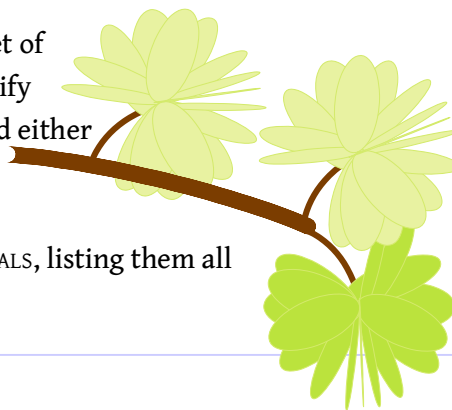# Chapter 8.   Functional Words

Most recent update: 2024-07-02

Previous chapters have frequently mentioned Nwehu Nuswei's set of "functional words", which can be used to quickly modify or amplify the meaning of other words or sentences. FUNCTIONALS can be used either as independent words or appended to other words as MARKERS. They serve a broad variety of purposes that lend flexibility and expressiveness to the language. This chapter focuses on FUNCTIONALS, listing them all and discussing them in depth.

8.1. Forms and Topics

8.1.1. Pronunciation of FUNCTIONALS

In form, FUNCTIONALS are words whose first vowel is ɪ *u* [ə] schwa (0), and as a first vowel, zero can be softened or elided. Most begin with ɪ *h* which can be lightly aspirated or silent [h ~ ʰ ~ ɦ ~ 0]. Some begin with ⅃ *s* [s] which is not dropped, though the following schwa may be. When used as a stand-alone word, FUNCTIONALS follow the normal rules: first syllable unstressed, emphasis on the second syllable. But when appended to other words as MARKERS, the first vowel is not pronounced at all, or only lightly. Examples will help:

- ɪ⨂⌐ᴅ *huyei* [hə ˈʒɛj] 'similar'

  - ‡ᴎ⅄ᴄᴗ ɪ⨂⌐ᴅ.
    Himwa huyei.
    [hiˈmwa hə ˈʒei] ← **as a stand-alone word, first syllable pronounced, second syllable full stress**
    'They (are) similar' (verbal copula is optional)

  - ‡ᴌⱿᴃ ᴌᴗ⅄ ᴄᴜᴌᴗ‑ɪ⨂⌐ᴅ.
    Himoi xuhw yixu-huyei.
    [hiˈmɔj ʃəˈhu ʒiˈxə ˌʒɛj] ← **appended to *yixu* 'dog' as a** MARKER, **first syllable is dropped, second syllable is lower stress**
    'It was (a) dog-like (animal).' (verb indicates past-tense)

- ɪ⨂⅄ᴅ *huke* [hə ˈkɛ] 'instrument, tool'

- ○ Ɫᒻᚳᚼ Ⳑᚲᴵ¹ᵗ ᴵᵗᴺᚼ.

  Hite xohu huke.

  [hiˈsɛ xɔˈhə **həˈkɛ.**] ← **as a stand-alone word, the first syllable is pronounced, the second syllable receives full stress**

  'This is really a tool.' (verb indicates certainty)

- ○ Ɫᒻᚼᚳ–ᴵᵗᴺᚼ Ⳑᚲᴵ¹ᵗ ᒧᵗᵞᴾ.

  Hite-huke xohu nuwa.

  [hiˈtɛˌkɛ ʃɔˈhə nəˈwa] ← **appended to** *Hite* **'this' as a** ᴍᴀʀᴋᴇʀ, **first syllable dropped, second syllable lower stress**

  'This-tool is certainly not useful (in this situation).'

8.1.2. Topics

These are the topics of GENI whose words serve as functionals. Each is detailed in its own section.

NN	Roman	IPA	Semantics
ɪʊɪ–	*huh-*	həh	Exclamations
ɪʊ└–	*hux-*	həʃ	Role and Number with focus
ɪʊˌ–	*hus-*	həs	Role-state Perspective
ɪʊ⅃–	*huf-*	həf	Relationals (Genitive, Possessive, etc.)
ɪʊᒋ–	*hur-*	həʁ	Sequencers
ɪʊ⌐–	*huy-*	həʒ	Manner, comparison
ɪʊˌ–	*hun-*	hən	Discourse links
ɪʊ⌐–	*hum-*	həm	Bio-social Status – age, gender
ɪʊ⋁–	*huk-*	hək	Word classifiers
ɪʊˏ–	*huc-*	hətʃ	Qualifiers: attitudinals & size
ɪʊ˧–	*hut-*	hət	Message types
ɪʊˌ–	*hup-*	həp	Shape classifiers
ɪʊˇ–	*hug-*	həg	Creation and Use
ɪʊˈ–	*huj-*	hədʒ	Social markers
ɪʊˣ–	*hud-*	həd	Time
ɪʊˣ–	*hub-*	həb	Role and number without focus
ʌʊˌ–	*sun-*	sən	Inclusion and Selection
ʌʊ⌐–	*sum-*	səm	Ideal and Instance
ʌʊ⋁–	*suk-*	sək	Discourse Connectives
ʌʊ˧–	*sut-*	sət	Verbal punctuation
ʌʊˌ–	*sup-*	səp	Human Language Statement Structure
ʌʊɪ–	*suh-*	səh	Cause and effect

8.2. Vocabulary

In this section, each of the GENI of FUNCTIONALS will be listed and briefly discussed.

8.2.1. *Hu* 0: Exclamations

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huhu	hə'hə | ᶠⁱᵊˌhə	ɪꞔɪꞔ	Uncertainty, hesitation
huhi	hə'hi | ᶠⁱᵊˌhi	ɪꞔɪ̗	Yes
huhe	hə'hɛ | ᶠⁱᵊˌhɛ	ɪꞔɪ⌐	Perhaps, maybe
huhei	hə'hɛj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhɛj	ɪꞔɪ⌐̗	Interest, getting attention
huha	hə'ha | ᶠⁱᵊˌha	ɪꞔɪᴦ	Pleasure, mirth
huhai	hə'haj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhaj	ɪꞔɪᴄ̗	Greeting
huho	hə'hɔ | ᶠⁱᵊˌhɔ	ɪꞔɪ↲	Surprise
huhoi	hə'hɔj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhɔj	ɪꞔɪ↲̗	Pleasant surprise
huhw	hə'hu | ᶠⁱᵊˌhu	ɪꞔɪꭹ	No
huhwi	hə'hwi | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwi	ɪꞔɪꭹ̗	Questioning (general)
huhwe	hə'hwɛ | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwɛ	ɪꞔɪꭻ	Negative questioning (really?)
huhwei	hə'hwɛj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwɛj	ɪꞔɪꭻ̗	Annoyed questioning
huhwa	hə'hwa | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwa	ɪꞔɪꝏ	Disappointment, resignation (*sigh*)
huhwai	hə'hwaj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwaj	ɪꞔɪꝏ̗	Anger
huhwo	hə'hwɔ | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwɔ	ɪꞔɪ↲ꭹ	Dismay, alarm
huhwoi	hə'hwɔj | ᶠⁱᵊˌhwɔj	ɪꞔɪ↲ꭹ̗	Fear, pain

Exclamations, and several other GENI, are included as FUNCTIONALS to provide quick, informal ways for expressing conversational utterances which are frequent in many situations.

In exclamations, only the 2nd vowel is normally pronounced. The initial ꞔɪꞔ *Huh-* may be pronounced for clarity or emphasis.

Exclamations are also discussed in the chapter on Discourse, §9.2.2.

8.2.2. *Xu* 1: Role and Number with Focus

Clarify the grammatical ROLE and NUMBER (SINGLULAR, PLURAL, COLLECTIVE); optional

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huxu	hə'ʃə | ᶠᵊʃə	ꞮꞱLꞱ	FOCUS
huxi	hə'ʃi | ᶠᵊʃi	ꞮꞱLꞬ	SINGULAR with FOCUS
huxe	hə'ʃɛ | ᶠᵊʃɛ	ꞮꞱLꙃ	OBJECT of an action with FOCUS
huxei	hə'ʃɛj | ᶠᵊʃɛj	ꞮꞱLꙃ	SINGULAR OBJECT with FOCUS
huxa	hə'ʃa | ᶠᵊʃa	ꞮꞱLꞰ	BENEFACTIVE / POSSESSIVE with FOCUS
huxai	hə'ʃaj | ᶠᵊʃaj	ꞮꞱLꞝ	SINGULAR BENEFACTIVE with FOCUS
huxo	hə'ʃɔ | ᶠᵊʃɔ	ꞮꞱLꙍ	ACTOR with FOCUS
huxoi	hə'ʃɔj | ᶠᵊʃɔj	ꞮꞱLꙎ	SINGULAR ACTOR with FOCUS
huxw	hə'ʃu | ᶠᵊʃu	ꞮꞱLꝡ	PLURAL with FOCUS
huxwi	hə'ʃwi | ᶠᵊʃwi	ꞮꞱLꝟ	COLLECTIVE with FOCUS
huxwe	hə'ʃwɛ | ᶠᵊʃwɛ	ꞮꞱLꙘ	PLURAL OBJECT with FOCUS
huxwei	hə'ʃwɛj | ᶠᵊʃwɛj	ꞮꞱLꙚ	COLLECTIVE OBJECT with FOCUS
huxwa	hə'ʃwa | ᶠᵊʃwa	ꞮꞱLꝰ	PLURAL BENEFACTIVE with FOCUS
huxwai	hə'ʃwaj | ᶠᵊʃwaj	ꞮꞱLꙌ	COLLECTIVE BENEFACTIVE with FOCUS
huxwo	hə'ʃwɔ | ᶠᵊʃwɔ	ꞮꞱLꙏ	PLURAL ACTOR with FOCUS
huxwoi	hə'ʃwɔj | ᶠᵊʃwɔj	ꞮꞱLꙐ	COLLECTIVE ACTOR with FOCUS

ROLE and NUMBER FUNCTIONALS provide semantic-structural information about things refered to in messages. The FUNCTIONAL as a word can be used to clarify ROLES if questions arise, or in discussions of grammar. As MARKERS these provide a simple set of "inflections" that can be attached to words that function as nouns. If a speaker wishes to provide more detail, other DEICTICS can be used with a substantive instead of the single-syllable MARKER from this species. These alternatives are discussed in §7.2.

