MUPLO GRAMMAR

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0. Introduction

The Muplo is an agglutinative language. Its words are built from **roots** (the primary lexical units) without alterations, combined with several different affixes. The **affixes** (prefixes or suffixes) define qualitative and relational attributes, like time, space, verbal mode, gender, etc.

Muplo (/m'uplø/) means "nice language".


The ancient *Tuziat* (city of the door), splendid cradle of the muplo culture. Nowadays this North Adriatic harbour is better known as Trieste (Italy), a drowsy town full of traffic.

* * *

The author apologize for his written english. Please report any error, omission, correction or suggestion to the author (max@jurcev.it), they will be very appreciated.

1. Historical overview

The following map displays the complex path of muplo culture across the centuries. The Muplo spreaded slowly all around Europe, Middle East and North Africa. The process probably started in the II century BC. The oldest evidences have been found in Tuziat (now Trieste), which let suppose this border land along the northern shores of Adriatic Sea to be a possible originating point.
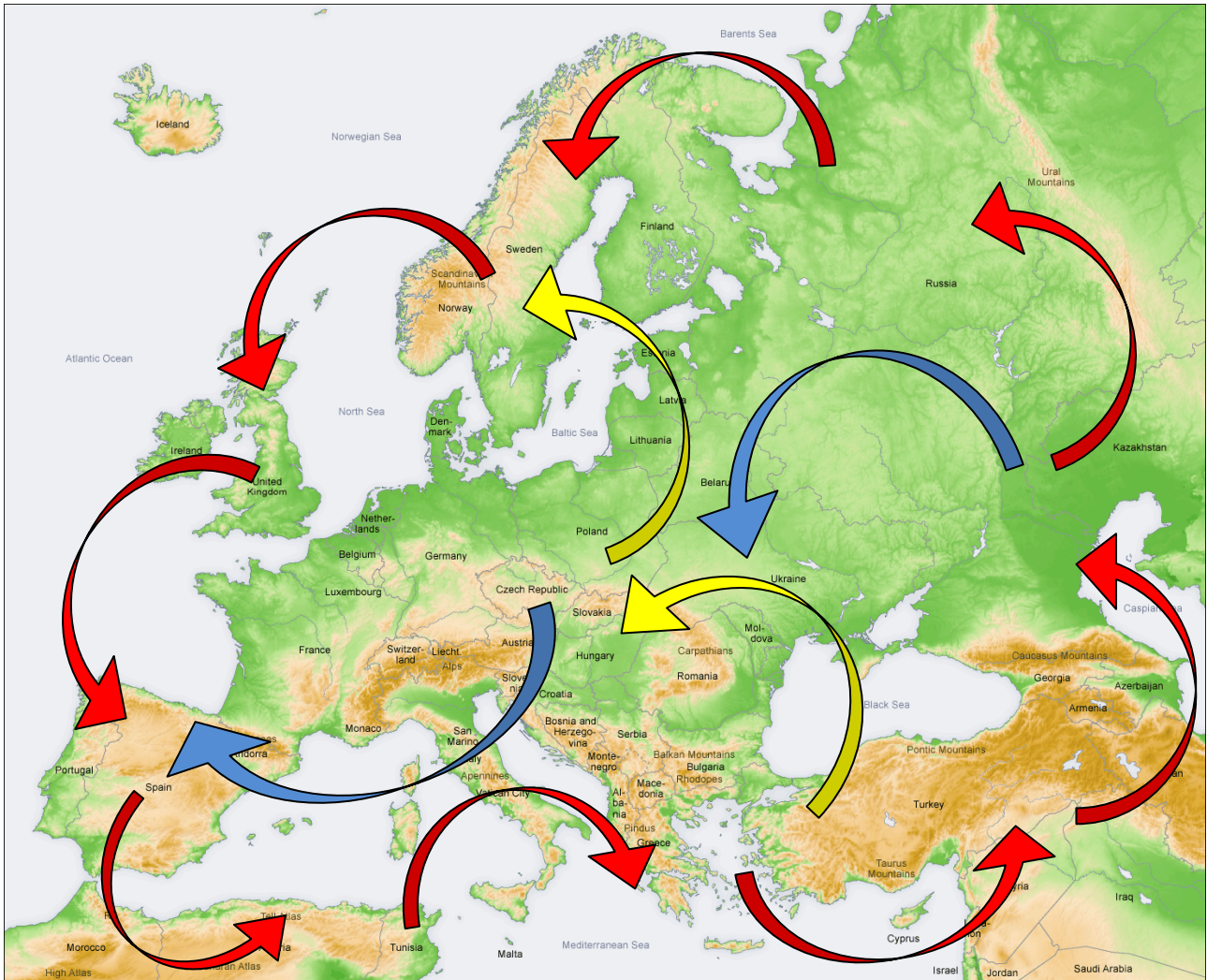
During the last two centuries, more recent migrations to Australia, America and Far East contributed to a global diffusion of the language. Muplo culture tended to establish settlements in minor places and towns. For this reason we may find muplo communities in Lecce (southern Italy), in Cuma (north of Napoli), in Transnistria (between Moldova and Ukraina), in the surroundings of Zaragoza (Spain), in Visoko (north of Sarajevo, BiH), around Narvik (Norway) and so on. In Mexico there are few muplo centers very close to Palenque, and other settlements are located in Hokkaido (Japan), New Guinea and Mali.

There is an interesting citation related to muplo culture, in a famous tale of George Luis Borges, "Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius", describing an imaginary land created by a bizarre sect of fake encyclopedists. Tlön is the muplo word for "travel" and corresponds to a mythological place where all routes intersect.

1.1. The Muplo Academy for Onirical Transpersonal Geography

Some interesting documents in Muplo are visible in Triest (Italy). On a stone along the Ponterosso channel, where the sea enters the town, there is an inscription dating back to the second half of the XVIII century:

The document says:

xaa nya'apwa – huuqena yud nya'aswa
the dreams come from the sea – back to the sea go our thoughts

This stone was placed there by the muplo philosopher Vlaq Mlikevut, member of the **Muplo Academy for Onirical Transpersonal Geography** (MAFOTG), an exclusive club founded in Helsinki in 1621. Its members gathered always in proximity of shores, where sea and earth are in touch, mostly during severe storms. Many of them drowned and died, where not imprisoned or killed by the authorities, but there are rumors that this association still exists.

In this picture, a group of members of the MAFOTG are attending to an *uudomme* (water celebration) in Narvik (Norway) in 1873. The characteristic rubber boots were suitable for the promenade into the sea.

1.2. The *Ouqefwamemmav*

The next picture shows the door of the *Ouqefwamemmav*, a relevant institution active in Triest until the 1932. The plain translation is "house of the erasing wind", because its main activity was the treatment of damaged or persistent memory through the therapeutic action of the wind. Triest is well known around the world for the strong wind named "Bora" and the gnostic specialists of Ouqefwamemmav operated on their patients by means of wind jets (forced through special tube devices) and hypnagogic techniques. Unfortunately the muplo culture was condemned and prosecuted by the rising fascist regime, who closed and destroyed many symbolic places like this house. The house was partially burned and finally closed. Furthermore the government transformed the bulding in a depot of Mussolini's statues. Now it is only possible to read the inscription on the top of the door.

The next one is a very rare picture of a wind jet device for *ouqefwamm*. This complicated machine is still visible in the Historical Science Museum of Momjan (Croatia), although seriously damaged and missing many parts.
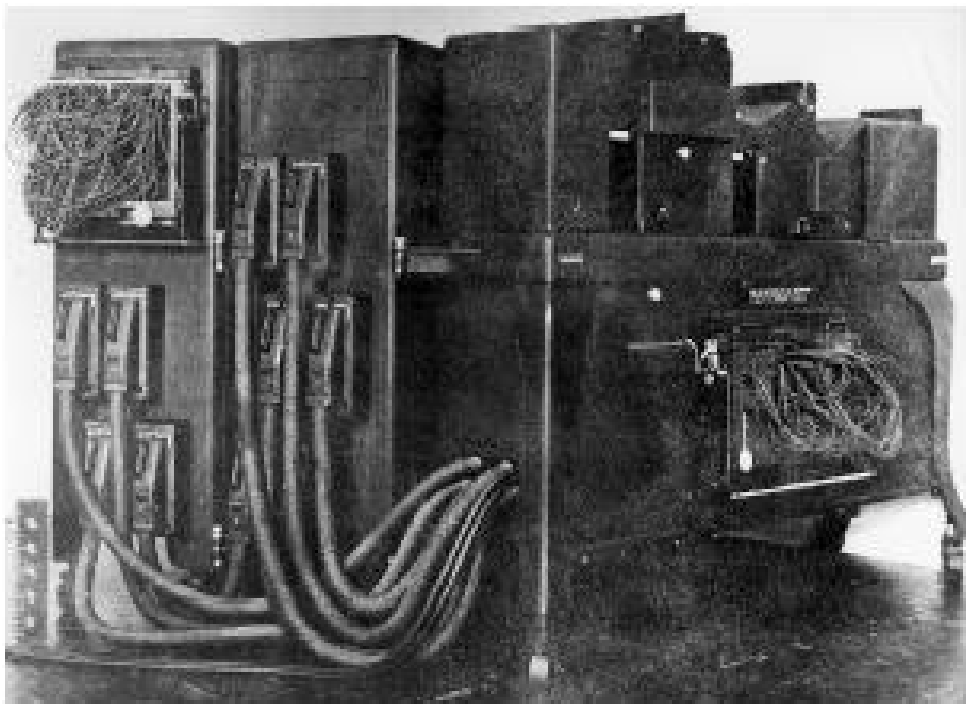
1.3. Prosecution

The Muplo culture was periodically prosecuted by most authoritarian governments. Many philosophical and mystical aspects of the Muplo *Weltanschauung* were regarded as subsersive and destabilizing. Furthermore its transnational characteristics were supposed to be antipatriotic.

On the right, a Nazi poster (dated 1938), personally ideated by Joseph Goebbels, minister of Propaganda. He had a special aversion against Muplo people, maybe due to a young cousin of him, Gyavi Fooffuf (Gjawi Föpfuf was the german version of her name). She was 15 and he was 27 when she refused his heavy attempt of flirting, and the future Nazi star never forgave.

In a different way, the stalinist regime in Soviet Union wanted to move all Muplo people of Russia into a delimited region. This was part of a great plan of Stalin, who intented to neutralize the bad influence of many ethnic groups, by creating new settlements as far as possible from Moscow.
In 1949, he created the new Muplistan Oblast', a landlocked country of about 350 square kilometers, located in Northern Siberia. An optimistic propaganda showed this country as a peaceful and rich district, full of rivers, woods and natural resources. The poster on the left was an effective ad for convincing Muplo people to leave their home and move to a new destination, the Muplistan.

Unfortunately, the reality was quite different from expectation. Muplistan was a frozen and wild territory, with unhealthy swamps and temperatures ranging from -40°C to 40°C. The industrial exploitment of the abundant resources of uranium had led to a severe air pollution.

This is a rare picture of the center of Muplograd, the main city:

2. Phonology

2.1 Consonants

Muplo's alphabet is strictly phonetic. Almost every sign has a well-defined pronunciation, corresponding to a single phoneme, with few exceptions. The signs are divided in six classes: **fire, stone, soil, water, light** and **air**. Fire-, stone-, soil- and water-signs are consonants, while air-signs are vowels.

Class	Transcription	IPA*	Sound sample
fire	r	/ɣ/	gaan (dutch)
	j	/ɲ/	ragno (italian)
	c	/ʓ/	долоо (mongolian)
stone	s	/s/	salt
	q	/ʃ/	shop
	p	/p/	tape
	t	/t/	late
	k	/k/	like
	m	/m/	moon
	n	/n/	net
	f	/f/	fire
soil	h	/h/	house
	x	/x/	Dach (german)
	v	/v/	very
	b	/b/	boy
	d	/d/	made
	z	/ð/	this
	g	/g/	goal
water	w	/βʷ/, /□ʷ/	vuoto (italian)
	y	/j/, /□ʲ/	yankee
	l	/l/	look
light	'	/ʔ/	be↑amen (dutch)
	e	/ə/	about
air	a	/a/	alto (italian)
	i	/i/	isola (italian)
	o	/ø/, /ɯ/	schön (german)
	u	/u/	uso (italian)

*IPA: International Phonetic Association

The light-signs <'> /ʔ/, <e> /ə/ have only euphonic value, being used when compound words or affixes are combined together; <'> connects two vowels or diphthongs; <e> connects two consonants.

<w> is read as /βʷ/ when standing alone, while marks a labialization if preceded by a consonant . For example: <hw> /hʷ/, <nw> /nʷ/.

<y> is read as /j/ whe standing alone, while marks a palatalization if preceded by a consonant For

example: <ky> /kʲ/, <my> /mʲ/.
Air-signs correspond to vowels, as described later.

Table of consonants:

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveol.	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m			n		ɲ		
Plosive	p b			t d			k g	ʔ
Fricative	βʷ	f v	ð	s	ʃ		x ɣ	h
Approximant						j		
Lateral fricat.				ɮ				
Lateral approx.				l				

2.2. Consonant clusters

Acceptable consonant clusters in Muplo are:

- **crystal** = double stone-sign (geminate consonants)
  ss, qq, pp, tt, kk, mm, nn, ff

- **sand** = stone + water
  sw, sy, sl, qw, qy, ql, pw, py, pl, tw, ty, tl, kw, ky, kl,
  mw, my, ml, nw, ny, nl, fw, fy, fl

- **mud** = soil + water
  hw, hy, hl, xw, xy, xl, vw, vy, vl, bw, by, bl,
  dw, dy, dl, zw, zy zl, gw, gy, gl

Any other combination is not allowed (fire + water, stone + soil, etc.)

Double consonants at the beginning of a word are read with an unwritten preceding schwa (/ə/)
and lenghten the following vowel.
For example: *mmav* (house) /əˈmːaːv/.

