Introduction to the
Laramin language

Resnon se
# Vestepen Elaramin

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Foreword

The first idea of the Laramin language came to me in May 2007 from my contact with the language of Malaysia, shortly after discovering mandarin Chinese and Esperanto. Throughout these three languages was made clearer to me the possibility to use unmodified bricks of meaning, assembled together like pieces of the construction toys *lego.* The most striking example that helped me to figure out this was the case of *Beritahu*, which means "t*o tell".* It is composed of *Beri* and *Tahu*, which respectively mean *"to give"* and *"to know"*. To tell something means indeed to give a piece of knowledge. I was impressed to realize that such a simple verb like "*to tell*" could be split into two even simpler concepts. From that point on I have been looking for a collection of fundamental concepts from which every word could be derived through similar combinations.

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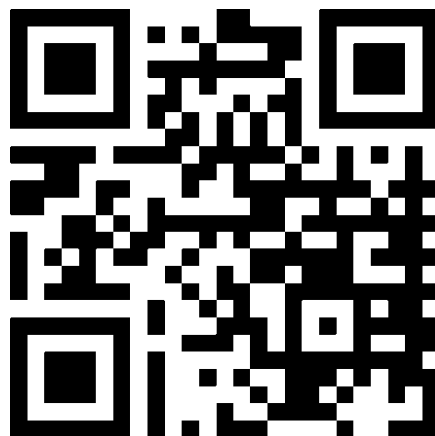
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Reference and status

This booklet is to be printed as "booklet" in A5 size.

It is to be read together with the Excel workbook illustrating the mechanism of Hylian and containing the entire lexicon.

So far the language contains:

209	Nouns
121	Adjectives
146	Verbs
80	Adverbs & complements
39	Prepositions
64	Correlatives
659	**Total Words**

65 radical have been defined, out of the 100 available.

Versions History

Version	Date	Updates
0.54	Mar 21st 2016	Removed Anatol script
0.53	May 24th 2015	Added license, Larasem table
0.52	Mar 18th 2015	Added conjugations, correlatives
0.51	May 8th 2014	Revised and renamed Laraglyph into Larasem
0.5	Aug 14th 2013	
0.4.2	Jun 26th 2012	Added Laraglyph
0.4.1	Jul 21st 2011	
0.4	Jul 13th 2011	
0.3	Apr 26th 2011	
0.2	Dec 19th 2010	Revised Larafon
0.1	Dec 11th 2010	Added Larafon
0.0	Feb 16th 2009	First draft of this booklet
-	May 15th 2007	First idea of Laramin

Table of content

Glossary

- **Radical**: word component expressing a basic idea.
- **Syllable**: smallest unit of pronounced word. In Laramin, it is a pair of consonant + vowel.
- **Affix: Prefix or Suffix**: element extending a word from its beginning and end respectively.
- **Lexical class**: type of word, either noun, verb, adjective, adverb or preposition.
- **IPA**: the International Phonetic Alphabet.
- **Accusative case**: role ("case") of a noun which is the receiver of an action. E.g.: "you" in "I love you".
- **Infinitive mood**: form of the un-conjugated verb such as "to have".
- **Phonetic**: related to the pronunciation.
- **Grammar**: set of rules of sentence building, including the syntax.
- **Semantic**: related to the meaning.
- **Syntax**: structure of sentence building.
- **Progressive/Regressive**: order of interpretation of the words. A word combination is progressive when the latter words are defining the earlier, regressive when the earlier are defining the later. (see examples on page 9)

Language profile[1]

Concept:	Declension and conjugation done through agglutination. Agglutination done through radicals. Minimized number and length of radicals.
Rhythm:	Syllabic CV...CV
Morphology:	Agglutinative invariable. Fusion index: lowest, all words can be split back to individual radicals. Synthesis index: high, from 1 to 6 or more radicals per word. Accusative case only. Word lexical classes are marked by suffixes.
Lexicon:	A priori, no word or radical from already existing languages
Syntax:	S V O Progressive

[1] NB: This table purposely uses advanced technical terms to serve as quick summary for specialists.

1 Key features

In line with the example of Bahasa and Chinese languages, all lexicons are built from an initial collection of unmodified bricks of basic ideas called *radicals*. The name "Laramin" is the acronym of the French phrase "Langue à Radicaux Minimisés", which translates "Language with minimized radicals".

