
Mosici

Mosici (ʂʟ·zuɻōroor ıɳʂ [ãmoziciç eʌa]) is a Nielf languages spoken in the confederation of the eastern isles.

This page mostly treats of the Cairneshalese (of ʂʟ·rʂıɣʟıʂɬɬıʂɲ / Cairneshal), the standard variety

A. History

[WIP: Eventually historical and geographical context will go there]

B. Sound ꟻ Letters

B.I. Basis of Phonology and Phonetics

Mosici has the phonemes described in Table 1 and Table 2. Sounds without an explicit romanisation are romanised as in the IPA.

The following pronounciation rules apply:

1. The dorsal approximant is delateralised and fronted (compared to what would imply rules 7-11) in coda position;
2. The dorsal trill is realised as the semivowel [ɻ̟] in coda position;
3. The dorsal trill is realised as the fricative [ʁ] in consonant clusters;
4. Nasal consonats nasalise immediately preceeding vowels;
5. Nasal consonants aren't pronounced in coda positions — but nasalisation still happens;
6. Close nasalised vowels *[ĩ ỹ ũ] are realised as near-close [ɪ̃ ʏ̃ ʊ̃];

	Labial	**Coronal**	**Palatal**	**Dorsal**
Nasal	m	n		
Plosive	p	t		k ⟨c⟩
Fricative	f v	s z	ʃ ⟨ś⟩ ʒ ⟨ź⟩	ʁ ⟨r⟩
Approximant	w		j	ʟ ⟨l⟩

Table 1: Mosici consonants

	Front		**Back**
	Unrounded	Rounded	
Close	i	y ⟨ý⟩	u
Close-Mid	e ⟨é⟩	ø ⟨y⟩	o
Open-Mid	ɛ ⟨e⟩		ɔ ⟨á⟩
Open	a		

Table 2: Mosici vowels

7. The dorsal plosive and approximant are realised as palatal before /i y e j/;
8. The dorsal plosive and approximant are realised as uvular before /o u w/;
9. The dorsal plosive and approximant are realised as palatal after /e i j/;
10. The dorsal plosive and approximant are realised as palatal in the codas of syllables with /e/ or /i/ as nuclei;
11. Otherwise the dorsal plosive and approximant are realised as velar;
12. Plosives are voiced when adjacent to phonemically voiced consonants;
13. Plosives are realised as non-sibilant fricatives of same place of articulation word finaly, at the exception of /p/ which is realised as [h~ɦ] in those same environments;
14. A word-initial nasal-plosive or nasal-fricative cluster is realised as the prenasalised version of the plosive or fricative.

B.II. Coalescence

Vowel coalescence is a historical sound change of mosici, the understanding of which is required to read the written standard of the language.

It affects vowels in hiatus, reducing them to single monophtongs, sometimes separated by approximants.

Given that Late Classical Nielf — in particular the insular varieties that give rise to Mosici — had many such instances of hiatus, mosici spelling, can be at first glance irregular and unpredictable.

This sound change occured in Late Old Mosici, that is after the transition from distinctions in vowel length to distinctions in vowel quality (/a aː e eː i iː o oː/ → /a ɔ ɛ i e i o u/), and after the deletion of the central vowel /ə/ and the unvoiced dorsal fricative /x/ → /h/, but before the nasalisation of vowels before nasal consonants.

At this point in Mosici's evolution, the primary stress was located on the penultimate vowel of the word, with secondary stress on every other vowel from there.

The sound change proceeds in 4 steps:
1. For each vowel pair in hiatus /'V_1.V_2/, merge them as per Table 3
2. Recompute the positions of the stress according to the same pattern as above
3. Repeat from (1) 2 more times;
4. Merge any remaining /V_1.V_2/ pairs as per Table 3.

B.III. The Naran Alphabet

Mosici is written in the Naran alphabet (sometimes also called "Poliah alphabet", from the first few letters), which, in Mosici, is considered to have the letters defined in Table 4

Apfe ⟨ɥ⟩ is completely silent, and is transparent to vowel coalescence and nasalisation, but acts as a consonant for all other aspects targetting adjacent vowels.

Vazteźec apfe ⟨ɣ⟩ is an Early Middle Mosici innovation to indicate velar fricative that had voiced in old Mosici and thus were still pronounced (then ɣ, now ʁ in

Standard Modern Mosici) and distinguish them from the now-silent hapffe. A similar reform was proposed for ssipal and fasoh, with the letters vazteźec śpal ⟨ɬ⟩ and vazteźec vazo ⟨ɸ⟩, but didn't encounter as wide a success and

$V_2\rightarrow$ $V_1\downarrow$	**a**	**ɛ**	**ɔ**	**e**	**ø**	**o**	**i**	**y**	**u**
a	ɔ	a	ɔ	ɛ	ɛ	ɔ	e	ø	o
ɛ	ɛ	i	ø	i	e	ø	i	ø	ø
ɔ	ɔ	ø	ɔ	ø	ø	o	ø	ø	o
e	ɛ	i	ø	i	e	ø	i	ø	ø
ø	ø	e	ø	e	y	o	y	y	y
o	ɔ	ø	o	ø	ø	u	ø	ø	u
i	ja	jɛ	jɔ	je	jø	jo	i	jy	ju
a	ø	ø	ø	ø	y	ø	i	i	y
u	wa	wɛ	wɔ	we	wø	wo	wi	y	u