8.2.2.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general

e   :   OBJECT of action (direct object, accusative case)

a   :   BENEFACTIVE (relationship with another entity in the discourse: recipient of, possessor of, or similar relationship)

o   :   ACTOR (instigator of action, ergative case)

i   :   Singular

w   :   Plural

w-i   :   Collective or Group = indicating several entities participating as a unit

8.2.2.2.   Semantics

huxu   :   grammatical ROLE: for use in language discussion; as a single syllable, may be most useful as a hesitation sound

huxe   :   OBJECT: recipient of the effect of an action VERB

huxa   :   BENEFACTIVE: possessor; participant in certain processes that require more than an ACTOR and an OBJECT

huxo   :   ACTOR: instigator of action of a verband the focus of the sentence

8.2.2.3.   Discussion

There are several similar and overlapping meanings in GENI ‡ɪ⌐ *Hux-* "Role and Number" and ‡ɪ⌐- *Hus-* "Role-State Perspective". ‡ɪ⌐- *Hux-* is concerned more with the role of words in a sentence, while ‡ɪ⌐- *Hus-* deals with attributes of the words themselves. Also, ‡ɪ⌐- *Hus-* does not distinguish number (singular, plural, or collective). If a speaker wishes to express asxpects of both, the ‡ɪ⌐- *Hux-* MARKER is placed after a ‡ɪ⌐- *Hus-* FUNCTIONAL.

‡ɪ⌐ *Huxo* and ɪɪ⌐ *huso* have overlapping meanings. Both carry the sense of instigating action; ɪɪ⌐ *huso* also carries the sense of the attached word being a PARTICLE, as opposed to a WAVE or FIELD, and as such can be useful in nominalizing words whose primary semantics imply being WAVES or FIELDS. ‡ɪ⌐ *Huxo* does not specifically carry the sense of a PARTICLE, though initiators of actions are often understood to be PARTICLES.

In contexts where the speaker does not feel a need to indicate PRONOUN DISTANCE (first-, seecond-, or third person) or ANIMACY, a ‡ɪ⌐- *Hux-* FUNCTIONAL can be used alone, instead of the PERSONAL PRONOUN.

8.2.3. *S* 2: Role-state Perspective

Clarifies how the attached word interacts with other words in the sentence; optional.

Roman	IPA	NN	Grammatical Term	Function of the MARKER-form
husu	hə'sə | ᶠᵊˌsə	ⅠꞮꓮⅠꞮ	ROLE or state of language element	Meaningless as a MARKER; may be used alone as a hesitation sound
husi	hə'si | ᶠᵊˌsi	ⅠꞮꓮЬ	Active; Exerting effect on another entity in the sentence	For emphasis or for use when word-order or context does not make clear that the attached word is active
huse	hə'sɛ | ᶠᵊˌsɛ	ⅠꞮꓮd	Verbal (action) – WAVE	The attached word is an action – it is to be understood as having an active verbal role in the sentence. Particularly useful for words with strong entity-attributes Ⴑᑯ˅Ɪ *Jegu* 'hand'; Ⴑᑯ˅Ɪ-ⅠꞮꓮd *jegu-huse* 'handing (to someone)'
husei	hə'sɛj | ᶠᵊˌsɛj	ⅠꞮꓮd	Active transitive verb; Indicating action transmitting effect from one entity in the sentence to another	Indicating the attached word is an action; can be attached to words whose primary attributes are as entities Ⴑᑯ˅Ɪ-ⅠꞮꓮd *Jegu-husei* 'handing (something to someone)'
husa	hə'sa | ᶠᵊˌsa	ⅠꞮꓮᴦ	Adjectival – FIELD	Attribute of an entity, state or action. As a MARKER, clarifies that the attached word describes the entity, action or state with which it is associated. Ⴑᑯ˅Ɪ-ⅠꞮꓮᴦ *Jegu-husa* 'handy'
husai	hə'saj | ᶠᵊˌsaj	ⅠꞮꓮꓐ	Active adjectival	The attached word is an adjective with the sense of imposing the quality it represents on the entity it describes Ⴑᑯ˅Ɪ-ⅠꞮꓮꓐ *Jegu-husai* 'making (something) handy'
huso	hə'sɔ | ᶠᵊˌsɔ	ⅠꞮꓮᴦ	Substantive – PARTICLE; noun, entity	The basic (Aristotelian) category "Substance" (οὐσία, *ousia*) essence or substance. Clarifies that the attached word functions in this message as an entity (noun) ꓥdꓥЬ *Sesi* 'move forward, proceed'; ꓥdꓥЬ-ⅠꞮꓮᴦ *sesi-huso* 'a proceeding, to proceed'
husoi	hə'sɔj | ᶠᵊˌsɔj	ⅠꞮꓮꞴ	Active agent, ergative	Clarifies that the attached word is an entity and causes the action in the sentence to happen

Roman	IPA	NN	Grammatical Term	Function of the MARKER-form
				ᚳᚷᚫᚳ-ᛁᛁᚳᚻ *Sesi-husoi* 'Proceeding, moving forward' (as in "moving forward caused the accident")
husw	hə'su | ᶠᵊˌsu	ᛁᛁᚳ�	Passive	The attached word is receiving the action in the sentence
huswi	hə'swi | ᶠᵊˌswi	ᛁᛁᚳᚻ	Middle	The attached word is affecting, or acting upon, itself
huswe	hə'swɛ | ᶠᵊˌswɛ	ᛁᛁᚳᚻ	Passive verbal – wave	Attached word represents an action received by the (focus of the) sentence. ᚸᚷᛡᛁ-ᛁᛁᚳᚻ *Jegu-huswe* 'handed' (as in, "It is being handed to you")
huswei	hə'swɛj | ᶠᵊˌswɛj	ᛁᛁᚳᚻ	Middle verbal	Attached word represents an action directed back upon the actor ᚳᚷᚳᛁ *Teyu* 'Falsehood, lie' ᛏᚷᚶᚷᚲ ᚳᚷᚳᛁ-ᛁᛁᚳᚻ *Himo teyw-huswei* 'He/she lied to self'
huswa	hə'swa | ᶠᵊˌswa	ᛁᛁᚳᚺ	Passive adjectival – field	Attached word is an attrribute received from an associated entity ᚳᚷᚷᛚ *Teri* 'important' ᛏᚷᚴᚷᚲ ᛁᚷᚷᚷᚫ ᚳᚷᚷᛚ-ᛁᛁᚳᚺ *Homwo hemai teri-huswa* 'They make you important'
huswai	hə'swaj | ᶠᵊˌswaj	ᛁᛁᚳᚺ	Middle adjectival	Attached word is an attribute self-imposed by the associated entity ᛏᚷᚴᚷᚲ ᚳᚷᚷᛚ-ᛁᛁᚳᚺ *Homwo teri-huswai* 'They make themselves important'
huswo	hə'swɔ | ᶠᵊˌswɔ	ᛁᛁᚳᚺ	Passive substantive – particle	Attached word is an entity which receives action from the verb of the sentence; the entity is the "object" of the sentence
huswoi	hə'swɔj | ᶠᵊˌswɔj	ᛁᛁᚳᚺ	Middle substantive	Attached word is an entity which is acting upon itself.

8.2.3.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general

e   :   WAVE – Action – Verb

a   :   FIELD – State – Adjective

o   :   PARTICLE – Entity – Noun (see Discussion below)

i   :   Active
w   :   Passive
w-i   :   Middle

8.2.3.2.   Semantics

WAVE, FIELD, PARTICLE: described further in their Overview chapter, §1.3.1.

- Active: The word to which this is attached is usually an entity engaged in activity, often directed at a more passive entity in the sentence;
- Passive: The word this is attached to usually refers to an entity or concept that receives an action;
- Middle: The referent of the word to which this is attached engages in activity directed primarily at itself.

8.2.3.3.   Discussion

This species is intended for two purposes:

- To facilitate discussion of grammar, in which case they are treated as stand-alone words rather than markers;

- and to clarify sentences where meanings may be ambiguous – for example, when oratory, poetry, or stylistic considerations have altered the default SVO ("Subject Verb Object") word order.

ǂɪʅ⌐ꝑ *huxo* and ɪɪ⌿ꝑ *huso* have overlapping meanings. Both carry the sense of instigating action; ɪɪ⌿ꝑ *huso* also carries the sense of the attached word being a PARTICLE, as opposed to a WAVE or FIELD, and as such can be useful in nominalizing words whose primary semantics imply being waves or fields – for example, the English verb 'build' can be used as a noun, as in "Software build 3.5.7"; in NN, -ɪɪ⌿ꝑ *-huso* can be added to clarify this. To identify a "doer" – a person who performs the action of a verb like "builder" – the marker ɪɪ⌡ɪ *-humu* can be added. (Expanded from discussion in ɪɪʅ⌐ꝑ *huxo* above.)
ǂɪ⌏- *Hus-* is paired with SPECIES ɪɪχ- *hub-* to provide FOCUSED and FOCUS-free FUNCTIONALS. The ending vowels carry the same meanings in these two linked SPECIES.

8.2.4. *F* 3: Relationals (Genetive, Possessive, etc.)

Expresses a relationship between an entity "X" to which the MARKER is appended and the following entity or concept. NN has no possessive pronoun forms; these MARKERS can be attached to pronouns or other entities to convey that meaning.

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hufu	hə'fə | ᶠᵊˌfə	ꀥ	General relation to X (Note 1)
hufi	hə'fi | ᶠᵊˌfi	ꀥ	Genitive: X's, i.e. produced by X, born of X
hufe	hə'fɛ | ᶠᵊˌfɛ	ꀥ	Close (inalienable) possession: X's hand
hufei	hə'fɛj | ᶠᵊˌfɛj	ꀥ	Inalienable offspring: X's child
hufa	hə'fa | ᶠᵊˌfa	ꀥ	Mid (permanent) possession: X's toothbrush
hufai	hə'faj | ᶠᵊˌfaj	ꀥ	Permanent product: X's term paper
hufo	hə'fɔ | ᶠᵊˌfɔ	ꀥ	Far (temporary) possession: X's library book
hufoi	hə'fɔj | ᶠᵊˌfɔj	ꀥ	Assisting in making: X's crop of vegetables.
hufw	hə'fu | ᶠᵊˌfu	ꀥ	General relation of subordination to or membership in X (Note 2)
hufwi	hə'fwi | ᶠᵊˌfwi	ꀥ	General relation of originating from X
hufwe	hə'fwɛ | ᶠᵊˌfwɛ	ꀥ	An organic part: X's tribe or family
hufwei	hə'fwɛj | ᶠᵊˌfwɛj	ꀥ	Organic origin: X's father or mother
hufwa	hə'fwa | ᶠᵊˌfwa	ꀥ	Permanent membership: X's old college
hufwai	hə'fwaj | ᶠᵊˌfwaj	ꀥ	Produced by: X book's author
hufwo	hə'fwɔ | ᶠᵊˌfwɔ	ꀥ	Temporary membership: X's biology class
hufwoi	hə'fwɔj | ᶠᵊˌfwɔj	ꀥ	Assistant producer: X vegetable's grower.