1.1 <u>Only radicals</u>

A novelty of Laramin is to build everything only from radicals. This means that every element, even grammatical aspects, is marked with a radical that hence give them a semantic value. For example in English, plural are generally marked with letter "s", but this letter alone has no meaning, which shows that it is not a radical but simply a grammatical marker in a form of suffix. In Laramin, plurals are marked with the radical meaning "group", and the accusative case is indicated with the radical meaning "object".

1.2 <u>Minimized number of radicals</u>

A fundamental principle is to have as few radicals as possible. 100 radical is taken as a first goal.

1.3 <u>Minimized size of radicals</u>

In Bahasa, radical are mostly formed of 2 syllables. As a consequence, words car barely accumulate more that 3 radicals in order to keep an acceptable word length and preserve the density of the message. Given the small amount of radical, it is possible to reduce their size to a single syllable: consonant + vowel. Words can therefore gather more radicals and give more nuances whilst remaining short, and then featuring interesting language efficiency.

1.4 Invariable agglutination of radicals

Complex ideas are expressed as a combination of basic ideas (radicals), which is noted by a string of syllables attached together to form a word. The equivalence between radicals and syllables is unique and invariable. It is always possible to split a word back to its list of radical and hence obtain its definition.

1.5 Progressive word structures and syntax

Each radical is a syllable adding meaning to the whole, and these pieces of meaning are to be interpreted with a progressive reading: radicals that follow are complementing the meaning of those that proceed. In the same way, words that come later are complementing the meaning of the sentence.

Examples of progressive word structure:
Unclear = un-clear = not-clear = "that is not clear"

Examples of regressive word structure:
   Visible = vis-ible = see-can = "that can be seen"

Examples of progressive word group:
   Enfant terrible = "child who causes trouble"

Examples of regressive word group:
   Cabbage soup = "soup of cabbage"

1.6 <u>Ambivalent grammatical markers</u>

Each word of Laramin bears the mark of its lexical class (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, number, etc.) and also other grammatical indications, such as the plural, accusative case, verb time and mood, etc. This grammatical mark is placed at the end of the word. Then each word is formed of two parts: a string of radicals forming the semantic body, and a word ending marking the lexical class or other grammatical aspects:

[Semantic body] + [Grammatical markers]

The radicals used as grammatical markers can be used also in the semantic body; they can play both roles depending on their location. For example, when placed in final position, the radical meaning "action" becomes a marker indicating a verb. This ambivalence contributes to keep a small number of radicals.