Table 3: Mosici vowel coalescence (values in IPA)

Letter	Transcription	Value (IPA)	Letter name	Numeric value
ƨ	p	/p/	ƨSī · pé · [pe]	1
u	o	/o/	ūɬɬ · us · [us]	2
ɲ	l	/ʟ/	ɲS̄ʟ · lán · [ʟɔ̃]	3
ı	i	/e/, /j/	īɣʟo · irne · [iɲ̊nɛ]	4
S	a	/a/	S̄ʟƨ · ánp · [ɔ̃h]	5
ɥ	h	-	ɥSƨϱo · apfe · [apfɛ]	6 (0 with the diacritic)
ɣ	r	/ʁ/	ϱSɬʞoɬıoɾ ɥSƨϱo vazteźec apfe [vazdeʒɛx apfɛ]	used in fraction notation
ɾ	c	/k/	ɾSɲ · cal · [kaẅ]	$36 = 6^2$
ʟ	n	/n/	ʟSuɲ · nál · [nɔẅ]	$216 = 6^3$
o	e	/ɛ/	ōɬɬʞSɲ · istal · [istaẅ]	$1\,296 = 6^4$
ɬ	s	/z/	ɬɬıƨSɲ · śpal · [ʃpaẅ]	$7\,776 = 6^5$
ϱ	f	/v/	ϱSɬuɥ · vazo · [vazo]	$46\,656 = 6^6$
z	m	/m/	zıɲS̄ · mélá · [meʌɔ]	$279\,936 = 6^7$
ʞ	t	/t/	ʞoɾıu · tecjo · [tɛɟjo]	$1\,679\,616 = 6^8$

Table 4: Naran alphabet for Mosici

didn’t persist to the modern language. In the modern language, unvoiced /s/ and /f/ are written with a doubling of śpal and vazo respectively.

The Naran alphabet as it is used in Mosici also has a singular diacritic, the źtrapawa (ɻɪʞʏsƨsūɥs [ʒdʁapawa]), that changes the quality of vowels. Historically it used to indicate the long vowels of Classical Nielf. It is commonly transcribed with an acute in latin: ū ó /u/, ī í /i/, Ꞩ á /ɔ/ et ō é /i/.

There are also multigraph to write the palatal fricatives: ɻɻɪ ssi /ʃ/, ɻɪ si /ʒ/.

Finally Mosici uses a small set of punctuation marks: the short pause ⟨’⟩ the sentence break ⟨”⟩, the joiner ⟨·⟩ and the brevity mark ⟨′⟩. They are usually transliterated with a comma, a period, an interpunct or a hyphen, and an apostrophe respectively.

C. Morphology

C.I. Nouns

C.I.1. Number

The plural was, in Old Mosici, marked by the reduplication of the last vowel of the noun, without length contrast. Orthographically, that is still the case, where the plural is marked by reduplicating the last orthographic vowel of the noun. However, it is generally not possible to derive the pronounciation of the plural of a noun, solely from it’s singular form, nor is the reverse.

C.I.2. Cases

Nouns are declined according to 7 gramatical cases: 5 simple cases — agent, patient, genitive, dative, ablative — and 2 compound cases — spatial and temporal locatives. There are 7 declension patterns based on the coda of the agent form: a concatentative pattern (Ø) and 6 substitutive patterns, (ɻ, ɻɻ, ʞɻ, ʞɻɻ, ʀɻ, and ʀɻɻ).

Mosici inflects according to a split-active morpho-syntactic system: transitive agents are inflected like agent-like intransitive subjects, and transitive patients are inflected like patient-like intransitive subjects. Whether an intransitive clause takes an agent form or a patient form depends on the verb, divided along somewhat semantic lines

C.I.2.a. Agent

The agent case *AGE* indicates the agent of a transitive clause, or the agent-like subject of an intransitive clause.

Singlular	u	ū	ɪ	ī	ƨ	Ꞩ	o	ō
Plural	uu	ūu	ɪɪ	īɪ	ƨƨ	Ꞩƨ	oo	ōo

Table 5: Plural patterns

ɲuʂʏʟo zƨsʞ ıɲssɲıɥ”
***lárne** mpat élálé*
lárne -Ø mpa -t élál -é
[ʟɔe̯nɛ - ⁿba θ eʌɔʌ e]
Lárne -AGE DEM -PAT say -PST.3SG.AN
***Lárne** said it.*

Example 1: Agent case in a transitive clause

ɲuʂʏʟo ı zʂɬoʂɲsʟ ɐıuʟʏoūʏ”
***lárne** é **mazelan** vjonryr*
lárne -Ø é **maélan -Ø** vjonre \yr
[ʟɔe̯nɛ - e **mazɛʟã -** vjõʀ(ɛ) \øe̯]
Lárne -AGE and **Mazelan -AGE** eat \FUT.3PL.AN
***Lárne** and **Mazelan** will eat.*

Example 2: Agent case in an intransitive clause

C.I.2.b. Patient

The patient case *PAT* indicates the patient of a transitive clause, or the patient-like subject of an intransitive clause. If the root word is from one of the voiced substitutive patterns, the affix is pronounced as voiced, even if no other voiced consonant is adjacent: ʟʏıɥɬ nréz [ⁿʀez] gives ʟʏıɥʞ nrét [ⁿʀeð], not [*ⁿʀeθ].