2.3. Diphthongs

Diphthongs are made of two air-signs. Their name is **clouds** (air + air).
A doubled vowel originates a long vowel

Transcription	Sound
aa	/aː/
ii	/iː/
oo	/øː/

uu	/uː/
ai	/ai/
ao	/aɯ/
au	/au/
ia	/ia/
io	/iø/
iu	/iu/
oa	/ɯa/
oi	/øi/
ou	/øu/
ua	/ua/
ui	/ui/
uo	/uø/

Scheme of vowels and diphthongs:
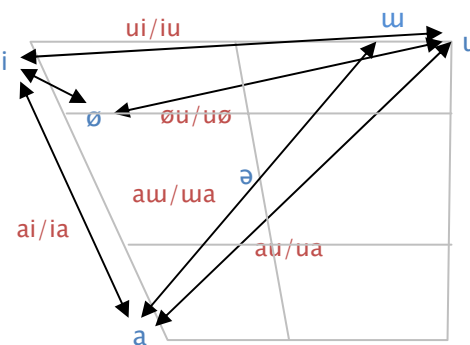
2.4. Stress

In Muplo, the stressed syllable belongs always to the cardinal word in any compound. Only a root word can be cardinal, hence affixes are never stressed. A syllable with <e> can not be stressed.

Examples:
vut /vˈut/= man
vutonnut /vˈutønnut/= that man

2.5. Phonotactic

The formation of muplo words obeys to strict phonetic rules.
Muplo phonemes (single or clustered) are classified as follows:

- **Plokak**: consonants and consonant clusters

  o **Giuteplokak**: consonants (stone, soil or water)

- o ***Gauteplokak***: fire consonants (<c>, <r>, <j>) or consonant clusters

- ***Plohaan***: vowels and diphthongs

    - o ***Giuteplohaan***: vowels

    - o ***Gauteplohaan***: dipthongs and long vowels

- ***Rateplohaan***: light sounds (<e> and <'>)

The <'> sound is classified as *plohaan*, although it is phonetically a consonant (glottal stop).
There are some formation rules (F) and prohibition rules (P) for the words (also for prefixes or suffixes):

- **F1** (V): single *plokak* (golden words)
   examples: *uu, ai-, -o*

- **F2** (VC): *plohaan + plokak* (platinum words)
  examples: *iil, oap, at*

- **F3** (VCe): *giuteplohaan + gauteplokak + <e>* (silver words)
  examples: *ire, atte*

- **F4** (CV): *plokak + plohaan* (iron words)
  examples: *ru-, plo, ssa-, -guu*

- **F5** (CVC): *plokak + plohaan + giuteplokak* (copper words)
  examples: *tat, qaaq, ffag, hwiq*

- **F6** (CVCe)*: plokak + giuteplohaan + gauteplokak + <e>* (bronze words)
  examples: *zwokwe, ppice, flure*

- **F7** (C or Ce): single *plokak* with optional <e> (tin words)
  examples: *-k, -s, ke*

- **P1:** "a *gauteplokak* and a *gauteplohaan* can not stay together in a word"
  for example, words like "kaanne", "raa" or "tluu" are not allowed

- **P2:** "a word can not end with <w> or <y>"
  for example, words like "aw" or "nuy" are not allowed

The rules F3 and F6 depend on the fact that a word ending with a consonant cluster or a fire consonant needs a following <e>. The word "*-ozi*" (mixed gender suffix) is an exception to all rules.
Muplo is generally reluctant to the introduction of foreign loan words, since a simple or compound muplo word is always preferrable. When an original muplo word is not feasible, for instance in case of proper names, then the foreign word must comply the phonotactic rules. Muplo alphabet is adapted for a phonetic trasncription as closest as possible to the original sound.

Example: Italia → *Italya*

Foreign sounds are transcripted with **digrams**:

/o/, /ɔ/ = <oe>

/e/, /ɛ/ = <ae>

/ʧ/ = <tq>

/ʤ/ = <dc>

/r/ = <dr>

/z/ = <ds>

/ts/ = <ts>

/θ/ = <tz>

/ʒ/ = <sc>

Examples:

France → *Fdrans*

Deutschland → *Doeitqland*

Roma → *Droema*

William Shakespeare → *Wilyam Qaeikspidr*

2.6. Word composition

The word composition follows the euphonic rules, which must be applied when two consonants or two vowels/diphthongs attach together.

1. Between two consonants or consonant clusters, an <e> must be inserted. Also <w> and <y> are regarded as consonants.
   Example: *xaod + kak = xaod<u>e</u>kak*

2. Between two vowels or diphthongs, an <'> must be inserted.
   Example: *lo- + oq = lo'oq*

3. The sign <e> must be dropped when is adjacent to a vowel or a diphthong.
   Example: *de + -asu = dasu*

3. Writing

3.1. Muplo script

Muplo script is written from left to right, just like latin script. The glyphs are based on some basic shapes and combinations of them, reflecting the phonological nature of clusters. The basic glyphs for vowels may be combined together, providing the compound glyphs for cloud-signs. The basic signs of elementary consonants (stone and soil) may be combined with water-signs (<w>, <y> and <l>): the <w> takes the shape of a horizontal line attached below the basic glyph; the <l> takes the shape of a single hook; the <y> takes the shape of a double hook (similar to a lowercase omega (ω) in greek script). By duplication of a stone-glyph, a double or geminated letter is obtained. Normally the doubled glyph s are arranged vertically.
All glyphs must share the same size, except for light-signs and water-signs, which are differently arranged (see further). These rules of glyph combination are not strictly observed. Some practical or artistical reasons may bring to an alteration of the aspect of clusters.

i	a	o	u	ii	ia	io	iu	ai	aa	ao	au
/i/	/a/	/ø/	/u/	/i:/	/ia/	/iø/	/iu/	/ai/	/a:/	/aɯ/	/au/

oi	oa	oo	ou	ui	ua	uo	uu	r	j	c	'
/øi/	/ɯa/	/ø:/	/øu/	/ui/	/ua/	/uø/	/u:/	/ɣ/	/ɲ/	/ʒ/	/ʔ/

e	w	y	l	s	ss	sw	sy	sl	q	qq	qw
/ə/	/βʷ/	/j/	/l/	/s/	/s:/	/sʷ/	/sʲ/	/sl/	/ʃ/	/ʃ:/	/ʃʷ/

qy	ql	p	pp	pw	py	pl	t	tt	tw	ty	tl
/ʃʲ/	/ʃl/	/p/	/p:/	/pʷ/	/pʲ/	/pl/	/t/	/t:/	/tʷ/	/tʲ/	/tl/

k	kk	kw	ky	kl	m	mm	mw	my	ml	n	nn
/k/	/k:/	/kʷ/	/kʲ/	/kl/	/m/	/m:/	/mʷ/	/mʲ/	/ml/	/n/	/n:/

nw	ny	nl	f	ff	fw	fy	fl	h	hw	hy	hl
/nʷ/	/nʲ/	/nl/	/f/	/f:/	/fʷ/	/fʲ/	/fl/	/h/	/hʷ/	/hʲ/	/hl/

x	xw	xy	xl	v	vw	vy	vl	b	bw	by	bl
/x/	/xʷ/	/xʲ/	/xl/	/v/	/vʷ/	/vʲ/	/vl/	/b/	/bʷ/	/bʲ/	/bl/

d	dw	dy	dl	z	zw	zy	zl	g	gw	gy	gl
/d/	/dʷ/	/dʲ/	/dl/	/ð/	/ðʷ/	/ðʲ/	/ðl/	/g/	/gʷ/	/gʲ/	/gl/

3.2. Signs of water and light

Water- an light-signs are smaller than others and must be written above or beneath adjacent signs.
More in detail, <'> is written above the next vowel, <e> beneath the previous consonant.
At the beginning of a syllable, <w>, <y> and <l> are written above the next vowel, but the final <l> is written beneath the previous vowel, and <le> is written as a cluster beneath the previous vowel.
The following scheme shows al possible cases:

ǃ	ke	�ō	wi
ȯ	'i	ŏ	li
ọ	il	ö	yi
ọ	ile		

3.3. Punctuation

Muplo script is written from left to right, without interruptions. It is allowed to start a new paragraph after a period, for sake of better understanding.
Single words are separated by a small dot, called *biyof* (little pause). Sentences are separated by a double dot, called *yof* (pause), corresponding to our comma or semicolon or full stop. Periods are separated by a triple dot, called *kiayof* (big pause), corresponding to our full stop followed by a new line.
Speech or quotations are delimited by two signs, called *plowiiz* (speech sign), correponding to our quotation marks. A question is delimited by two signs, called *aunewiiz* (question sign), corresponding to our question mark. A dubitative question is delimited by two signs, called *nnigewiiz* (doubt sign). An exclamative sentence is delimited by two signs, called *raodewiiz* (emphasis sign), corresponding to our exclamation mark.

□·□	*biyof* (word separator)	space
□:□	*yof* (sentence separator)	,;. (comma – semicolon - period)
□⫶□	*kiayof* (period and newline)	. (period)
ɛ□ȝ	*plowiiz* (speech sign)	" " (quotations marks)
⌇□⌇	*aunewiiz* (question sign)	? (question mark)
⌇□⌇	*nnigewiiz* (doubt sign)	? (question mark
⊦□⊣	*raodewiiz* (exclamation sign)	! (exclamation mark)

3.4. Letter names

Muplo script assigns a name to each one of its 96 letters. The names are real words, used for a mnemonic purpose and starting with the corresponding symbol (a symbol may also represent a diphthong or a consonant cluster).

The signs <'> and <e> are different, since any word can start with them. The <'> is called *hiokewiiz* ("close letter"), because it is produced through a "closure", or a glottal stop. The <e> is called *haokewiiz* ("open letter"), because it is produced by relaxing the mouth with emission of a vowel sound (a schwa).

hiok = close; *haok* = open; *wiiz* = character, alphabet letter

	letter	name	meaning		letter	name	meaning
1	i	*ire*	greeting	49	k	*kak*	noise
2	a	*at*	heat	50	kk	*kkice*	nail
3	o	*of*	mouse	51	kw	*kwamme*	lamp
4	u	*une*	word	52	ky	*kyof*	electric current
5	ii	*iil*	no	53	kl	*klid*	faucet
6	ia	*ian*	lake	54	m	*maam*	heart
7	io	*iok*	bread	55	mm	*mmav*	home
8	iu	*iu*	day	56	mw	*mwaje*	cry
9	ai	*ais*	flower	57	my	*myax*	walk
10	aa	*aal*	yes	58	ml	*mlik*	valley
11	ao	*aok*	horse	59	n	*nus*	shoe
12	au	*auz*	flight	60	nn	*nnum*	six
13	oi	*oim*	sheet	61	nw	*nwire*	hair
14	oa	*oap*	nine	62	ny	*nya*	sea
15	oo	*oot*	four	63	nl	*nlos*	twelve
16	ou	*ouq*	forgiveness	64	f	*foo*	wall
17	ui	*uil*	moon	65	ff	*ffuf*	blow
18	ua	*uat*	shout	66	fw	*fwam*	wind
19	uo	*uox*	shot	67	fy	*fyace*	car
20	uu	*uure*	sense	68	fl	*flat*	finger
21	r	*rat*	light	69	h	*hui*	cloud
22	j	*jah*	one	70	hw	*hwiq*	snake
23	c	*ciz*	fish	71	hy	*hyab*	knowledge
24	'	*hiokewiiz*	"close letter"	72	hl	*hlo*	tree
25	e	*haokewiiz*	"open letter"	73	x	*xaod*	thunder
26	w	*wa*	moment	74	xw	*xwop*	lightning
27	y	*yid*	eight	75	xy	*xyil*	fear
28	l	*laal*	love	76	xl	*xlid*	south
29	s	*sare*	meeting	77	v	*vut*	person
30	ss	*ssul*	table	78	vw	*vwav*	leaf
31	sw	*swas*	pen	79	vy	*vyol*	image
32	sy	*syil*	pot	80	vl	*vlaq*	blood
33	sl	*slof*	window	81	b	*biu*	star
34	q	*qaaq*	memory	82	bw	*bwog*	disk, plate
35	qq	*qquh*	snooze	83	by	*byotte*	shoulder
36	qw	*qwax*	thirteen	84	bl	*blim*	pain
37	qy	*qyak*	bed	85	d	*domme*	feast, celebration

38	ql	*qlut*	cover	86	dw	*dwi*	wave
39	p	*paf*	eleven	87	dy	*dyaje*	leg
40	pp	*ppice*	lemon	88	dl	*dlux*	sight
41	pw	*pwije*	cat	89	z	*zok*	fourteen
42	py	*pyal*	floor	90	zw	*zwokwe*	idiot
43	pl	*plo*	speech	91	zy	*zyas*	sand
44	t	*tuz*	door	92	zl	*zlon*	chair
45	tt	*ttole*	fate, destiny	93	g	*gad*	night
46	tw	*twil*	tooth	94	gw	*gwa*	river
47	ty	*tyig*	soil, earth	95	gy	*gyav*	sun
48	tl	*tlon*	travel	96	gl	*glon*	five

To make a reference to a letter as character (not as word), the word *wiiz* must follow, for example:

gadewiiz gwawiizezwil = letter G (*gad*) comes before letter GW (*gwa*)

3.5. Muplo digits

Muplo digits are arranged on base-17; there are seventeen digits, from 0 to 16. Their shapes follow a principle of "seamless transformation": every digit looks similar to the previous one and to the next one, with small deformations, curlings, rotations or cuts.
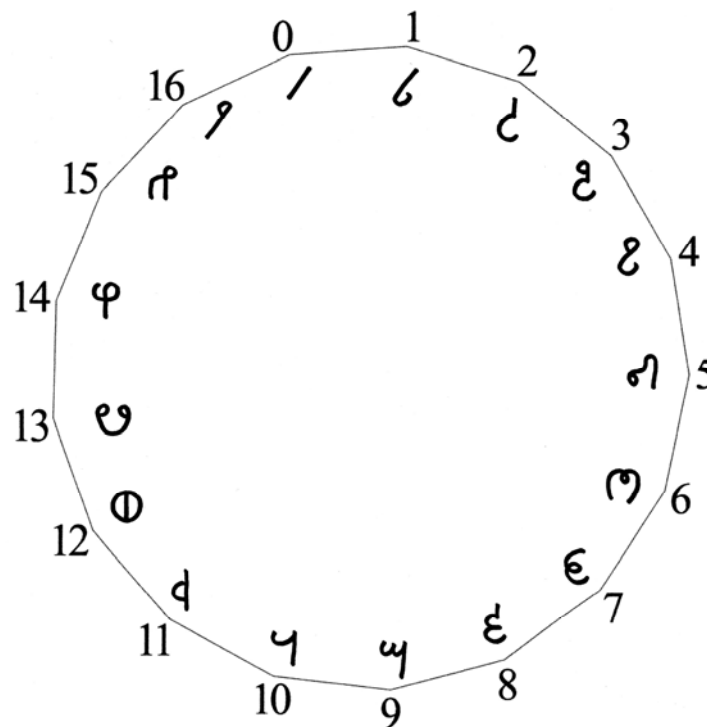
The numbers follow a positional system going from left to right, just like our hindu-arabic numeral system. For example:

23,600 = 17^3 x 4 + 17^2 x 13 + 17 x 11 + 4

Base-10 numbers require a dot at the beginningNel caso di numeri in base 10, bisogna premettere un punto al numero. For example:

193,645

3.6. Cursive script

Muplo has also a cursive script, used for handwriting.

i /i/	a /a/	o /ø/	u /u/	ii /i:/	ia /ia/	io /iø/	iu /iu/	ai /ai/	aa /a:/	ao /aɯ/	au /au/
oi /øi/	oa /ɯa/	oo /ø:/	ou /øu/	ui /ui/	ua /ua/	uo /uø/	uu /u:/	r /ɣ/	j /ɲ/	c /ʒ/	' /ʔ/
e /ə/	w /βʷ/	y /j/	l /l/	s /s/	ss /s:/	sw /sʷ/	sy /sʲ/	sl /sl/	q /ʃ/	qq /ʃ:/	qw /ʃʷ/
qy /ʃʲ/	ql /ʃl/	p /p/	pp /p:/	pw /pʷ/	py /pʲ/	pl /pl/	t /t/	tt /t:/	tw /tʷ/	ty /tʲ/	tl /tl/
k /k/	kk /k:/	kw /kʷ/	ky /kʲ/	kl /kl/	m /m/	mm /m:/	mw /mʷ/	my /mʲ/	ml /ml/	n /n/	nn /n:/
nw /nʷ/	ny /nʲ/	nl /nl/	f /f/	ff /f:/	fw /fʷ/	fy /fʲ/	fl /fl/	h /h/	hw /hʷ/	hy /hʲ/	hl /hl/
x /x/	xw /xʷ/	xy /xʲ/	xl /xl/	v /v/	vw /vʷ/	vy /vʲ/	vl /vl/	b /b/	bw /bʷ/	by /bʲ/	bl /bl/
d /d/	dw /dʷ/	dy /dʲ/	dl /dl/	z /ð/	zw /ðʷ/	zy /ðʲ/	zl /ðl/	g /g/	gw /gʷ/	gy /gʲ/	gl /gl/

Example:

Vutozidwin dodye vyade hul hu zwak nainemwaffekla hu voaneramevekla. Vutozi fifis cikkekuufu hu nainekuufu, hu dozi puneqlalepi qlalevutezuagyo

3.7. Cyrillic script

Muplo has also a transcription basedon the cyrillic alphabet:

i	a	o	u	ii	ia	io	iu	ai	aa	ao	au
И	А	О	У	ИИ	ИА	ИО	ИУ	АИ	АА	АО	АУ
oi	oa	oo	ou	ui	ua	uo	uu	r	j	c	'
ОИ	ОА	ОО	ОУ	УИ	УА	УО	УУ	Ғ	Њ	Џ	Ь
e	w	y	l	s	ss	sw	sy	sl	q	qq	qw
Е	Ў	Й	Л	С	СС	СЎ	С	С	Ш	ШШ	ШЎ
qy	ql	p	pp	pw	py	pl	t	tt	tw	ty	tl
ШЙ	ШЛ	П	ПП	ПЎ	ПЙ	ПЛ	Т	ТТ	ТЎ	ТЙ	ТЛ
k	kk	kw	ky	kl	m	mm	mw	my	ml	n	nn
К	КК	КЎ	КЙ	КЛ	М	ММ	МЎ	МЙ	МЛ	Н	НН
nw	ny	nl	f	ff	fw	fy	fl	h	hw	hy	hl
НЎ	НЙ	НЛ	Ф	ФФ	ФЎ	ФЙ	ФЛ	Ҳ	ҲЎ	ҲЙ	ҲЛ
x	xw	xy	xl	v	vw	vy	vl	b	bw	by	bl
Х	ХЎ	ХЙ	ХЛ	В	ВЎ	ВЙ	ВЛ	Б	БЎ	БЙ	БЛ
d	dw	dy	dl	z	zw	zy	zl	g	gw	gy	gl
Д	ДЎ	ДЙ	ДЛ	Ҙ	ҘЎ	ҘЙ	ҘЛ	Г	ГЎ	ГЙ	ГЛ

Example:

"Ttolekka!" cus fiplo. "Denil fyip nunena. De kiaklis: jax mudlux fah maamui. Lunennaseyug dluxeqedibe nwikla." "Lunennaseyug dluxeqedibe nwikla" vin rumehilo suifiplo, koi do qaaqii hotu.

"Ттолекка!" җус фипло. "Денил фйип нунена. Де кнаклнс: њах мудлух фаҳ маамуи. Луненнасейуг длухешедибе нўикла." "Луненнасейуг длухешедибе нўикла" вин ғумеҳило суифипло, кои до шаашии ҳоту.

4. Morphology and Syntax

4.1. Heavy and light words

There are two main classes of words:

- *gautunne* = heavy words (nouns, actions, attributes, etc.)

- *giutunne* = light words (markers of time, mode, intensity, gender, number... There is a further subdivision in two subclasses:

    - **prefixes**

    - **suffixes**

4.2. *Gautunne* – heavy words

The *gautunne* are the main concepts of Muplo: actions, persons, numerals, objects, qualities, abstract ideas, etc. There are seven categories of *gautunne:*

- **nouns**: common and proper nouns of things, persons, living beings, concepts (like: sea, woman, lamp, happiness, truth)

- **pronouns**: (e.g. I, he, we)

- **numerals**: (e.g. three, fifteen)

- **adjectives**: properties or qualities (e.g. red, low, slippery)

- **transitive verbs**: actions appliable to an object (e.g. to watch, to remember)

- **intransitive verbs**: actions without any appliable object (e.g. to be red, to walk)

- **adverbs and conjunctions**: words which better define the action of a subject, by expressing time, mode, space or by coordinating a sentence with other sentences (e.g. too, quickly, only)

In Muplo each *gautunne* can belong to more than one category. For example *hoih* (red, to be red) is an adjective but also an intransitive verb. It is importan to realize that the categories of *gautunne* are an useful instrument for better comprehension about grammatical relationships, not a semantical classification. Moreover a *gautunne* can change its category when they are modified by *giutunne* (e.g. the transformation *giutunne*).

Examples:
dyip = slip, to slip
xaod = thunder
ffag = gesture, to make a gesture
moog = nose, to sniff
kak = noise, to make a noise
ciz = fish

vut = person
une = word

Two or more *gautunne* can be attached to make a compound. Word composition generally express a "relationship", like ownship, reference, union of some parts, dependency, etc. It is akin to english preposition "of", or to word aggregation in german through the "s" genitive (ship war = *Kriegsschiff*).

Examples:
ffageplo = gesture language
xaodekak = noise of thunder

Not only the *gautunne* of "noun" kind can be attached, but even qualifiers, verbs, etc. For example an adjective can be easily connected to a noun:
yoaz = high, tall
yoazevut = tall person

Moreover, a compound made of two adjectives or two verbs may express an hybrid meaning.

Example:
hoih = red
kouk = yellow
hoihekouk = orange

In a compound of more *gautunne,* the syllabic stress lies on the last *gautunne*.

Example:
hoihekouk /høihəˈkøuk/

4.3. Order of *gautunne*

The standard word order in a muplo sentence is SVO, subject – verb - object.

Examples:
woq = to eat, food
vut (S) woq (V) cizu (O) = people eat fish
The "u" in *cizu* is a suffix expressing the object of the action (accusative suffix).

Words expressing space, time, cause, recipient are normally at the end of the sentence.
If the sentence is a relative subordinate starting with the object, OVS order is required.
It is generally convenient to put the verb between subject and object.
Anyway the word order in Muplo is not strictly predefined, since the accusative suffix marks the object.
Hence there are many possible exceptions to the SVO rule. One single rule must be strictly observed:

"a verb or a predicate (adjective or noun) must follow the subject"

4.4. Pronominals *gautunne*

nun	I	first singular person
oq	you	second singular person
de	he, she, it	third singular person
huuq	we	including the listener, first plural inclusive person
ssat	we	excluding the listener, first plural exclusive person
qim	you	second plural person
fuv	they	thirs plural person
jax	-	impersonal pronoun "one may say..."

Examples:

nun plo = I say

oq plo = you say (singular)

de plo = he/she/it says

huuq plo = we (including you) say

ssat plo = we (excluding you) say

qim plo = you say (plural)

fuv plo = they say

jax plo = one may say

4.5. Numeral *gautunne*

qqal	0 (zero)
jah	1 (one)
vib	2 (two)
wox	3 (three)
oot	4 (four)
glon	5 (five)
nnum	6 (six)
yoh	7 (seven)
yid	8 (eight)
oap	9 (nine)
fwit	10 (ten)
paf	11 (eleven)
nlos	12 (twelve)
qwax	13 (thirteen)
zok	14 (fourteen)
siil	15 (fifteen)
wum	16 (sixteen)
tus	17 (seventeen)
flah	289 (17 x 17)
juun	4,913 (289 x 17)

ttit	83,521 (4,913 x 17)
iaq	1,419,857 (83,521 x 17)
klos	24,137,569 (1,419,857 x 17)

Muplo numerals are based on 17, not on 10 as in most languages. Then, instead of 10, 100, 1000..., there are words expressing the powers of 17: 289, 4,913, 83,521...

Combining a numeral with *tus* multiplies it by 17. For example:

68 = 4 x 17 = *ootetus*

Similarly numerals can be combined with *flah* (289), *juun* (4,913)... For example:

578 = 2 x 289 = *vibeflah*

The suffix *-pa* (with, more) operates as an addiction. For example:

39 = 34 + 7 = (2 x 17) + 5 = *vibum glonepa*

 19 = 17 + 2 = *tus vibepa*

The same system allows the definition of number in different bases, like the useful base-10:

10 = *fwit*

11 = *fwit jahepa / paf*

12 = *fwit vibepa / nlos*

13 = *fwit woxepa /qwax*

...

18 = *fwit yizepa*

19 = *fwit oapepa*

20 = *vibefwit*

21 = *vibefwit jahepa*

...

29 = *vibefwit oapepa*

30 = *woxefwit*

40 = *ootefwit*

...

100 = *fwitefwit*

200 = *vibefwitefwit*

...

1000 = *fwitefwitefwit*

and so on.

A numeral used as prefix express a cardinal number, or a quantity. A numeral used as suffix express an ordinal number, or a position within a series.

Examples:

mmav = home, house, to live/dwell

glonemmav = five houses

mmaveglon = the fifth house

de used as prefix defines a pronominal ordinal number:
deglon = the fifth one

Other suffixes used with numerals are:
-pa = with, more (addiction)
-qa = without, minus (subtraction)
-pli = -th (fractionary part)
 -twi = (power of a number)

Examples:
qwaxepli = one thirteenth
fwit qwaxepli = 10/13
qwax vibeqa = 13 – 2
vibetwi = square of...
vibeplitwi = to the ½ degree, square root of...
qwax vibeplitwi = square root of thirteen

4.6. *Giutunne* – light words

The *gautunne* are modified through prefixes or suffixes (*giutunne*):

- aspect prefixes (punctual, terminative, etc.)

- suffixes of gender (masculine, feminine, etc.)

- suffixes of number and determination (singular, plural, etc.)

- functional suffixes (nominative, genitive, etc.)

- spatial suffixes (in, above, under, etc.)

- temporal suffixes (before, while, etc.)

- tense suffixes (present, past, etc.)

- mood suffixes (negative, volitive, etc.)

- other affixes (affixes of relativity, transformational affixes, etc.)

The order of *giutunne* within a word should follow the order of this list (e.g. a temporal suffix must precede the tense suffix).

4.7. Gender *giutunne*

- Ø	indeterminate (masculine or feminine)
-o	masculine
-i	feminine
-ozi	mixed (group of both males and females)

Examples:

vut = person, man or woman (undefined gender)

vut<u>o</u> = man

vut<u>i</u> = woman

vut<u>ozi</u> = men and women

4.8. *Giutunne* of number and determination

- Ø	absolutive	indefinite number
-k	singular	one element
-v	plural	more than one element
-bin	collective	group of, set of, heap of
-s	negative	no elements
-dwin	omnicomprehensive	every, all
-hwin	indeterminative	a, any
-tin	determinative	the
-nil	proximal	this (close to the speaker)
-nan	interlocutive	that (close to the listener)
-tan	distal	that (far from both speaker and listener)
-lu	partitive	some, part of, a little of
-yu	abundantive	a lot of
-byam	integrative	all, whole

Examples:

vut = a person, some people

vut<u>ek</u> = a person, the person

vut<u>ev</u> = people

vut<u>ebin</u> = a group

vut<u>es</u> = nobody

vut<u>edwin</u> = everybody

vut<u>ehwin</u> = a person

vut<u>etin</u> = the person

vut<u>enil</u> = this person

vut<u>enan</u> = that person (close to you)

vut<u>etan</u> = that person (far from me and you)

vut<u>elu</u> = part of a person

vuteyu = a great part of a person
vutebyam = a whole person

Some more examples using more than one *giutunne* of number and determination:
vutevelu = few people (plural + partitive)
vutebineyu = a lot of people (collective + abundantive)
vutekenil = this single person (singular + proximal)
vutebinebyam = the whole group of people (collective + integrative)
vutedwinenanes = not every person close to you (omnicomprehensive + interlocutive + negative)

<u>Note</u>: in Muplo the singular is preferred when a category of thing, animals or people is considered. This is better explained in the chapter about minimization.

