lī.lɛ.kī.aɛŋ m1.71.va/ 1s.nom one later eat.1s after 1s.nom DEF bread.PL.OBJ take.1s 'I eat one after I took the breads.'

In contrast subjunctive clauses convey a more conditional linkage:

出るュキン ıУ ţヮţIJ ţュţIJ Reht 1HUC72Z /mamk ?ε.nak nɛ.?ɛ.lɪ.ak łam ?av mamk be.3s 3s.nom INDEF dictator.NOM because 3s.nom Փŧ₽Ტ৸ฃฃնի<u>Ⴁ</u>₽ ナュ出田 ma.4ɛ ?av.ne.?el.nan.vam/ earlier win.3s 'They are a dictator, because they won a war.'

Relative clauses are placed after the word they refer to. The structure of the nominal relative clause is the same as in a main clause (SOV(O)) with the relative pronoun in the nominative as the subject:

Eeh רברלט Eeh ट्रिबन्द्री ſ₫ŧॻ҄ѯュҁ <tebheh09</td> Reht ţŗţĂ t4e.me.?aŋ /nak ?a.ŋak nak qvan ke.nan.vam ?ε.nak ma.mı ART person.NOM REL.NOM DEF house.OBJ own.3s INDEF parent.NOM ЧШС ZCıçı ЧҢЧҢЮ ₩q⊐ţφ 4am/ klan nı.nı.ɛg nɛg ART three child.pl.gen be.3s

'The person, who owns this house, is a parent of three children.'

The structure of the objectal relative clause is OSV(O) with the relative pronoun as the first object:

Eeh CHC ſЩ לברקב fagl t⊒Z Щg Htgu> Հոի ?εν t∮e /nak ?a.nak naŋ mak ٩ɛl ?ɛm.va nag while vesterday ART person.NOM REL.OBJ 1s.nom see.1s ART river ÇЩηÄg¤¥¢ qɛ.nī.vam/ walk.3s 'The person, whom I saw yesterday, walks by the river.'

The subject of an objectal relative clause can be left missing, in which case it is assumed to be the same as the subject of the main clause:

t₂J ₩₱₫ҵф لكتوك اكتواكة fagl <rp><rp><rp><rp> /mak gvaŋ ?a.ŋaŋ na:.m1.va ?ɛm.va/ naŋ like.1s see.1s 1S.NOM DEF person.OBJ REL.OBJ 'I see the person, whom I like.'

III.4 Negation and Question Marking

Laevanaak uses adverbs to mark negations or questions. 'a used for the negation of a sentence or verb:

গ্রনার এনার †45 নৃথ প্রনাগক /gvak vak mīg ŋe ?i.vam/ DEF animal.NOM big NEG be.3S 'This animal is not big.'

'the 'can be used to mark either the confirmation or more prominently the negation of a negated sentence or question:

₹g⊐7 guJ ŧΫÇ 出 <u>43</u>_\$¢ /qvak vak mīg Чe ?1.vam/ really animal.NOM big be.3s DEF 'No, this animal is big.'

' ζ_n '' or another interrogative adverb can be used to mark a question:

₹g⊐Z 出देっきゅ בכןשק &EN[±]h4f8 Çıų /gvak ?a.ŋak ?ım.nı.a.?ak 4am/ ga.ı person.NOM imniahk be.3s DEF IM 'Is this person Charlotte?'

If the question includes an interrogative pronoun for the questioned part, the interrogative adverb is no longer needed but still used often:

[§]এন নর্নির ৬৭৫নের ৬৫৫ /gvak ?a.ŋak १1.ŋak १am/ DEF person.NOM WH.NOM be.3s 'Who is this person?'

III.5 Tense Marking

Laevanaak doesn't use conjugation for tense marking, rather like with negation or questions it is done with adverbs. Commonly used are \mathfrak{P}_n ' for near future, \mathfrak{P}_n ' for general future, \mathfrak{P}_n ' for general future, \mathfrak{P}_n ' for general future, \mathfrak{P}_n ' for broad present and \mathfrak{P}_n ' for general to near past. These can be combined with more specific temporal adverbs to specify the details.

III.6 Noun Conjunction

In Laevanaak some conjunctions can be used to combine nouns in different manners, where as 'H' is the one used the most, primarily for listing of nouns. A noun that is a combination of multiple conjuncted nouns is considered plural and therefore its verb has to be plural as well, even if all of the conjuncted nouns are singular.

RHHH ţĦţĦŢ Ш *ач*сна **EHH EHHHH** ८नगरमामय /?ɛ.nɛk mɛ.mɛk ?ε ?ε.nεk kī.gek ?ε.nεk ga.?a.ŋɛ.ɛk INDEF banana.PL.NOM CNJ INDEF cake.pl.NOM INDEF tasty Нгійвнд 出雪片神 ?e.ŋı.vek 4ım/ food.pl.nom be.3pl 'Bananas and cakes are tasty food.'

Conjunctions like ' $_{n}$ ' cannot be used for joining nouns as well as conjunctions used to join nouns cannot be used to join clauses.

In more modern texts, if more than two nouns are listed, a comma can be used instead of a conjunction between every but the last two nouns. This may be an influence from german.

Გ₩Çュ&>	&CY\$_&&	H	ଌଽ୲୲୲୲୷ୠଌ	БШh	ਗ਼ਙਗ਼ਖ਼₩₽	¶g⊐C	CHHdagaaC	₩ддұф
/?έ.ga	lī.ma	?ε	ŋε.∮e	nεk	ŋaŋ.∮εk	gvag	lɛ.na.va:g	∮ım/
ega	lima	CNJ	ngeso	ART	letter.pl.nom	DEF	lenavaak.GEN	be.3pl
'Ega, Lima and Ngeso are letters of the Laenavaak Alphabet.'								

IV Morphology

Laevanaak uses suffixes for declension, conjugation and other usages. Nouns, pronouns, articles and adjectives are declined and verbs are conjugated.

IV.1 Declension

Nouns are declined in case and number in two different patterns. Nouns ending in '- $_{n}$ J' are declined according to the A-Declension and nouns ending in '- $_{n}$ JJ' are declined according to the H-Declension.

Singular	
-ıç /ag/	- ₩Ç /εg/
-ॻड़ॊ /aŋ/	-₩ק1 /εŋ/
	-⊐∃ /ak/

Table 3: A-Declension

	Singular	
Nominative	-nUZ /a?ak/	-₩IJ ⋥ /ε?εk /
Genitive	-=UÇ /a?ag /	-#UG /8?8g/
Nominative Genitive Objective	-਼ੁਪਰ੍ਹ /a?aŋ /	-#गादा /ह?हŋ/

Table 4: H-Declension

The nominative is used for the subject of a clause, the object of a clause if the verb is a form of to be and for names and calling them.

The objective can be used as a direct or indirect objective case as object of a clause or the subject of an AcI. It can also be used as a locative if placed after a verb.