ʟʏıı ɥʞ ɐıuʟʏoo ɐ ɐ”
***nrit** vjonrif.*
nriz \t vjonre \if
[ⁿʀi(z) \ð vjõʀ(ɛ) \if]
seed.PL \PAT eat \PRES.1SG
*I eat **seeds***
Despite the pronoun beeing omitted, this sentence is indeed transitive.

Example 3: Patient case in a transitive clause

ʏoʟʞ uīʞSɬɬ”
***rent** ýtas.*
ren -t ýt -as
[ʀẽ -ð yt -as]
house -PAT be_tall -GNO.3SG
*The **house** is tall.*

Example 4: Patient case in an intransitive clause

	Ø	ˊɬ	ˊɬɬ	ˊʞɬ	ˊʞɬɬ	ˊrɬ	ˊrɬɬ
Agent	ˊ	ˊɬ	ˊɬɬ	ˊʞɬ	ˊʞɬɬ	ˊrɬ	ˊrɬɬ
Patient	ˊʞ						
Genitive	ˊr						
Agent	ˊɬɬı	ˊɬı	ˊɬɬı	ˊʞɬı	ˊʞɬɬı	ˊrɬı	ˊrɬɬı
Dative	ˊɐıS			ˊʞɐıS		ˊrɐıS	

Table 6: Mosici eclension patterns

C.I.2.c. Genitive

The genitive case indicates that the marked noun qualifies, or is inalienably the possesor of, an other noun. Note that in a qualifying use, the creation of a compound noun is also possible. The two parts of a compound noun are usually not subject to vowel coalescence. If the root word is from one of the voiced substitutive patterns, the affix is pronounced as voiced, even if no other voiced consonant is adjacent: ʟyıɥɻ nréz [ⁿʁez] gives ʟyıɥɻ nréc [ⁿʁeɣ], not [*ⁿʁex].

ʂɥıur ıɻɻuɒo
***yc** ésove*.

y	**-c**	ésove	-Ø
[ø	x	esovɛ	Ø
falseness	**-GEN**	job	AGE

*A **fake** job*

Example 5: Qualifying genitive case

ʂɥıuıɻɻuɒo
yésove

y-	ésove
[ø	esovɛ]
falseness	job

A fake job

Example 6: Compound noun

ɲuʂʏʟor ʟʞıʟʂɲ
***lárnec** nténal*

lárne	**-c**	nténal	-Ø
[ʟɔɚ̯nɛ	**x**	ⁿdẽnaẅ	]
Lárne	**-GEN**	hand	-AGE

***Loarne's** hand*

Example 7: Inalienable possessive genitive case

C.I.2.d. Dative

The dative *DAT* indicates the beneficiary of a ditransitive verb, as well as the direction of an action. Note however that it is not used as the destination of the verbs of movements towards somewhere, which use the patient case for that role. For said verbs, the dative indicates the means of the movement.

oɲɻɻı ɣoıʞ ɻɻıoɥĩɥoɒɒ”
***elś** rent śejef*.

el	**-ś**	ren	-t	śi	\ejef
[ɛẅ	**ʃ**	ʁɛ̃	-ð	ʃ(i)	\ɛjɛf
2SG	**-DAT**	house	-PAT	give	-PRES.1SG

*I gave **you** a house*.

Example 8: Dative in a ditransitive clause

sʟ·ɬlɪsɲzuɻōrokʞ ɋɋuīʞɬʞɬɬoɲsɬɬɪ uɪɬɬsɪɲɪʟ”
*an·śalmozicet **fýztzselaś** ysɛlén.*
an· śalmozice -t **fytztsela** **-ś** ysɛl -én
[ã ʃaẅmozicɛ -θ **fydztsɛla** **-ʃ** øsɛʌ -ẽ]
PPN· Chalmosique PAT **train** **-DAT** go -PAST.2SG
*You went to Chalmosique **by train**.*
Example 9: Dative as means of movement of a verb of motion towards something

C.I.2.e. Ablative

The ablative *ABL* indicates a source or a provenence. It is also used as an instrumental, indicating the means by which the action is realised. For verbs of movement from somewhere it only ever has that instrumental meaning, as the source is expressed in the patient case.

sʟ·ɬlɪsɲzuɻōrɑɋɪs ʟɣɪɪɥʞ ɋɪuʟɣooɋɋ”
***an·śalmozicevia** nrit vjonrif*
an· śalmozice -via nriz \t vjonre \if
[ã ʃaẅmozicɛ -vja ⁿʀi(z) \ð vjonʀ(ɛ) \if]
PPN· Chalmosique -ABL seed.PL \PAT eat -PRES.1SG
*I eat seeds **from Chalmosique***
Example 10: Ablative as a source

ɥuōɋooʟɋɪs ʀɪɣʞsɲīɋ”
***ývinvja** cértiv.*
ývin -vja cért -ív
[yvĩ -vja ceɸ̱d -iv
pen.PL -ABL write -PAST.1PL.EXCL
*We$_{EXCL}$ wrote **with pens**.*
Example 11: Ablative as instrumental

C.I.2.f. Spatial Locative

The spatial locative *SPLOC* is used to indicate a position in space. It is marked by expressing the noun in the genitive, followed by the particle ɲs ⟨la⟩. It is however pronounced as if the particle was part of the word itself: it blocks the lenition of, and voices, the final ʀ of the genitive marking.