4.9. Functional *giutunne*

Functional *giutunne* express the logical function of a word within a sentence, just like cases do in slavic languages or prepositions in english.

- Ø	nominative	subject
-u	accusative	object
-au	vocative	oh... (invocation)
-oi	dative	to, for (addressee or finality)
-kya	causative	because of, for (cause)
-na	genitive	of (ownership or relationship)
-kla	argumentative	about (argument)
-fa	comparative	than (comparation)
-pa	comitative	with, together, more (union)
-qa	privative	without, but, minus, except
-uin	instrumental	with, through, by (instrument or means)
-swo	concessive	despite, regardless of
-gyo	modal	with, how (modal complement, similar to a modal adverb)

Examples:
xlam = hunger, to be hungry
myax = walk, to walk
ook = knife

ciz woq = the fish eats
nun woq cizu = I eat fish
oqau! = oh you!
nun plo oqoi = I talk to you
nun woq xlamekya = I eat because of hunger
myax cizena = the path of the fish
ciz oqena = the fish (is) yours
nun plo mmavekla = I talk about the fish
nun myax oqepa = I walk with you

nun myax oqeqa = I walk without you
nun woq cizu ookuin = I eat the fish with a knife
nun xlam cizeswa = I am hungry despite the fish
nun woq xalmeqyo = I eat hungrily

4.10. Spatial *giutunne*

The basic *giutunne* of spatial relationship are:

-a	locative	in, at (location)
-asu	allative	to, towards (direction of a movement going to somewhere)
-anu	ablative	from (direction of a movement coming from somewhere)
-aswa	terminative	to, as far as (endpoint of a movement)
-apwa	egressive	from, starting from (origin of a movement)

Esempi:
iat = town
iata = in the town
iatasu = to the town
iatanu = from the town
iataswa = as far as the town
iatapwa = starting from the town

Other suffixes play the role of english prepositions and spatial adverbs:

-mwil = up, on, above
-mwol = down, under, beneath
-blav = right of
-klav = left of
-zwil = in front of
-zwol = behind
-tlik = beside
-tlok = between, in the middle, in the center, through
-gig = on, attached to (with contact)
-gog = away from
-gwin = close to
-gwon = far from
-pwin = inside
-pwon = outside
-plug = around
-yat = along, longitudinal to
-wat = crossing, perpendicular to
-yap = horizontally, lying down
-wap = vertically, standing

All these giutunne can be mixed together. For example basic spatial *giutunne* can join non-basic spatial *giutunne*, in order to express the feeling of movement, staticity, destination, etc.:

mmav<u>asupwin</u> = from within the home (exit movement)

Words corresponding to our adverbs "here", "there", "far" are built from the following keyword:
hiq = place, to stay
with additional determinatives like –nil, -tan...

Examples:
hiqa = here (generic static position)
hiqenila = there (static position, close to the listener)
hiqetana = there (static position, far from both speaker and listener)

Spatial *giutunne* can also join a verb, for a better determination of the movement/location of the action.
Example:
nun lihiq = I stay
nun lihiqe<u>yap</u> = I stay horizontally, I'm lying down

4.11. Temporal *giutunne*

-sle	temporal	in, at (punctual)
-two	antessive	before
-kwo	postessive	after
-mle	iterative	every
-tle	durative	while, during
-bag	regressive	ago, before (anterior in the past)
-big	postgressive	in/within, after (successive in the future)

Esempi:
iu = day
iu<u>sle</u> = in the day
iu<u>mle</u> = every day
iu<u>tle</u> = during the day
iu<u>two</u> = before that day
iu<u>kwo</u> = after that day

Durative can be combined with regressive or postgressive (*-tlebag, -tlebig*), expressing a continuous action starting in the past or going on until a future instant:

iu<u>tlebag</u> = since that day
iu<u>tlebig</u> = until that day

4.12. Aspect *giutunne*

The aspect is the first characteristic of a verb. It defines the temporal flow of an action.

fi-	punctual	short or concluded action
lil-	progressive	action going on
lol-	imminent	action to be started
pwi-	habitual	usual or ripetitive action
ra-	inceptive	starting action
ja-	terminative	ending action
nni-	anterior	action before something else
kki-	posterior	action after something else
yo-	simultaneous	contemporaneous action
sui-	ripetitive	action occurring again
wice-	innovative	action occurring for the first time
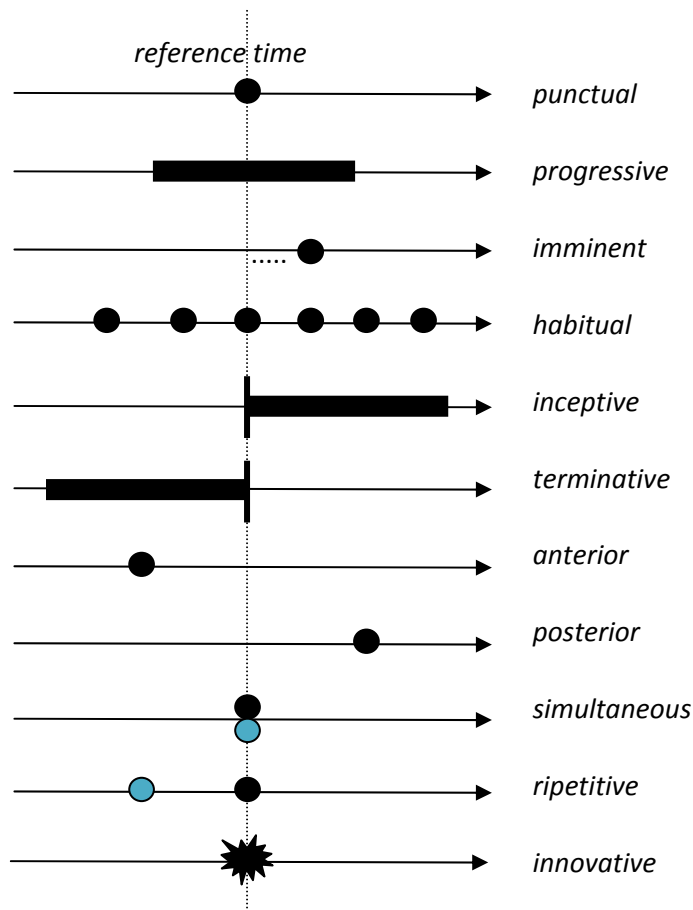
Examples:

nun <u>fi</u>plo oqoi = I say you (right now)

nun <u>lile</u>myax oqepa = I'm walking with you

nun <u>lole</u>myax oqepa = I'm about to walk with you

nun <u>pwi</u>myax oqepa = I walk with you usually

nun <u>ra</u>myax oqepa = I'm beginning to walk with you

nun <u>ja</u>myax oqepa = I'm ending to walk with you
nun <u>nni</u>plo'aa oqoi = I had said you; after I said you (previous past action; *-aa* is the past marker)
nun <u>kki</u>plo'aa oqoi = before I said you (successive past action; *-aa* is the past marker)
nun <u>yo</u>plo oqoi... = while I'm saying you...
nun <u>sui</u>plo oqoi = I say you again
nun <u>wice</u>plo oqoi = I say you for the first time

4.13. Tense *giutunne*

The tense is the second characteristic of a verb in Muplo. It defines the time at, during, or over which a state or action denoted by a verb occurs.

-∅	present, indefinite tense
-aa	past
-ii	future

Examples:
nun woq = I'm eating, I eat
nun woqaa = I've eaten, I ate
nun woqii = I will eat

The lack of suffix expresses a present action or an undefined location in time. The latter meaning has an "absolutive" sense, characteristic of durative attributes or generical assertions, such as "she is nice", "Napoli is in Italy" or "the human beings dies". For example:
cip = mind
cap = body
hu = and
vutozi cipu hu capu = people (men and woman) have mind and body

The lack of tense may also be a "mininization" feature of Muplo, as described further. When the tense is implicit in the sentence, the tense definition can be dropped. For example, a narrative sentence (such as a tale or a historical recording) does not require the past tense prefix. The same case occurs when an adverb or other words define the temporal position of an action:
sitwo = tomorrow
vuto woq cizu = the man ate a fish (within a narration)
nun woqii cizu = I will eat a fish
sitwo nun woq cizu = tomorrow I will eat a fish

The combination of anterior aspect and past/future tense express what in english is known as "pluperfect" or future perfect: an action occurring before another. For example:
nun <u>fi</u><u>nni</u>woqaa cizu, (nun) woqaa ioku = I ate the bread, after I had eaten the fish (*fi-* is the punctual marker, describing here a terminated action)
nun <u>fi</u><u>nni</u>woqii cizu, (nun) woqii ioku = I will eat the bread, after I will have eaten the fish

The combination with posterior aspect renders an action occuring after another. For example:

nun kkiwoqaa cizu, (nun) woqaa ioku = I ate the bread, then I ate the fish

nun kkiwoqii cizu, (nun) woqii ioku = I will eat the bread, then I will eat the fish

4.14. Mood *giutunne*

The mood is the third characteristic of a verb in Muplo. It expresses many different characteristic of a verb, including "negativity" (normally defined as polarity, not as mood), and other features marked in english by other auxilliary verbs (as "to must", "to can") or circonlocutions (as "to have to" or "people know that...").

-qe	negative	an action that does not occur
-ke	affermative	a confirmed action
-mao	conditional	the action expresses a condition
-hao	concessive	the action does not prevent from something else
-guu	optative	a desired, hoped action
-kka	imperative	it expresses an order
-bu	dubitative	an action is not for sure
-fi	volitive	as in english "to want"
-fuut	decisive	a chosen action (decision)
-pi	debitive	as in english "to must"
-di	potential	as in english "to can": ability
-boa	permissive	as in english "to can": permission
-luut	inferential	a reported or retailed action

Examples:

do lileploqe oqoi = he is not talking to you

do lileploke oqoi = he is really talking to you

do lileplomao oqoi... = if he is talking to you...

do lileplohao oqoi... = even though he is talking to you...

do ploguu oqoi = if he only would talk to you; I hope he talk to you

oq plokka = talk!

do lileplobu oqoi = perhaps he is talking to you

do plofi oqoi = he wants to talk to you

do plofuut oqoi = we decides to talk with you; he wants to talk to you

do plopi oqoi = he must talk to you

do plodi oqoi = he is able to talk to you; he can talk to you

do ploboa oqoi = he is allowed to talk to you, he can talk to you

do ploluut oqoi = we know that he talks to you

4.15. Intensity *giutunne*

Quality and intensity of adjectives, verbs or nouns are expressed by some prefixes:

kia- = very, much, big, large
ai- = very much, extremely (emphatic)
yab- = about, more or less
ti- = little, a little
lak- = very little, almost nothing (emphatic)
bia- = enough
lare- = not enough
mu- = good, nice
ru- = bad, ugly

Examples:
kiahoih = very red
larehoih = not enough red
mummav = nice house
rummav = ugly house

4.16. Comparation *giutunne*

Comparation is expressed by some prefixes:
nyak- = more
byak- = less
lun- = most, maximal
bun- = least, minimal

The compared element brings the comparative marker (–*fa*).
Examples:

mmav hoihel = the house is red
mmav nyakehoihel detanefa = the house is more red than that one
mmav lunehoihel dedwinefa = the house is the most red of all

The prefixes can also change the meaning of a verb, for example:
di woq = she eats
di byakewoq nunefa = she eats less than me
di bunewoq = she eats the least

4.17. Transformational *giutunne*

Transformational *giutunne* are affixes that change the class of a word. They transform attributes into actions, verbs into nouns, etc.

from/to	noun	transitive verb	intransitive verb	adjective
noun		*hwa-* = to let..., to make...	*ssa-* = to become...	*vyu-* = -ose, -ly
transitive verb	*-se* = active participle *-be* = passive participle *maz-* = infinite			*-se* = active participle *-be* = passive participle *vyu-* = -ose, -ly
intransitive verb	*-se* = active participle *maz-* = infinite			*-se* = active participle *vyu-* = -ose, -ly
adjective	*zuu-* = -ty, -ness		*ssa-* = to become...	

Suffixes *–se* e *–be* trasform a verb into a noun/adjective. The active participle is equivalent to the english present participle (to listen → listening). The passive participle is equivalent to the english past participle (to listen → listened). Furthermore, all other verbal properties (time, mood, aspect...) can be specified.

-se = active participle
-be = passive participle

Examples:
woqese = eatening; eater; that who eats
woqaase = that who ate
woqiise = that who will eat
woqebe = eaten; that who is eaten
woqaabe = eaten; that who has been eaten
woqiibe = eaten; that who will be eaten
woqepise = that who must eat (*-pi* is the debitive marker)

Other transformational giutunne change a noun/adjective into a verb or a noun into an adjective:

hwa- = to let..., to make... (from noun/adjective to transitive action)
ssa- = to become... (from noun/adjective to intransitive verb)
vyu- = -ose, -ly (from noun to adjective)
zuu- = -ty, -ness (from adjective to abstract noun)
maz- = infinite (from verb to noun denoting the act)

Examples:
dyip = to slip
aal = yes
hwahoih = to make red
ssahoih = to become red
vyudyip = slippery
zuu'aal = truth
mazedyip = the act of slipping, the slipping

4.18. Adjectives

The position of adjectives in Muplo may vary. The most significant cases are:

1. adjective as prefix, attached to the noun

2. adjective as predicative verb, following the subject

3. adjective as attribute embedded in a relative sentence

Case 1. fits for many common situations, when an attribute and a noun go together. For example:
hoih + mmav = hoihemmav = red house

Case 2. is better described in next paragraph. For example:
mmav hoih = the house is red

Case 3. is useful when the complexity of sentences requires some logical cleanup. The simplest system is nesting, by creating a relative sentence (as further described in the corresponding paragraph). E.g.:
mmavetin, <u>vyade hoih hu tat</u>, mliketloka = the house, <u>which is red and white</u>, lies in the middle of the valley
In the last example, *vyade* is the relative pronoun.