The genitive can be used to describe a noun if placed after it, in which case it can be locational, partitive or most commonly possessive. It can also be used as a genitive object depending on the verb. It can also rarely be used informally or in dialects after a verb similarly to an objective for a direction marker.

Adjectives are also declined in the same two declensions with the same endings depending on the ending. Additionally they can be declined in comparation with prefixes.

Negative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
द्रीव - /ŋɐ/	-	ե ։ /୳ɐ/	Ça - /gɐ/

Table 5: Adjective Comparation

The suffix 'aty' /a.41/ for the A-Declension or 'aUty' /a.?a.41/ for the H-Declension are added to use the word as an adverb. ' ζ_{aUZ} ' /ga.?ak/, lit. 'good', will become ' ζ_{aUty} ' /ga.?a.41/, lit. 'goodly' or 'in a good way'.

The suffix 'אַשָּאָר'' /a.tem.n/ for the A-Declension or 'אַטָּשַאָר'' /a.tem.n/ for the H-Declension can be placed after the adjective and followed by a usual suffix of the A-Declension to create a passive form of an adjective. This can be used to create a participle passive form of a verb. For example 'אָאָראָאָאָשאַראַ' /ke.na.vek.ve.ma.tem.nak/ from the verb for to want (אָאָראָטאַר) and the combined suffixes 'אָאָראַלאָראַ' /ve.ma.tem.nak/ will mean 'wanted' or 'desired'.

If it is applied to an adjective that is not a participle, it will take on a translative meaning of becoming something or somehow. So for example

RHHHA uciHI2> CHH Հոհ IE[®]ZR/R#_C ¤4ŪÄgÄ¥> /?ɛ.nɛk ?a.ŋɛk ?an.?I.vIm nεk nag le.kɛ.vɛ.mag INDEF person.PL.NOM REL.PL.NOM ART school.GEN attend.3PL точослонтениентениенте <u>ЧдЧ</u>‡ф 4e.ne.li.le.a.4em.nek ?i.vim/ CMPR.smart.PASS.PL be.3pl 'People who go to school are getting smarter.'

The suffix 'nHBht' /a.4e.m/ for the A-Declension or 'nUHht' /a.?a.4e.m/ for the H-Declension followed by the usual suffix of the H-Declension are used to create a noun from an adjective referring to the concept of the used adjective. For example 'nubhtnud' /nak ga.?a.4e.ma.?ak/ will mean 'the goodness' or 'the greatness'.

IV.2 Conjugation

Verbs are conjugated in person, number and mood. **The infinitive** mood is simply formed with the ' $\frac{1}{2}$ ' /ve/ suffix and can be used as object of a sentence or in an ACI.

	Singular	Plural	
	-@n /va/	-gi /vi/	
2nd	-ਭੋਹਕੇ /vav/	-ghg /AIA/	
3rd	-ਭੋਜੁਭੋ /vav/ -ਭੋਜੁ‡ /vam/	-ªŸ‡ /vīm/	
Table 6: Indicative Mood			

The irrealis is formed with the prefix ' ζ h' /ge/ which is combined with the indicative suffix and is used to express the unlikeliness of a statement or a wish.

The participle is formed with the 'antaZ' /vemak/ suffix and declined in the A-Declension. It can furthermore take on an adjective prefix like comparative. Participles are fully adjectives if used in a sentence and therefore always intransitive. This means that the usage with 'Yah' conveys traits rather than an action.

t⊒Z	C#th&YhHQ	<u>Чд</u> тф
/mak	ge.n1.ve.mak	?1.va/
1s.nom	walk.part	be.1s

will mean ,I am a walking one.' and not ,I am walking.'. This has a similar if not the same meaning as

₽⊒Z	EehH	CHH4400	₽ĊJ₽Ŋ	Щ₫⊐ф
/mak	?ε.nak	gɛ.nɪ.vɐ.mak	?a.ŋak	∮a/
1s.nom	INDEF	walk.part	person.NOM	be1s

IV.3 Pronouns Personal pronouns

Laevanaak has the classic 3 person pronoun system of which all are declined regularly in number and case.

_		Nominative	Genitive	Objective			
	1st	⁺ュ ⊿ /mak/	⁺ュÇ /mag/	[†] ॻढ़ॊ /maŋ/			
Singular	2nd	₱ュ§J /mavk/	₱ュªÇ /mavg/	⁺ॻॿॆढ़ऻ /mavŋ/			
	3rd	ナュナ⊒ /mamk/	₱ॻ₱Ç /mamg/	₱ュ₱╤Ĩ /mamŋ/			
	1st	≠₩⊒ /mεk/	Ħς /mεg/	₱₩ĢI /mɛŋ/			
Plural	2nd	≠₩3⊒ /mεvk/	ħ₩₫Ç /mεvg/	≠₩ੴקן /mενŋ/			
	3rd	ŧ₩ŧ⊒ /mεmk/	ŧ₩ŧς /mɛmg/	₱₩₱₽ /mɛmŋ/			
Table 7: Personal Pronouns							

There is no explicit possessive, instead the genitive is used regularly. This use of a genitive will not affect the declension, which means no number agreement is needed between the possessive (genitive) and the possessed.

Indefinite, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns

Similar to personal pronouns demonstrative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are regularly declined in number and case. Usually the equivalent other forms are created from the indefinite form with simple affixes.

	Indefinite	Demonstrative	Negative	Interrogative
Animate	ᠴর⊐⊿ /?aŋak /	ষ্ট্রন্রন্র /gvaŋak/	ਰਹਿਸ਼ ਡ /ŋak/,	≝ӌ҄Ҙҧ ⊿ /∮ıŋak/
			ਗ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼ ਸ਼ /ŋaŋak/	
Inanimate	t_⊿ /?amak /	ষ্ট্রা†এর /gvamak/	દ્રા∂‡⊒Z /ŋemak/	≞ӌӈ⊐⊐ /∮ımak/
Universal	₩Ľュ⊒ /?ɛlak/,		નુ∂માઽ⊐⊒ /ŋɐ(?)ɛlak /	
	₩ยิ่มקี่ม⊒ /?ɛlaŋak/,			
	₩ĽュサュJ /?ɛlamak/			
Collective	ଗଧ୍ମ₂⊿ /ŋɐŋak/			
Deitial	@hU_ql_] /ve?ayak/			

Relative pronouns

In rare cases interrogative pronouns can be used as relative pronouns, but using ' \dagger_{n} \dagger_{n} ' or an article like ' d_{n} ' or ' \exists_{n} ' is more common.

Reflexive pronouns

Like the other pronouns the reflexive pronoun is regularly declined in number and case. It can be used in a sentence to say that someone or something acts on itself. A reflexive pronoun refers to a subject or object it agrees with in number. Usually 'USC/DZ' /?Il.nak/ is used as reflexive pronoun. A reflexive pronoun can also be used reciprically.