8.2.4.1.   *Notes and Discussion*

Note 1: When attached to X: Taking X as the HEADWORD; as a free-standing word: the relationship between any two entities or concepts: the basic (Aristotelian) category of relatedness between entities (πρός τι, *pros ti*, toward something)
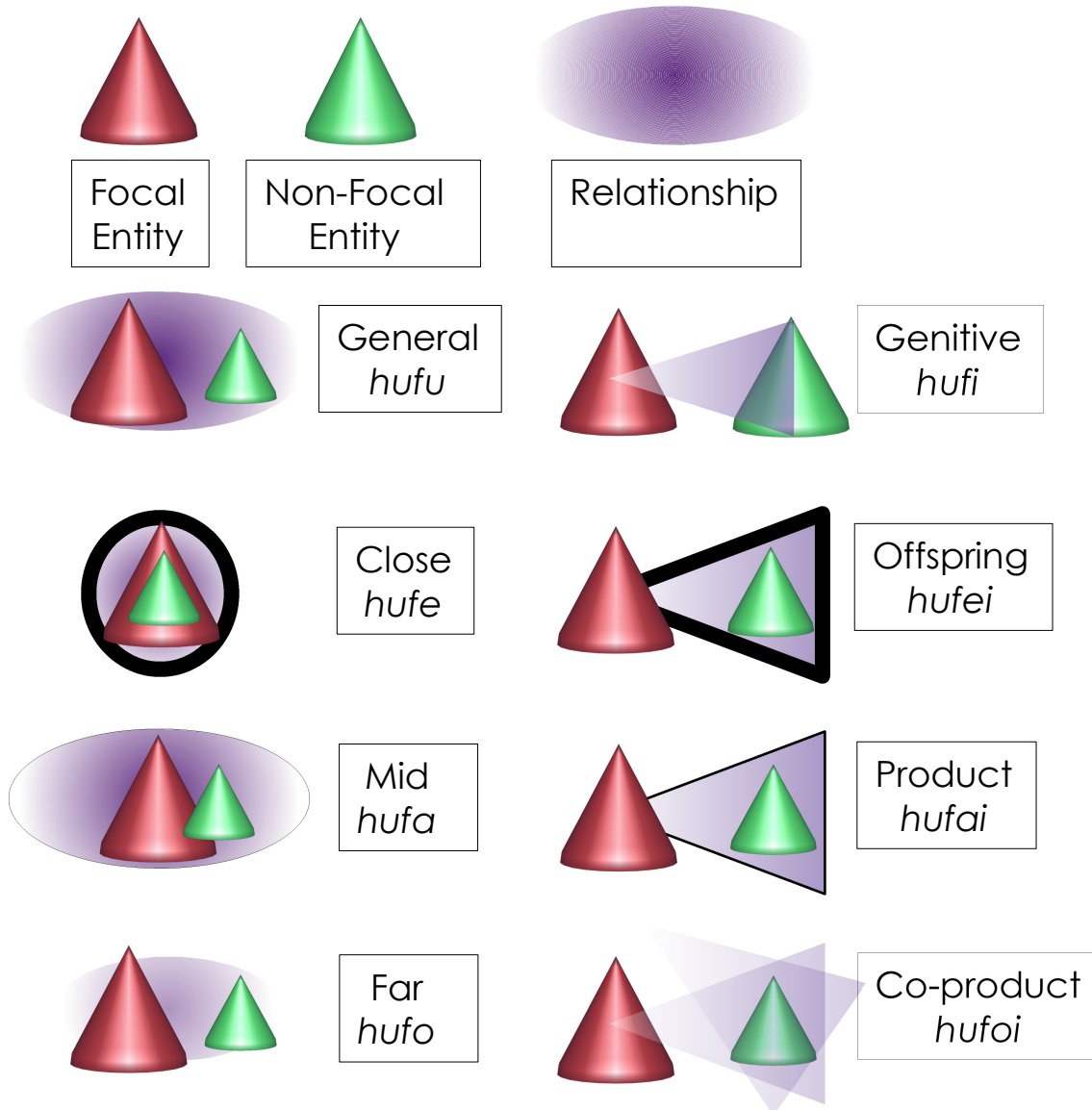
Note 2: Used when X is the thing possessed rather than the possessor

8.2.4.2.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   unspecified, general – used when the nature of the relationship is unclear or unimportant

e   :   close, inalienable – relationship cannot be severed

a   :   mid, permanent – relationship is intended to last the life of the possessed entity

o   :   far, temporary – relationship is intended to last only for a while

i   :   Genitive, originating – born or made by the possessor

w   :   Partitive – X is a part or member of the other entity: X's country, X's group

w-i   :   Complementary-genitive – X originated with the assistence of the following entity

The following displays are an attempt to illustrate the relationships graphically.

Focal Entity	Non-Focal Entity	Relationship

General *hufu*

Genitive *hufi*

Close *hufe*

Offspring *hufei*

Mid *hufa*

Product *hufai*

Far *hufo*

Co-product *hufoi*

8.2.5. *R* 4. Sequencers

Indicate the order in which entities or actions are organized.

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huru	həˈʁə | ᶠəˌʁə	�	Ordered sequence; marks ordinal number
huri	həˈʁi | ᶠəˌʁi	ᴺᴺ	ahead, before
hure	həˈʁɛ | ᶠəˌʁɛ	ᴺᴺ	close (in space or time)
hurei	həˈʁɛj | ᶠəˌʁɛj	ᴺᴺ	next
hura	həˈʁa | ᶠəˌʁa	ᴺᴺ	Moderate distance
hurai	həˈʁaj | ᶠəˌʁaj	ᴺᴺ	somewhat ahead
huro	həˈʁɔ | ᶠəˌʁɔ	ᴺᴺ	distant
huroi	həˈʁɔj | ᶠəˌʁɔj	ᴺᴺ	farthest ahead, first
hurw	həˈʁu | ᶠəˌʁu	ᴺᴺ	behind, after
hurwi	həˈʁwi | ᶠəˌʁwi	ᴺᴺ	neighboring
hurwe	həˈʁwɛ | ᶠəˌʁwɛ	ᴺᴺ	previous
hurwei	həˈʁwɛj | ᶠəˌʁwɛj	ᴺᴺ	same position, two in same position, simultaneous
hurwa	həˈʁwa | ᶠəˌʁwa	ᴺᴺ	somewhat behind, soon after
hurwai	həˈʁwaj | ᶠəˌʁwaj	ᴺᴺ	multiples in same position, multiple simultaneity
hurwo	həˈʁwɔ | ᶠəˌʁwɔ	ᴺᴺ	last
hurwoi	həˈʁwɔj | ᶠəˌʁwɔj	ᴺᴺ	all in same position, no sequence, unordered

8.2.5.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u	:	Unmodified direction
e	:	near
a	:	mid-distance
o	:	far
i	:	ahead, before
w	:	behind, after
w-i	:	neighboring

8.2.5.2.   Discussion

As MARKERS: ᴺᴺ *huru* is attached to the cardinal numbers to make them ordinals:

Tihue-huru   [tiˈhwɛˌɹə]   ᴺᴺ   'tenth'

Any in this SPECIES can be attached to entities in a queue or series, such as power poles, people standing in a line or queue, slides in a presentation, stations on a rail line, exits on a highway... Possibly most useful are ⅼꞮᒥ𝈝ᒪ *huroi* 'first', ⅼꞮᒥ𝈝ᒪ *hurei* 'next', ⅼꞮᒥꝡ𝈝ᒪ *hurwei* 'previous', ⅼꞮᒥꝡ𝈝 *hurwo* 'last'.

As stand-alone words: By themselves, these can be used as a sort of pronoun, depending on context for clarification:

> *Hurei!* [hə'ɹej] ⅼꞮᒥ𝈝ᒪ! 'Next!'

from a clerk in a busy office, short for ⅼꞮꞯꞮ-ⅼꞮᒥ𝈝ᒪ! *Humu-hurei!* [hə'mə₍ɹej] 'next person!'

Although distance-related terms such as 'close' and 'behind' are used to explain the meanings, these words are not intended to convey physical proximity – only position in order, regardless of actual distance between entities. For physical relations, words in the ⅄--- S--- FAMILY are used.

8.2.6. Y 5: Manner, Comparison

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huyu	hə'ʒə | ᶠʰəˌʒə	ꞮꞱꞔꞱ	Manner, style – general marker
huyi	hə'ʒi | ᶠʰəˌʒi	ꞮꞱꞔꞀ	Same as
huye	hə'ʒɛ | ᶠʰəˌʒɛ	ꞮꞱꞔ˧	Great
huyei	hə'ʒɛj | ᶠʰəˌʒɛj	ꞮꞱꞔ˧	Like, similar to
huya	hə'ʒa | ᶠʰəˌʒa	ꞮꞱꞔꞀ	Greater
huyai	hə'ʒaj | ᶠʰəˌʒaj	ꞮꞱꞔꞀ	Nearly (closer similarity)
huyo	hə'ʒɔ | ᶠʰəˌʒɔ	ꞮꞱꞔ˧	Greatest
huyoi	hə'ʒɔj | ᶠʰəˌʒɔj	ꞮꞱꞔ˧	Almost (closest similarity)
huyw	hə'ʒu | ᶠʰəˌʒu	ꞮꞱꞔꞓ	Unlike
huywi	hə'ʒwi | ᶠʰəˌʒwi	ꞮꞱꞔꞓ	Different
huywe	hə'ʒwɛ | ᶠʰəˌʒwɛ	ꞮꞱꞔꞗ	Least
huywei	hə'ʒwɛj | ᶠʰəˌʒwɛj	ꞮꞱꞔꞗ	Hardly (greatest dissimilarity)
huywa	hə'ʒwa | ᶠʰəˌʒwa	ꞮꞱꞔꝐ	Lesser
huywai	hə'ʒwaj | ᶠʰəˌʒwaj	ꞮꞱꞔꝐ	Hardly (less similar)
huywo	hə'ʒwɔ | ᶠʰəˌʒwɔ	ꞮꞱꞔꝐ	Less
huywoi	hə'ʒwɔj | ᶠʰəˌʒwɔj	ꞮꞱꞔꝐ	Hardly

8.2.6.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   some
a   :   moderate
o   :   most
i   :   similarity
w   :   comparative-negative
w-i   :   dissimilarity

8.2.6.2.   Discussion

As MARKERS: These can be used as straight comparitors –

- ꞔꞀꝐꞱ-ꞮꞱꞔꞀ *yidu-huyi* 'rabbit-like'
- ꞓꞀꞔꞗ-ꞮꞱꞔ˧ *kimwe-huyoi* 'almost-gold (metaphorically, high-valued)'
- or the opposite ꞓꞀꞔꞗ-ꞮꞱꞔꝐ *kimwe-huywoi* 'hardly-gold (metaphorically, low-value)'
- ꞘꞱꞙꞔ-ꞮꞱꞔ˧ *nufe-huyo* 'greatest possibility, most likely'
- Ꞙꞔꞓ-ꞮꞱꞔꞗ *sefw-huywe* 'leftward-least (move just a little to the left)'
- ꞘꞱꞔꞀ-ꞮꞱꞔꞱ *nuyi-huyu* 'simple-manner, simply'

As stand-alone words:

ⱶɪꞓɪ *huyu* by itself invites consideration of the nature or manner of something ꞓʅꞓɪ ɪꞓɪ *yiru huyu* 'the nature of sheep, sheepishness'.