4.19. Implicit verb

An important feature of Muplo is that some transitive and intransitive verbs may be implicit or "unexpressed". In other words, they can simply be dropped, being expressed by other linguistic elements. The most important implict verb is "to be" (as predicative verb, expressing a quality or a condition of the subject). There is no corresponding Muplo verb, for example:
yoaz = high
oq yoaz = you are high

Hence, without an explicit verb, verbal tense, aspect or mood modify directly the subject:
oqii cizevut = you will be a fisher
oqeluut cizevut = we know you are a fisher

... or the predicate, instead of the subject. This is recommended in case of quality *gautunne* (corresponding to our adjectives), which have a double meaning of adjective and predicative verb (e.g. *hoih* = red, to be red). For example:
oq yoazii = you will be tall
oq yoazeluut = we know you are tall

Similarly, location and motion verbs as "to stay", "to go", "to come" are implied by location and motion complements:
nun iatasu = I go to the town
nunaa iatasu = I went to the town
nun iatapwa = I come from the town

The verb "to have" (with meaning of possession) must be dropped when the subject is followed by an object (with accusative suffix –*u*). And the negative form "not to have" is implied by the privative

complement (suffix -*qa*). For examples:

nun mmavu = I have a home

nunii mmavu = I will have a home

nun mmaveqa = I have not any home; I am without home

4.20. *Gautunne*: de, hiq, hot, vut

Instead of some very common words as "this", "that", "who" or "which", Muplo prefers to derive them from some keywords:

de = he/she/it (3rd person singular pronoun)

hot = thing

vut = person

The *gautunne "de"* is the most abstract of all, pointing to something or somebody we are talking about. Some simple examples are:

accusative:

du = it, that, him ,her (generic)

vutu = him, her (person)

dative:

doi = him, her, to it, them (generic)

vutoi = him, her, them (persona)

genitive:

dena = its, his, her (generic)

hotena = its (thing)

vutena = his, her (person)

and more:

dekya/hotekya = therefore

degyo/hotegyo = so

denil/hotenil = this

dedwin = all (generic)

hotedwin = all (things)

vuetdwin = each one, everybody

des / hotes = nothing

vutes = nobody

Another use of these generic *gautunne* is the transformation of an adjective into a substantive, for example:

nun pwiplo vibehiloi; oq dluxaa fah hoihevutu = I use to talk to the three sons; you know only the red-headed one (literally: you've seen only the red person)

So "the red one" becomes *hoihevut* or *hoihehot*, depending on its nature of person or thing.

4.21. Interrogative *giutunne*

Prefixes *me-* and *za-* express the meaning of "interrogation", just like interrogative adverbs and pronouns in english.
me- = which? how? (choice, collocation, quality)
za- = how much? (measurable or numerable quantity)

Some examples:

prefix *me-*:
mehot /mevut = what? who? (subject)
mehotu / mevutu = what? / whom? (object)
mehotoi /mevutoi = what to? / to whom?
mehotekwa / mevutekwa = why? / for whom?
mehotena /mevutena = of what? / whose?
mehotegyo = how?
etc.

prefix *za-*:
zahot/zavut = how many? (subject)
zahotu/zahotu = how many? (object)
etc.

These prefixes can go together with any word, for example:

me'ian = which lake?
memmav = which house?

If the word attached to *za-* has and undefined number or is singular, then *za-* has the meaning of "how much", or "how big", "how large". Else *za-* has the meaning of "how many".
For example:
rat = light
biu = star
zarat? = how much light?
zaratev? = how many lights?
zabiuv? = how many stars?
za'ianek = how a big lake?
za'ianev = how many lakes?
zahotek = how much big?

4.22. *Gautunne*: hiq

The keyword *hiq* (place) originates several motion or location expressions:

hiqedwina = everywhere
hiqesa = nowhere
da/hiqa = here
mehiqa = where?
mehiqasu = to where?
mehiqanu = from where?
and so on.

4.23. *Gautunne*: wa, si

The keywords *si* (today, the current day) and *wa* (instant, moment) originate several time expressions, for example:

sisle = today
sitwo = tomorrow
sitwotwo = the day after tomorrow
sikwo = yesterday
sikwokwo = the day before yesterday
tiwabig = soon
bunewabig = immediately
wanilesle / desle = now
waniletwo / detwo = later
wanilekwo / dekwo = before
wasesle = never
wadwinesle = always (punctual)
wahwinesle = sometimes (punctual)
mewasle = when? (punctual)
mewabag = since when?
zawatle = how long?

4.24. Direct questions

Direct questions are introduced by *aun*:
aun = question, to ask
Example:
piik = tired
aun oq piikel? = are you tired?

If the question express some doubt, the word *nnig* starts the sentence:
nnig = doubt, to ask by partially knowing the answer

Example:
nnig oq piikel? = aren't you tired?

Whether a question begins with an interrogative word (built with *me-* or *za-*) there is no need of *aun*, but *nnig* would be necessary.
Example:
(aun) mehiqa oq? = where are you?
nnig mehiqa oq? = where are you? (retorically: we know the possible answer)

4.25. Relative sentences

The prefix *vya-* is the base for many Muplo equivalents of relative pronouns.
vya- = that, who, which (relative pronoun)

Examples:
zwik = other, different
zwak = same, equal
nun hiq mmava, <u>vyahiqa</u> zwikev hiq = I live in a house, <u>where</u> others live
nun dluxaa oqu, <u>vyawasle</u> nunaa mmavasupwin = I saw you entering at home (in the moment that...)

If the relative sentence is simply predicative, the prefix *vya-* can join directly to the predicate (adjective or noun). For example:
nun mmavu,<u>vyahot/vyade</u> hoih= I have a house, <u>that</u> is red
but also:
nun mmavu, <u>vya</u>hoih = I have a house, that is red

4.26. Subordination

The word *ke* introduce a subordinate sentence:
ke = the object of our speech; what we are talking about

Examples:
hyab = knowledge, to know
piv = again
nun hyab, <u>ku</u> oq hiq da = I know, <u>that</u> you are living here (objective subordinate)
nun woqii, <u>kekwo</u> piv mmava = I will eat, <u>when</u> I'll be back home (after that...)
nun woqeqe, <u>kekya</u> nun xlameqe =I don't eat, <u>because</u> I'm not hungry (causal subordinate)

A hypothetic sentence (an if-sentence) requires the mood conditional suffix *-mao:*
nunemao xlam, jiv nun woq = if I'm hungry, then I eat

The dubitative clause ("if" or "whether") requires *aun* with accusative case. It's equivalent to an indirect question:
nun hyabeqe, <u>aunu</u> oq xlam = I don't know, <u>if</u> you are hungry
<u>aun</u> oq xlam? = are you hungry?

4.27. Transactional *gautunne*

The transactional *gautunne* express the subject and the object of an action in some particular cases.

nain = myself, yourself, himself... (reflexive)
klal = other (passive)
qlal = each other (reciprocal)

These *gautunne* may stand alone, as nouns or pronouns. For example:
nun lolemyax, hu klalev lolemyaxeqe = we are going to walk, but the others are not

When these *gautunne* follow a verb, they transform the verb into its reflexive, reciprocal or passive form.
The agent of a passive form is rendered by the causative (*-kya*). For example:

nun moog aisu = I sniff a flower
nun moogenain = io sniff myself
nun moogeklal pwijekya= io am sniffed by a cat
huuq moogeqlal = we sniff each other

When these *gautunne* are heading a word, they express the idea of reciprocity, "otherness" or "selfness".

naineglan = to agree with ourselves
nun dluxaa klalevutu = I saw an other person
qlaleffag = reciprocal gesture

4.28. Principle of minimization

Muplo is based on the principle of minimization. In other words, the minimal number of necessary *giutunne* should be used to express exactly our thought. Minimization bans the linguistic redundancy, trying to make sentences and words the more synthetic and compact as possible.
Some useful examples, grouped by topic, are as follows:

Number: the absolutive number is always preferred when you are referring to one single object, or to an abstract object, or to a category of objects, or a couple of objects (e.g. eyes, legs...).
Only when the uniqueness must be expressed without ambiguity, then we can mark the singular number (prefix *-k*). Examples:
vut woqepi gonemle = the man/the men/all the men must eat every day
oqena nwi baab = your eyes are blue
vutek woq cizu = one single man eats a fish
do nwikeqe = he is without an eye (only one)

Gender: the undefined gender is always preferred when the sex of the human or animal is implicit, or if we do not want to express it utterly, or if we do not know it for sure, or when we are referring to a mixed category of males and females.

Verbal tense: the present/indefinite tense is also preferred in case of tales or reports about past or future events.

5. Lexical topics

5.1. *Gautunne* – adverbs an conjunctions

Some important adverbs and conjunctions are:

hu = and, moreover
ju = but, although, though
jiv = then
fah = only

5.2. Opposite *gautunne*

In Muplo many words belong to couples of opposite meanings. The two opposite *gautunne* are distinguishable for alternation of the thematic vowel <a>/<i>. The word with <a> is the "strong *gautunne*", while the word with <i> is the "weak" one.
The vowel alternation may be <a>/<i>, but also <aa>/<ii>, <oa>/<oi>, <au>/<iu>...
Opposite words may represent not only opposite concepts, but even complementary ones (e.g. body/mind).

Some examples

strong *gautunne* with <a>	weak *gautunne* with <i>
yoaz = high	*yoiz* = low
gaut = heavy	*giut*= light
van = big	*vin* = little
klas = complex, difficult	*klis*= simple, easy
qaaq = memory, to remember	*qiiq* = oblivion, to forget
tat = white	*tit* = black
baa = happy	*bii* = sad
laal = love, to love	*liil* = hate, to hate
cap = body	*cip* = mind

A compound of two opposite words can express an intermediate idea, or a combination of both them. The latter is the case of complementary *gautunne* (e.g. body/mind). Normally the weak *gautunne*, with thematic vowel <i>, comes first.

Examples:
titetat = gray (white + black)
cipecap = psychophysical unity of a person (mind + body)

5.3. Dates

The days of the week are simply numbered, starting from zero (Monday): "day zero", "day one", etc.
iu = day
yohiu = week

YOHIUNA IUBIN (Muplo weekdays):
iuqqal = Monday
iujah = Tuesday
iuvib = Wednesday
iuwox = Thursday
iu'oot = Friday
iuglon = Saturday
iunnum = Sunday

An expression like "the second day" requires a relative construction with *vya*-:
iu, vya'oot = the fourth day

Muplo months are 17 for year, with an alternation of 21 and 22 days.
ruq = year
cave = Muplo month

The *cave* start with the spring equinox, which falls on March the 20th or 21st, depending on the year. Even the months are numbered from zero to sixteen. In a leap year, the first month (*caveqqal*) has 22 days instead of 21. This allows to Muplo calendar to be aligned with our gregorian calendar.

CAVEBIN (Muplo months):
caveqqal (21/22 days*)*
cavejah (22 days*)*
cavevib (21 days*)*
cavewox (22 days*)*
cavoot (21 days*)*
caveglon (22 days*)*
cavennum (21 days*)*
caveyoh (22 days*)*
caveyid (21 days*)*
cavoap (22 days*)*
cavefwit (21 days*)*
cavepaf (22 days*)*
cavenlos (21 days*)*
caveqwax (22 days*)*
cavezok (21 days*)*
cavesiil (22 days*)*
cavewum(21 days*)*

Within a *cave* the days are numbered starting from zero.
Since Muplo months start their cycle later than ours, conversions between two calendars are a little

complicated. Then January the 10th 2005 belongs to year 2004 of Muplo calendar, but a gregorian date such as May the 10th 2005 belongs to year 2005 of Muplo calendar.

Moreover Muplo years are not counted from the birthday of Jesus Christ. Their numbering starts from <u>989 DC</u>, an year universally known for not having any interesting event to remember. This year is marked with number zero. Then year 1018 M (Muplo) corresponds to 2008 DC, and so on.

Let us see an example. In 2008, the spring equinox falls on March, 20th. Then:
March, 20th 2008 → day zero (first one) of *caveqqal* of the year 1018 M.
March, 19th 2008 → day 20 (last one) of *cavewum* of the previous year 1017 M

A full date in Muplo has the following form: weekday – day – month - year. For example:
iuwox 0 caveqqal 1018 = Thursday March, 20th 2008

In order to reduce the huge complexity of conversions, it is allowed to express dates in gregorian format. In this case the months are numbered from 0 to 11 (0=January, 1=February,... 11=December). Example:
iuwox/20/2/2008 = Thursday March, 20th 2008
kiacave = standard month

KIACAVEBIN (standard months):
kiacaveqqal (0) = January
kiacavejah (1) = February
kiacavevib (2) = March
kiacavewox (3) = April
kiacavoot (4) = May
kiacaveglon (5) = June
kiacaveyoh (6) = July
kiacaveyid (7) = August
kiacavoap (8) = September
kiacavefwit (9) = October
kiacavepaf (10) = November
kiacavenlos (11) = December

This is the standard question about the date:
miusle huuq? = what day is it? (in which day are we?)
huuq iusle, vyade iuwox 20 kiacavevib 2008 = today is Thursday March, 20th 2008

5.4. Time

The standard division of time in Muplo is based on number 17, just like the numerical system does. The day (*iu*) is divided into 17 "Muplo hours" (*kiajuup*), each of them is divided into 17 "Muplo big minutes" (*juup*), each of them is divided into 17 "Muplo little minutes" (*bijuup*), each of them is still divided into 17 "Muplo seconds" (*lakejuup*).

name	definition	duration	subdivision
iu	day	24 hours	*17 kiajuup*
kiajuup	Muplo hour	approx. 85 minutes	*17 juup*
juup	Muplo big minute	approx. 5 minutes	*17 bijuup*
bijuup	Muplo little minute	approx. 17 seconds	*17 lakejuup*
lakejuup	Muplo second	approx. 1,03 second	-

Surprisingly, one *lakejuup* is approximately long as a standard second. It was defined as "the heart pace of a relaxed man".
The *bijuup* is not very used and not very useful. It was defined as "the sustainable time for a close encounter with an unpleasant person".
A *juup* is more relevant for everyday life and it was defined as "the time for waiting a while without getting bored".
The *kiajuup* has the same duration of most movie pictures. It was defined as "the right time for a visit to a relative or for a conversation about love problems".
Old muplo clocks had two hands, one for *juup* and one shorter for *kiajuup*. The next picture displays a muplo clock of the beginning of the XX century:

Modern muplo time division is based on our standard system (24 hours – 60 minutes – 60 seconds).