ɪɲ sʟ·ʀsɪɣʟɪsɬɬɪsɲʀ ɲs
*él **an·cerneśalcla***
él **an· cerneśal -cla**
[eɥ **ã kɛɸ̱nɛʃaẅ -gʟa]**
1SG.AGE **PPN· Cairneshal -SPLOC**
*I am **in Cairneshal***
*and not *[eɥ ãkɛɸ̱nɛʃaẅɣ ʟa]*
Example 12: Spatial locative

C.I.2.g. Temporal Locative

There are four temporal locatives: past, present, future and gnomic *TMPLOC.PST*, *TMPLOC.PRS*, *TMPLOC.FUT*, *TMPLOC.GNO*. The past case (resp. present and future) is used, as its name indicates, to locate events that happened in the past (resp.

present and future). The gnomic case locates events that are either generally happening, happening at an unknown point in time, or happening repeatedly.

The past case (resp. present, future, gnomic) is indicated by expressing the noun in the patient case followed by the particle ʂlɪʐ anép (resp ʂlo͡ʐ anep, ʂlu͡ʐ anop and ʂlʂ͡ʐ anap). However those are pronounced as there was no word boundary between the word and the particle. In particular it doesn't cause the lenition of the final ɣ of the patient marking.

Note that the present spatial locative is rarely used outside of set phrases like ɸɪlɣ ʂlo͡ʐ véntanep "today" or ʐ͡ʂʂɣ ʂlo͡ʐ mpatanep "now". Another common phrase using the gnomic temporal locative is ʂɪlɣ ʂlʂ͡ʐ aintanap "at some point".

ɸɪlɣ ʂlo͡ʐ ʐʂʏoɸoɬɬ"
***véntanep** mareves.*

vén	**-tanep**	marev	-es
[vẽ	**-dãnɛh**	maʀɛv	-ɛs
day	**-TMPLOC.PRES**	be_cold	-PRES.3SG.INAN

*It's cold **today***

Example 13: Present temporal locative

ɪɲ ɸɪuʟʏoɪɣ ʂlɪʐ ʀɪʏɣʂɲɪʟ"
*él **vjonritanép** cértalén.*

él	**vionre**	**\i**	**-tanip**	cértal	-én
[eɥ	**vjõʀ(ɛ)**	**\i**	**-taneh**	keɸ̩daʌ	ẽ]
1SG.AGE	**eat**	**\PAST.INF**	**-TMPLOC.PAST**	write	-PAST.2SG

***When I ate**, you$_{SG}$ wrote.*

Example 14: Past temporal locative

ɪɲ ɸɪuʟʏouɣ ʂlu͡ʐ ʀɪʏɣʂɲuʟ"
*él **vjonrytanop** cértalon.*

él	**vjonre**	**\y**	**-tanop**	cértal	-on
[eɥ	**vjõʀ(ɛ)**	**\ø**	**-tanoh**	keɸ̩daʟ	õ]
1SG.AGE	**eat**	**\FUT.INF**	**-TMPLOC.FUT**	write	-FUT.2SG

***When I'll eat**, you$_{SG}$'ll write.*

Example 15: Future temporal locative

ɪɲ ɸɪuʟʏoʂɣ ʂlʂ͡ʐ ʀɪʏɣʂɲsʟ"
*él **vjonretanap** cértalan.*

él	**vionre**	**\e**	**-tanap**	cértal	-an
[eɥ	**vjõʀ(ɛ)**	**\ɛ**	**-tanah**	keɸ̩daʟ	ã]
1SG.AGE	**eat**	**\GNO.INF**	**-TMPLOC.GNO**	write	-GNO.2SG

***Whenever I eat**, you$_{SG}$ write.*

Example 16: Gnomic temporal locative

C.I.3. Proper noun clitic

Proper nouns that aren't personal names are always marked with the proper noun clitic ʂlˑ. It is pronounced as expected [ã] in front of consonants, but is pronounced [ãt] in front of vowels (instead of the expected [ãn]).

The ɪi′ prefix — which on proper nouns forms demonyms — is attached before the proper noun clitic: ʂɭ·ɭʂɲoyʂɭ gives ɪiʂɭ·ɭʂɲoyʂɭ not *ʂɭ·ɪiɭʂɲoyʂɭ or *ɪiɭʂɲoyʂɭ. The plural of thus-formed demonyms is also marked on the anclitic: the plural form of ɪiʂɭ·ɭʂɲoyʂɭ is ɪiʂʂɭ·ɭʂɲoyʂɭ and not *ɪiʂɭ·ɭʂɲyoʂʂɭ.

C.II. Pronouns

Mosici has personal pronouns for all persons distinguishing in number, and in animacy for the 3rd person (see Table 7)

The demonstrative does not, by itself, distinguish between distal and proximal. Those are instead, generally, marked with periphrastic phrases such as “īɲr ɲʂ” (at us) or “ʂɪlr ɲʂ” (at it) respectively.

The interrogatives take the place of the noun phrase that would answer the question, with no other change to the structure, it is unmarked for number.

