



Muhakeiso
A BRIEF GRAMMAR

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1 History

1.1 What is Muhakeiso

Muhakeiso is the common understanding and cataloging of a intelligent species' language that resides in the planet named Ioroniso, in the solar system of Spica. These members of this species resemble humans, and their vocal system is very close to ours, but very limited in the glottal region.

Speaking more technically, Muhakeiso is a polysynthetic and isolating(in some words) language that is designed around the aliens that speak it. Some oligosynthesis in words occurs, but is often refactored into complex words as soon as humans gather more knowledge about the Muhake.

1.2 A Brief History

Muhakeiso is a language that I created since 2014, to research if it was possible to do a conlang with a rich system of polysynthetic logic alongside some isolating words. Its initial name was Ioroniso, named after the green planet that the language is spoken, but eventually scrapped due to naming the language after how the aliens name themselves: Muhake.

1.3 A Brief Description of the Muhake

The Muhake have four limbs, two of those are the legs, and the other two are the arms. Each arm contains a hand with six fingers that are totally disconnected between each other, and are about 5cm in length, with a diameter of 7mm. Each leg contains a disc-shaped foot with a claw every 90 degrees of the diameter of this disc.

Their mouth is very similar to humans, but their glottal region lacks the uvula and circular-shaped hole(instead being a square-shaped hole). Their lungs are about 1.2 times bigger than ours, and they breathe in Methane.

2 Phonology

2.1 Phones

2.1.1 Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Velar
Nasal	m (m)	n (n)		
Stop	p (p) b (b)	t (t) d (d)		k (k)
Sib. Fric.			ʃ (s)	
Trill		r (r)		
Lat. Approx.		l (l)		

Do note there is the letter (h) !

2.1.2 Vowels

	Front	Near-Front	Back
Close	i (i)		u (u)
Close-Mid	e (e)		o (o)
Open		a (a)	

2.1.3 Double Vowels

Every vowel can be duplicated to form vowels that are double the length of the vowel sonically.

Example: AA, EE, II, OO, UU

2.2 Phonotactics

- When h is anywhere in a word it is produced as / / (nothing).
- Every second syllable is the accented one.
- If <s> is the final letter of the word, it is produced as /ʃ/ independently of next word having an <s> or not.
- There cannot be any consonant clusters like e.g., <th> in any word.

2.3 Punctuation

Punctuation is an alien concept to the Muhake, but humans studying and cataloging the language prefer to use punctuation in sentences, such as the comma (,) and period (.) .

Since Muhakeiso presents how to process the sentence via monosyllables at the end of sentences, humans dropped the use of interrogative (?) and exclamative (!) periods in favor of only using the full stop symbol (.) .

3 Morphology

3.1 Nouns

Nouns are animate or inanimate, and follow six declension cases of which are shown in the noun via suffixes. (except the vocative which is a prefix.)

3.1.1 Animacy

To determine if a noun is animate, one should check that it is a noun referred to a living being or things related to nature that are not man-made.

3.1.2 Inanimacy

To determine if a noun is inanimate, one should check that it is a noun referred to a non-living being, or artificial concepts or man-made concepts or artificial machinery.

3.1.3 Declension Cases

	Animate	Inanimate
Nominative	-o	-so
Accusative	-a	-sa
Dative	-i	-si
Genitive	-u	-su
Instrumental	-e	-se
Vocative	o-	so-

3.1.4 Nominative

The Nominative is used to show in the noun who is the direct object of a sentence.

Example: Muhakeiso \Rightarrow Man Language

3.1.5 Accusative

The Accusative is used to show in the noun who is the indirect object of a sentence.

Example: Muhakeisa omapamie. \Rightarrow I say the Man Language.

3.1.6 Dative

The Dative is used to show in the noun that it is a destination of an action.

Example: Pusi milamie X. \Rightarrow I walk by bus to X.

3.1.7 Genitive

The Genitive is used to show in the noun that it is the object of the possession.