1.7 Definite form of noun by default

A noun at definite form is unique and identified, like a unique entity would be given a name. In ancient time, Rome was called "the city". This show the gradual relationship between names, definite and indefinite nouns:
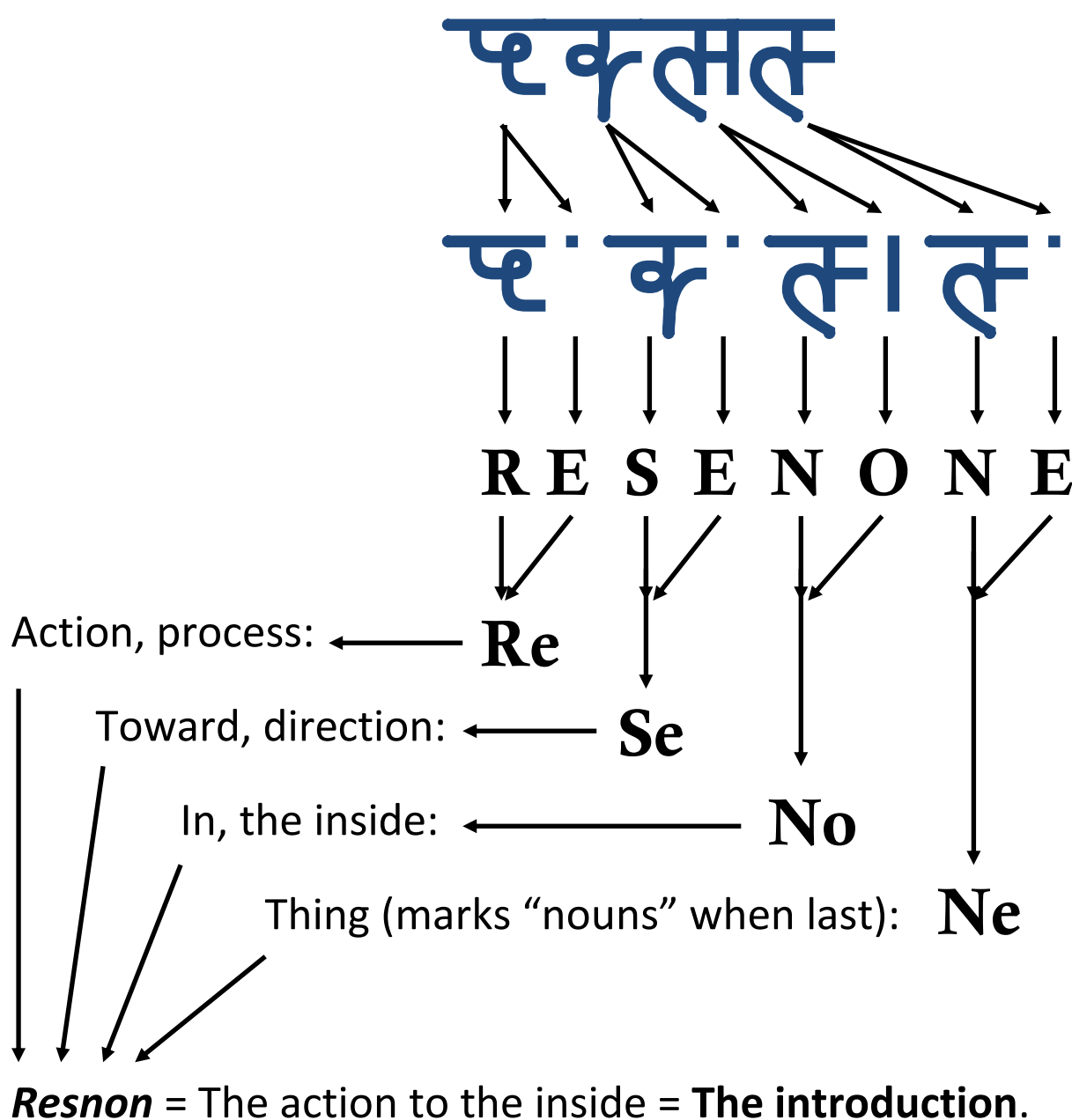
Indefinite noun	Definite noun	Name
a city	the city	Rome

For this reason, definite nouns will be made similar to names by dropping the article. Then, unlike many languages such as Arabic and Esperanto, nouns with no article will be at the definite form.

Below is an example in Laramin:

Indefinite noun	Definite noun	Name
Di zun: a man	*Zun*: the man	*Ezun*: Andrew, "the man"

2 – Example of word building

फ्क्सत्स

फ क्त् त्स् त्स

R E S E N O N E

Action, process: ← **Re**

Toward, direction: ← **Se**

In, the inside: ← **No**

Thing (marks "nouns" when last): **Ne**

Resnon = The action to the inside = **The introduction**.

("Resenone" can be contracted into "Resnon" following the rules of chapter 5.1)

3 – Comparison with Esperanto

A lot of inspiration was drawn from Esperanto as regards its derivation mechanism, and particularly the fact that affixes used to derive words can be used themselves as radicals.

Example:

Manĝ-i	: to eat
Manĝ-ebl-a	: eatable
Ebl-a	: possible
Ebl-i	: to be possible
Ebl-e	: possibly
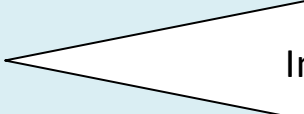
In the example above, the radical "-ebl-" can be used either as suffix or alone to form independent words.

This opens up rich a derivation system without introducing new items, but simply using existing radical to derive words.

The next step has been to have a systematic approach of radicals. Esperanto has taken most of its radicals from Indo-European languages. As a result this collection of radicals is large and heterogeneous. Laramin endeavours to design each radical with a priority to consistency, non-redundancy and harmony.

4 – Overview of language types

Languages can be classified following their word structure, looking at how much the elements of meaning are merged together. The following table illustrates the several typologies by increasing fusion of these components.