C.III. Verbs

C.III.1. Tense, person and number

Mosici verb stems conjugate by person, number and tense according with the affixes shown in Table 8. Note that those affixes are applied prior to coalescence and that the romanisation is given purely indicatively, and is only

	AGE	PAT	GEN	DAT	ABL
1SG	ɪɲ *él*	ɪɲʞ *élt*	ɪɲr *élc*	ɪɲɬɬɪ *élś*	ɪɲϱɪS *élvja*
1PL	īɲ *il*	īɲʞ *ilt*	īɲr *ilc*	īɲɬɬɪ *ilś*	īɲϱɪS *ilvja*
2SG	oɲ *el*	oɲʞ *elt*	oɲr *elc*	oɲɬɬɪ *elś*	oɲϱɪS *elvja*
2PL	ōɲ *íl*	ōɲʞ *ílt*	ōɲr *ílc*	ōɲɬɬɪ *ílś*	ōɲϱɪS *ílvja*
3SG.AN	ɪo *je*	ɪoʞ *jet*	ɪor *jec*	ɪoɬɬɪ *jeś*	ɪoϱɪS *jevja*
3PL.AN	ɪō *ji*	ɪōʞ *jit*	ɪōr *jic*	ɪōɬɬɪ *jiś*	ɪōϱɪS *jivja*
3SG.INAN	ʂɪʟ *en*	ʂɪʟʞ *ent*	ʂɪʟr *enc*	ʂɪʟɬɬɪ *enś*	ʂɪʟϱɪS *envja*
3PL.INAN	ʂīʟ *én*	ʂīʟʞ *ént*	ʂīʟr *énc*	ʂīʟɬɬɪ *éns*	ʂīʟϱɪS *énvja*
DEM.SG	ʐƨS *mpa*	ʐƨSʞ *mpat*	ʐƨƨr *mpac*	ʐƨSɬɬɪ *mpaś*	ʐƨSϱɪS *mpavja*
DEM.PL	ʐƨS̄ *mpá*	ʐƨS̄ʞ *mpát*	ʐƨS̄r *mpác*	ʐƨS̄ɬɬɪ *mpáś*	ʐƨS̄ϱɪS *mpávja*
Q	ʂūʞɬʟ *ots*	ʂūʞ *ot*	ʂūr *oc*	ʂūʞɬɬɪ *otś*	ʂūϱɪS *ovja*

Table 7: Mosici pronouns

correct for consonantal stem verbs. That said, in the oral languages, in the plural, the present and the past tense are always indistinguishable, and verbs function in effect as a future/non-future system. The past-present distinction is still, of course, kept in writing. The nominalised form is used in relative clauses, as the head of the clause (see Section D.III), as well as to form the action noun (especially in the gnomic): ɾɪɣʞ cért “to write” → ɾɪɣʞS cérta “the act of writing”.

C.III.2. Aspect, mood ⁊ related nonsense

In addition to the tense, person and number marking, Mosici verbs can take a plethora of prefixes marking a large variety of aspects, moods and other verb functions. They can be stacked arbitrarily to get extremely specific meanings, or occasionally act as derivational morphology. In those derivational cases, the derived words are also defined in the dictionary. All the romanisations are given as an indication, as all of them are subject to vowel coalescence.

C.III.2.a. Imperfective Aspects

The progressive ɬʞuS′ (ztá-) is used to mark that an action is treated as ongoing over time.

	PRES	PAST	FUT	GNO
1SG	′oɋɋ *ef*	′ɪɋɋ *éf*	′uɋɋ *of*	′SɋɋS *af*
2SG	′oʟ *en*	′ɪʟ *én*	′uʟ *on*	′SʟS *an*
3SG.INAN	′oɬɬ *es*	′ɪɬɬ *és*	′uɬɬ *os*	′SɬɬS *as*
3SG.AN	′oɥ *e*	′ɪɥ *é*	′uɥ *o*	′SɥS *a*
1PL.INCL	′ōz *im*	′īz *im*	′ūz *um*	′S̄z *ám*
1PL.EXCL	′ōɋ *iv*	′īɋ *iv*	′ūɋ *uv*	′S̄ɋ *áv*
2PL	′ōʟ *in*	′īʟ *in*	′ūʟ *un*	′S̄ʟ *án*
3PL.INAN	′ōɬ *iz*	′īɬ *iz*	′ūɬ *uz*	′S̄ɬ *áz*
3PL.AN	′ōɣ *ir*	′īɣ *ir*	′ūɣ *ur*	′S̄ɣ *ár*
NMZ.SG	′o *e*	′ɪ *é*	′u *o*	′S *a*
NMZ.PL	′ō *i*	′ī *i*	′ū *u*	′S̄ *á*

Table 8: Conjugation of the emtpy verb ⌞⌜

The iterative ʂʞōuʼ (atjo-) is used to mark that an action happens again, or repeatedly.

The habitual ʂɬɬuoʼ (asy-) is used to mark that an action is common place, a habit or a norm.

C.III.2.b. Perfective Aspects

The aorist ɪʞuᵽʼ (ntov-) is used to mark that an action is considered as a single discrete event.

The incohative zʂʏʂɪʼ (mare-) is used to mark that an action is begining.

The cessative uᵽᵽSʼ (ofa-) is used to mark that an action is complete.

C.III.2.c. Moods: Irrealis

The conditional ᵽᵽūɪʼ (fwé-) is used to mark the condition of if-then structures.

The irrealis ɲuɪʟʼ (lyn-) is used to mark irreal or hypothetical situations. It is also used to mark the consequence of if-then structures.