Here is an example of small conversation about time:
mewasle huuq? = what time is it? (in which time are we?)
huuq wasle, vyade vib = it's two o'clock (we're in time two)
huuq wasle, vyade yoh hu vibepli = it's half past seven
huuq wasle, vyade yoh hu siil = it's 7.15

5.5. Colours

In Muplo there are some basic nomes for primary colours:

	tit	black
	tat	white
	hoih	red
	zuun	green
	yok	blue
	baab	light blue
	xiad	magenta, fuchsia
	kouk	yellow

...and compound names for derived colours:

	titetat	gray
	hoihetat	pink
	hoihekouk	orange
	hoihezuun	dark brown
	koukezuun	beige, light brown
	xiadebaab	lilac, light violet
	xiadeyok	dark violet, indigo
???	*xiadezuun*	undefined, "kitsch" colour (magenta with green)

5.6. Seasons

The Muplo calendar divides the year into five seasons (*ruqeyug*), of variable lenghth. Every season takes its name from a colour.

name	translation		corresponding cave	properties
zuuneruqeyug	green season		*caveqqal* *cavejah* *cavevib* *cavewox*	time for spring and new life (spring equinox – may)
koukeruqeyug	yellow season		*cavoot* *caveglon* *cavennum* *caveyoh*	time for sun and harvest (may – september)
hoiheruqeyug	red season		*caveyid* *cavoap* *cavefwit*	time for decadence and red leaves (september – november)
titeruqeyug	black season		*cavepaf* *cavenlos* *caveqwax*	time for long nights (november – january)
tateruqeyug	white season		*cavezok* *cavesiil* *cavewum*	time for silence and snow (january – march)

5.7. Useful phrases

Here we present some useful phrases for everyday life:

zad = name
ore = to be (about health), health/constitution
toa = excuse, to excuse
sus = value, cost, to cost
mai = thank, to thank
tuf = hole
jis = urine, to urinate
jisetuf = toilet
vio = dance, to dance
fya = to understand, understanding
paax = fast, quick
piix = slow
nwiik = kind, polite
nwaak = nasty, harsh, unpleasant
nwiikaun = to please, to ask kindly
yaaq = to write
yiiq = to read

cau = sweet
ciu = bitter
uu = water
mpaeloe = mpelo (language close to Muplo)
kkux = pig
itte = empty (+ INSTR)
atte = full (+INSTR)
suis = civil
suas = military
voan = to protect
voanevut = guard, keeper
suisevoanevut = policeman, agent
hwiqeciz = eel
boal = world, earth
flure = price, to pay
sasse = to bring, to move
sisse = to stop, to keep steady
dare = boat, ship
auzehuidare = hovercraft

aal = yes (true)
iil = no (false)
iilaal = maybe

mude kekya ja'oq hiqaswa = welcome (it's nice because you arrived here)
ire = hello
mu'iu = good morning / good afternoon (with daylight)
mugad = good evening / good night (from sunset to dawn)
qlaledluxiiguu huuq = bye! / see you again (I hope that we'll see each other)
ttolekka! = good bye (be the destiny!)

moregyo oq? = how are you?
nun mu'ore = I'm fine
nun ru'ore = I'm bad
nun yabore = so so
oqoi mu'iu = have a nice day
oq mu'oreguu tiwabig = get well soon
lileqlaledluxeqe aiwatle huuq = long time no see

muqlalewicehyab = pleased to meet you (it's nice to meet each other for the very first time)
mezadu oq? = what's your name?
nunena zad XXX = my name is XXX
mehiqa oq mmav? = where do you live?
nunena mmav Badri'a = I live in Bari (my home is in Bari)
mehiqapwa oq? = where are you from?
nun Badripwa = I come from Bari

muttole = good luck
mu'ore = cheers/good health
muwoq = bon appetit
mutlon = bon voyage
oq nunu toakka = excuse me
ti'ouq / nun bii denanekla = sorry
nun mai = thank you
nun oqu laal = I love you

zasus denanena? = how much is this?
mehiqa jisetuf? = where's the toilet?
nnig oq loleviofi? = would you like to dance?

nun fyaqe = I don't understand
nwiikaun kena oq suiploguu du = please say that again
nwiikaun kena oq byaxepiixeploguu = please speak more slowly
nwiikaun kena oq yaaqeguu du = please write it down
mehotegyo oq plo...? = how do you say ...?
aun oq plo...? = do you speak ...?

leave me alone!
help! fire! stop!
call the police!

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
Happy Easter
Happy Birthday

nunena auzehuidare atte hwiqecizevuin = my hovercraft is full of eels
plok biahot wasesle = one language is never enough
jax sissekka boalu, nunasumwolefi! = stop the world, i want to get off!
muvutotin/muvutitin flurii dedwinekya = this gentleman/lady will pay for everything
deniledwin mpaeloefa nunoi = it's all Greek to me (it's all like mpelo to me)
it's raining cats and dogs
as easy as falling off a log
a sandwich short of a picnic
kkux yassiimao... = when pigs fly...

6. Texts

6.1. Example 1

"Goodbye," said the fox. "And now here is my secret, a very simple secret: It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye."
"What is essential is invisible to the eye," the little prince repeated, so that he would be sure to remember.

from "The Little Prince" by A. De Saint-Exupéry

"Ttolekka!" cus fiplo. "Denil fyip nunena. De kiaklis: jax mudlux fah maamui. Lunennaseyug dluxeqedibe nwikla.". "Lunannaseyug dluxeqedibe nwikla" vin rumehilo suifiplo, koi do qaaqii hotu.

"Ttolekka!"		*cus*	*fiplo.*	*"Denil*	*fyip*	*nunena.*	*De*	*kiaklis:*	*jax*
ə'tːølək:a		ʐus	fi'plø	'dənil	fjip	'nunəna	də	'kiaklis	ɲax
"let-the-destiny-be!"	*fox*		*says*	*this-is*	*secret*	*my*	*it-is*	*very-simple*	*one*

mudlux	*fah*	*maamuin.*	*Lunennaseyug*	*dluxeqedibe*	*nwikla."*
mu'dlux	fah	'maːmuin	lunə'nːaːsəjug	'dluxəʃədibə	'nwikla
well-sees	*only*	*heart-INSTR*	*essential-is*	*seen-NEG-POT*	*eye-ARG*

"Lunennaseyug	*dluxeqedibe*	*nwikla"*	*vin*	*rumehilo*	*suifiplo,*
lunə'nːaːsəjug	'dluxəʃədibə	'nwikla	vin	ɣumə'hilø	suifi'plø
essential-is	*seen-NEG-POT*	*eye-ARG*	*little*	*king-son*	*says*

koi	*do*	*qaaqii*	*hotu.*
køi	dø	'ʃaːʃiː	'høtu
so-that	*he*	*will-remember*	*that*

cus = fox
fyip = secret
yug = part, component
nnas = importance, important
lunennaseyug= quintessence, what is essential
rum = king
hilo = son
rumehilo = prince

6.2. Example 2

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Vutozidwin dodye vyade hul hu zwak nainemwaffekla hu voaneramevekla. Vutozi fifis cikkekuufu hu nainekuufu, hu dozi puneqlalepi qlalevutezuagyo.

(article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

dodye = birth, to be born
zua = knot, bond, to bind, to tie
qlalevutezua = brotherhood
mwaffe = respect, to respect
nainemwaffe = dignity
ram = law
voaneram = right (protection law)
fas = to give
fis = to receive
hul = free
pun = action, to do, to act
kuuf = thought, to think
cikke = logical, rational
cikkekuuf = reason, logical thought
nainekuuf = conscience

6.3. Example 3

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveler came along wrapped in a warm cloak. They agreed that the one who first succeeded in making the traveler take his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the more closely did the traveler fold his cloak around him; and at last the North Wind gave up the attempt. Then the Sun shined out warmly and immediately the traveler took off his cloak. And so the North Wind was obliged to confess that the Sun was the stronger of the two.

Xladefwam hu Gyav lileqlalegineluut, mevutekla vyalunegaat, watanesle hiqetinaswa jatlonevut, vyade sunnebe atecipeqlutuin. Vibede jaglan kekla de, vyade japun dejahefa, koi tlonevut byit qlutu nainena, de klalenwacepi nyakegaatefa. Hu Xladefwam raffuf gaategyo, kegyo dedi. Ju hotetinegyo tlonevut nyakebyat qlutu naineplug, hu Xladefwam kkibyit vaivu. Detwo Gyav airat ategyo, hu bunewabig tlonevut byat qlutu nainegog. Detinegyo Xladefwam kkiplopi, ku Gyaveke lunegaat vibedefa.
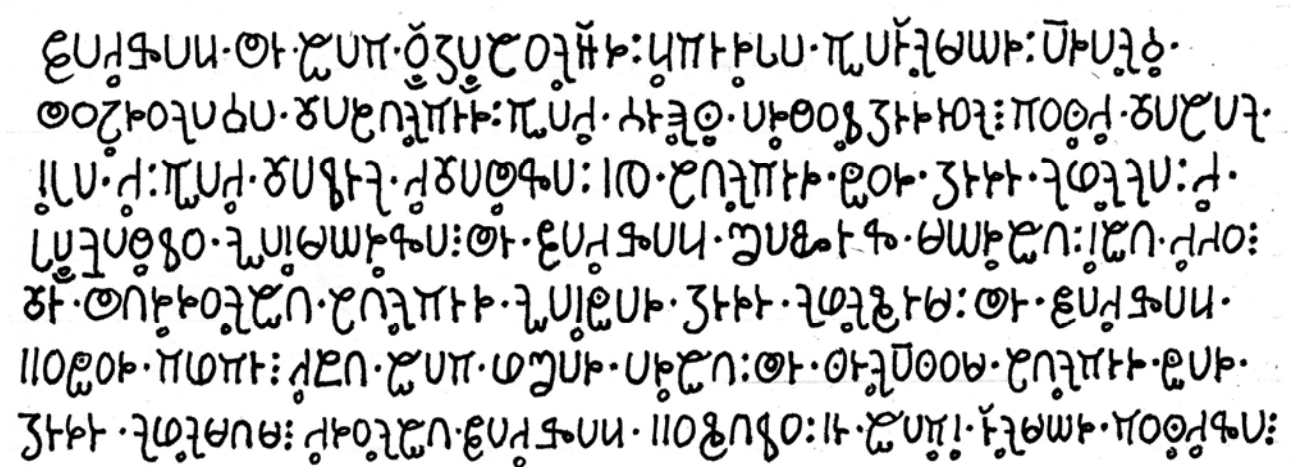
Xladefwam	*hu*	*Gyav*	*lileqlalegineluut,*		*mevutekla*	*vyalunegaat,*	*watanesle*	*hiqetinaswa*
North-wind	and	Sun	PROGR-RECIPR-discuss-REFER		who-ARG	REL-strongest	when	to-there
xladəˈfʷam	hu	gʲav	liləʃlaləˈglinəluːt		məˈvutəkla	vʲalunəˈgaːt	ˈβʷatanəslə	ˈhiʃətinasʷa

jatlonevut,	*vyade*	*sunnebe*	*atecipeqlutuin.*	*Vibede*	*jaglan*	*kekla*	*de,*
TERM-traveler-is	who	wrapped	warm-cloak-INSTR.	The-two	TERM-agree	about-that	that-one
ɲatlønəˈvut	vʲadə	ˈsunːəbə	atəʒipəˈʃlutuin	vibəˈdə	ɲaˈglan	ˈkəkla	də

vyade	*japun*	*dejahefa,*	*koi*	*tlonevut*	*byit*	*qlutu*	*nainena,*
which	TERM-does	as-first-one	so-that	traveler	leaves	cover	his
vʲaˈdə	ɲaˈpun	ˈdənahəfa	køi	tlønəˈvut	bʲit	ˈʃlutu	ˈnainəna

de	*klalenwacepi*	*nyakegaatefa.*	*Hu*	*Xladefwam*	*raffuf*	*gaategyo,*
that-one	must-be-considered	as-stronger.	Then	North-wind	INCEPT-blows	strongly
də	klaləˈnʷaʒəpi	nʲakəˈgaːtəfa	hu	xladəˈfʷam	ɣaˈfːuːf	ˈgaːtəgʲø

kegyo	*dedi.*	*Ju*	*hotetinegyo*	*tlonevut*	*nyakebyat*	*qlutu*	*naineplug,*	*hu*	*Xladefwam*
as	he-could	but	in-that-way	traveler	more-takes	cover	around-himself	and	North-wind
ˈkəgʲø	ˈdədi	ɲu	ˈhøtətinəgʲø	tlønəˈvut	nʲakəˈbʲat	ˈʃlutu	ˈnainəplug	hu	xladəˈfʷam

kki-byit   *vaivu. Detwo Gyav airat ategyo, hu bunewabig tlonevut byat*
POST-abandons attempt. Then   Sun shines warmly and immediately traveler takes
  əkːiˈbʲit   ˈvaivu   ˈdətʷø   gʲav aiˈɣat ˈatəgʲø   hu   bunəˈβʷabig tlønəˈvut bʲat

qlutu   *nainegog.*   *Detinegyo Xladefwam kkiplopi,*   *ku Gyaveke*   *lunegaat*   *vibedefa.*
cover   away-from-himself.   That-way Nort-wind POST-must-say that Sun-is-AFF strongest COMP-the-two.
 ˈʃlutu   ˈnainəgøg   ˈdətinəgʲø xladəˈfʷam əkːiˈpløpi ku   gʲav   lunəˈgaːt   vibəˈdəfa

xlid = south
tlone-vut = traveler
sunne = envelope, to wrap
cipe-qlut = cloak
glan = agreement, to agree
glin = discussion, to discuss
nwace = to consider
uap = rich
uip = poor
byat = to take, to catch
byit = to leave, to abandon, to give up
vaiv = task, attempt
ai-rat = shining, to shine