Increasing fusion of the semantic components			
Synthetic			**Analytic**
Flexional		**Agglutinative**	
Internal	**External**		
	French: Manger / Mange**able**	English: Eat / Eat**able**	Vietnamese: ăn / ăn **được**
English: Foot / F**ee**t	French: Pied / Pied**s**		Vietnamese: Chân / **các** chân
	French: **Re**commencer	Esperanto: Komenci / **Re**komenci	English: Start / Start **over**
German: Buch / B**ü**ch**er**	English: Book / Book**s**		Vietnamese: sách / **các** sách
English: Make / Ma**d**e	Esperanto: Fari / Far**ata**		Vietnamese: Làm / **được** làm

On the right hand side of the table, Analytic languages such as Chinese or Vietnamese are keeping each

word/character separate and unmodified. Synthetic languages show a fusion of the components (synthesis). Agglutinative languages derive their words from each other by adding affixes, and these affixes have their own meaning. This is different from external flexional languages for which the word derivation (plural, passive, idea of repetition, etc.) is obtained by affixes called "flexional endings", which have no meaning in themselves. Internal flexional languages show a change in the inside of the radical itself.

It can be noticed that languages can belong to several typologies at once, like English which features each type depending on the situations!

Laramin is agglutinative because the syllables/radicals are merged together into words.

5 – Writing systems

5.1 Phonetic system

Since only 100 radicals are to be defined, it is possible to do so with a collection of syllables made of easy sounds. Each syllable will combine a consonant with a vowel.

	IPA	Example	Alternate
A	a	Cat	ɑ
I	i	Sea	
U	u	Zoo	y

	IPA	Example	Alternate
E	e	Net	ɛ
O	o	Dog	ɔ

	IPA	Example	Alternate
P	p	Plain	p^h
T	t	Train	t^h, ʈ
K	k	Key	k^h, c, c^h
F	f	Forest	ɸ
S	s	Sky	
C	ʃ	Ship	ç
X	x	Juan	χ
N	n	Night	ɳ
Y	j	Yard	
H	h	Hall	

	IPA	Example	Alternate
B	b	Beach	b^h
D	d	Day	d^h, ɖ
G	g	Gate	g^h
V	v	Valley	β
Z	z	Zenith	
J	ʒ	Pleasure	
R	ɣ	River	r, R, ʁ
M	m	Mountain	
W	ʊ	Water	
L	l	Light	

It can be underlined that letters "**C**" and "**X**" are given unusual phonetic values.

In essence, radicals are rather similar to Chinese characters, because they remain unchanged like bricks of meaning. Ideogram could have been used, but an alphabetic system has been chosen for the purpose of transparency in pronunciation and to enable a compatibility with existing text software.

	P	T	K
a	Pa	Ta	Ka
o	Po	To	Ko
i	Pi	Ti	Ki
u	Pu	Tu	Ku
e	Pe	Te	Ke

	F	S	C	X
a	Fa	Sa	Ca	Xa
o	Fo	So	Co	Xo
i	Fi	Si	Ci	Xi
u	Fu	Su	Cu	Xu
e	Fe	Se	Ce	Xe

	N	Y	H
a	Na	Ya	Ha
o	No	Yo	Ho
i	Ni	Yi	Hi
u	Nu	Yu	Hu
e	Ne	Ye	He

	B	D	G
a	Ba	Da	Ga
o	Bo	Do	Go
i	Bi	Di	Gi
u	Bu	Du	Gu
e	Be	De	Ge

	V	Z	J	R
a	Va	Za	Ja	Ra
o	Vo	Zo	Jo	Ro
i	Vi	Zi	Ji	Ri
u	Vu	Zu	Ju	Ru
e	Ve	Ze	Je	Re

	M	W	L
a	Ma	Wa	La
o	Mo	Wo	Lo
i	Mi	Wi	Li
u	Mu	Wu	Lu
e	Me	We	Le

In the table above, sounds have been organized in logical manner. The 6 plosives (**P T K B D G**) stand on the left, organised by pairs of mute (above) and voiced (below). 8 affricative pairs (**F S C X V Z J R**) stand in the middle, and the right had side contains 2 nasals (**M N**), 2 approximants (**W Y**), the **L** and the **H**.

Following the organization of sounds in this table, allocate similar sound can be allocated to concepts with close connexions.

5.2 Neutral vowel

In order to reduce the word length and increase a bit the ratio of consonant against vowels, one of the five vowels is defined as "neutral" and can be suppressed as long as it does not introduce ambiguity. Following the example of French and Bahasa Malaysia, letter E is chosen for this purpose.