C.III.2.d. Moods: Wants and needs

The desiderative ᵽᵽSʞɬʼ (fatz-) is used to mark that the agent wishes that the patient act the verb over the beneficiary. This in effects bumps the valancy by one.

The moral necessitative ɣōʂʟʼ (rjan-) is used to mark that the patient effectuing the action over the beneficiary is a moral need to the agent. This in effects bumps the valency by one.

The physical necessitative ƨʏɪɲʼ (prél-) is used to mark that the patient effectuing the action over the beneficiary is a physical need to the agent, that is required for surivival or, especially when used in the gnomic with a 1st person inclusive implied agent, by physical laws laws of the universe. This in effect bumps the valency by one

C.III.2.e. Moods: Cause

The voluntary causative ɬɬɪoɥīʼ (śi-) is used to mark that the agent wittingly caused the patient to enact the verb on the object.

The involuntary causative ɬɬʟīʼ (sni-) is used to mark that the agent accidentally or unexpectedly caused the patient to enact the verb on the object.

C.III.2.f. Moods: Wishes and orders

The optative ʂʏʂɪo (aré-) is used to mark that that the speaker wishes for the action to take place. It is distinct from the desiderative in that it marks general wishes from actual wants.

The hortative ruᵽᵽS (cofa-) is used to marke that the speaker encourages the action to take place. It is often used as a more polite (read: indirect) form of imperative in intstructional (giving directions, recipes, ɔc.) and very formal settings.

C.III.2.g. Imperative

As opposed to all other mood markers, the imperative is marked with a separate particle u (o) immediately following the conjugated verb.

C.III.2.h. Passive

The “passive” marker ɩƽ′ (na-) makes an active verb conjugate according to its patient instead of it’s agent. Most importantly this doesn’t change the valancy or the argument marking in anyway. It’s mainly used to avoid pronoun usage when there is an explicitely named agent but a pronominal patient.

C.III.2.i. Negation

The negation marker is ƙƽ′ (ta-) inverts the meaning of the immediately following modifier. It also negates the meaning of the verb root when applied directly to it.

C.III.2.j. Also on other parts of speech

Because of how Mosici lacks a copula and forms it’s copulaic constructions, all of those affixes (except) ɩƽ′ may also be found on noun phrases, in which case they attach to the head of a patient noun phrase. This goes doubly so for the negation, which can also be used to negate nouns.

C.IV. Numerals

Mosici uses base 6 numbers, with two common shorthands, usually called “literary” and “scientific” respectively, based on the numeral values of the poliahr, as described in Table 9. They are declined that nouns and agree in case with the noun they qualify.

C.IV.1. Units

Units are treated like the head noun of the phrase, they however usually do not decline with number.

D. Syntax

D.I. Basic sentence structure

Due to extensive case marking, the word order is mostly free, leaning towards Agent-Patient-Verb. The only constraint are that noun phrases not be split by other sentence constituants, and that if valancy changing moods are used in a way that demotes multiple objects to the dative, those indirect objects appear in from most least deeply obviated to most deeply obviated:

oɲƙ ıɲꞇꞇı ꞅıyƙꞇı yōƽꞀɐɐƽƙꞇıɲƽƽɲoy
elt íls cértź rjanfatzélále

el	-t	il	-ś	cértz	\ź	rjan-	fatz-	élál
2SG	-PAT$_{AGE\rightarrow PAT}$	1SG	-DAT$_{AGE\rightarrow PAT\rightarrow DAT}$	text	\DAT$_{PAT\rightarrow DAT}$	MNESS-	DES-	speak

-e
PRES.3SG.AN
They$_{sg}$ need you$_{sg}$ to want me reading the text

Example 17: Word order with multiple valancy-changing moods

D.II. Copulaic phrases

Mosici lacks a proper separate adjective class, instead most copulaic circumstances are either stative verbs that are conjugated normally, and noun comparison, in which case a simple juxtaposition of two patients is used.

D.III. Relative clauses

True relative clauses don't actually exist, instead one would express a full clause with the verb at the end congugated in the nominalised person, the internal word order of the clause is free so long as all the components are adjacents, and that the verb (which takes appropriate marking as if it were a qualifiying noun phrase) comes last.