IV.4 Irregular Morphology

Some nouns don't end in the usual endings and are either not declined at all or have an irregular declension. If the first applies it is simply marked as 'not declined' in the dictionary. In other cases the declension can vary, but they never have a singular-plural distinction. The alternative endings such irregular declentions experience may include '-P', '- η ' or '- \dagger '.

V Name System

The Laevanaak Name System includes five different types of names a person can have, of which in some cases not every is used, but always have the same order. Most Laevanaak names are written within the appropriate foreign script.

The first and most important name is the **Given Name**, which always has to appear in a full name. It is used to differenciate different people and give an individual person an identity. Such a name does not always have a meaning, but if they have it is most of the time due to being a literal translation of a name from a different culture. For example $(\mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{Y}$

The second name is the **Genus Name**, which is often mistakenly assumed to be some kind of family or last name, instead it functions as a descriptive name often refering to physical or personal properties like hair color or personality type. Often a genus name is changed multiple times in life. Usually a genus name is derived from a Laevanaak root and therefore is often written in Laenavaak.

The third name is the **Relation Name**, which always consists of the given name of an important person like partner or parent and the fitting suffix. The most common types of relation names are for a partner ending in '- $4d^{4}$ ' and for a close friend ending in '-Galla'.

The fourth name is the **Glottic Name**, which is the least common type even having declined in usage over the last decades. It is used to identify with the most familiar language and connecting to a larger group of similar people through a common language. It also signals cultural closeness and a common base.

The fifth and last name is the **Zodiac Name**, which is a combination of the name of the birth year according to the Laevanaak Calendar and the suffix '-\Hd

VI Number System

Numbers in Laevanaak are represented by the digits (, ?, 2, 3, 2, 3) and t which are written like 'ngi', ' $\exists H$ ', ' $\exists C_n g$ ', ' ζCH ', ' $\exists n C$ ' and ' $\exists n C BH$ ' respectively the first six being the numerals for one through six and the seventh being the numeral for twelve.

Numerals greater than six are constructed combining two or more digits. Those digits are written out from biggest to smallest when using the number symbols. Written out in words the smaller digit is placed first for the numbers using two digits, while for numbers using three digits the digit for twelve is placed first.

Ordinal Numbers are represented with the prefix ' $\zeta_n \pm$ -' or rarely the address marker when represent with number symbols.

Numeral	Symbol	Writen out	Numeral	Symbol	Writen out
0		21972	16	ŕS	Сснатсан
1	(٦٦	17	ŕ2	ਗ਼੶ਫ਼੶ੑਫ਼ਸ਼
2	2	₫HI	18	ŕŝ	H67_67_6
3	2	JĽ¤JI	19	127	9-69H2-98-6
4	S	ÇC₩	20	4 <u>5</u> 2	9_28H8H8_2
5	2	Slag	21	ŕ\$2	9-69HJC-78-C
6	ζ	g_C	22	<i>1</i> 22	дъсднуснатс
7	ζſ	17 <u>9</u> 12	23	ŕŝ2	₫ュ₽₫₩╤┨ュ₫ュ₽
8	52	ghair	24	ſŤ	Hь
9	52	767996	25	('f(⊞⊐பிடி
10	22	CCHHBIC	26	('٢?	₩₽⊒дШ
11	32	51=9=1	48	2'ť	₫₩µ₩₽
12	ŕ	9_C3H	72	2'ŕ	<u>acadh</u> fra
13	ťſ	лсІдпСдЩ	96	S'ŕ	ССШЦТа
14	ť?	987556	288	ſſ	₽дданЧ₩а
15	ť2	76758769H	576	('ť'ť	ᇤᅿᄖᅭᆋ

Number System

Fractions with the Laevanaak numbers are created with placing a fraction symbol ' \circ ', which is represented by the word ' $_{\sqcap} H \mathbb{E}_{\sqcap n}$ ', below the last digit. On its own this makes the number represent a fraction of twelve, for example 2 ' $\exists \mathbb{P}_n \overline{\varsigma} \circ_{\sqcap} H \mathbb{E}_{\restriction n}$ ' means three twelveths. To represent fractions of any number one can specify the fraction after the fraction symbol, for example $\underline{\varsigma} 2$ ' $\exists \mathbb{P}_n \overline{\varsigma} \circ_{\sqcap} H \mathbb{E}_{\restriction n}$ ' means four fifths.

In some cases shorthands for fractions of specific powers of twentyfour can be used. Generally the amount of horizontal lines following a fraction symbol combined with a subscript numeral position marker ' $_{\Omega}$ ' indicate the power of twentyfour.

- (בילי and means one 576th. ג' יז shorthand for (ליל and means one 576th.
- $(f^{*}_{2})^{*}$

The only smaller fractions that have shorthands are 'לאשלים 'for the sixth power, 'לאשלים 'for the sixth power, 'לאשלים 'for the ninth power and 'לאשלים 'for the twelfth power.

VII Phrasebook

Like other languages Laevanaak has different common phrases often used colloquially, which are important to know to understand spoken Laevanaak. Likewise idioms are used to express common scenarios in a short phrase.

A more general way to greet someone would be using the phrase 'tnZotnGqoGulqoGulqoGul Solard', which is shortened to 'GulZoGul' colloquially. This means 'I wish you a good day' or just 'good day' and is the most used option in spoken Laevanaak.

Saying good bye is simply done using a greeting. Alternatively ' $\# H_{1} \oplus G_{1} \oplus G_{2}$ ' can be used, which roughly means 'with god'.

VIII Dialectal Variation

IX Dictionary

 \mathbb{H} /? ε / conj. and, also HCHHJah /? $\epsilon.lem.ve/v$. 1. + OBJ to read smth. 2. + GEN to inspect sb. HCาวีา⊿ /?ɛ.la.ŋak/ 1. pron. 2. adj. everybody, all HE_{nJ} /?ɛ.lak/ 1. pron. 2. adj. everything, everybody, all HP₁ $_1$ /? ϵ .la.mak/ 1. pron. 2. adj. everything, all Hayan /?ε.ηι.ve/ ν. 1. + OBJ to eat smth. 2. + OBJ to enjoy smth. 3. + GEN to do something sb. wouldn't want ндчал⊿ /?ɛ.ŋı.vak/ *п*. food, nutrition ₩ዾュӋ /?ε.va.ı/ name Ebai (Genus Name) H³ /?εν/ prep. 1. + OBJ in, while 2. + GEN into HBofHd /?ev men/ prep. + OBJ between, in between Нанна /?εv.?ет.ve/ v. 1. to look (somehow) 2. + GEN to look into smth. ₩ॿद्रा₁ाट /?εν.ŋal/ adv. today พื่ธุโฏฉาติไปสุโฏฏิติก /?ɛv.ŋaŋ.le.ŋa.ve/ v. + OBJ to translate smth ๚฿ฺ≠๚๗ฦ๛ฦ๗ฃฦ๛*ๅ* /?ɛv.mɛn.ŋaŋ.lɐ.ŋak/ *n*. contract Here $\exists I \exists P_{n} \exists / 2 \varepsilon v. t \neq I. l I. \neq ak / n.$ entrance Hazalta /?ev.ga.vi.a/ adj. not declined international Hd /?εn/ prep. 1. + OBJ at / near smth. 2. + GEN bc of smth. אראבפּבאאראין אראבאראין אראבישיען אראנישיען אראנישיען אראנישיען אראנישיען אראנישיען אראנישיען אראנאנאען אראנאנא irregular Enkavak, Atlantis