> Example: ***VeSeToPiNe = Vestopin***

In cases where the suppression of the E would put together two plosives (P T K B D G) or a mute sound (P T K F S C X) with a voiced sound (B D G V Z J R), the suppression is not allowed because it will either be too difficult to pronounce:

> Example: ***SeKePaNe => Skpan*** (not allowed)

Or lead to a mutation of one of the consonants toward a situation where both consonants are mute or voiced:

> Example: ***SeDa => Sda => Sta*** or ***Zda*** (not allowed)

5.3 Larafon syllabary

An ad-hoc syllabic transcription was also prepared in order to reflect the idea that the basic building blocks of the languages are the syllables, not the letters.

Although each syllable refers to an idea, the characters are not ideographic. The phonetic construction rules were preferred:

- Syllables are aggregated horizontally and connected by an upper bar like the Indian Devanagari.
- The vowel is noted by the vertical bar on the right.
- Fricatives have one loop.
- Mute consonants have a sharp edge,
- Voiced consonants have a bent edge instead.

	P	T	K		F	S	C	X		N	Y	H
a												
o												
i												
u												
e												

	B	D	G		V	Z	J	R		M	W	L
a												
o												
i												
u												
e												

5.4 Larasem ideographic script

In order to represent best what the language is made of, an ideographic script was prepared, allowing to depict each of the 100 fundamental ideas with a symbolic drawing. The construction of these ideograms was also a chance to break further the fundamental ideas into building components representing simple items of everyday life: hand, foot, ground, sky, etc.

5.4.1 Building components:

Item		Meanings
Stone	o	Object, thing
Back	|	Past
Front	|	Future
Sky	—	Abstract notions, features
Ground	__	Concrete things
Tree	Ψ	Life, growth, transcendence
Branch	≺	Alternatives, choice
Hand	∿	Ownership, action
Foot	∠	Motion, dynamism
Eye	ꙍ	Perception, judgment
Ear	↻	Sound, listening
Mouth	⊝	Speech, food
Human	大	Human, entity

Item		Meanings
Assembly	◯	Group, collection, system
Bowl	∪	Content, satisfaction, plenitude
Scale	+	Comparison, equality
Road	—	Link, connection
Egg	◯	Inside, enclosed space
Lightning	⚡	Electricity
Sun	⍟	Light

Now using the actual glyph can be composed, using above components.

5.4.2 Simple ideograms

		Meaning	Explanation
⊘	Pa	Inversion	Variation of Yin Yang symbol
⊘	Po	Negation	Crossed zero, similar to inversion symbol
◗	Pu	Sound	An ear as organ of hearing
⊔		Satisfaction	A bowl filled up
⚡		Lightning	Lightning as manifestation of electricity
⍟		Light	The sun as source of light
⊼		Human	A standing human
◯		Group	An open circle of members
+		Equality	A balanced scale

5.4.3 Combined ideograms with ⌣

		Meaning	Explanation
⚓		Good	Satisfaction combined with sunlight
⊖		Cosmos	Each bowl filled up at its own place
☟		Quantity	A stone in a bowl
☟		Magnitude	Large quantity

5.4.4 Combined ideograms with ○

		Meaning	Explanation
⊥○		Existence	A stone standing on the ground
⊤○		Quality	Abstract feature of an item, essence
⊦○		Thing	Either essence or existence, real or virtual
⊡		Self	A stone alone between time and space

5.4.5 Combined ideograms with ▬

		Meaning	Explanation
⊢⊣		Time	What connects the past to the future
⊤⊥		Space	What connects the earth to the sky
⊞		Whole	Time and space altogether
⚲		Link	What connects two stones
⊘		Mutuality	What connects two parts of a group

5.4.6 Combined ideograms with Ψ

		Meaning	Explanation
Ψ		Life	Life emerges and grows as a tree
Ψ̲		Transcendence	A tree grows from the earth to the sky
φ		Body	Life organised in a group

5.4.7 Combined ideograms with ꞷ

When two components are stacked one over the other, the rule is that the upper one has the active role and the lower one the passive role.

		Meaning	Explanation
ꝏ	Pi	Information	An item which can be perceived
ꝏ		Show	An eye follows what the hand shows
ꝏ		Value	An eye evaluates the satisfaction
ꝏ		Heart	Life developed until it feels emotions
ꝏ		Mind	Emotions evolved to a higher level

In the above cases of the trees are exceptions, where the trend is upwards and the eye on the top represents the achievement of the growth of the tree.