Example: Ka kamie pusu. ⇒ That's my bus.

3.1.8 Instrumental

The Instrumental is used to show in the noun that it is via the noun that the action occurs.

Example: Lanemie dase. ⇒ I write with this.

3.1.9 Vocative

The Vocative is used to show that one is to give attention to this noun.

Example: Opusa! ⇒ Bus!

3.1.10 Plurals & Possession

- Plurals are marked with -ho alongside the case suffix.
- Possession is marked with -ha alongside the case suffix.

3.2 Pronouns

Pronouns are marked as either singular or plural.

	Animate	Inanimate
1.SG	-mi	-i
2.SG	-te	-o
3.SG	-si	-lo
1.PL	-sa	-me
2.PL	-ma	-na
3.PL	-ti	-to

Example: Lanemie dase ⇒ I write with this

3.2.1 Indefinite & Reflexive

- Indefinite pronoun is marked with -ro.
- Reflexive pronoun is marked with -re.

3.3 Conjunctions

Conjunctions are the words that glue each sentence in different ways, and in Muhakeiso, they are isolated from the words, being a monosyllabic word.

Example: Lanemie dase ko kase. ⇒ I write with this and that.

3.3.1 Subordinative Conjunctions

	Conjunction
As	ei
If	ai
So	laka
After	kota
Before	kita
Because	susume
Than	ren

3.3.2 Coordinative Conjunctions

	Conjunction
And	ko
For	tota
Or	ki
Nor	naki
But	to
Yet	name
So	laka

3.4 Verbs

Verbs are marked with a time, mood or aspect suffix.

- Tense is generally speaking, the time of the verb, in other words, **when** the action occurred.
- Mood is generally speaking, the description of the way the verb occurred, in other words, **how** the action occurred.
- Aspect is generally speaking, the stopping or not of the verb, in other words, **if** the action occurred.

3.4.1 Tense

	Tense Suffix
Past	-a
Present	-e
Future	-i
Gerund	-o

Example: Lanemie dase ko ka. ⇒ I write with this and that.

3.4.2 Mood

	Mood Suffix
Imperative	-u
Conditional	-na
Evidential	-ne
Desiderative	-dai

Example: Laneteu da! ⇒ You write this (now)!

3.4.3 Aspect

	Aspect Suffix
Perfect	-nu
Progressive	-no
Infinitive	-ta

Example: Lanemieno dase. ⇒ I am writing with this.

3.5 Adjectives

Adjectives are marked according to the noun that is animate or not.

	Animate Noun	Inanimate Noun
Comparative	-asa	-ata
Qualifier	-esa	-eta
Likeness	-isa	-ita
Augmentative	-osa	-ota
Diminutive	-usa	-uta

Example: Panamieno da tatieota panasa. ⇒ I am living this great life.

3.6 Adverbs

There are 5 suffixes that mark a word as each type of adverb.

	Suffix
Time	-me
Manner	-li
Degree	-uma
Place	-hi
Frequency	-mi

Example: Panamieno tatieosali. ⇒ I am living greatly.

3.7 Numerals

All basic numerals are shown below. Muhakeiso uses a base 10 numeral system.

Example: 2015. ⇒ Diuta hutai tusa.

English	Muhakeiso
One	Mika
Two	Di
Three	Tura
Four	Riko
Five	Tusa
Six	Pema
Seven	Pimai
Eight	Meki
Nine	Para
Ten	Hutai

3.7.1 Forming multiples of 10

- For forming multiples of ten you just suffix the number with -hu:
 - e.g., 50 would be Tusahu.
 - For forming hundreds of a number, you just suffix it with -tai:
 - e.g., 500 would be Tusatai.
 - For forming thousands of a number, you just suffix it with -uta:
 - e.g., 5.000 would be Tusauta.
 - For forming millions or more of a number, you just suffix it with -hui:
 - e.g., 5.000.000 would be Tusahui.
-

4 Syntax

4.1 Word Order

Since Muhakeiso forms sentences by the use of suffixes and prefixes on every word, there is no need for Word Order in the language. To differentiate between types of sentences (Affirmative, Interrogative and Exclamative) one should use the markers that show interrogation or exclamation to mark how to pass the information to another speaker.