เมื่อแล้ายัง **/3ɛn.ka.va.ŋak**/*n*. Atlant, demonym for Enkavak בפּבא_וא → אראביאל ברפראות בפראות ב ₩дӋд₩ /?ε.nī.nɛ/ *prep*. + OBJ before, in front ₩дӋд₩Ç₩С **/?ɛ.nī.nɛ.gɛl**/ <С><Сд *n*. irregular the day before yesterday Hhda⊿ /?ε.nak/ art. indefinite Hhaha /?ε.ne.na/ prep. 1. + OBJ after, behind 2. + GEN at, by ավորանակացորութ, հրերաներ, ազդարաներ, անես, ազդարաներ, ազդա following แปงปายอาปและว่า /?ɛ.ne.na.ka.nɛ.vak/ n. follow up, result H HdddaCaC /?ɛ.ne.na.gal/ <C><Cd n. irregular the day after tomorrow Ηζ₁ /?ε.ga/ *n*. not declined the letter e H#H/ /?ε.mɛn/ conj. with, and (part of it) Нлац /?ɛm.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to see smth 2. + OBJ/ACI to notice smth. HI[†]_□⊿ /?ε.mak/ *n*. fruit, part CHIBDZ /le.vak/ n. duck CHBadaaJ /lɛ.va.naːk/ n. Laevanaak CHHdagaaJ /le.na.va:k/ n. Laenavaak, Laevanaak Alphabet CHHdad /le.nak/ n. shape, form CHHtaz /lem.nak/ n. 1. leg 2. stem, haulm CHIda /le.a/ name Leoa (Glottic Name)

CYH1Z /II.ε.ak/ n. king, queen, quing CYC /II/ adv. only СЧСНІЗЧС13 /II.lɛ.kī.gak/ n. bread, food CYCHIIZ /II.le.ak/ adj. stupid C치쉽942@쮸ゔ@&¥ÄZÄgªZ /lɪ.ken.ka4.vak.mɪ.kɪ.vak/ n. library Cytシュオ /lim.vak/ n. happiness, joy CYFan /lim.ve/ v. 1. to laugh 2. + GEN to laugh at sb. 3. + OBJ to be happy over smth. Cyt1 /li.ma/ n. not declined the letter l CytaZ /II.mak/ adj. happy, joyful СЧланнад /II.ma.4ε.ak/ n. plan Cacychagh /la.lil.na.ve/ v. to sort/ care for ones own mind CaCdaZ /lal.nak/ adj. bright, white CaChaJogaJ /lal.nak vak/ n. sheep เราราการะ.vak/ n. trout Caladia /la.va.?ak/ adj. 1. light 2. fake, false Cadydad /la.ni.nak/ n. 1. language 2. pronunciation Cadydagh /la.ni.ne.ve/ v. 1. + GEN to speak (a language) 2. + OBJ to address sb. 3. + ACI to say smth. caca /le.le/ adv. apparently, seemingly, somehow Cuand /le.vak/ n. air

Carlan /le.ni.ve/ v. 1. to fly 2. + GEN to fly towards smth. Catan /lem.ve/ v. + OBJ to love sb. Catand /lem.vak/ n. love Cathen.na.ve/ v. 1. to live, to be healthy 2. + GEN to experience smth. 3. + OBJ + GEN to invite sb. to smth. Cathena.vak/ n. experience Catlenuary use / lem.na.ve.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to experience smth. bad 2. + GEN to experience pain because of sb. Catha /lem.nak/ n. life, nature ςιμα /ŋεk/ n. behind, back ζιнь /ηε.4e/ n. not declined the letter η קחשם /ŋe.4ak/ n. toast קפּאָז-ט*ו*ע /ŋvī.ma.?ak/ adj. metallic קפּאָדָים /ŋvī.mak/ n. metal, iron כוםני /nal/ *n*. not declined day สุษาสุโขสุษา⊿ /ŋaŋ.le.ŋak/ n. 1. script, text 2. spelling irregular colloq. 1. paper, text 2. news, newspaper קוםקושפה /ŋaŋ.ɬɐ/ v. 1. + OBJ/ACI to write smth. 2. to sign 3. + GEN to quote sb. ี่ สุวารุษา⊿ /ŋaŋ.ɬak/ *n*. letter, sign, character קם /ŋav/ numeral five

तुध /ŋɐ/ adv. not קטװ⊵₁ℤ /ŋɐ.(?)ε.lak/ 1. adj. 2. pron. many *дандча*л /уе.е.у..ve/ v. +OBJ +LOC to give/ add smth. to sb./ smth. קואוקאַפֿווּדָייַעד /קפ.צ.קו.ve.ma.?ak/ adj. + LOC adding to smth. /ŋe.ɛ.ŋɪ.ve.ma.?a.ɬe.ma.?ak/ *n*. contribution JUHJYBht_J /ŋe.e.ŋi.ve.mak/ name Josh (Given Name) รุปอริษา /ŋɐ.ŋak/ 1. pron. 2. adj. some, few $\exists d \exists n \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} / \eta e.\eta a.ge.n \epsilon.ak / n.$ Small Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar) สมาริกาส /ŋa.ŋak/ pron. nobody, none द्रोगेन्⊿ /ŋak/ 1. pron. 2. adj. 3. num. 1. nobody, nothing, none 2. empty, no 3. zero สม+า⊒ /ŋe.mak/ pron. nothing JutEIZ⊠r /ŋe.mel.vet4/ name Murben't บั๚ฺ+ึ่ฉเ⊂็่นบี่ 1/?ɛ.ma.la.?an/ *n*. not declined invitation UHサュヒュZ /?ɛ.ma.lak/ n. ship UCYd=3d /?li.na.ve/ v. + INF to be obligated to do smth. Uth /?e/ name Uh (Given Name) UYCha코 /?Il.nak/ pron. reflexive pronoun self บyanan⊿ /?ı.va.vak/ adj. new, fine UллÇYBh /?a:.gi.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to try smth. 2. + GEN to challenge sb. Unn† **/?a:m/ →** Unn†§nJ ปากรัฐกาส /?a:m.vak/ n. chicken