Value b_X	Value b_{VI}	Word	Word (rom)	Sci. shorthand	Lit. shorthand
0	0	ᛕᛊᛊᛁᛚ	tan	˩·˥	ᛕ´
1	1	ᛉᚢᚳ	mon	˩ᔑ˥	˩ᔑ˥
2	2	ᚹᚩᛁ	li	˩ᚢ˥	˩ᚢ˥
3	3	ᛕᚩᔑ	tep	˩ᚣ˥	˩ᚣ˥
4	4	ᛩᚢᚹ	vol	˩ᛁ˥	˩ᛁ˥
5	5	ᚳᛊᚸ	nar	˩ᛊ˥	˩ᛊ˥
6	10	ᚳᚩᚹ	zel	˩·ᔑ˥	˩ᛋ˥
7	11	ᛉᚢᚳᚳᚩᚹ	monzel	˩ᔑᔑ˥	˩ᔑᛋ˥
8	12	ᚹᚩᛁᚳᚩᚹ	leizel	˩ᚺᔑ˥	˩ᚺᛋ˥
9	13	ᛕᚩᔑᚳᚩᚹ	tepzel	˩ᚣᔑ˥	˩ᚣᛋ˥
10	14	ᛩᚢᚢᚳᚩᚹ	volzel	˩ᛁᔑ˥	˩ᛁᛋ˥
11	15	ᚳᛊᚸᚳᚩᚹ	narzel	˩ᛊᔑ˥	˩ᛊᛋ˥
12	20	ᚳᚩᚹᚩᛁ	zeli	˩·ᚢ˥	˩ᛋᚢ˥
18	30	ᚳᚩᚹᛕᚩᔑ	zeltep	˩·ᚣ˥	˩ᛋᚣ˥
24	40	ᚳᚩᚹᛩᚢᚹ	zelvol	˩·ᛁ˥	˩ᛋᛁ˥
30	50	ᚳᚩᚢᚳᛊᚸ	zelnar	˩·ᛊ˥	˩ᛋᛊ˥
36	100	ᚳᛁᛕᛊᚸᛊᛁ	źtare	˩··ᔑ˥	˩ᚱ˥
37	101	ᛉᚢᚳᚳᛁᛕᛊᚸᛊᛁ	monźtare	˩ᔑ·ᔑ˥	˩ᔑᚱ˥
42	110	ᚳᚩᚹᚳᛁᛕᛊᚸᛊᛁ	zelźtare	˩·ᔑᔑ˥	˩ᛋᚱ˥
33	111	ᛉᚢᚳᚳᚩᚹᚳᛁᛕᛊᚸᛊᛁ	monzelźtare	˩ᔑᔑᔑ˥	˩ᔑᛋᚱ˥
72	200	ᚳᛁᛕᛊᚸᛊᛁᚩᛁ	źtareli	˩··ᚢ˥	˩ᚱᚢ˥
216	1000	ᚳᚳᛕᚸᛊᚳᚩ	ztrane	˩···ᔑ˥	˩ᚩ˥
1296	10000	ᛩᛊᚩᚸᚳᚢᚩ	varny	˩····ᔑ˥	˩ᚳ˥

Table 9: Mosici Numerals

D.IV. Polar questions

Polar questions are expressed by expressing an affirmative statement followed by the particle ʞɩs tźa, They are usually answered with either ōı jé “yes, it is”, ʞs “no”, or ɋuʂɣ fár “yes, it isn’t”

D.V. Non polar questions

Non polar questions are expressed by replacing the object of the question with the appropriately declined form of the interrogative pronouns (see Table 7). They are generally answered stating the answer using the same case.

E. Dictionary

Note: the web version of the dictionary has a search function.

This dictionary is sorted according to the Poliah (see the section on orthography). Entries are formatted as follows:

poliah *romanisation*
1. *p.o.s.* Definition 1
2. *p.o.s. (Usage notes)* Definition 2

The romanisation used is the phonemic version as described in the phonology section.

List of abbrviations:
n. noun
v. verb
pron. pronoun
cl. clitic
num. numeral
aff. affix

Navigation:

This dictionnary contains 67 entries.

—— ƨ ——

ƨuɲʟ *poln*
1. *n.* start, begining
2. *v.* to start, to begin

ƨıɲ *pél*
1. *n. (Irr. plural ƨıɲʞoo)* element, item, part
2. *n. (Out of World, Ɲəcraft, Not marked for number)* slab shaving, a currency

Irregularly from pilte (Classical Nielf)

ƨıɲʞ *pélt*
v. to cut, split, divide
Irregularly from pilte (Classical Nielf)

ƨıɲʞoo *pélti*
→ ƨıɲ *pél*

—— u ——

u *o*
cl. imperative marker

uoyʞƽ *yrta*
v. to enjoy, appreciate

ūɬ *ós*
→ ūɬʞıƽ *uztja*

ūɬʞıƽ *uztja*
n. Nahan unit of mass, worth about 2.6819 kg

—— ɲ ——

ɲıɬɬsyƽ *lésara*
v. to put, to deposit

ɲsīɋos *léve*
n. bowl, plate, dish you eat out off

ɲsıɋ *lev*
1. *n.* bottom, underside
2. *v.* to be low, below

From laif (Classical Nielf)

ɲsyƽʞɬoıʟ *laratzin*
1. *n.* term, mandate
2. *n.* mandate, role
3. *v.* to be appointed, mandated, elected

From laratsein (Classical Nielf)

ɲʏ′ūɻ *lr'ós*
→ **ʞoƨʏoɒnūɻʞıS** *tepreluzdia*

—— I ——

ıƨɒoɻS *épleza*
n. person, individual, sapient being
From iplesa (Classical Nielf)

ıuɒL *yl*
1. *n.* type, category, kind
2. *v.* to be sorted, ordered, classified
From ioln (Classical Nielf)

ıɒS *éla*
1. *n.* language, speech
2. *n.* *(Legal)* the exact wording of a document, the letter of the law, the rules as written
3. *v.* *(Archaic)* to speak, say
From ila (Classical Nielf)

ıɒƨıɒ *élapél*
n. *(Irr. plural* **ıɒƨıɒʞoo***)* word
Irregularly from ilapilte (Classical Nielf)

ıɒƨıɒʞoo *élapélti*
→ **ıɒƨıɒ** *élapél*

ıɒSSɒ *élál*
v. to speak, say
From **ıɒS** *éla* + **Sɒ** *al*

ıSɻƨuɒ *jazpol*
1. *n.* safety, protection
2. *v.* to ensure the safety, to protect
From iaspol (Classical Nielf)