Do remember that sentences \neq clauses, as a sentence may contain a subordinate clause and a main clause.

4.2 Markers

- For forming Questions:

To make a sentence into a question, one should add to it the word **ma** at the end of it.

It should be colored with the noun cases if one were to specify the type of question:

English	Muhakeiso
What	Maso
Who	Masa
Why	Mase
Whose	Masu
Which	Masi

- For forming Exclamations:

To make a sentence into a exclamative one, one should add to it the word **ne** at the end of it.

4.3 Clause Model

A clause is defined as follows:

$$\text{Subject(suffixes)} (+ \text{Verb[suffixes]}) + \text{D.Object(suffixes)} \dots \\ \dots (+ \text{I.Object[suffixes]}) (+ \text{Verb[suffixes]}) (\text{Marker})$$

So as one can see, the verb can be placed either at the end or at the 2nd position, and the indirect object is optional, because it is just an enrichment of the clause.

4.4 Objects

There can be up to 2 (two) objects in a clause, one being the direct object, and the other being the indirect object.

4.5 Copula

A copula is found when a clause contains the suffix -ka on one of the words. This word containing the suffix must precede the word being the copula.

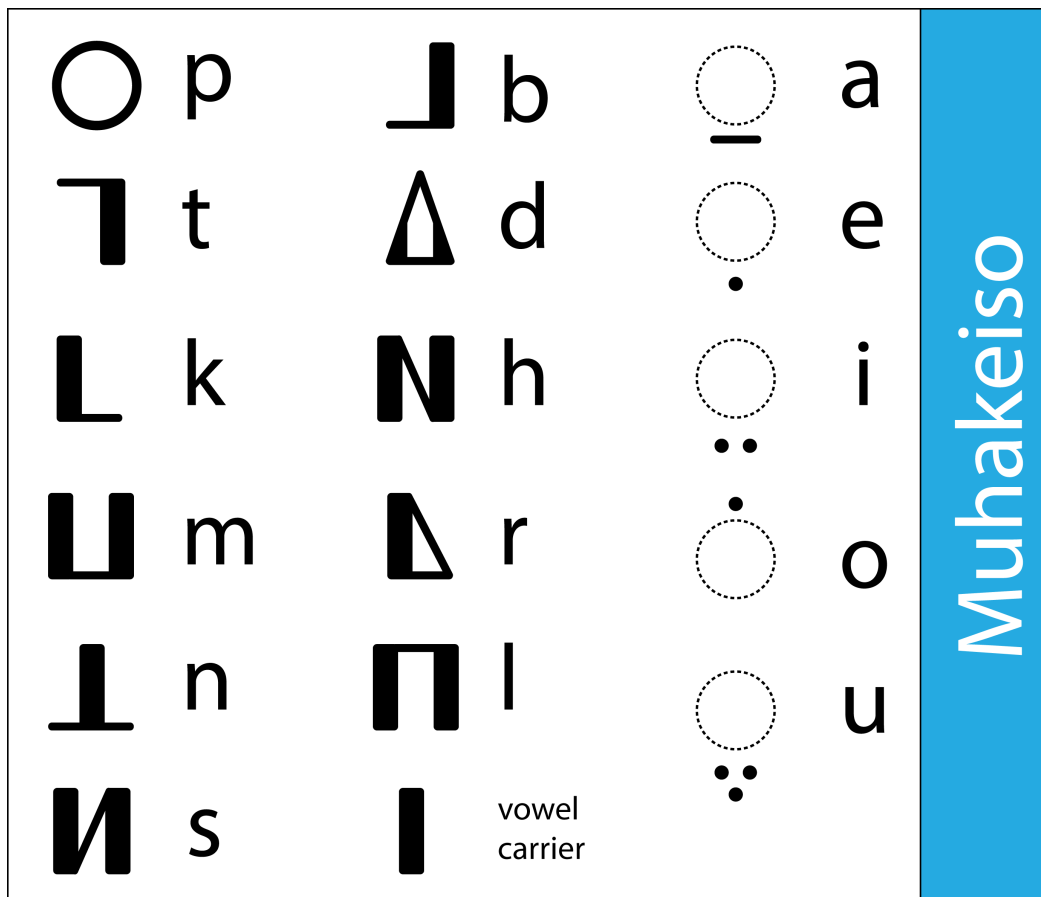
5 Writing System

5.1 How it Works

Every consonant & vowel component with have it's combined glyph. Stray vowels(in the case of double vowels or diphthongs) will move the second vowel to a vowel carrier.

5.2 Guide

This is the illustrated guide on how the letters look like.