The series *huye – huya – huyo* 'great – greater – greatest' can be used to express quantity or degree of enthusiasm, as the opposite can be expressed with *huywe – huywa – huywo* 'least – lesser – less'.

It is difficult to express in English the distinction between ɪꞓч *huyw* and ɪꞓџ *huywi*; ɪꞓч *huyw* focuses on the polarity – the opposition – of the compared things (as in "black and white" differences), while ɪꞓџ *huywi* focuses on the lack of similarity, the inability to compare two items (as in "apples to oranges").

8.2.7. N 6: Discourse Links

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics	Usage
hunu	hə'nə | ᶠᵊˌnə	ɪꞮꞀꞮ	Discourse	Can be used at the opening of a DISCOURSE
huni	hə'ni | ᶠᵊˌni	ɪꞮꞀ�␊	reason	Refers to the mental process by which a MESSAGE is formed
hune	hə'nɛ | ᶠᵊˌnɛ	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	message (received)	general term for transmission of IDEAS, usually by language. 'Message received' acknowledges receipt, 'I hear you'
hunei	hə'nɛj | ᶠᵊˌnɛj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	understand	As response to a MESSAGE, 'Message successfully decoded', 'I understand'
huna	hə'na | ᶠᵊˌna	ɪꞮꞀꞁ	time (when)	Refers and links to the general temporal context of a MESSAGE
hunai	hə'naj | ᶠᵊˌnaj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	period of time (when)	Refers and links to the specific time mentioned in a MESSAGE
huno	hə'nɔ | ᶠᵊˌnɔ	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	place	Refers and links to the general location of a MESSAGE
hunoi	hə'nɔj | ᶠᵊˌnɔj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	location	Refers and links to the specific location of a MESSAGE
hunw	hə'nu | ᶠᵊˌnu	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	question	A MESSAGE that seeks a response; can be attached as a MARKER to point out the specific item in question
hunwi	hə'nwi | ᶠᵊˌnwi	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	explanation	Response to a request for information about the reasoning behind a STATEMENT
hunwe	hə'nwɛ | ᶠᵊˌnwɛ	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	repeat	Request to repeat a MESSAGE. 'What?'
hunwei	hə'nwɛj | ᶠᵊˌnwɛj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	explain	Request for information about the reasoning behind a STATEMENT
hunwa	hə'nwa | ᶠᵊˌnwa	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	when?	Request for the temporal context of a MESSAGE
hunwai	hə'nwaj | ᶠᵊˌnwaj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	specify time	Request for the specific time of a MESSAGE
hunwo	hə'nwɔ | ᶠᵊˌnwɔ	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	where?	Request for the physical context of a MESSAGE
hunwoi	hə'nwɔj | ᶠᵊˌnwɔj	ɪꞮꞀꝒ	specify place	Request for the specific location of a MESSAGE

8.2.7.1.   Discussion

This SPECIES is designed for linking and managing aspects of DISCOURSE (that is, the set of MESSAGES that makes up a unified session between a sender and one or more others). Chapter 9 "Discourse" discusses this topic in more detail.

This SPECIES provides ‡ɪʃ- *Hun-* provides connections between the IDEAS represented in a discourse. Another set of linking-words is provided in SPECIES ʌɪ↘- *Suk-*, (§8.2.20) whose primary purpose is to connect words and phrases within a sentence.

8.2.8. M 7: Bio-social Status – age, gender

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
humu	hə'mə | ᶠᵊˌmə	ꟷꞮ�ꟷꞮ	Person
humi	hə'mi | ᶠᵊˌmi	ꟷꞮ�Ꮠ	Young person
hume	hə'mɛ | ᶠᵊˌmɛ	ꟷꞮ�ᕹ	Female person
humei	hə'mɛj | ᶠᵊˌmɛj	ꟷꞮ�ᕹ	Female youth
huma	hə'ma | ᶠᵊˌma	ꟷꞮ�Ր	flex-genderd person (see note)
humai	hə'maj | ᶠᵊˌmaj	ꟷꞮ�Ɒ	flex-gendered youth
humo	hə'mɔ | ᶠᵊˌmɔ	ꟷꞮ�ᕱ	Male person
humoi	hə'mɔj | ᶠᵊˌmɔj	ꟷꞮ�ᕩ	Male youth
humw	hə'mu | ᶠᵊˌmu	ꟷꞮ�Ꮞ	Elder person
humwi	hə'mwi | ᶠᵊˌmwi	ꟷꞮ�Ꮷ	Adult person, neither old nor young
humwe	hə'mwɛ | ᶠᵊˌmwɛ	ꟷꞮ�Ꮞ	Elder female person
humwei	hə'mwɛj | ᶠᵊˌmwɛj	ꟷꞮ�Ꮷ	Adult female person
humwa	hə'mwa | ᶠᵊˌmwa	ꟷꞮ�Ꟙ	flex-gendered elder person
humwai	hə'mwaj | ᶠᵊˌmwaj	ꟷꞮ�Ꟙ	flex-gendered adult person
humwo	hə'mwɔ | ᶠᵊˌmwɔ	ꟷꞮ�Ꮞ	Elder male person
humwoi	hə'mwɔj | ᶠᵊˌmwɔj	ꟷꞮ�Ꮞ	Adult male person

8.2.8.1. Final Vowel Meanings

u : unspecified, general
e : female
a : flex-gender (See Note below)
o : male
i : Young
w : Old
w-i : Adult

8.2.8.2.   Note

The final vowel –ꭲ *-a* 'flex gender' refers to situations where the simple dichotomy "male vs. female" is not appropriate. This can be used for those whose gender or preferred gender-identity is different from their birth-gender, including neutered males (eunuchs), LGBTQ+ people and persons medically or surgically gender-changed. The term "flex-gender" is used without prejudice here as a portmanteau gloss. ꬲꭲ�ꭱ *huma* 'flex-gender' is a specific gender designation, in contrast with ꭲꭲ�ꭲ *humu* unspecified gender, which ignores gender entirely.

8.2.8.3.   Discussion

The term "bio-social" here means those characteristics of biology that influence social roles and positions in many cultures. Many languages require an indication of gender and/or age when speaking to or about a member of that culture. NN therefore provides this species, together with ꬲꭲ�- *Huj-* 'Social Markers', to enable culturally acceptable communications in cultures where these are required.

This SPECIES refers to "people" - that is, to animate beings with the capability of intelligent interaction. All humans are "people", and other creatures may be refered to with these words as the speaker wishes. To differentiate, animal status is refered to using Ɛꭲꭲ– *Yuh-* with the final vowel carrying age and gender identical to those of ꭲꭲ�ꭲ *humu.*

The final vowels –ᒪ꞊ –ꝯ꞊ –ꝯ꞊ *-i, -w, -wi* refer to age without specifying gender, and can be combined, if desired, with gender vowels. When context makes number and grammatical function clear, they can function as pronouns.

8.2.9. *K 8:* Word Classifiers

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huku	hə'kə | ᶠⁱᵊˌkə	ꛈꛜꛎꛈ	thing
huki	hə'ki | ᶠⁱᵊˌki	ꛈꛜꛎꛃ	place (general)
huke	hə'kɛ | ᶠⁱᵊˌkɛ	ꛈꛜꛎᕝ	instrument, -tool
hukei	hə'kɛj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkɛj	ꛈꛜꛎ᛬	Small place (spot)
huka	hə'ka | ᶠⁱᵊˌka	ꛈꛜꛎꛕ	machine
hukai	hə'kaj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkaj	ꛈꛜꛎꛅ	Medium place (building, etc.)
huko	hə'kɔ | ᶠⁱᵊˌkɔ	ꛈꛜꛎꝓ	system
hukoi	hə'kɔj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkɔj	ꛈꛜꛎꝕ	Large place (area)
hukw	hə'ku | ᶠⁱᵊˌku	ꛈꛜꛎꛞ	covering, wrapping, clothing
hukwi	hə'kwi | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwi	ꛈꛜꛎꛛ	Time
hukwe	hə'kwɛ | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwɛ	ꛈꛜꛎꛘ	thin, inner cover (membrane, underwear)
hukwei	hə'kwɛj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwɛj	ꛈꛜꛎꛜ	Short time, moment
hukwa	hə'kwa | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwa	ꛈꛜꛎꛗ	Medium cover (jacket, rind)
hukwai	hə'kwaj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwaj	ꛈꛜꛎꛝ	moderate time, a while
hukwo	hə'kwɔ | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwɔ	ꛈꛜꛎꛟ	thick protective cover (shell)
hukwoi	hə'kwɔj | ᶠⁱᵊˌkwɔj	ꛈꛜꛎꛠ	Long time, age, era

8.2.9.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   small
a   :   moderate
o   :   large, system
i   :   Place, location
w   :   Covering, clothing
w-i :   Time

8.2.9.2.   *Discussion*

This class of MARKER is appended to words to indicate the type of object (or concept) it represents. Many languages use word-classifiers to clarify or amplify word meanings. Their use is not required in NN, but this species is made available for those who find it helpful. In certain contexts, they can be used as stand-alone functionals in place of deictics.

Words may also be classified according to shape, using species ɪɪχ- *hup-* 'Shape Classifiers' .

There are four independent concepts combined, providing sixteen words by different combinations of final vowels. As usual in NN, the sizes are relative to the context of the conversation. They are shown here with a few examples of their use.