UfCaUJ /?m.la.?ak/ adj. similar UtCal /?m.lak/ adj. same, equal dog ∠HBh /vε.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to forbid, prohibit smth. 2. + OBJ + GEN to stop sb. from smth. ะแลงแห่งอายานสาย /vev.ne.na.ve.vak/ n. 1. shell 2. protection 2HB1J /vε.vak/ n. fish 24rH /b1.tfε/ name Bite (Glottic Name) £નામાલેગ /vnɛ.ve/ n. not declined the letter b 2nCnJ /va.lak/ adj. 1. beautiful, pretty 2. satisfactory, satisfying シュじュ出致ロサュリオ /va.la.4e.ma.?ak/ n. satisfaction ב_שניקאפווופה /va.∮IN.vɛ.ve/ v. 1. to know a reason 2. + OBJ to know smth./sb. $20C_{1}Z_{4}H /ve.la.ki.ve/n.$ not declined 1. senate 2. senate building 2งโกสี48กรีกสี /ve.la.kı.va.ŋak/ *n*. senator 고리오네고코 /vev.nak/ n. foot 2012 /ve.nak/ n. 1. way, street 2. possibility 3. direction $\exists H / v \epsilon / numeral$ two äHanJnt /vε.va.ka∮/ adv. here Зшьцу /vɛ.a.4ı/ 1. adv. 2. adj. not declined 1. twice 2. twofold, double

8du मित्रीन

פַהעוווק /ve.?ɛ.ŋa/ name Vuhena (Given Name) anual /ve.?a.ŋak/ pron. only singular deity, mythical creature ब्रम्ता /vi.ŋe/ n. not declined the letter i عبك#هه /vī.vɛ.vak/ n. salmon and /val/ numeral six andah /val.ve/ numeral twelve 3nCd /va.le/ n. not declined the letter v 3nJ /vak/ n. animal, life ฐาสญ4า⊒ /va.ke.nak/ *n*. 1. fight, battle 2. dispute 3d /ve/ part. yes adeachagh /ve.lal.na.ve/ v. + OBJ to shine at sb., to light smth. up Ballachaghaz /ve.lal.na.vak/ n. moon Ballachaz /ve.lal.nak/ n. sun adbachacdhmaz /ve.lal.na.ge.nɛ.ak/ n. 1. year 2. Sun Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar) auhahana /ve.?e.kev.na.?ak/ n. 1. murderer of a murderer 2. murderer adandagh /ve.ka.na.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to fight sb. 2. + GEN to decide for smth. Budalad /ve.na.vak/ n. weather ad /veg/ n. not declined Wug שווטקעים /kɛ.lɪn.?ak/ n. friend

שאבייש /kɛl.nak/ n. lightning المال /klaŋ/ numeral three Jent /kval/ adv. instantly, suddenly ⊿чныльди /kī.?ε.ga.4е/ ν. + OBJ to build smth. Jugh /ki.ve/ v. 1. + INF to do smth. 2. to do somehow 3. to act שַׁעָהַם **/kı.gak/** *n*. 1. cookie, cake 2. candy JYJJHJBA /kim.kem.ve/ v. + INF/ACI to want smth. Jyt_gh /ki.ma.ve/ v. 1. + INF to be needed/ have to do smth. 2. + ACI/OBJ to need smth. ערבייע /kaln.?ε.ve/ ע. 1. to shine, glow, flash 2. + GEN to find out smth. (a secret) 3. to radiate, be radioactive עריאנאיץ **אמןט**ידע **אמןט**ידע **אמן** איזעידע אוויע light JaChaJ /kal.nak/ n. fire JngnCnJ /ka.va.lak/ n. very formal address ⊿₁⊿ /kak/ adj. warm/ warming בּםַלָּעָמ **/ka.kı.ge**/ *n*. not declined the letter k JaJdan /kak.?n.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to penetrate/ pierce smth. 2. + OBJ to understand smth. 3. + GEN to warm smth. up Jュ出シュリオ /ka4.va.?ak/ adj. sticky Jュ出シュ&h /ka4.va.ve/ v. to stick, to be glued ZURBU /kek.ve/ v. + OBJ/INF to can/ be able to do smth. ⊿งเลิาวีา⊿ /kek.va.ŋak/ n. artist

2083-2 /kek.vak/ n. 1. art 2. ability ₩ /kε/ adj. not declined blue чачша∩ /kv1.4е/ v. to sound (pleasant) saytan /kvim.ve/ v. + OBJ to listen to/ hear smth. ৰ্জননান /gva.ŋak/ pron. this (person), this one ৰ্ষায় /gvak/ art. definite ͲͲͿϫϭͽϽͷͿϥϧϾͲϳͽϿͷͿ /gvak ?aŋ glɛ.?a.ŋak nɛg ga.vɪ.a/ name United Nations ϯ⋿ʹΪ⊒ʹʹͿϧͼ∘ϽͼͿϙϾϹͼͿϾͷͶͿϤϽϙͿͻͼϙϹͼϐϠ /gvak ?an gle.?a.nak nag ?an.tfe.im/ name Gulf Union জ্বন্দ্রনার /kva.i.ak/ n. sound জ্ঞা†এর /gva.mak/ pron. this (thing) ฐาฐาฏปลาต่ /ka.val.na.ve/ v. 1. to rain 2. + OBJ to pour smth. 3. + GEN to rain over smth. 4. + OBJ + GEN to pour smth. over smth. SagaCdaJ /ka.val.nak/ n. rain ฐาgาน⊿ /ka.va.?ak/ adj. wet জনএন /ka.vak/ n. water, liquid قعهركار الله /ka.va.ge.nɛ.ak/ n. 1. Water Year, Moon Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar) 2. in between time, meantime § □ Z / gak / n. 1. land, ground, earth 2. island জন্মমুর /ka.ki.ge/ n. not declined the letter q জন্মার /ka.i.e.vak/ n. ocean, sea

قطاط /ka.nε.ve/ ν. to swim STHBIJ /kme.vak/ n. wine, alcohol জ্যু‡র্মুর্ব /ke.i.mi.ak/ n. group, party Saytyalation /ke.i.mi.a.4e.ma.?ak/ n. comunity รอุปุษฐาน /ke.na.vek.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ/ACI to want/ desire smth. 2. + OBJ + GEN to prefer/ favour smth. over smth. else قەلمەرلىك /ke.nan.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to have, own smth. 2. + OBJ to hold, keep smth. 3. + GEN to notice smth. Sudadade /ke.na.nan.ve/ v. 1. + ADJ/GEN to behave, act like smth. 2. + OBJ to warn about smth. (지하고 /kem.vak/ n. fear Sutan /kem.ve/ v. 1. + GEN to fear smth. 2. to shiver Satad /ke.mak/ adj. fearful, afraid 4gh /?I.ve/ v. 1. to be, to exist 2. + GEN to be there for sb. 3. + ADJ to be smhw. Ч⊞ /?14/ adv. again, repeated yfHC₁J /?ι.mε.lak/ adj. gay אדרפישראבטאסדאד /3Im.ve.ne.ke.kɛn.ve/ אין אדרפישראבין אין אדער אין אדער אין אין אדער אין אין אין אין אין אין א to transition, to be trans Zul2utathBCOC0407 /?im.ve.ne.kek.vɛn.ve.ma.ŋak/ n. someone trans ZetherHerory /?im.ve.ne.kek.vɛn.ve.mak/ adj. trans Чта́п /?іm.ve/ v. + OBJ to touch/ feel smth. עזראָזין /?וm.ni.a.?ak/ name Imniahk (Given Name) עָזָּן-uz /?ım.na.?ak/ adj. free

