

all consonants: l m n v y h k s d t j r c z ss mm ll nn jj

all vowels: e a o i u ay ee oy oo

word-beginning-and-middle consonants: l y h k d t r c

word-middle-and-ending consonants: ll ss mm

word-middle-only consonants: nn (jj)

word-anywhere consonants: m n v s j z

word-beginning-and-middle vowels: e i u

word-ending vowels: ay ee oy oo

word-anywhere-vowels: o a

Consonants are pronounced more or less like in English, except that c is IPA [q], j is closer to 'zh' than 'dzh', and the r is tapped or briefly rolled.

Doubled consonants are held longer / pronounced doubly.

Long vowels are as in English; a and o are clean.

The i is the i in 'bit', e is the e in 'bet', and u is close to the u in 'push'.

When i or u come before another vowel, they sound closer to their clean sounds (especially i) and sometimes partially diphthong.

Any non-double C can be followed by y (and then a vowel).

k very rarely goes before u or o; c never goes before e, i, or y, but instead changes to k.

jj only shows up when pluralizing a word that ends in j (v and z pluralize with vya and zya).

ay ee oy oo only show up at the end of a word, unless compound or suffix(es).

y is the only C that can follow another C, and not a double one.

A double consonant (including (C)y) can never follow a long vowel, nor start a word.

i and ee don't follow y; y rarely follows i or ee, but it can.

When compounding, epenthetic y or a if needed; if consonant doubles, double or add y.

Established compounds often merge similar sounds.

word order fairly freeish

SOV by default

left-branching syntax by default

dependent marking

mostly postpositions

not many prefixes, but suffixes and compound words yes

no noun classes

no indefinite article

adjectives and direct adverbs same thing (AD1); adverbial modifiers of adjs and advs different thing (AD2)

initial syllable reduplication on verbs (keep stress the same if short vowel) marks ongoing (some flex/choice in when to use it)

initial syllable reduplication on nouns (can change stress) is associative (includes associates)

mid-word syll reduplication (VC if possible, to rhyme) (keep stress) is kinda silly speech, adds 'ish' more or less

zero relativizer - word order

single negative, double reverses meaning (as in English)

indefinite pronouns are interrogative-based, as are noninterrogative references

subordinators suffix to verb

ergative-absolutive in main clauses (absolutive unmarked); kee is intransitive (as is cua)

verbs don't inflect for subject

noun modifiers (AD1) agree in plural, but second-order (AD2) don't

AD1 can be nouns directly (zero derivation); 'the person or thing that is this AD1'

AD1 can also be stative verbs with zero derivation, 'to be this AD1'

when a case applies with a noncentral meaning, redundancy with postposition
 'I've been here for five years' (for example) is 'I am here since 5 years' (often with verbal reduplication)
 a fair number of loanwords, but not suffixes.

Word Parts Order:

root-derivation-inflection

Noun Phrase Parts Order:

article demonstrative genitive numeral comparative ad2 ad1 noun-honorific

Verb Sequence Parts Order:

ad2 ad1 topverb-neg baseverb-neg

Sentence Parts Order, although this is loose if morphology makes it clear:

(conjunction) subject oblique object (oblique) (secondaryobject) VS ad2phrase(time manner place, noun-postposition)

I	la	my	lav, lava (for plural obj.)
we (inc)	lay	our (inclusive)	layv, layva
we (exc)	loy	our (exclusive)	loyv, loyva
you (noble) (sing)	cos	your (noble) (singular)	cosav, cosava
y'all (noble)	cossa	y'all's (noble)	cossav, cossavya
you (commoner) (sing)	so	your (commoner) (sing)	sov, sovyva
y'all (incl. commoner)	soy	y'all's (including at least one commoner)	soyv, soyva
third person sing (noble)	jo	his/her/their (sing) (noble)	jov, jova
third person plur (noble)	joy	their (plural) (noble)	joyv, joyva
third person sing (commoner)	za	his/her/their (sing) (commoner)	zav, zavva
third person plur (incl. commoner)	zay	their (including at least one commoner)	zayv, zayva
it (inanimate)	han	its (inanimate)	hanav, hanava
they (inanimate)	hay	their (inanimate)	hayv, hayva
on (french)	yo, yoy	one's (as in french 'on')	yov, yoyv, yovyva, yoyva

These suffixes only apply to the words in this table, can't be added to arbitrary words

some-, any-	-(a)hoo	something	runahoo	never	luayua
-ever, any-	-(a)lo	someone	veehoo	nondescript	ullúa
no-	-(y)ua	somewhere	esahoo	noway	cayúa
every-	-(e)mee	somehow(ish)	ullahoo	none	jissúa
same-	-(a)noy	wherever	esalo	nothing	runúa
else-	-(a)da	whyever	moylo	no one	veeua
		whenever	lualo	nowhere	esúa

which (AD1)	o	however(ish)	ullalo	nowhy	moyua
		everyway	camee	sameish	ullanoy
what (thing)	run	everymuch	jissemee	elsehow	cada
who	vee	everything	runemee	all of it	jissemee
where	es	samething	runnoy	always	luamee
why	moy	someone	veenoy		
when	lua	sameplace	esanoy		
how (ish)	ull	elsewhere	esada		
how (via)	ca	elsewhy	moyda		
how much/far	jiss	elsewhen	luada		

in casual speech when talking about multiple third-persons people often just literally add numbers to them to disambiguate (he-one, she-two...) jovo, joynes, zayall, zayvo, hanes, hayall...

Suffixes

general:

having, like -ful but milder: -(e)z
without, -less: -(e)lya
tending, inclined: -(u)ka
-ify, become: -(o)mm
cause to be (rarely used): -(a)ma
-ify, cause to become: -(o)mma
-ist, worker: -(i)za
piece, part of: -(a)ree
abstract nounify, -ness: -(e)mo
diminutive: -(e)tee
augmentative: -(y)oo
AD1ify / present participle: -(a)n
past participle: -(o)van
future participle: -(u)man
AD2ify: -(a)ho
stuff, material: -(a)voo

verbs:

reciprocal: -(o)do
future: -(u)m
imperative: -(i)ss
past: -(o)v
irrealis/unknown/subjunctive/kipi: (a)j
the act of (nounify): -(y)ay
negative: -(y)ua

nouns:

ergative: -(a)m
genitive (of): -(e)n
possessive (only used with proper names and pronouns, otherwise use genitive): -(a)v
dative (nonplaces): -(e)ll
lative (places): -(a)nya
locative (at/in): -(a)s
ablative (from, starting at): -(a)nim
instrumental -(a)ca

reflexive (pronouns only): -(a)ra
comitative (pronouns only): -(a)na
plural: -(y)a

Suffixes are generally pretty regular, but the plural varies depending on phonetics of the base word. After a vowel, it's (usually) 'ya': after 'yo', it changes the o to an a so that the word ends in 'ya'; if a word ends in 'ya', there's no change, and plural and singular are indistinguishable. After a single consonant that can double, it doubles it and adds an 'a'; after one that can't double, it adds 'ya'. After a double C, or a long-V-then-single-C, or 'ay', or 'oy', it just adds an 'a'; if it's followed by an -(a) suffix, that suffix then starts with -ya instead of skipping the a.