8.2.9.3.   Examples

Things: in general, instruments, machines, systems:

- -ɪɪꜱꝡɪ   *-huku*   (any thing)   as in 'flying-thing, flyer',
- -ɪɪꝡᴅ   *-huke*   (small thing)   as in 'twisting-tool, screwdriver',
- -ɪɪꝡᴘ   *-huka*   (moderate thing)   as in 'hole-machine, drill'
- -ɪɪꝡᴘ   *-huko*   (Large thing, system)   as in 'movement-system, transportation system'

Places and areas: –ꞁ *-i*

- -ɪɪꝡꞁ   *-huki*   (any place)   as in 'play-place'
- –ɪɪꝡᴅꞁ   *-hukei*   (small place)   as in 'clothes-place, closet'
- -ɪɪꝡᴘꞁ   *-hukai*   (moderate size place)   as in 'work-shop'
- -ɪɪꝡᴘꞁ   *-hukoi*   (building or large area)   as in 'disaster-zone'

Covering, wrapping, clothing: –ꝡ *-w*

- -ɪɪꝡꝩ   *-hukw*   (any covering)   as in 'plastic-wrap'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴅ   *-hukwe*   (small covering)   as in 'foot-inner-cover, sock'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴘ   *-hukwa*   (moderate size cover)   as in 'shoe'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴘ   *-hukwo*   (large, thick, or outer covering)   as in 'crab shell', 'boot'

Time: –ꝩ–ꞁ *-w-i*

- -ɪɪꝡꝩꞁ   *-hukwi*   (any time period)   as in ' play-time, recess'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴅꞁ   *-hukwei*   (short period)   as in 'rest-moment, nap'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴘꞁ   *-hukwai*   (medium length period)   as in 'dinner hour'
- -ɪɪꝡꝩᴘꞁ   *-hukwoi*   (long period)   as in 'ice-age'

8.2.10.   C 9:   Qualifiers: Attitudinals and Size

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hucu	hə'tʃə | ᶠʰə̩tʃə	ⲓꞮ꙰ⳑ	Evaluative, e.g. *yinu-hucu* 'porcine'
huci	hə'tʃi | ᶠʰə̩tʃi	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⳑ	Good
huce	hə'tʃɛ | ᶠʰə̩tʃɛ	ⲓꞮ꙰⳹	Small (diminutive)
hucei	hə'tʃɛj | ᶠʰə̩tʃɛj	ⲓꞮ꙰⳺	Small & good (endearment)
huca	hə'tʃa | ᶠʰə̩tʃa	ⲓꞮ꙰Γ	Moderate size
hucai	hə'tʃaj | ᶠʰə̩tʃaj	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⳝ	Moderate size and good
huco	hə'tʃɔ | ᶠʰə̩tʃɔ	ⲓꞮ꙰⳸	Large
hucoi	hə'tʃɔj | ᶠʰə̩tʃɔj	ⲓꞮ꙰⳽	Large and good
hucw	hə'tʃu | ᶠʰə̩tʃu	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⴤ	Bad
hucwi	hə'tʃwi | ᶠʰə̩tʃwi	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⴧ	Moderate quality, so-so
hucwe	hə'tʃwɛ | ᶠʰə̩tʃwɛ	ⲓꞮ꙰⳼	Small and unpleasant (e.g. a bug)
hucwei	hə'tʃwɛj | ᶠʰə̩tʃwɛj	ⲓꞮ꙰⳾	Small and indifferent quality
hucwa	hə'tʃwa | ᶠʰə̩tʃwa	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⴔ	Moderate size and bad
hucwai	hə'tʃwaj | ᶠʰə̩tʃwaj	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⴥ	Indifferent size and quality
hucwo	hə'tʃwɔ | ᶠʰə̩tʃwɔ	ⲓꞮ꙰⳿	Large and bad (as in "Who's afraid of the wolf-*hucwo*")
hucwoi	hə'tʃwɔj | ᶠʰə̩tʃwɔj	ⲓꞮ꙰Ⴒ	Large and moderate quality

8.2.10.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u	:	unspecified, general
e	:	Small
a	:	Mid
o	:	Large
i	:	Goodness
w	:	Badness
w-i	:	Moderate quality

8.2.10.2.   Discussion

This SPECIES is intended to make it quick and easy for people to express their attitude toward whatever they're talking about. Many languages have postfixes or other methods of expressing this, such as the postfixes in Spanish *-ito, -ita* 'small, dear'; Japanese *-chan* 'small, dear'; Spanish *-ote, -ón 'big, clumsy'*.

Like similar FUNCTIONALS, these can be used in place of pronouns or deictics in certain contexts. They are a more informal way of expressing attitude and evaluation than the SPECIES ⅃ɪʟ - *Nux-* 'Good – Bad', and ⅃ɪ⅃- *Tum-* 'Size Ranges'.

8.2.11.   *T* 10: Message Types

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hutu	hə'tə | ᶠᵊˌtə	ɪɪ⧽ɪ	Statement
huti	hə'ti | ᶠᵊˌti	ɪɪ⧽ʟ	Polite statement
hute	hə'tɛ | ᶠᵊˌtɛ	ɪɪ⧽ɿ	Question
hutei	hə'tɛj | ᶠᵊˌtɛj	ɪɪ⧽ɬ	Polite question
huta	hə'ta | ᶠᵊˌta	ɪɪ⧽ᴦ	Request, suggestion
hutai	hə'taj | ᶠᵊˌtaj	ɪɪ⧽ɒ	Polite request, suggestion
huto	hə'tɔ | ᶠᵊˌtɔ	ɪɪ⧽ɿ	Command
hutoi	hə'tɔj | ᶠᵊˌtɔj	ɪɪ⧽ɞ	Polite command
hutw	hə'tu | ᶠᵊˌtu	ɪɪ⧽ɥ	Negative
hutwi	hə'twi | ᶠᵊˌtwi	ɪɪ⧽ʟ	Polite negative
hutwe	hə'twɛ | ᶠᵊˌtwɛ	ɪɪ⧽ɿ	Negative question
hutwei	hə'twɛj | ᶠᵊˌtwɛj	ɪɪ⧽ɬ	Polite negative question
hutwa	hə'twa | ᶠᵊˌtwa	ɪɪ⧽ᴦ	Negative request
hutwai	hə'twaj | ᶠᵊˌtwaj	ɪɪ⧽ɒ	Polite negative request
hutwo	hə'twɔ | ᶠᵊˌtwɔ	ɪɪ⧽ɿ	Negative command
hutwoi	hə'twɔj | ᶠᵊˌtwɔj	ɪɪ⧽ɞ	Polite negative command

8.2.11.1.   *Meaning of Final Vowels*

u   :   Statement, general
e   :   Question
a   :   Request
o   :   Command
i   :   Polite
w   :   Negative
w-i   :   Polite negative

8.2.11.2.   *Discussion*

These words are available to express the purpose of a message.

The primary use is to attach one as a MARKER to the verb, but in messages without specific verbs they can be used as stand-alone words to clarify the speaker's intent or express respect.

8.2.12.   *P* 11: Shape Classifiers

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hupu	hə'pə | ᶠə,pə	ꜧꞑ꞉ꞇ	-Shaped (like the headword) as in pear-shaped (2-D or 3-D)
hupi	hə'pi | ᶠə,pi	ꜧꞑ꞉ꞁ	Speck, mote (dimensionless)
hupe	hə'pɛ | ᶠə,pɛ	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝺ	Long slender (rod, pin; skinny – ectomorphic) 3-D
hupei	hə'pɛj | ᶠə,pɛj	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝺ	String, filament, line (2-D focus)
hupa	hə'pa | ᶠə,pa	ꜧꞑ꞉ꞃ	Broad and thin (sheet, leaf, layer; mesomorphic) 2-D or 3-D
hupai	hə'paj | ᶠə,paj	ꜧꞑ꞉Ꝺ	Wedge-shaped, triangular, arrow-headed
hupo	hə'pɔ | ᶠə,pɔ	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝺ	Spherical, globe-shaped (endomorphic) 3-D
hupoi	hə'pɔj | ᶠə,pɔj	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝇ	Circular, curving 2-D
hupw	hə'pu | ᶠə,pu	ꜧꞑ꞉Ꝿ	Shapeless, amorphous 2-D or 3-D
hupwi	hə'pwi | ᶠə,pwi	ꜧꞑ꞉ꞁ	Tangled 2-D or 3-D
hupwe	hə'pwɛ | ᶠə,pwɛ	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝴ	Long but not slender – somewhat more length than breadth 3-D
hupwei	hə'pwɛj | ᶠə,pwɛj	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝇ	Twisting, but not tangled – mountain road, coiled wire
hupwa	hə'pwa | ᶠə,pwa	ꜧꞑ꞉Ꞓ	Blocky, chunky, cube-shaped 3-D
hupwai	hə'pwaj | ᶠə,pwaj	ꜧꞑ꞉Ꝺ	Pyramid-shaped; massive at one end, pointed at the other 3-D
hupwo	hə'pwɔ | ᶠə,pwɔ	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝺ	Somewhat globular
hupwoi	hə'pwɔj | ᶠə,pwɔj	ꜧꞑ꞉ꝇ	Curved, drop-shaped 3-D

8.2.12.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   shape, general
e   :   Length-emphasis
a   :   similar as to length and breadth
o   :   Circular
i   :   Thinness, lower dimensionality
w   :   Blurred distinctiveness
w-i   :   Complex

8.2.12.2.   *Discussion*

Humans have a propensity for associating objects and concepts with shapes. In languages like English, this is optional and often expressed with "of". Ex. "A wedge of cheese", "a line of code", "a ball of fire".

In other languages, shape classifiers are used to disambiguate words which may be homophones. NN provides this species of word to fill this apparent human propensity, along with SPECIES ꞏꞇꞃ– *Huk-* for

classifying things, places, coverings, and time. They can also be used in certain contexts as PRONOUNS or DEICTICS.

8.2.13.   G 12: Creation and Use

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hugu	hə'gə | ᶠʰəˌgə	ꛟꛯꛁꛟ	Maker and/or user of X1
hugi	hə'gi | ᶠʰəˌgi	ꛟꛯꛁꜱ	Maker/creator of X
huge	hə'gɛ | ᶠʰəˌgɛ	ꛟꛯꛁ�初	Controlled by X
hugei	hə'gɛj | ᶠʰəˌgɛj	ꛟꛯꛁꜱ	Maker of X, but controlled or dominated by X
huga	hə'ga | ᶠʰəˌga	ꛟꛯꛁꝛ	User or associate of X
hugai	hə'gaj | ᶠʰəˌgaj	ꛟꛯꛁꛚ	Maker, and user/associate of X
hugo	hə'gɔ | ᶠʰəˌgɔ	ꛟꛯꛁꝯ	Controller (operator, driver) of X
hugoi	hə'gɔj | ᶠʰəˌgɔj	ꛟꛯꛁꝓ	Maker and controller of X
hugw	hə'gu | ᶠʰəˌgu	ꛟꛯꛁꝫ	X is creation of Y
hugwi	hə'gwi | ᶠʰəˌgwi	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꜱ	X is creation of and controlled by Y
hugwe	hə'gwɛ | ᶠʰəˌgwɛ	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꜰ	X is controller of Y
hugwei	hə'gwɛj | ᶠʰəˌgwɛj	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꜱ	X controls and is creation of Y
hugwa	hə'gwa | ᶠʰəˌgwa	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꝕ	X is user/associate of Y
hugwai	hə'gwaj | ᶠʰəˌgwaj	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꝕ	X is user/associate and created by Y
hugwo	hə'gwɔ | ᶠʰəˌgwɔ	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꝯ	X is controlled by Y
hugwoi	hə'gwɔj | ᶠʰəˌgwɔj	ꛟꛯꛁꝫꝓ	X is created and controlled by Y

8.2.13.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   Controlled
a   :   Interactive, equal
o   :   Controller
i   :   Originator
w   :   Controlled by
w-i   :   Creator is controlled by

8.2.13.2.   Discussion

This SPECIES allows detailed expression of the relationship between people or entities and the objects that make and use. These are usually appended to an object, X, though possibly to a person.