Ӌ҄ҧ҅ӏа /?ım.nak/ n. freedom Чтадад /?im.ne.ŋak/ n. 1. eye, soul 2. pearl ישָּלָם **/?ı.ma/** *adv*. soon /⊞ /nε/ adj. not declined 1. red 2. drunk, high לאון /nɛl.na/ prep. 1. + OBJ under 2. + GEN with, together with վաշվայ /nɛl.nak/ n. 1. below, bottom 2. support /μυζημα /nε.?ε.lī.ak/ n. dictator, monarch പ്പടം /nɛ.vɐ/ n. not declined the letter n ศษศาสาร /nɛ.na.ve.vak/ n. skin, shell /mɛ.ɬav/ name Xhesas (Genus Name) իℍՀԸո†ժոշ /nɛ.glam.nak/ n. acacia dHHħ⊐Z /nε.mak/ n. tomato לקרא ערדיים /µi.ni.ak/ *n*. child, kid ראָשהפֿהקווושפֿווּוּיםעז /nɪ.ɬa.va.ŋɛ.ɬe.ma.?ak/ n. economy ศุษิ±ฐาญาว /nɪ.ɬa.va.ŋak/ *n*. store owner, trader, bar tender daCaJ /na.lak/ adj. ugly daglad /na.ŋak/ adj. 1. useful 2. readable hadhad /nav.nak/ n. 1. feather 2. hair להםקםם. /nav.na:k/ n. Navnaak (language) had /nak/ art. the, a

dad /nan/ conj. though, despite לבבל /na:.mi.ve/ v. + OBJ to like sb./ smth. לבשבל /na.fa.nin/ *name* Nasanin (Glottic Name) daCor∃7≥7 /unag liv.nev/ name Myžariky da /ne/ part. no HOCYCHIJZ /ne.li.le.ak/ adj. smart, knowing 러고다가 고고 /ne.lim.vak/ n. sadness, dissatisfaction Hallim.ve/ v. 1. to cry 2. + GEN to mourn over sb. angry, unhappy, unsatisfied לטנאָדָפֿהָעָזע /ne.lim.va.nak/ *n*. anger, dissatisfaction ducytıı.mak/ adj. sad, unhappy HUCaChaZ /ne.lal.nak/ adj. 1. dark, unlit 2. black HUCalaly /ne.la.va.?ak/ adj. heavy, pulling sibling, cousin huland /ne.kak/ adj. cold, frosty 402029л2 /ne.kek.vak/ *n*. modern art, bad art 1050年シュオ /ne.kem.vak/ n. courage, boldness Haeltan /ne.kem.ve/ v. 1. to show off muscles 2. + OBJ to beat sb. up HagataZ /ne.ke.mak/ adj. 1. bold, brave 2. stupid վմկքվաշյյան /ne.?ւm.na.ŋɛ.ak/ *n*. 1. prison, dungeon 2. captivity לעשל /ne.?im.na.?ak/ adj. caught, trapped, in custody

hen.ve/ v. 1. to hurt oneself 2. + OBJ to hurt sb. dadaglagleagla⊿ /ne.na.ŋaŋ.le.ŋak/ n. setting, property ddhaghad /ne.na.ŋak/ adj. useless ինիո<u></u> /ne.nak/ *n*. pain, inconvenience da.g.a.g.a.d. /ne.?aŋ.(?)a.ŋak/ 1. adj. 2. adv. 1. much, many 2. most of the time, usually ⊣∂Ç₩⊐⊒ /ne.gɛ.ak/ adj. 1. safe, harmless 2. tired վվշոՄշյյայ /nɐ.ga.?a.ŋɛ.ak/ adj. disgusting, unwanted hucult /ne.ga.?ak/ adj. bad, negative קקאַלפאל /ue.miv.nak/ *u*. coup, attack վվեվաշ∭ա⊒ /nem.na.ŋɛ.ak/ *n*. war, battle לטדָלהן /nem.na.?ak/ adj. martial լայիայ /nem.nak/ 1. n. 2. name 1. fighter 2. Namnak (Given Name) վվյեցի /nem.ɬe/ v. 1. + OBJ to hate sb./smth. 2. + OBJ to want smth. changed հծքեւշ /nem.łak/ *n*. hate hototal /ne.me.ni.ak/ adj. 1. living, lively 2. healthy, fit 3. busy, mixed up □ /?a/ conj. and, furthermore aCha2loHfa7 /?al.na.ŋɐ.ɛ.mak/ → ฏ฿ฅฃฐานรูด๚๚ฅบุ ברלטקשם /?al.ne.ŋ1.ak/ n. prince, leader ոԵրիմշիսօՀմՀորիոշ /?al.ne.ŋa ge.va.nak/ n. emperor, ruler, leader הבקאקהש /?al.ne.ŋak/ *n*. 1. head 2. leader

/?al.ne.ŋak nag ?ɛ.mag/ ͽϹϯ᠔៹ͿͽͿϘϯͽϹϙ;ͿͿͼ пате Alnanaemak הלהם /?a.la.nak/ *n*. spruce ng /?aŋ/ numeral one ייבוֹלוווּפֿוּ **/?aŋ.nɛ.ve/** *v*. 1. to move 2. + OBJ to leave smth. าสาวสาว /?aŋ.?a.ŋak/ adj. few, little ารุโกสี /?a.ŋak/ 1. pron. 2. n. 1. (some)one 2. person, individual ュラュ出リ /?a.ŋa.ɬɪ/ 1. adv. 2. adj. not declined 1. once 2. onefold, single םUta /?a.?a.me/ *n*. not declined letter h <u>ח</u>∠ /?av/ conj. because 고오러 /?avn/ conj. 1. after, later, then 2. while, during 3. before 1. to win, triumph 2. + GEN to rule over smth. after a war יבעהלטעראבע (?av.ne.?el.nan.ve.ma.?ak/ name Abnohlnanvumahk (Given Name) 1. to make a sword 2. + OBJ to resharpen/ repair smth. 3. + GEN to burn smth. sword ישקהלווופה /?avŋ.nɛ.ve/ v. 1. to move you 2. + OBJ to move you smwh. 3. + GEN + INF/ACI to make sb. do smth. הפקוווופהעש /?avŋ.nɛ.va.?ak/ adj. influencing, intervening าฐี่่า๚ฐาว /?avŋ.nɛ.vak/ *n*. intervention, influence