5.4.8 Combined ideograms with 大

		Meaning	Explanation
大		Female	Pregnant woman
夫		Me	Me who speak to you
夫		You	You who listen to me
米		Will	The focus of a man as desiring creature

5.4.9 Combined ideograms with ◁

		Meaning	Explanation
◁		Hypothesis	Abstract selection of branch for the future
◁		Decision	Concrete selection of branch for the future
◁		Law	Decision from the group
◁		Question	The mouth opening a choice

5.4.10 Combined ideograms with ←

		Meaning	Explanation
Z		Trend	The feature of motion
⊿		Contribution	A bowl filling in progress
∠		Origin	Where motion started
⊿		New	The stone from the origin
4		Cross	The movement crosses a wall

		Meaning	Explanation
⊬		Past	What was crossed and now past
⊘		Cycle	The inversion in continuous motion

5.4.11 Combined ideograms with ⌇

		Meaning	Explanation
⅄		Have	A hand owns A stone
ℒ		Belong	A stone belongs to a hand
⅄		Action	A hand acting and causing motion

When two items are stacked vertically, the upper one is considered having the active voice, whereas the lower on takes the passive voice (e.g. difference between Own/Belong, or Author/Object)

5.4.12 Combined ideograms with ⅄

		Meaning	Explanation
⅄		Manner	Abstract feature of an action
⅄		Tool	What the action crosses/uses to perform
ℒ		Author	The thing that does the action
⅄		Object	The thing done by the action
⅄		Power	Power and ability as source of action

5.4.13   Combinations with ✝

		Proximity	Two scales close together
		More	An unbalanced scale

5.4.14   Combinations with ▬

		Solid	Stable matter
		Liquid	Horizontally fluctuating matter
		Gas	Vertically fluctuating matter

5.4.15   Other combinations

		Combination	The feature of two overlapping circles
		JOKER	Phonetic: symbolic sense of the ear
		Call	The mouth acts on the ear

5.4.16   Larasem summary table

	p	t	k	f	s	c	x	n	y	h	
a	Invert		Solid		Cycle	Mind	Law	Me	Mutuality		**a**
o	Negate				Combine	Heart	Choice	Inside	More		**o**
i	Sound	New		Transcend	Contribute	Body	Question	Proximity	Magnitude		**i**
u	Call	Origin		Quality	Cross			Equality	Quantity		**u**
e	Info	Belong	Tool	Have	Trend	Past	Condition	Thing	Group	JOKER	**e**

	b	d	g	v	z	j	r	m	w	l	
a	Satisfy			Gas	Liquid		Agent	You	Self	Space	**a**
o	Good				Life		Power	Connect			**o**
i	Light	Exist			Woman			Show	All	Electric	**i**
u	Value				Human						**u**
e	Cosmos			Manner	Will		Action	Object	Element	Time	**e**

6 – Grammar

6.1 Flexion endings: introduction

Word flexions is done through grammatical markers, located at the end of each word, indicating both the lexical **class** (noun, adjective, etc.) and other aspects such as **case** (subject, direct object, indirect object, complement, etc.) **number** (singular, plural) and other verbal aspects, such as **tense** (present, past, future), **mood** (volitive, conditional), and **voice** (active, passive).

Actually, lexical classes and cases are considered as the same flexion principle. For example, the genitive case "of space" and the adjective "spatial" have practically the same meaning. On the other hand, the case "with space" and "spacious" also have the same meaning. Another type of adjective can express the idea of similarity: "like a square" and "squarish". These 3 examples show that the adjective class can be split into several more specific flexions.

Similarly to Esperanto, verbal tense and mood are not combined but simply coexist on the same level. (e.g. no past conditional)

The flexions of Laramin are given as follows, with the grammatical name of the flexion, its meaning, the radical used as marker, the Larafon form, the Larasem form, and an example.