7. Dictionary

The following dictionary, although uncomplete, collect all the words found in this grammar.
The single elements (*gautunne* and *giutunne*) of compound words are highlighten (e.g. *mu-plo).*
Abbreviations:

G = *gautunne*

g = *giutunne*

C = compound word

N = noun

P = pronoun

Num = numeral

A = adjective

TV = transitive verb

IV = intransitive verb

AC = adverb or conjunction

Word	IPA transcription	Type	Meaning	Opposite word
-a	a	g	case: locative	
-aa	aː	g	tense: past	
aal	aːl	G	A: true AC: yes N: name of the letter <aa>	*iil*
ai-	ai	g	very much, extremely (emphatic)	
ai-nya	aiˈnʲa	C	N: ocean	*ainyi*
ai-nyi	aiˈnʲi	C	N: continent	*ainya*
ai-rat	aiˈɣat	C	N: shining IV: to shine	
ais	ais	G	N: flower, name of the letter <ai>	
-anu	anu	g	case: ablative	
aok	ˈaɯk	G	N: horse, name of the letter <ao>	
-apwa	apʷa	g	case: egressive	
are	ˈaɣə	G	TV: to ignore	*are*
-asu	asu	g	case: allative	
-aswa	asʷa	g	case: terminative	
at	at	G	A: hot, warm N: heat, name of the letter <a>	*it*
atte	ˈatːəː	G	A: full (+INSTR)	*itte*
-au	aɯ	g	case: vocative	
aun	aɯn	G	TV: to ask N: question	
aune-wiiz	aɯnəˈβʷiːð	C	N: question mark	
auz	ˈaɯð	G	N: flight, name of the letter <au>	

			IV: to fly	
auze-hui-dare	aɯðəhuiˈdaɣə	C	N: hovercraft	
baa	baː	G	A: happy	*bii*
baab	baːb	G	A: light blue	
-bag	bag	g	case: regressive	
-be	bə	g	passive participle	
bia-	bia	g	enough	
-big	big	g	case: postgressive	
bii	biː	G	A: sad	*baa*
bi-juup	biˈɲuːp	C	N: Muplo little minute (17 lakejuup≈ approx. 17 seconds)	
-bin	bin	g	number: collective	
biu	biu	G	N: star, name of the letter <b>	
bi-yof	biˈjøf	C	N: space between words	
blam	blam	G	N: pleasure IV: to feel pleasure	*blim*
-blav	blav	g	right of	
blim	blim	G	N: pain, name of the letter <bl> IV: to feel pain	*blam*
-boa	bɯa	g	mood: permissive	
boal	bɯal	G	N: world, earth	
-bu	bu	g	mood: dubitative	
bun-	bun	g	least, minimal	
bune-wa-big	bunəˈβʷabig	C	AC: immediately, very soon	
bwog	bʷøg	G	N: disk, plate, name of the letter <bw>	
byak-	bʲak	g	less	
-byam	bʲam	g	number: integrative	
byat	bʲat	G	TV: to take, to catch	*byit*
byit	bʲit	G	TV: to leave, to abandon, to give up	*byat*
byotte	ˈbʲøtːəː	G	N: shoulder, name of the letter <by>	
cap	ʥap	G	N: body	*cip*
cau	ʥa	G	A: sweet	*ciu*
cave	ˈʥavə	G	N: Muplo month	
cikke	ˈʥikːəː	G	A: logical, rational	
cikke-kuuf	ʥikːəːˈkuːf	C	N: reason, logical thought	
cip	ʥip	G	N: mind	*cap*
cipe-cap	ʥipəˈʥap	C	N: psychophysical unity of a person (mind + body)	
cipe-qlut	ʥipəˈʃlut	C	N: cloak	
ciu	ʥiu	G	A: bitter	*cau*

ciz	ʧið	G	N: fish, name of the letter <c>	
cus	ʧus	G	N: fox	
dare	ˈdaɣə	G	N: boat, ship	
de	də	G	P: he, she, it (third singular person)	
de-kwo	ˈdəkʷø	C	AC: before	
de-sle	ˈdəslə	C	AC: now	
de-two	ˈdətʷø	C	AC: later	
-di	di	g	mood: potential	
dlux	dlux	G	N: sight, vision, name of the letter <dl> TV: to see	
dodye	ˈdødʲə	G	N: birth IV: to be born	
domme	ˈdøm:ə:	G	N: feast, celebration, name of the letter <d>	
dwi	dʷi	G	N: wave, name of the letter <dw>	
-dwin	dʷin	g	number: omnicomprehensive	
dyaje	dʲal	G	N: leg, name of the letter <dy>	
dyip	dʲip	G	N: slip IV: to slip	
-fa	fa	g	case: comparative	
fah	fah	G	AC: only	
fas	fas	G	N: to give	*fis*
ffag	əˈf:a:g	G	N: gesture IV: to make a gesture	
ffage-plo	əf:a:gəˈplø	C	N: gesture language TV: to say/talk by gestures	
ffuf	əˈf:u:f	G	N: blow, breath, name of letter <ff> TV: to blow, to breathe	
-fi	fi	g	mood: volitive	
fi-	fi	g	aspect: punctual	
fis	fis	G	N: to receive	*fas*
flah	flah	G	Num: 289 (17 x 17)	
flat	flat	G	N: finger, name of the letter <fl> TV: to point, to indicate	
flure	ˈfluɣə	G	N: price TV: to pay	
foo	fø:	G	N: wall, name of the letter <f> TV: to surround	
-fuut	fu:t	g	mood: decisive	
fuv	fuv	G	P: they (third plural person)	
fwam	fʷam	G	N: wind, name of the letter <fw>	
fwit	fʷit	G	Num: 10 (ten)	

fya	fʲa	G	N: understanding TV: to understand	
fyace	ˈfʲaʒə	G	N: car, vehicle with four wheels, name of the letter <fy> TV: to drive a vehicle	
fyip	fʲip	G	N: secret A: secret	
gaat	ga:t	G	A: strong	*giit*
gad	gad	G	N: night, name of the letter <g>	
gaut	gaɯt	G	A: heavy	*giut*
gaute-plo-haan	gaɯtəplø'ha:n	C	N: dipthong or long vowel	
gaute-plo-kak	gaɯteplø'kak	C	N: fire consonant (<c>, <r>, <j>) or consonant cluster	
gaut-unne	gaɯt'un:ə:	C	N: gautunne, "heavy word"	
-gig	gig	g	on ,attached to (with contact)	
giit	gi:t	G	A: weak	*gaat*
giut	giut	G	A: light	*gaut*
giute-plo-haan	giutəplø'ha:n	C	N: vowel	
giute-plo-kak	giutəplø'kak	C	N: consonant (stone, soil or water)	
giut-unne	giut'un:ə:	C	N: giutunne, "light word"	
glan	glan	G	N: agreement TV: to agree	*glin*
glin	glin	G	N: discussion TV: to discuss	*glan*
glon	gløn	G	Num: 5 (five) N: name of the letter <gl>	
-gog	gøg	g	away from	
-guu	gu:	g	mood: optative	
gwa	gʷa	G	N: river, name of the letter <gw>	
-gwin	gʷin	g	close to	
-gwon	gʷøn	g	far from	
gyav	gʲav	G	N: sun, name of the letter <gy>	
-gyo	gʲø	g	case: modal	
haan	ha:n	G	N: voice	
haok	haɯ	G	A: open	*hiok*
haoke-wiiz	haɯkə'βʷi:ð	C	N: name of the letter <e> (schwa)	
hil	hil	G	N: son, daughter	
hiok	hiøk	G	A: closed	*haok*
hioke-wiiz	hiøkə'βʷi:ð	C	N: name of the letter <'> (glottal stop)	
hiq	hiʃ	G	N: place IV: to stay	

hlo	hlø	G	N: tree, name of the letter <hl>	
hoih	høih	G	A: red	
hoihe-kouk	høihə'køuk	C	A: orange	
hoihe-ruqe-yug	høihəɣuʃə'jug	C	N: Muplo red season	
hoihe-tat	høihə'tat	C	A: pink	
hoihe-zuun	høihə'ðu:n	C	A: dark brown	
hot	høt	G	N: thing	
hu	hu	G	AC: and, moreover	
hui	hui	G	N: cloud, name of the letter <h> IV: to float	
hul	hul	G	A: free	
huuq	hu:ʃ	G	P: we (first plural inclusive person)	
hwa-	hʷa	g	to let..., to make... (from noun/adjective to transitive action)	
-hwin	hʷin	g	number: indeterminative	
hwiq	hʷiʃ	G	N: snake, name of the letter <hw> IV: to crawl	
hwiqe-ciz	hʷiʃə'ʈʂuð	C	N: eel	
hyab	hʲab	G	N: knowledge, name of the letter <hy> TV: to know	*hyib*
hyib	hʲib	G	N: ignorance TV: to ignore	*hyab*
-i	i	g	gender: feminine	
ian	ian	G	N: lake, name of the letter <ia>	
iaq	iaʃ	G	Num: 1,419,857 (83,521 x 17)	
iat	iat	G	N: city, town	
-ii	i:	g	tense: future	
iil	i:l	G	A: false AC: no N: name of the letter <ii>	*aal*
iil-aal	i:l'a:l	C	AC: maybe	
iok	iøk	G	N: bread, name of the letter <io>	
ire	'iɣə	G	TV: to greet N: greeting, hello, name of the <i>	*are*
it	it	G	A: cold, cool N: cold	*at*
itte		G	A: empty (+INSTR)	*atte*
iu	iu	G	N: day, name of the letter <iu>	
iu-'oot	'iuʔø:t	C	N: Friday	
iu-glon	'iuʔgløn	C	N: Saturday	
iu-jah	'iuɲah	C	N: Tuesday	

iu-nnum	ˈiun:u:m	C	N: Sunday	
iu-qqal	ˈiuʃ:a:l	C	N: Monday	
iu-vib	ˈiuvib	C	N: Wednesday	
iu-wox	ˈiuβʷøx	C	N: Thursday	
ja-	ɲa	g	aspect: terminative	
jah	ɲah	G	Num: 1 (one) N: name of the letter <j>	
jax	ɲax	G	P: (impersonal pronoun)	
jis	ɲis	G	N: urine IV: to urinate	
jise-tuf	ɲisəˈtuf	C	N: toilet	
jiv	ɲiv	G	AC: then	
ju	ɲu	G	AC: but, although, though	
juun	ɲu:n	G	Num: 4,913 (289 x 17)	
juup	ɲu:p	C	N: Muplo big minute (17 bijuup≈ approx. 5 minutes)	
-k	k	g	number: singular	
kak	kak	G	N: noise, name of the letter <k> IV: to make noise	*kik*
ke	kə	G	N: the object of our speech; what we are talking about	
-ke	kə	g	mood: affirmative	
kia-	kia	g	very, much, big, large	
kia-cave	kiaˈʐavə	C	N: standard month	
kia-juup	kiaˈɲu:p	C	N: Muplo hour (17 juup ≈ approx. 85 minutes)	
kia-yof	kiaˈjøf	C	N: full stop between sentences	
kik	kik	G	N: silence IV: to be silent	*kak*
-kka	əˈk:a:	g	mood: imperative	
kki-	əˈk:i:	g	aspect: posterior	
kkice	əˈk:i:ʐə	G	N: nail, name of the letter <kk>	
kkux	əˈk:u:x	G	N: pig	
-kla	kla	g	case: argumentative	
klal	klal	G	P: other (passive)	
klas	klas	G	A: complex, difficult	*klis*
-klav	klav	g	left of	
klid	klid	G	N: faucet, valve, name of the letter <kl>	
klis	klis	G	A: simple, easy	*klas*
klos	kløs	G	Num: 24,137,569 (1,419,857 x 17)	
kouk	køuk	G	A: yellow	

kouke-ruqe-yug	køukəɣuʃəˈjug	C	N: Muplo yellow season	
kouke-zuun	køukəˈðuːn	C	A: beige, light brown	
kuuf	kuːf	G	N: thought TV: to think	
kwamme	ˈkʷamːəː	G	N: lamp, name of the letter <kw> TV: to light up artificially	
-kwo	kʷø	g	case: postessive	
-kya	kʲa	g	case: causative	
kyof	kʲøf	G	N: electricity, electric current, name of the letter <ky>	
laal	laːl	G	TV: to love N: love, name of the letter <l>	*liil*
lak-	lak	g	very little, almost nothing (emphatic)	
lake-juup	lakəˈɲuːp	C	M: Muplo second (approx. 1,03 seconds)	
lare-	ˈlaɣə	g	not enough	
liil	liːl	G	TV: to hate N: hate	*laal*
lil-	lil	g	aspect: progressiv e	
lol-	løl	g	aspect: imminent	
-lu	lu	g	number: partitive	
lun-	lun	g	most, maximal	
lune-nnase-yug	lunəˈnːaːsəjug	C	N: quintessence, what is essential	
-luut	luːt	g	mood: inferential	
maam	maːm	G	N: heart, name of the letter <m>	
mai	mai	G	N: thank TV: to thank	
-mao	maɯ	g	mood: conditional	
maz-	mað	g	infinite (from verb to noun denoting the act)	
me-	mə	g	which? how? (choice, collocation, quality)	
mlak	mlak	G	N: hill	*mlik*
-mle	mlə	g	case: iterative	
mlik	mlik	G	N: valley, name of the letter <ml>	*mlak*
mmav	əˈmːaːv	G	N: home, house, name of the letter <mm> TV: to live	
moog	møːg	G	N: nose TV: to sniff	
mpaeloe	ˈmpɛlɔ	G	N: mpelo language (close to Muplo)	
mu-	mu	g	A: good, nice, beautyful	
mu-'iu	muˈʔiu	C	good morning, good afternoon	
mu-gad	muˈgad	C	good evening, good night	
mu-plo	muˈplø	C	N: Muplo language	

mwaffe	ˈmʷafːə:	G	N: respect	
			TV: to respect	
mwaje	ˈmʷaɲə	G	N: cry, name of the letter <mw>	
			IV: to cry	
-mwil	mʷil	g	up, on, above	
-mwol	mʷøl	g	down, under, beneath	
myax	mʲax	G	N: walk, path, name of the letter <my>	
			IV: to walk	
-na	na	g	case: genitive	
nain	nain	G	P: myself, yourself, himself… (reflexive)	
naine-kuuf	nainəˈkuːf	C	N: conscience	
naine-mwaffe	nainəˈmʷafːə:	C	N: dignity	
-nan	nan	g	number: interlocutive	
nax	nax	G	N: brother, sister	
-nil	nil	g	number: proximal	
nlos	nløs	G	Num: 12 (twelve)	
			N: name of the letter <nl>	
nnas	əˈnːaːs	G	N: importance	
			A: important	
nni-	əˈnːiː	g	aspect: anterior	
nnig	əˈnːiːg	G	N: doubt	
			TV: to ask doubtfully	
nnige-wiiz	ənːiːgəˈβʷiːð	C	N: doubtful question mark	
nnum	əˈnːuːm	G	Num: 6 (six)	
			N: name of the letter <nn>	
nun	nun	G	P: I (first singular person)	
nus	nus	G	N: shoe, name of the letter <n>	
			TV: to wear on the feet	
nwaak	nʷaːk	G	A: nasty, harsh, unpleasant	*nwiik*
nwace	nʷaʤə	G	TV: to consider	
nwi	nʷi	G	N: eye	
nwiik	nʷiːk	G	A: kind, polite	*nwaak*
nwiik-aun	nʷiːkˈaɰn	C	TV: to please, to ask kindly	
nwire	ˈnʷiɣə	G	N: hair, name of the letter <nw>	
nya	nʲa	G	N: sea, name of the letter <ny>	*nyi*
nyak-	nʲak	g	more	
nyi	nʲi	G	dry land (included islands)	*nya*
-o	ø	g	gender: masculine	
oap	øap	G	Num: 9 (nine)	
			N: name of the letter <oa>	
of	øf	G	N: mouse, name of the letter <o>	