__קפַµָ#פֿה **/?ak.vim.ve**/ *v*. + OBJ to accept/ understand smth. 고또는 /?a.ɪlɬ/ prep. + GEN made by лусшал /?а.Il.4e/ v. 1. + OBJ to make/ create smth. 2. + GEN (archaic) to do smth. יקטאיזע /?a.il.4a.?ak/ adj. original лЧСШлД /?а.Il.4ak/ n. origin, creation nd /?an/ prep. 1. + OBJ through 2. + GEN inside, within лдичан /?an.?i.ve/ v. + GEN to be at, to attend smth. ____дус____dh /?an.kī.ga.ve/ ν. + OBJ to help sb., to give sb. aid יאראיישאייש /?an.ka.nɛ.ve/ ע. 1. + OBJ to penetrate smth., to reach for smth. 2. + GEN to get through smth. 3. + OBJ + GEN to reach smth. through smth. הלאליקאל /?a.nım.ne.ŋak/ *n*. face, front udr ≝ ∃† /?an.t4e.Im/ name not declined Gulf of Kozdenen ירל איז /?a.gli.?e/ *n*. not declined the letter a лСл‡лошайл /?a.ga.ma 41.a/ n. no pl not declined Agma Schwa (idk that guy) _____, /?am/ conj. but <u>יילקווושה /?amŋ.nɛ.ve/ v.</u> + OBJ to move/transport sb./smth. ______ /?a.mak/ 1. pron. 2. n. 1. something 2. thing, item, (tool) הדָּטָעָה /?a.me.i.ak/ 1. adj. 2. n 1. suspicious, silly 2. Impostor forest

27

μμιςμ /4ε.kı/ n. not declined the letter u шнсадад /4e.ge.ŋak/ n. broadcast 出国市 /4ピ/ ン. 1. + NOM to be smth. 2. + ADJ to be smhow. 바일리고 /41.ŋak/ pron. interrogative pronoun who шчаны /чт.vɛ.ak/ n. flower 비년카월고고 /4ɪm.vak/ name Simvak (Genus Name) 표및카네고 / \fim.nak/ n. life, biography what twenty four шаСЧधол⊿ /4a.lı.kak/ n. book 出っシュス /ła.vak/ n. dirt, clay ี่ ธาะCุงะา⊿ /łav.ge.vak/ n. swamp than /4a:/ name Saa (Genus Name) шлрадад /łam.ne.i.nak/ n. subject, topic, matter, important thing 出步 /4me/ n. not declined the letter s ±∂ /4e/ 1. adv. 2. part. 1. really, anyway, very 2. yes (answer to no) ᡛ᠔ᢀ᠋ᡰᢓᠴᢓᠴᢓᢦ᠋ᠮᡓᢄᢧᡬ᠔ᢁ᠘᠘ /ɬe ne.?aŋ.?a.ŋak ka.kɪ.ge/ → གᠴℤϤϚ᠔ Haudaly /4e.?e.ne.lim/ part. sorry, I'm sorry มีปาวีารีาว⊿ /4e.ne.?aŋ.(?)a.ŋak/ adj. big มีบารีกรีก⊿ /ɬe.?aŋ.?a.ŋak/ adj. small, little $\zeta H / q\epsilon / adj.$ not declined green

CHC $/q\epsilon l / < C > C + n$. irregular yesterday CHE /gεv/ adj. not declined brown CHPOHHOMPCPC / gev ?e.ne.na.gal / n.irregular future CH12H1+12 /gε.vε.mak/ n. mushroom ζ₩ዸζ₩₫ュ⊒ /gɛv.gɛ.vak/ n. mycelium, mushroomland $\zeta H \mathfrak{L}^{\dagger} \mathfrak{Z} / \mathfrak{gev.mak} \to \zeta H \mathfrak{L} H^{\dagger} \mathfrak{Z}$ Ç₩₫₁] /gε.vak/ n. earth, ground Сщчдац /дε.nī.ve/ v. 1. to walk 2. + GEN to walk by smth. CHu∃ /gε.ak/ adj. dangerous, unsafe ζ₩±Чュ⊒ /gε.41.ak/ п. leaf, grass *Ç*ΗÇa /gɛ.ge/ n. not declined the letter g CHI[#]□J /gε.mak/ n. cucumber **CHITT** /gεm.mak/ n. arm, hand, thumb CCHH /gle/ numeral four CCHHG112 /glε.ŋak/ n. back, tail גראווים, /glɛ.?a.ŋak/ n. 1. type, character, thing 2. + ADJ type, character of smth. ርሮոናገո /gla.ŋa/ *n*. Glanga (currency) Ǥıtdıı /glam.nak/ n. tree $CD_2 \times \frac{1}{2} / gla.ve.ve. \frac{k}{n}$ citizenship CCOGINZ /gle.nak/ n. thing, stuff, part Cシピュ /gvla/ adv. later, to a later time

(ματωπα.?ak/ n. sibling $\zeta_{n}C/qal/\langle C\rangle \langle C \rangle$ irregular tomorrow גםעקווים /ga.?a.ŋε.ak/ adj. tasty, delicious Ç₁IJ⊿ /ga.?ak/ adj. good, positive Çı∄ /gak/ → §ı∄ (วาฐอุปารีวา] /ga.ke.na.ve.vak/ n. gift, present ζ_{n} /ga.1/ adv. interrogative adverb question marker Слжан /ga.4ε/ adj. not declined second (קמ. לqa. לadj. not declined first Calandan /ge.van.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to rule/ have power over smth. 2. $+ \partial \mathbb{C}_{d^{n}} + OBJ$ to rule/ have power over sb. Çdenda⊿ /ge.va.nak/ n. 1. domination, reign, rule 2. $+ \partial \mathbb{I}_{d^{n}} + OBJ$ reign/ rule over sb. ՀմՀովոշվել /ga.va.na.ge.nak/ n. world domination COBDZ /ge.vak/ n. turtle Çadını (ge.nε.ak/ n. time Garda / ge.nak/ n. earth (planet), world ՀմվուՀմվել /ge.na.ge.nɛ.ak/ n. 1. cycle 2. Earth Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar) 3. (colloq.) long time [†]Η /mε/ adj. not declined yellow irregular the past [†]HHd /mεn/ prep. 1. + OBJ with, together with 2. + GEN with the help of

magistrate

 fHlfnJ /mε.mak/ n.