—— S ——

Sɒ *al*
1. *v.* *(Archaic)* to do, perform, act
2. *n.* action
From al (Classical Nielf)

SɒıɒSıɒ *alélapél*
n. *(Irr. plural* **SıLıɒSıɒʞoo***)* action verb
From **Sɒ** *al* + **ıɒSıɒ** *élapél*

SɒıɒSıɒʞoo *alélapélti*
→ **SɒıɒSıɒ** *alélapél*

SıL *en*
1. *pron.* 3rd person singluar inanimate agent pronoun
2. *n.* thing, object
From ain (Classical Nielf)

SıLıɒSıɒ *enélapél*
n. *(Irr. plural* **SıLıɒSıɒʞoo***)* noun, substantive
From ??? not found ain + **ıɒSıɒ** *élapél*

SıLıɒSıɒʞoo *enélapélti*
→ **SıLıɒSıɒ** *enélapél*

SıɐSɻ *evaź*
v. *(+PAT destination)* to travel, to journey
From aifasi (Classical Nielf)

SL· *an·, ant·*
cl. proper noun clitic
From ant (Classical Nielf)

SɻıLSūʏuozoL *aźnorymen*
v. to fry

SɻıLSūɻɻ *aźnos*
n. fat, grease

Sɐıoʏ *avir*
v. to remove, extract

Sʞōu′ *atjo-*
aff. iterative marker

Sʞōuƨıɒʞ *atjopélt*
v. to dice, to cut in small chunks
From **Sʞōu′** *atjo-* + **ƨıɒʞ** *pélt*

—— Ч ——

чuōɐoL *ýven*
n. pen, quill
From hoéfen (Classical Nielf)

чoıSʏ *ir*
n. skin, leather

—— ʏ ——

ʏuozoL *rymen*
v. to cook (use heat to transform food)

ɣoʟ *ren*
1. *n.* house, residence, home
2. *aff.* derivational affix forming organisation name

From hen (Classical Nielf)

—— r ——

rūɻıʂʟ *cuźan*
n. quest, mission, task
From cósian (Classical Nielf)

rıɣƙ *cért*
v. to write
From ciht (Classical Nielf)

rıɣƙɻ *cértz*
1. *n.* writing, script, alphabet
2. *n.* text, document, book
3. *n. (Legal)* act, decree

From ciht (Classical Nielf)

rīɻuʟ *cison*
n. soul, spirit
From císon (Classical Nielf)

rīɻuʟʂƨ *cizonap*
n. psychology
From rīɻuʟ *cison +* ʟƨ *nap*

rʂū′ *co-*
aff. augmentative
Gramaticalised from caó (Classical Nielf)

rʂɣ *car*
aff. (Archaic) derivational affix forming organisation names
From cah (Classical Nielf)

rʂzʂɣo *camare*
n. fish

rʂƙɻıʂ *catźa*
v. to be close, nearby
From catsia (Classical Nielf)

roƙɻıū *cetźu*
n. illness, disease
From cetsió (Classical Nielf)

—— ʟ ——

ʟʂƨ *nap*
n. science
From nap (Classical Nielf)

ʟʂƨrʂɣ *napcar*
n. university, research institution
From ʟʂƨ *nap +* rʂɣ *car*

—— o ——

oɣɲʂıʟ *erlen*
1. *n.* meal, dish
2. *v.* to cook, prepare food

From ehlain (Classical Nielf)

oɻʟuī *esný*
n. water

—— ɬ ——

ɬouʟ *zyn*
n. cooking pot, saucepan

ɬɻıuō *śý*
n. (Out of World, Ŋəcraft) rice
From śyj (Śácamþaśá)

ɬƙuɲʂ *ztola*
v. to be interesting
From stola (Classical Nielf)

—— ϱ ——

ϱuɲʟoɣ *volner*
v. to know, have understanding on an intuitive level
From folneh (Classical Nielf)

ϱıʟ *ven*
n. day

ϱʂoɣʟuo *varny*
1. *num.* one thousand and ninety six (1 296 = 6^4)
2. *num.* a lot, a large number

ϱʂɬƙoɻıo *vazteźe*
1. *n.* sound, noise
2. *n. (Lingustics)* voicing

From fastesie (Classical Nielf)

—— z ——

zƨuʂō *mpy*
v. to touch, make physical contact with

zuoɳʂı *myly*
1. *n.* guts, viscera, internal organs
2. *n.* the metaphysical centre of emotional intelligence

zʂʃouʟ *mapyn*
v. to be large

zʂyo′ *mare-*
aff. inchoative marker

zʂyoϱuɳʟoy *marevolner*
v. to learn, obtain understanding on an intuitive level
From zʂyo′ *mare-* + ϱuɳʟoy *volner*

zʂɬɬɳo *masle*
1. *n.* head
2. *n.* the metaphysical centre of scholarly intelligence
From masle (Classical Nielf)

—— ʞ ——

ʞsɬɣor *tazrec*
v. to know by physical stimuli, to be aware

ʞoʃɣoɳūɬʞıs *tepreluzdia*
n. Nahan sub-unit of mass, worth 6^{-3} ūɬ, or about 12.4 g

ʞϱsɣuo *tvary*
v. to catch

Contents