6.2 Noun flexions

Flexion	Meaning	Marker	Fon.	Sem.	Example
Nominative	Subject	Thing	*-n*	⊙̅	I
Accusative	Object	Object	*-m*	⅍	Me
Vocative	Thing called	Call	*-p*	Ƨ	O thou!
Plural	Plural	Group	*-y-*	∩	We

6.3 Adjective/adverb/complement flexions

Flexion	Meaning	Marker	Fon	Sem	Example
Genitive	Thing "of"	Belong	*-t*	ƨ	Spatial
Adjective	Thing "with"	Have	*-f*	୪	Spacious
Comparative	Thing "like"	Proximity	*-ni*	⊞	Childish
Adverb	Way of doing	Manner	*-v*	⊼	Gently
Instrumental	Action "using"	Tool	*-k*	⅍	By car
Temporal	Action "when"	Time[2]	*-leh*	⊢⊃	By night
Locative	Action "at"	Space	*-lo*	⊥	At sea
Inessive	Action "in"	Inside	*-no*	○	At home
Dative	Action "to"	Trend[3]	*-seh*	Ƨ⊃	To you

[2] The radical "Time" *LE* is altered is altered by the joker *HE* to form the ending -*LEH*, so that its vowel E is not dropped anymore and the difference can be made with the mark of the present tense conjugation -*L*.

Ablative	Action "from"	Origin	*-tu* ㇄	From me
Intentional	Action "for"	Will	*-zeh* ㊉	For me

6.4 Verbal flexions (conjugation)

Flexion	Meaning	Marker	Fon	Sem	Example
Perfect	Action done	Past	*-c*	㇐	Done
Future	Action planned	Trend	*-s*	Z	Will do
Present	Action now	Time	*-l*	H	Does
Volitive	Action wished	Will	*-z*	㊉	Do!
Conditional	Action if	Condition	*-x*	㇗	Would do

Present:	I do	*Nan rel*	㊉ ㇗H
Past:	I did	*Nan rec*	㊉ ㇗㇐
Future:	I will do	*Nan res*	㊉ ㇗Z
Volitive (imperative):	That I may do!	*Nan rez*	㊉ ㇗㊉
Conditional:	I would do	*Nan rex*	㊉ ㇗㇗

6.5 Pronouns

The usual pronouns are available:

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[3] The radical "Trend" *SE* is altered by the joker *HE* to form the ending -*SEH*, so that its vowel E is not dropped anymore and the difference can be made with the mark of the future tense conjugation -*S*.

English	Larafon	Larasem	English	Larafon	Larasem
I do	*Nan rel*	𐰼𐰈 𐰫H	We do	*Nayn rel*	𐰼◯𐰈 𐰫H
You do	*Man rel*	𐰽𐰈 𐰫H	You do	*Mayn rel*	𐰽◯𐰈 𐰫H
He does	*Mizu rel*	𐰫𐰽 𐰫H	They do	*Mizuy rel*	𐰫𐰽◯ 𐰫H
She does	*Mizi rel*	𐰫𐰽 𐰫H	They do	*Miziye rel*	𐰫𐰽◯ 𐰫H
It does	*Min rel*	𐰫𐰈 𐰫H	They do	*Miyen rel*	𐰫◯𐰈 𐰫H

Extra pronouns:

You and I (dual)	*Manan*	𐰽𐰼𐰈
We (inclusive)	*Manayn*	𐰽𐰼◯𐰈
They, each others	*Yan*	⌀𐰈
One, oneself	*Wan*	⊡𐰈
Everyone individually	*Wayn*	⊡◯𐰈

Pronouns, like nouns, will also bear the mark of accusative (*Nam* = me) and genitive (*Nat* = my).

6.6 Participles

Verbal voices are expressed by markers at the beginning of the word. Ordinary participles use the ending "have" (𐰟), but other word class can be envisaged, such as "manner" for gerundive, or "thing" to form verbal substantive (e.g. "the employee" = the

one who is employed, and "the employer" = the one who employs.)

6.6.1   Simple participles

Active:	Doing	*Raref*	𝒮𝒴𝒳
Passive:	Done	*Meref*	𝒮𝒴𝒳
Reflexive:	Doing on oneself	*Waref*	⊡𝒴𝒳
Mutual:	Doing to each others	*Yaref*	𝒪𝒴𝒳

6.6.2   Complex participles:

Factitive (causative):	Having s.th. done	*Rameref*	𝒮𝒮𝒴𝒳
Facto-passive:	Had been done	*Memeref*	𝒮𝒮𝒴𝒳
Utilisative	Having S.o. to do	*Rararef*	𝒮𝒮𝒴𝒳
Utilitative	Being made to do	*Meraref*	𝒮𝒮𝒴𝒳

Example:

Man nel rameref nozom (rarek): You had a house made (by mean of the worker).