8.2.13.3.   Example

ꛟꜱꝯꝓ ꜱꝫꛟꛁ ꜱꜱꝳꝲꝽꛟꛯꛁꜱ.   *Himoi xutu hisa-hugi.*   [hi'mɔj ʃᵊtə hi'saˌgi]   'He/she is the maker of that.'

8.2.14.   J 13: Social Markers

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
huju	hə'dʒə | ᶠʰəˌdʒə	ꝹꝨꝢꝹ	Member of society, citizen
huji	hə'dʒi | ᶠʰəˌdʒi	ꝹꝨꝢꞁ	Student
huje	hə'dʒɛ | ᶠʰəˌdʒɛ	ꝹꝨꝢꝺ	companion, friend, ordinary person
hujei	hə'dʒɛj | ᶠʰəˌdʒɛj	ꝹꝨꝢꝺ	Apprentice, trainee
huja	hə'dʒa | ᶠʰəˌdʒa	ꝹꝨꝢꝹ	Respected person
hujai	hə'dʒaj | ᶠʰəˌdʒaj	ꝹꝨꝢꝸ	Respected young person
hujo	hə'dʒɔ | ᶠʰəˌdʒɔ	ꝹꝨꝢꝺ	honored person
hujoi	hə'dʒɔj | ᶠʰəˌdʒɔj	ꝹꝨꝢꝸ	honored young person
hujw	hə'dʒu | ᶠʰəˌdʒu	ꝹꝨꝢꝴ	Master, experienced person
hujwi	hə'dʒwi | ᶠʰəˌdʒwi	ꝹꝨꝢꝷ	Skilled worker, craftsman
hujwe	hə'dʒwɛ | ᶠʰəˌdʒwɛ	ꝹꝨꝢꝧ	Highly experienced worker, master craftsman
hujwei	hə'dʒwɛj | ᶠʰəˌdʒwɛj	ꝹꝨꝢꝸ	Experienced workman
hujwa	hə'dʒwa | ᶠʰəˌdʒwa	ꝹꝨꝢꝥ	Respected expert
hujwai	hə'dʒwaj | ᶠʰəˌdʒwaj	ꝹꝨꝢꝸ	Respected experienced person
hujwo	hə'dʒwɔ | ᶠʰəˌdʒwɔ	ꝹꝨꝢꝧ	honored expert, doctor
hujwoi	hə'dʒwɔj | ᶠʰəˌdʒwɔj	ꝹꝨꝢꝸ	honored experienced person, master

8.2.14.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   Equal or lower standing; friend, companion
a   :   Politely respected
o   :   Highly respected
i   :   Beginning skill level, student
w   :   High skill level, Master
w-i   :   Competent skill level, journeyman

8.2.14.2.   Discussion

These would generally be appended to words describing actions, skills, or institutions, indicating people associated in various degrees.

There is a close relationship between species ꜩꞁꞁ- *Huj-* and species ꞁꞁꞁ- *Mij-* 'Politically-based Rank and Seniority'. Both refer to relative status. The difference is that the ꜩꞁꞁ- *Huj-* functionals refer loosely to social status as determined by history and custom, while ꞁꞁꞁ- *Mij-* words refer to rank within an organizational structure.

Additionally, ꜩꞁꞁ *Huj-* shares social functions with ꜩꞁꞁ- *Hum-* "Bio-Social Status – Age, Gender'. The difference is that ꜩꞁꞁ *Huj-* focuses on skill, status and achievement, while ꜩꞁꞁ- *Hum-* expresses biological status. These words can serve as pronouns, though without indication of NUMBER or grammatical ROLE; or as MARKERS appended to pronouns for greater precision.

Table _: Complete ꜩꞁꞁ– Huj- species word-table:

Core value			unspecified skill level		Beginning skill level, student		High skill level, Master		Competent skill level, journeyman
					ꞁ i		Ꝑ w		ꞁ wi
unspecified, general	ꞇ **u**	ꜩꞁꞇ *huju*	Member of society, citizen	ꜩꞁꞁ *huji*	Student, young person	ꜩꞁꝐ *hujw*	Master, older person	ꜩꞁꞁ *hujwi*	Skilled worker, craftsman
Equal or lower social standing	ꝺ **e**	ꜩꞁꝺ *huje*	Companion, friend, ordinary person	ꜩꞁꝺ *hujei*	Apprentice, trainee	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujwe*	Highly experienced worker	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujwei*	craft worker
Politely respected	ꞁ **a**	ꜩꞁꞁ *huja*	Respected person	ꜩꞁꞁ *hujai*	Respected student	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujwa*	Respected master	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujwai*	Respected craftsman
Honored, highly respected	ꝑ **o**	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujo*	Honored person	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujoi*	Honored student	ꜩꞁꝑ *hujwo*	Honored master, doctor	ꜩꞁꝑ hujwoi	Honored craftsman

8.2.15.   *D* 14: Time

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hudu	hə'də | ᶠᵊˌdə	ⲒⲨⲦ	-time(e.g. bed-; cf.hukwi)
hudi	hə'di | ᶠᵊˌdi	ⲒⲨⲐ	Future in general
hude	hə'dɛ | ᶠᵊˌdɛ	ⲒⲨⲇ	Present near, 'right now'
hudei	hə'dɛj | ᶠᵊˌdɛj	ⲒⲨⲇ	Future very short-term 'very soon'
huda	hə'da | ᶠᵊˌda	ⲒⲨⲄ	Present in general 'now'
hudai	hə'daj | ᶠᵊˌdaj	ⲒⲨⲂ	Future mid-term 'down the road'
hudo	hə'dɔ | ᶠᵊˌdɔ	ⲒⲨⲇ	Present broadly speaking 'these days'
hudoi	hə'dɔj | ᶠᵊˌdɔj	ⲒⲨⲒⲇ	Future far distant 'in coming ages'
hudw	hə'du | ᶠᵊˌdu	ⲒⲨⲤ	Past in general
hudwi	hə'dwi | ᶠᵊˌdwi	ⲒⲨⲐ	Irrespective of time, always
hudwe	hə'dwɛ | ᶠᵊˌdwɛ	ⲒⲨⲎ	In the very recent past 'just now'
hudwei	hə'dwɛj | ᶠᵊˌdwɛj	ⲒⲨⲇ	Timeless but in our vicinity
hudwa	hə'dwa | ᶠᵊˌdwa	ⲒⲨⲪ	Mid-term past, the last few years
hudwai	hə'dwaj | ᶠᵊˌdwaj	ⲒⲨⲂ	Generally but not necessarily forever
hudwo	hə'dwɔ | ᶠᵊˌdwɔ	ⲒⲨⳐ	Distant past 'ages ago'
hudwoi	hə'dwɔj | ᶠᵊˌdwɔj	ⲒⲨⲇ	Eternally, 'for ever and ever'

8.2.15.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   near
a   :   mid
o   :   far
i   :   future
w   :   past
w-i :   timeless

8.2.15.2.   *Discussion*

This MARKER is used to assign a temporal context to any word. As stand-alone words, they can be used to refer to various time-periods.

The last vowel is assigned to be identical to the last vowel of verbs (L--- *X*---), which carry time information.

For words that imply some action (such as the dynamic relational words) this MARKER in effect makes them into simple verbs.

8.2.16.   *B 15. Role and Number without focus*

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
hubu	hə'bə | ᶠᵊˌbə	ⁱ⊥Ƨⁱ	GRAMMATICAL ROLE: for use in language discussion
hubi	hə'bi | ᶠᵊˌbi	ⁱ⊥Ƨᴸ	SINGULAR without focus: used to specify that only one entity is refered to; normally not needed
hube	hə'bɛ | ᶠᵊˌbɛ	ⁱ⊥Ƨ⼞	OBJECT without focus: recipient of the effect of an action verb
hubei	hə'bɛj | ᶠᵊˌbɛj	ⁱ⊥Ƨↄ	SINGULAR OBJECT: one object
huba	hə'ba | ᶠᵊˌba	ⁱ⊥Ƨᴦ	PLURAL OBJECT: more than one object
hubai	hə'baj | ᶠᵊˌbaj	ⁱ⊥Ƨ꘡	COLLECTIVE OBJECT: group of objects as a unit
hubo	hə'bɔ | ᶠᵊˌbɔ	ⁱ⊥Ƨ♂	ACTOR without FOCUS: instigator of action of a verb
huboi	hə'bɔj | ᶠᵊˌbɔj	ⁱ⊥Ƨ♌	SINGULAR ACTOR: one instigator
hubw	hə'bu | ᶠᵊˌbu	ⁱ⊥Ƨ५	PLURAL: specifying more than one entity
hubwi	hə'bwi | ᶠᵊˌbwi	ⁱ⊥Ƨᘯ	COLLECTIVE: specifying a group of entities participating as a unit
hubwe	hə'bwɛ | ᶠᵊˌbwɛ	ⁱ⊥Ƨᴚ	PLURAL OBJECT: more than one recipient of action
hubwei	hə'bwɛj | ᶠᵊˌbwɛj	ⁱ⊥Ƨꙮ	COLLECTIVE OBJECT: group of objects as a unit
hubwa	hə'bwa | ᶠᵊˌbwa	ⁱ⊥Ƨᕮ	PLURAL BENEFACTIVE: more than one benefactive
hubwai	hə'bwaj | ᶠᵊˌbwaj	ⁱ⊥Ƨᙦ	COLLECTIVE BENEFACTIVE: group of benefactives as a unit
hubwo	hə'bwɔ | ᶠᵊˌbwɔ	ⁱ⊥Ƨ꙰	PLURAL ACTOR: more than one instigator
hubwoi	hə'bwɔj | ᶠᵊˌbwɔj	ⁱ⊥ƧꚐ	COLLECTIVE ACTOR: group of instigators as a unit

8.2.16.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   unspecified, general

e   :   OBJECT of action (direct object, accusative case)

a   :   BENEFACTIVE (relationship with another entity in the discourse: recipient of, possessor of, or similar relationship)

o   :   ACTOR (instigator of action, ergative case)

i   :   Singular

w   :   Plural

w-i   :   Collective or Group = indicating several entities participating as a unit

8.2.16.2.   *Semantics*

hubu   :   grammatical ROLE: for use in language discussion
hube   :   RECIPIENT: recipient of the effect of an ACTION VERB
huba   :   BENEFACTIVE: possessor; participant in certain processes that require more than an ACTOR and an OBJECT
hubo   :   ACTOR: instigator of action of a VERB; not the FOCUS of the sentence - to indicate focus, ⁱ⊥ᴸ♂ *huxo* is used

8.2.16.3.   Discussion

"Without FOCUS" does not mean "unfocused"; rather, it is mute on the topic of FOCUS. Thus this species can be used by speakers who do not prefer to assign FOCUS through MARKERS. This SPECIES is paired with SPECIES ⵀⵉⵍ‑ *Hux‑*, which indicates the same ROLE and NUMBER **with** FOCUS.