-oi	øi	g	case: dative	
oim	øim	G	A: thin and flat N: sheet, name of the letter <oi>	
ook	ø:k	G	N: knife	
oot	ø:t	G	Num: 4 (four) N: name of the letter <oo>	
oq	ø:ʃ	G	P: you (second singular person)	
ore	ˈøɣə	G	IV: to be (about health) N: health, constitution	
ouq	øuʃ	G	TV: to cancel, to delete	
-ozi	øði	g	gender: mixed (group of both males and females)	
-pa	pa	g	case: privative	
paax	pa:x	G	A: fast, quick	*piix*
paf	paf	G	Num: 11 (eleven) N: name of the letter <p>	
-pi	pi	g	mood: debitive	
piix	pi:x	G	A: slow	*paax*
piv	piv	G	AC: again	
-pli	pli	g	-th (fractionary part)	
plo	plø	G	TV: to speak, to say, to talk N: speech, language, name of the letter <pl>	
plo-haan	pløˈha:n	C	N: vowel or diphthong	
plo-kak	pløˈkak	C	N: consonant or consonant cluster	
plo-wiiz	pløˈβʷi:ð	C	N: quotation marks	
-plug	plug	g	around	
ppice	əˈp:i:ʥə	G	N: lemon, name of the letter <pp> A: acid	
pun	pun	G	N: action TV: to do, to act	
pwi-	pʷi	g	aspect: habitual	
pwije	ˈpʷiɲə	G	N: cat, name of the letter <pw>	
-pwin	pʷin	g	inside	
-pwon	pʷøn	g	outside	
pyal	pʲal	G	N: ground, floor, name of the letter <py> IV: to stay on the floor	
-qa	ʃa	g	case: privative	
qaaq	ʃa:ʃ	G	N: memory, name of the letter <q> TV: to remember	*qiiq*
-qe	ʃə	g	mood: negative	
qiiq	ʃi:ʃ	G	N: forgiveness, oblivion, name of the letter	*qaaq*

			<ou> TV: to forgive	
qim	ʃim	G	P: you (second plural person)	
qlal	ʃlal	G	P: each other (reciprocal)	
qlale-vute-zua		C	N: brotherhood	
qlut	ʃlut	G	N: cloth, cover, name of the letter <ql> TV: to cover	
qqal	əˈʃ:aːl	G	Num: 0 (zero)	
qquh	əˈʃ:uh	G	N: sneeze, name of the letter <qq> IV: to sneeze	
qwax	ʃʷax	G	Num: 13 (thirteen) N: name of the letter <qw>	
qyak	ʃʲak	G	N: bed, name of the letter <qy> IV: to stay in bed	
ra-	ɣa	g	aspect: inceptive	
ram	ɣam	G	N: law	
raod	ɣaɯd	G	A: lively, euphoric	*riod*
raode-wiiz	ɣaɯdəˈβʷiːð	C	N: exclamation mark	
rat	ɣat	G	N: light, name of the letter <r> TV: to light up, to enlighten	*rit*
rate-plo-haan	ɣatəpløˈhaːn	C	N: light sound (<e> or <'>)	
riod	ɣiød	G	A: calm, quiet	*raod*
rit	ɣit	G	N: dark TV: to darken	*rat*
ru-	ɣu	g	bad, ugly	
rum	ɣum	G	N: king	
rume-hil	ɣuməˈhil	G	N: prince, princess	
ruq	ɣuʃ	G	N: year	
ruqeyug	ɣuʃəˈjug	C	N: Muplo season	
-s	s	g	number: negative	
sare	ˈsaɣə	G	N: meeting, name of the letter <s> TV: to meet	
sasse	ˈsas:əː	G	TV: to bring, to move	*sisse*
-se	sə	g	active participle	
si	si	G	N: today, the current day	
siil	siːl	G	Num: 15 (fifteen)	
si-kwo	ˈsikʷø	C	AC: yesterday	
si-kwo-kwo	ˈsikʷøkʷø	C	AC: the day before yesterday	
si-sle	ˈsislə	C	AC: today	
sisse	ˈsis:əː	G	TV: to stop, to keep steady	*sasse*
si-two	ˈsitʷø	C	AC: tomorrow	

si-two-two	ˈsitʷøtʷø	C	AC: the day after tomorrow	
-sle	slə	g	case: temporal	
slof	sløf	G	N: window, name of the letter <sl>	
ssa-	əˈsːaː	g	to become... (from noun/adjective to intransitive verb)	
ssa-hoih	əsːaːˈhøih	C	to become red	
ssat	əˈsːaːt	G	P: we (first plural exclusive person)	
ssul	əˈsːuːl	G	N: table, name of the letter <ss>	
suas	suas	G	A: military	*suis*
sui-	sui	g	aspect: ripetitive	
suis	suis	G	A: civil	*suas*
suise-voane-vut	suisəvɯanəˈvut	C	N: policeman, agent	
sunne	ˈsunːəː	G	N: envelope TV: to wrap	
sus	sus	G	IV: to cost N: cost, value	
swas	sʷas	G	N: pen, name of the letter <sw>	
-swo	sʷø	g	case: concessive	
syil	sʲil	G	N: pot, name of the letter <sy>	
-tan	tan	g	number: distal	
tat	tat	G	A: white	*tit*
tate-ruqe-yug	tatəɣuʃəˈjug	C	N: Muplo white season	
ti-	ti	g	little, a little	
-tin	tin	g	number: determinative	
tit	tit	G	A: black	*tat*
tite-ruqe-yug	titəɣuʃəˈjug	C	N: Muplo black season	
tite-tat	titəˈtat	C	A: gray	
ti-wa-big	tiˈβʷabig	C	AC: soon	
-tle	tlə	g	case: durative	
-tlik	tlik	g	beside	
-tlok	tløk	g	between, in the middle, in the center, through	
tlon	tløn	G	N: travel , journey, name of the letter <tl> IV: to travel	
tlone-vut	tlønəˈvut	C	N: traveler	
toa	tɯa	C	TV: to excuse N: excuse	
ttit	əˈtːiːt	G	Num: 83,521 (4,913 x 17)	
ttole	əˈtːølə	G	N: fate, destiny, name of the letter <tt>	
ttole-kka	əˈtːøləkːaː	C	good bye! (be the destiny!)	
tuf	tuf	G	N: hole	

tus	tus	G	Num: 17 (seventeen)	
tuz	tuð	G	N: door, gate, name of the letter \<t\>	
Tuziat	tuðˈiat	C	Triest (city of the door)	
-twi	tʷi	g	(power of a number)	
twil	tʷil	G	N: tooth, name of the letter \<tw\>	
-two	tʷø	g	case: antessive	
tyig	tʲig	G	N: soil, name of the letter \<ty\>	
-u	u	g	case: accusative	
uap	uap	G	A: rich	*uip*
uat	uat	G	N: shout. scream, name of the letter \<ua\> TV: to shout, to scream	
uil	uil	G	N: moon, name of the letter \<ui\>	
-uin	uin	g	case: instrumental	
uip	uip	G	A: poor	*uap*
un	ˈunːəː	G	N: word, name of the letter \<u\>	
uox	uøx	G	N: hit, shot, name of the letter \<uo\> TV: to hit	
uu	uː	G	N: water	
uure	ˈuːɣə	G	N: sense, feeling, name of the letter \<uu\> TV: to feel	
-v	v	g	number: plural	
vaiv	vaiv	G	N: task, attempt	
van	van	G	A: big, large	*vin*
vib	vib	G	Num: 2 (two)	
vin	vin	G	A: little, small	*van*
vio	viø	G	N: dance IV: to dance	
vlaq	vlaʃ	G	N: blood, name of the letter \<vl\> IV: to bleed	*vliq*
vliq	vliʃ	G	N: scar IV: to heal from a wound	*vlaq*
voan	vɯan	G	N: protection TV: to protect	
voane-vut	vɯanəˈvut	C	N: guard, keeper	
voan-ram	vɯanəˈɣam	C	N: right (protection law)	
vut	vut	G	N: person, human being, name of the letter \<v\>	
vwav	vʷav	G	N: leaf (vegetal), name of the letter \<vw\>	
vya-	vʲa	g	that, who, which (relative pronoun)	
vyol	vʲøl	G	N: image, picture, name of the letter \<vy\>	
vyu-	vʲu	g	-ose, -ly (from noun to adjective)	

vyu-dyip	vʲuˈdʲip	C	A: slippery	
wa	βʷa	G	N: instant, moment, name of the letter <w>	
wa-dwine-sle	ˈβʷadʷinəslə	C	AC: always (punctual)	
wa-hwine-sle	ˈβʷahʷinəslə	C	AC: sometimes (punctual)	
wa-nile-kwo	ˈβʷaniləkʷø	C	AC: before	
wa-nile-sle	ˈβʷaniləslə	C	AC: now	
wa-nile-two	ˈβʷanilətʷø	C	AC: later	
-wap	βʷap	g	verticallly, standing	
wa-se-sle	ˈβʷasəslə	C	AC: never	
-wat	βʷat	g	crossing, perpendicular to	
wice	ˈβʷiːʒə	g	aspect: innovative	
wiiz	βʷiːð	G	N: sign, glyph, character	
woq	βʷøʃ	G	N: food TV: to eat	
wox	βʷøx	G	Num: 3 (three)	
wum	βʷum	G	Num: 16 (sixteen)	
xaa	xaː	G	N: dream TV: to dream	*xii*
xaod	xaɯd	G	N: thunder, name of the letter <x>	
xiad	xiad	G	A: magenta, fuchsia	
xiade-baab	xiadəˈbaːb	C	A: lilac, light violet	
xiade-yok	xiadəˈjok	C	A: dark violet, indigo	
xiade-zuun	xiadəˈðuːn	C	A: undefined, "kitsch" colour (magenta with green)	
xii	xiː	G	N: daydream TV: to daydream, to fantasize	*xaa*
xlad	xlad	G	S: north	*xlid*
xlam	xlam	G	N: hunger A: hungry	
xlid	xlid	G	S: south, name of the letter <xl>	*xlad*
xwop	xʷøp	G	N: lightning, name of the letter <xw>	
xyal	xʲal	G	N: bravery, courage A: brave, courageous	*xyil*
xyil	xʲil	G	N: fear, name of the letter <xy> A: fearful IV: to be afraid	*xyal*
yaaq	jaːʃ	G	N: to write	*yiiq*
yab-	jab	g	about, more or less	
-yap	jap	g	horizontally, lying down	
yasse	ˈjasːəː	G	N: flight IV: to fly	

-yat	jat	g	along, longitudinal to	
yid	jid	G	Num: 8 (eight) N: name of the letter <y>	
yiiq	ji:ʃ	G	N: to read	*yaaq*
yo-	jø	g	aspect: simultaneous	
yoaz	jɯað	G	A: high	*yoiz*
yof	jøf	G	N: comma or period between sentences	
yoh	jøh	G	Num: 7 (seven)	
yoh-iu	jøhˈiu	C	N: week	
yoiz	jøih	G	A: low	*yoaz*
yok	jøk	G	A: blue, dark blue	
-yu	ju	g	number: abundantive	
yud	jud	G	N: thought TV: to think	
yug	ˈjug	G	N: part, component	
za-	ða	g	how much? (measurable or numerable quantity)	
zad	ðad	G	N: name	
zlon	ðløn	G	N: chair, name of the letter <zl>	
zok	ðøk	G	Num: 14 (fourteen) N: name of the letter <z>	
zua	ðɯa	G	N: knot, bond TV: to bind, to tie	
zuu-	ðu:	g	-ty, -ness (from adjective to abstract noun)	
zuu-ʻaal	ðu:ˈʔa:l	C	N: truth	
zuun	ðu:n	G	A: green	
zuune-ruqe-yug	ðu:nəɣuʃəˈjug	C	N: Muplo green season	
zwak	ðʷak	G	A: same, equal	*zwik*
zwik	ðʷik	G	A: other, different	*zwak*
-zwil	ðʷil	g	in front of	
zwokwe	ˈðʷøkʷə	G	N: idiot, fool, name of the letter <zw> A: stupid	
-zwol	ðʷøl	g	behind	
zyas	ðʲas	G	N: sand, name of the letter <zy>	