Nozon nel memaref ra man (rarek): The house is being made by you (by mean of the worker).

Raren nel meraref nozom (ra man): The worker is made to build the house (by you)

Man nel rararef rarem rer nozom: You have the worker building the house

6.7 Correlatives

Correlatives are a special type of words obtained by the combination of a topic (left of table here below) and a function (top of table).

	Root	Show		Show near		Undefined		Question	
Root		*mi*	That …	*mina*	This …	*di*	A …	*xi*	What … ?
Thing	*neh*	*mineh*	That	*minaneh*	This	*dineh*	Something	*xineh*	What ?
Place	*la*	*mila*	There	*minala*	Here	*dila*	Somewhere	*xila*	Where ?
Time	*leh*	*mileh*	At that moment	*minaleh*	Now	*dileh*	Sometimes	*xileh*	When ?
Manner	*v*	*miv*	That way	*minav*	This way	*div*	Somehow	*xiv*	How ?
Person	*zu*	*mizu*	He, that person	*minazu*	This person	*dizu*	Someone	*xizu*	Who ?
Owner	*zut*	*mizut*	His	*minazut*	This person's	*dizut*	Someone's	*xizut*	Whose ?
Reason	*tureh*	*mitureh*	That's why	*minatureh*	That's why	*ditureh*	For some reason	*xitureh*	Why ?
Goal	*zeh*	*mizeh*	So that	*minazeh*	So that	*dizeh*	For some purpose	*xizeh*	What for ?

	Root	Relation	Total	Any	None
Root		**mo** That, Which	**wi** All the …	**ji** Any …	**po** No …
Thing	*neh*	**moneh** That, Which	**wineh** Everything	**jineh** Whatever	**poneh** Nothing
Place	*la*	**mola** Where	**wila** Everywhere	**jila** Anywhere	**pola** Nowhere
Time	*leh*	**moleh** When	**wileh** Always	**jileh** Any time	**poleh** Never
Manner	*v*	**mov** How	**wiv** Anyway	**jiv** No matter how	**pov** By no way
Person	*zu*	**mozu** Who	**wizu** Everybody	**jizu** Anybody	**pozu** Nobody
Owner	*zut*	**mozut** Whose	**wizut** Everybody's	**jizut** Anybody's	**pozut** Nobody's
Reason	*tureh*	**motureh** Why	**witureh** For all reasons	**jitureh** For any reason	**potureh** For no reason
Goal	*zeh*	**mozeh** Why	**wizeh** For all goals	**jizeh** For any purpose	**pozeh** Without any goal

6.8 Sentence syntax

Here is the reference syntax, compared to some other existing ones:

Name	Model	Example
English	S V1 Av V2 Aj O Ct Cm Cl Ci	I must carefully read this good book today, sitting here with my glasses.
Yoda	Aj O Ct Cm Cl Ci Av V2 S V1	This good book today sitting here with my glases carefully read I must, Obiwan.
Laramin	S V1 V2 Av O Aj Ct Cm Cl Ci	I must read carefully book-this good, today sitting here with glasses-my.

Av: adverb, Aj: adjective, Ct: complement of time, Cm: of manner, Cl: of location, Co: of instrument.

Complements of time, space, manner, tool, etc. can be placed anywhere. Since it is marked by accusative, the object can also be moved in other positions following the needed stress.

7 – Text samples

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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.

<u>Latin:</u>   Restepen buwif rovoyt wizut
Wi zuyn mesezoc royf nubutuneyf nuroxayf. Mizuyn mesfeceyf fucam so fuwacam, so parol rer se yan zunutuzov.

<u>Larafon:</u> एक ि॒त ि ित पिम ि यूि
ि्त ुकाैं पि तात्ं तपाुाैं
ुकैं ुकिैं साि िा मसाि िा यिट
िैं क मत यत िाि

<u>Larasem:</u> ハンZと४॒／७田४／Zॡ〇と／田大とハ
田／大〇॒／४Zφサ／Zˆ〇४／ナ७८॒〇४／ナZॡ〇४ऽ
४大〇॒／४Z४サ〇४／ˆφ४／७／ˆॼφ४⅀ॼ／〇Zн
／Z४／Z／〇॒／大ナ८φそ⅂