8.2.16.4.

8.2.17.   *S-h* 0: Cause and Effect

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
suhu	sə'hə | sᵊˌhə	⅄ᴵⅈ	Cause-effect relation in general
suhi	sə'hi | sᵊˌhi	⅄ᴵⅠ	Cause
suhe	sə'he | sᵊˌhe	⅄ᴵↄ	Means (manner of accomplishment)
suhei	sə'hɛj | sᵊˌhɛj	⅄ᴵↄ	Impulse, action causing change
suha	sə'ha | sᵊˌha	⅄ᴵᴦ	Condition (physical, psychological, etc.)
suhai	sə'haj | sᵊˌhaj	⅄ᴵᗷ	status quo, original condition
suho	sə'hɔ | sᵊˌhɔ	⅄ᴵↄ	Factors or occasions associated with change
suhoi	sə'hɔj | sᵊˌhɔj	⅄ᴵᗷ	Mover, agent of change
suhw	sə'hu | sᵊˌhu	⅄ᴵ५	Effect
suhwi	sə'hwi | sᵊˌhwi	⅄ᴵ५	Goal
suhwe	sə'hwe | sᵊˌhwe	⅄ᴵष	Process of change
suhwei	sə'hwɛj | sᵊˌhwɛj	⅄ᴵष	Unintended effect
suhwa	sə'hwa | sᵊˌhwa	⅄ᴵ५	Resulting condition, "after" environment
suhwai	sə'hwaj | sᵊˌhwaj	⅄ᴵᗷ	Hinderance, counter-measure, preventive
suhwo	sə'hwɔ | sᵊˌhwɔ	⅄ᴵๆ	After-effect
suhwoi	sə'hwɔj | sᵊˌhwɔj	⅄ᴵᗷ	Instrument

8.2.17.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

e   :   action (WAVE)
a   :   condition (FIELD)
o   :   concept (PARTICLE)
i   :   before
w   :   after
w-i   :   purposiveness

8.2.17.2.   Discussion

In cause and effect relations, ⅄ᴵⅈ *Suhu* assumes two states: ⅄ᴵᗷ *suhai* 'before' and ⅄ᴵ५ *suhwa* 'after'.

In the 'before' state, a 'situation' ⅄ᴵᴦ *suha* may exist, which may be identified with the ⅄ᴵⅠ *suhi* 'cause' which may bring about change to a different 'resulting condition' ⅄ᴵ५ *suhwa*. A ⅄ᴵᗷ *suhwoi* 'instrument' may be used in the process – itself not directlty part of the cause.

These 'conditions' may arise due to certain factors, ⟨glyph⟩ *suho*, bringing about ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwe* 'change' that results in the ⟨glyph⟩ *suhw* 'effect', or ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwei* 'unintended effects' which may take place also.

Change ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwa* may take place as a result of a certain ⟨glyph⟩ *suhei* 'action, impulse', and may be carried forward by some individual 'mover' ⟨glyph⟩ *suhoi* (animate or inanimate), possibly with a ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwi* 'goal'.

 The action causing the change to occur is the ⟨glyph⟩ *suhei* 'impulse' and brings about the ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwa* 'resulting condition', but 'negative conditions or factors' ⟨glyph⟩ *suhwai* may impede or prevent the change.

Although FUNCTIONALS of this SPECIES may be appended as MARKERS, their primary use will probably be as free-standing words.

8.2.18.   *S-n 6*: Inclusion and Selection

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
sunu	sə'nə | -sə,nə	⅄ⅎⅉⅉ	selection, set
suni	sə'ni | -sə,ni	⅄ⅎⅉᒪ	individual
sune	sə'ne | -sə,ne	⅄ⅎⅉᑣ	minority, small set
sunei	sə'nɛj | -sə,nɛj	⅄ⅎⅉᒼ	each
suna	sə'na | -sə,na	⅄ⅎⅉᒐ	balanced set
sunai	sə'naj | -sə,naj	⅄ⅎⅉᗪ	several
suno	sə'nɔ | -sə,nɔ	⅄ⅎⅉᔑ	all
sunoi	sə'nɔj | -sə,nɔj	⅄ⅎⅉᕉ	many
sunw	sə'nu | -sə,nu	⅄ⅎⅉᒀ	rejected, except
sunwi	sə'nwi | -sə,nwi	⅄ⅎⅉᕼ	only
sunwe	sə'nwe | -sə,nwe	⅄ⅎⅉᗃ	not many
sunwei	sə'nwɛj | -sə,nwɛj	⅄ⅎⅉᕽ	only a few
sunwa	sə'nwa | -sə,nwa	⅄ⅎⅉᕤ	a few
sunwai	sə'nwaj | -sə,nwaj	⅄ⅎⅉᔖ	primarily
sunwo	sə'nwɔ | -sə,nwɔ	⅄ⅎⅉᕕ	none
sunwoi	sə'nwɔj | -sə,nwɔj	⅄ⅎⅉᕉ	all exclusively

8.2.18.1.   Final Vowel Meanings

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   small
a   :   mid
o   :   large
i   :   individual
w   :   excluded
w-i   :   exclusive

8.2.18.2.   Discussion

These concepts are FUNCATIONALS in order that they may be easily appended to nouns or pronouns as a rich set of "singular-plural" concepts.

When these FUNCTIONALS are appended to a noun X, the meaning is approximately as shown below:

sunu	a set of X	*suni*	a single X	*sunw*	no Xs	*sunwi*	only Xs
sune	a small set of X	*sunei*	each individual X	*sunwe*	one or two Xs	*sunwei*	only a few Xs
suna	moderate set of X	*sunai*	several Xs	*sunwa*	a few Xs	*sunwai*	primarily Xs
suno	all Xs	*sunoi*	many Xs	*sunwo*	none of the Xs	*sunwoi*	all the Xs and only the Xs

8.2.19. *S-m* 7: Ideal and Instance

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
sumu	sə'mə | -sə͵mə	⅄Ⴔᘺⅉ	Abstract and Concrete
sumi	sə'mi | -sə͵mi	⅄ႴᘺՐ	Instance, '-etic', φαινόμενα
sume	sə'me | -sə͵me	⅄ႴᘺႫ	Behavioralor communication action
sumei	sə'mɛj | -sə͵mɛj	⅄Ⴔᘺⅎ	Action instance
suma	sə'ma | -sə͵ma	⅄Ⴔᘺᖹ	Behavioral or communication field
sumai	sə'maj | -sə͵maj	⅄Ⴔᘺᗡ	Situation instance
sumo	sə'mɔ | -sə͵mɔ	⅄Ⴔᘺᖷ	Behavioral or communication entity
sumoi	sə'mɔj | -sə͵mɔj	⅄Ⴔᘺⅆ	Entity instance
sumw	sə'mu | -sə͵mu	⅄ႴᘺႬ	Abstract, '-emic', εἶδος
sumwi	sə'mwi | -sə͵mwi	⅄Ⴔᘺᖘ	Instance is example of abstract, 'allo-'
sumwe	sə'mwe | -sə͵mwe	⅄Ⴔᘺᖸ	Abstract action
sumwei	sə'mwɛj | -sə͵mwɛj	⅄Ⴔᘺᖜ	Variant action
sumwa	sə'mwa | -sə͵mwa	⅄Ⴔᘺᘮ	Abstract situation
sumwai	sə'mwaj | -sə͵mwaj	⅄Ⴔᘺᖝ	Variant of an abstract situation
sumwo	sə'mwɔ | -sə͵mwɔ	⅄Ⴔᘺᖞ	Abstract entity
sumwoi	sə'mwɔj | -sə͵mwɔj	⅄Ⴔᘺᖟ	Variant of an abstract entitiy

8.2.19.1. *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   simple

e   :   WAVE

a   :   FIELD

o   :   PARTICLE

i   :   Instance Level

w   :   Abstract Level

w-i   :   Variant of Abstract Level

8.2.19.2. *Discussion – Significance Units: Classification of Symbolic Significance*

This SPECIES refers primarily to communication, but can be applied to philosophy a wide variety of other situations as well. ⅄ႴᘺႬ *Sumw* may be compared to the Platonic εἶδος (eidos) and ⅄ႴᘺՐ *sumi* to φαινόμενα (phainomena).

At the point in the communication process (see the chapter on 'Message Structure') when the sender has ENCODED (ᒑᖰᒗᘺᒗ *nweme*) a MESSAGE (ᒑᖰᒗᘺᖷ *nweco*) in a given language (ᘋᖬᖰᖷ *paho,* such as English), the lexical symbols (ᘋᖬᖬᒑⅉ *panu,* words) must be further encoded (ᒑᖰᒗᘺⅎ *nwecei*) for a particular channel (ᒑᖰᖝᖷ *nwego,* such as spoken or written). Each channel has its own code (ᒑᖰᖝᖬ *nwegi,* such as letters or speech sounds), consisting of ideal ⅄Ⴔᘺᖞ ***sumwo*** shapes (letter forms) or ideal sounds (phonemes), but these ideals must be embodied (ᒑᖰᖝᖰ *nwegwei*) by the physical action of writing or voicing in order to be transmitted.

The distinction between the ideal or abstract code ⱼₜ₍₴ **sumwo** and the embodiment ⱼₜ₍ₑ **sumoi** of that code is the focus of this SPECIES. In linguistics and related fields, the distincion has come to be represented in the affixes -**eme**, -**emic** for the abstract ideals, -**etic** for the embodiment, and **allo-** for variants.

It has been well established that one ideal symbol ⌐ᴴⱽᴸ–ⱼₜ₍₴ **nwegi-sumwo** can have various instances in physical form ⌐ᴴⱽᴸ–ⱼₜ₍ₑ **nwegi-sumoi**. The ideal written letter "grapheme" т, for example, takes the capital form "allograph" T at the beginning of a sentence or name, and in certain writing styles; but also takes the form t in other positions or styles, with "variants" in handwritten *t* and printed *ℑ* fonts.

Similarly, the English speech sound "phoneme" /t/ is embodied as [tʰ] at the beginning of a stressed syllable, as [t] at the beginning of an unstressed syllable or after /s/, or between a stressed and unstressed syllables (in some dialects) as [ɾ].

In NN, these distinctions are represented by words beginning ⱼₜ₍- *Sum-*, which can be used as a free-standing word or (optionally dropping the unstressed –ₜ–– -*u*--) as a FUNCTIONAL suffixed to another word.

8.2.19.2.1   e a o
The final syllable's central vowel -*e* -*a* -*o* represents WAVE (action), FIELD (condition), or PARTICLE (entity), as in many other similar words.

8.2.19.2.2   i w wi
The outer vowels of the final syllable -*i* -*w* -*wi* represent embodiment (instance, -etic), ideal (abstract, -emic), and variant (allo-).