†ннцчбъ⊿ /mε.4I.gak/ n.

banana לאַעַפֿ*ו* /mi.?i.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to take/pick smth. 2. + GEN to choose for smb. לאַפֿיַ*ז /m*ז.vak/ *n*. feeling, emotion
 the full state
 the full state

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 not declined big †¥[†] /mIm/ → [†]¥[†]∂ ታሧታል /mī.me/ n. not declined the letter m t_gC_tHJ /mav.la.mεk/ n. only pl colloq. Slabland (continent) f_ga /mavk/ pron. you to be good, to be great [†]_⊐⊿ /mak/ pron. I, me יאַבאָצאווושפֿה /ma.ı.vɛ.ɬe/ ν. to keep a secret, to be secret **フ**ュሧዸュ⊿ /ma.ı.vak/ *n*. secret, mystery [†]_⊐⊞⊞ /ma.4ε/ adv. earlier, some time ago [†]□[†]□[†]□ /mamk/ pron. he, she, it, they + GEN + ACI it seems to sb. that ... յան հանդան հանդա sovereign, leader †_1†⊈ /ma.mɪ/ n. not declined parent to /me/ adv. interrogative adverb how tat /mel/ adj. not declined small tallen /mel.va/ adj.

not declined

easy

talatitation /me.le.famg.li.nak/ n. 1. thread (digital) 2. subconversation tadyan /me.ni.ve/ v. 1. + OBJ to kill/ murder sb. 2. + OBJ to delete/ eradicate smth. 3. + GEN to execute sb. tadyna /me.ni.ak/ adj. 1. dead 2. quiet, still topyadad /me.ni.a.nak/ n. death յերվեշիսը /me.nɪ.a.na.ge.nak/ *u* 1. end of the world 2. total destruction tunca /ma.lak/ name Moalak (Glottic Name) d /?e/ n. not declined the letter a JCCYEY /?e.li.ki/ name Olligi (Glottic Name) الكرام /?el.na/ prep. 1. + OBJ over (locative/figurative) 2. + GEN like sb. would find it good JCH1Z /?el.nak/ n. top, above Janccysy /?e.va.li.ki/ name Ovalliqi (Glottic Name) адчанд /?e.kı.vɛk/ n. only pl Slabland (continent) ალაჭენშელე /?e.fam.glī.ŋak/ n. chat, conversation, speech JtdaUZ /?em.na.?ak/ adj. 1. friendly, peaceful 2. happy, about peace well-being, welfare, happyness Jtdad /?em.nak/ n. 1. peace 2. peace contract Jtalladh /?e.ma.4a.ve/ v. to hold a conversation, to speak, to explain 5年王ININ /na.I.lɛ.lɛ/ name Nailele (Glottic Name)

5∃r ⊠ℤュコ /nɪ.t͡ɬa.vak/ n. 1. bar, pub 2. store $5 \equiv l' \boxtimes /nI. la / name$ Niedda (Given Name) *>1333
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<p doctor *EとEJ /me.keŋ/ name Tanzang JRE /ye.4a/ name Ŋesa (Given Name) 正网村道国王村国王 /ŋa.ɛm.va.I.ma.I/ name Naemvaimai (Given Name) と町「「町」と「王」」 /ken.le.kvi.ak/ n. controverse. discussion $\geq \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} / ka.vi.t \neq a:n / n.$ captain と図図とEr 王 /ka.a.ka.tf1/ name Kaakati (Genus Name) $\forall \boxtimes \mathbb{Z} \exists \mathbb{Z} \neq \mathbb{Z}$ Sevivi (Given Name) IE 20/04-2 /le.ke.ve.mak/ n. school IE†∃ /le.mi/ name Lomi (Glottic Name) /団*区 /4ε.mε/ name Some (Given Name) *凶ゴゴゴス /4a.ve.la/ n. not declined sand, gravel +ııı́r⊠∠ıı /4e.t4ε.vak/ name Sutevak (Given Name) r∰YnJ /tfef.?ak/ n. answer, respond $f \boxtimes /t \neq a / n.$ not declined tea $f \boxtimes I \boxtimes a$ / $t \to av.le.ak/n$. store, shop $^{\dagger} \square^{\dagger} \square \square^{\dagger} \square^{\dagger} \square^{\dagger} \square^{\dagger} / n.$ not declined tower, castle ∠IRP∃r'E /vlɛ.41.le/ n. president $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / \mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V}^{1}$ citizen

 $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / \mathbb{Z} / \mathbb{Z} / \mathbb{Z}$ not declined villager レビヨビゴ /va.I.va/ name Vaiva (Given Name) ∠ヨヤとゴナ /vɪɬ.kɐ/ n. not declined bank, cash register ソキ网E /kmɛ.a/ name **Þunan** Qumrea リヹヨフモ /kvi.ŋa/ name Kivengo 『四り王 /4E.ki/ name Seqi (Given Name) Nisnak (Given Name) کت /qa.a.ke/ name Gaake (Given Name) JETHPIE / Januar / J Kyaw Cen, Kingdom of Kyaw Cen تعال عال معال /ga.vi.a.?aŋ.val.ne.ŋak/ пате Hentzo ككلا علاج /ga.vi.a.gvɛ.vak/ name Ximh Gwynq Cehligenju Alteria /ga.vi.a.?el.na.ve.nak/ name Kozdenen ≥⊠∠∃⊠ /ga.vi.a/ n. not declined nation, state, country i⊠∃ /va.ı/ name Bai (Given Name) r'⊞∃r⊞ /tfe.I.tfe/ name Doito (Glottic Name) r™tītīz /le.me.?ak/ n. house, home ゴゴモヨ /le.?e.ɪ/ name Duhoi (Genus Name) 9[™]i⊿ /gelk/ name Gurk (Given Name) \mathbb{N} 52 \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{N} /?ɛn.qa.vɛ/ n. not declined enter key $\text{Mexif} = \frac{1}{2} / \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1$ MAXT ILE /?E.ka.tf.va.ken/ name Ekativak

30

31

¤y∃ź /?ε.lıv/ name Iris (Given Name) **阿区**55王ź /?ɛ.a.nɪv/ *name* Eannis (Given Name) $\mathbb{Z}^{1} = \mathbb{Z}^{1} = \mathbb{Z}^{1}$ Atlatikasivii (Given Name) $\exists \dagger \boxtimes \exists t \boxtimes \exists t : /? I.m \epsilon. 4a / name$ Imerchal ∃ŕ∃≣ř₁J /?ı.lı.e.t͡ɬak/ n. villager, resident <q_] /gak/ suffix 1. land 2. island <q_ya /ka.iv/ suffix ocean, sea <ÇnUd@thnJ /ga.?ek.4ak/ adjectival suffix able/ possible to be done $\langle \mathcal{G}_{n} \mathcal{J} / \mathsf{gak} / \to \langle \mathfrak{R}_{n} \mathcal{J}$ <r₫ /tɬe/ suffix river, brook <r≞ ± /t4e.Im/ suffix 1. gulf, half sea 2. sea, pond