8.2.19.2.3   Application
In addition to the illustrations shown here, the concept can be widely applied at other levels of communication and social behavior. For example, at the level of language's basic meaningful units, "morphemes" are also embodied in different forms with "allomorphs". Social rituals, such as greetings, have ideal forms in each culture, and are embodied with variations – the handshake in northern European-based cultures, for example. In certain schools of cultural psychology, the concept of "archetypes" might be represented by ⱼₜ₍ᴴ *sumw*.

Practical processes such as crafts also distinguish between ideal techiques for doing something, like knitting, and the variations that work or do not work to accomplish certain tasks. ⱼₜ₍- *Sum-* words can be applied to clarify these concepts too.

8.2.20.　　　*S-k* 8: Discourse Connectives

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics	Closest Natural Words
suku	sə'kə | sˤˌkə	⅄ᴵ⅁ᴵ	sequence	and
suki	sə'ki | sˤˌki	⅄ᴵ⅁Ⅼ	emphatic sequence	and also
suke	sə'ke | sˤˌke	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕹ	listing	next
sukei	sə'kɛj | sˤˌkɛj	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕍ	emphatic listing	next also
suka	sə'ka | sˤˌka	⅄ᴵ⅁Γ	temporal sequence	then
sukai	sə'kaj | sˤˌkaj	⅄ᴵ⅁Ɒ	emphatic temporal sequence	and then
suko	sə'kɔ | sˤˌkɔ	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕕ	first logical alternative	ὁ μεν 'on the one hand'
sukoi	sə'kɔj | sˤˌkɔj	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕘ	emphatic logical sequence	so of course
sukw	sə'ku | sˤˌku	⅄ᴵ⅁Ӌ	alternative	or
sukwi	sə'kwi | sˤˌkwi	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕲ	unexpected sequence	but
sukwe	sə'kwe | sˤˌkwe	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕹ	alternative listing	or else
sukwei	sə'kwɛj | sˤˌkwɛj	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕍ	unexpected listing	but also
sukwa	sə'kwa | sˤˌkwa	⅄ᴵ⅁Φ	temporal alternative	or then
sukwai	sə'kwaj | sˤˌkwaj	⅄ᴵ⅁Ɒ	unexpected temporal sequence	but then
sukwo	sə'kwɔ | sˤˌkwɔ	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕕ	second logical alternative	ὁ δε, on the other hand
sukwoi	sə'kwɔj | sˤˌkwɔj	⅄ᴵ⅁ᕘ	unexpected logical alternative	but on the other hand

8.2.20.1.　 Final Vowel Meanings

u　　:　　simple
e　　:　　Example + listing
a　　:　　temporal sequence
o　　:　　alternatives of logic or discourse
i　　:　　Emphatic sequences
w　　:　　Alternative
w-i　:　　Contrary to expectation

8.2.20.2.　 Discussion

"Discourse connectives" are the words used to join logical assertions, members of lists, and sequences of temporal events. See the Chapter "Discourse" for background discussion on this topic. Because they are used so frequently, these words have been assigned to a SPECIES which can be easily reduced to a single syllable (by speakers of many language, though not necessarily all). The default usage is to place them between the words or phrases they join. They may also be attached to a second word or later word in a list, though not at the end of the second of two phrases being connected.

⊣ *e:* **Example + listing** is an itemized set of entities, actions, or attributes. Clauses and phrases may also be joined as a list.

Ɔ *u:* **Simple sequences** are the normal listings of items or events, not implying an order or precedence.

Γ *a:* **Temporal sequences** are listings of events which occurred in a particular order.

♪ *o:* **Alternatives of logic or discourse** are items or assertions structured according to a reasoning process or structured narrative.

Ļ *i:* **Emphatic** words are used to strengthen the speaker's points.

Ⴙ *w:* **Alternatives** are items in a list or sequence which are offered as options.

Ⴙ+Ļ *w+i:* **Contrary to expectation** is used in a broad sense for items or events which break a pattern or may seem out of place.

SPECIES ǂɪʃ- *Hun-* (§8.2.7) provides another set of words for linking MESSAGES within a DISCOURSE. The porpose of SPECIES ʌɪ⌐- *Suk-* is to connect words and phrases within a sentence; ǂɪʃ- *Hun-* provides connections between the IDEAS the words represent.

8.2.21.   *S-ŧ* 10: Verbal Punctuation

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
sutu	sə'tə | sˤˌtə	⅄ᵗ⅃ᵗ	General connective
suti	sə'ti | sˤˌti	⅄ᵗ⅃	General subordinator beginning
sute	sə'te | sˤˌte	⅄ᵗ⅃	Phrase-level connective
sutei	sə'tɛj | sˤˌtɛj	⅄ᵗ⅃	Phrase-level subordinator beginning
suta	sə'ta | sˤˌta	⅄ᵗ⅃Γ	Clause-level connective
sutai	sə'taj | sˤˌtaj	⅄ᵗ⅃	Clause-level subordinator beginning
suto	sə'tɔ | sˤˌtɔ	⅄ᵗ⅃	Discourse level connective
sutoi	sə'tɔj | sˤˌtɔj	⅄ᵗ⅃	Discourse-level subordinator beginning
sutw	sə'tu | sˤˌtu	⅄ᵗ⅃Ч	General stop
sutwi	sə'twi | sˤˌtwi	⅄ᵗ⅃	General subordinator ending
sutwe	sə'twe | sˤˌtwe	⅄ᵗ⅃	Lowest level (phrase) stop
sutwei	sə'twɛj | sˤˌtwɛj	⅄ᵗ⅃	Lowest level (phrase) subordinator ending
sutwa	sə'twa | sˤˌtwa	⅄ᵗ⅃Ф	Mid-level (clause, sentence) ending
sutwai	sə'twaj | sˤˌtwaj	⅄ᵗ⅃	Mid-level (clause, sentence) subordinator ending
sutwo	sə'twɔ | sˤˌtwɔ	⅄ᵗ⅃	High-level (discourse, paragraph) ending
sutwoi	sə'twɔj | sˤˌtwɔj	⅄ᵗ⅃	High-level (discourse, paragraph) + subordinator ending

8.2.21.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   unspecified, general
e   :   Phrase-level
a   :   Clause-level
o   :   Discourse-level
i   :   Beginning
w   :   Ending
w-i   :   Subordinator ending

8.2.21.2.   *Discussion*

"Verbal punctuation" is provided to supplement written punctuation and spoken intonation. Its use is not obligatory, but may be useful in situations where misunderstanding is likely.

8.2.22.   *S-p* 11: Life and Force

Roman	IPA	NN	Semantics
supu	sə'pə | sᵊˌpə	⅄ᵀ⅄ᵀ	Animacy-Potency
supi	sə'pi | sᵊˌpi	⅄ᵀ⅄L	Animate
supe	sə'pe | sᵊˌpe	⅄ᵀ⅄⅃	Low potency
supei	sə'pɛj | sᵊˌpɛj	⅄ᵀ⅄⅂	Animate, low potency
supa	sə'pa | sᵊˌpa	⅄ᵀ⅄ᴦ	Moderate (normal) potency
supai	sə'paj | sᵊˌpaj	⅄ᵀ⅄Ɒ	Animate, moderate potency
supo	sə'pɔ | sᵊˌpɔ	⅄ᵀ⅄ꟼ	High potency
supoi	sə'pɔj | sᵊˌpɔj	⅄ᵀ⅄⅌	Animate, high potency
supw	sə'pu | sᵊˌpu	⅄ᵀ⅄Ч	Inanimate
supwi	sə'pwi | sᵊˌpwi	⅄ᵀ⅄Ꮑ	Quasi-animate
supwe	sə'pwe | sᵊˌpwe	⅄ᵀ⅄Я	Inanimate, low potency
supwei	sə'pwɛj | sᵊˌpwɛj	⅄ᵀ⅄Ᵹ	Quasi-animate, low potency
supwa	sə'pwa | sᵊˌpwa	⅄ᵀ⅄Ꝑ	Inanimate, moderate potency
supwai	sə'pwaj | sᵊˌpwaj	⅄ᵀ⅄Ꝃ	Quasi-animate, moderate potency
supwo	sə'pwɔ | sᵊˌpwɔ	⅄ᵀ⅄Ꝓ	Inanimate, high potency
supwoi	sə'pwɔj | sᵊˌpwɔj	⅄ᵀ⅄Ꝅ	Quasi-animate, high potency

8.2.22.1.   *Final Vowel Meanings*

u   :   Unspecified potency
e   :   Low energy
a   :   Moderate energy
o   :   High energy
i   :   Animate
w   :   Inanimate
w-i   :   Quasi-Animate

8.2.22.2.   *Discussion*

These terms can be used as words or MARKERS.

As words, they represent levels of life and energy either as FIELDS - possibly as abstract entities (ideas, principles); or they can serve as DISTANT (third-person) pronouns if the speaker wishes to convey potency information.

Note that Personal Pronouns in the ɬ--- *H---* family can convey the same three degrees of animacy as are conveyed by *ʌɪʎ- Sup-*, but lack means of expressing potency.

As MARKERS, these are primarily useful for attaching to names or specific entities for clarification or to express relative standing.

Life: many languages require speakers to specify whether something of interest is alive or not. Though NN does not require it, three levels of life can be referred to:

> **Animate**: Entities that are "alive", that are capable of independent decision-making, and follow some sort of biological life and reproductive cycle.
> **Inanimate**: Entities without life-force, biological life-cycle, lacking independent decision-making capability.
> **Quasi-animate**: Entities that seem to meet some, but not all, of the characteristics of living organisms. Computers, zombies, or anything that doesn't seem to have biological life but appears to make decisions independently.

Levels of "potency" or **"energy"** are expressed in NN because most vertebrate brains appear to be equipped with specialized threat-assessment capability. This seems to function as a survival mechanism, below the level of conscious or rational thought, and triggers basic instinctive physiological and conscious reactions. Levels of potency are expressed in NN at three levels:

> **Low potency**: Used for entities not perceived as threatening, unlikely to affect the speakers decisions. In general, seen by speakers as of lower power than themselves.
> **Moderate potency**: Perceived as being roughly the same force, energy, or power as the speaker.
> **High potency**: Speaker perceives this entity as more powerful than self; potential threat but perhaps potentially very useful. May require submission or skillful handling to use its potency effectively or avoid danger.

These are guidelines, not definitions. NN leaves flexibility for speakers to use these categories intuitively.

Evaluation: this SPECIES does not provide positive or negative evaluation ("good" or "bad", "safe" or "dangerous") of animacy or potency – simply the perceived levels of each. Evaluation is provided by a large number of other NN SPECIES, including functional ɬɪʎ– *Huc-* discussed in §8.2.10 of this chapter, and others in the chapter, "Love and Hate".

The concludes the discussion of Nwehu Nuswei FUNCTIONALS.