6 Lexicon

6.1 Vocabulary

	English	Muhakeiso
01	ACTION	TAHU
02	ADVENTURE	LIRILATA
03	ALL	TAHA
04	ANIMAL	MUTASO
05	AWAY	KIME
06	BEAUTY	NUU
07	BELL	TANASA
08	BEST	BUUMA
09	BIG	HAMU
10	BLUE	MAEASA
11	BUILDING	TIKOLESA
12	BUS	PUSA
13	BUT	TO
14	CLEAR	BALANO
15	CORRECT	KAREKA
16	DAY	ME
17	EIGHT	MEKI
18	EVIL	MALI
19	EYE	MITE
20	FIRE	HIITANA
21	FISH	HISA
22	HAND	MASO
23	HE,SHE,IT	-SI / -LO
24	HERE	OHI
25	I	-MI / -I
26	INSIDE	ATO
27	MAN	MUHAKE
28	NORMAL	HIMA
29	NOT	NA
30	PLAN	ATAMA
31	PURPOSE	PATUNA
32	SALTY	KATE
33	SOMETIMES	TAMI
34	SPIRIT	SATURA
35	SWEET	UMI
36	THEY	-TI / -TO
37	THIS	DA
38	TODAY	NEME
39	WE	-SA / -ME

	English	Muhakeiso
40	YESTERDAY	-AME
41	YOU(THEE)	-TE / -O
42	YOU(YE)	-MA / -NA
43	AND	KO
44	BOOK	LANE
45	DANGER	NANA
46	FIVE	TUSA
47	FOOD	HAKANA
48	FOUR	RIKO
49	GREEN	MEKORI
50	HOME	TONI
51	LANGUAGE	ISO
52	LESS	RAPA
53	LOVE	TAHAI
54	NINE	PARA
55	ONE	MIKA
56	OR	KI
57	PLACE	KADA
58	PLANET	SAHENA
59	REAL	MONA
60	RED	ATAI
61	RISK	NAMA
62	ROUTINE	MAPE
63	SCIENCE	SIHENASA
64	SEVEN	PIMAI
65	SIX	PEMA
66	SPACE	ENASA
67	TEN	HUTAI
68	THAN	REN
69	THAT	KA
70	THREE	TURA
71	TIME	SATU
72	TOO	HATA
73	TO ADD	DATA
74	TO BE	KATA
75	TO COME	PANETA
76	TO COMPARE	KAMITA
77	TO DRAIN	MONTA
78	TO EAT	TIBATA

	English	Muhakeiso		English	Muhakeiso
79	TO ENTER	MAHATA	121	WATER	MESU
80	TO EXIT	SASAMETA	122	WIND	META
81	TO HUNGER	BITA	123	WOMAN	MUNAKE
82	TO LIVE	PANATA	124	WORD	TAKU
83	TO LURE	LULATA	125	FOREVER	PANAME
84	TRAIN	KANAHA	126	FOOL	NANESI
85	BIG	ENASAMA	127	GOOD	TATIE
86	EARTH	NAMESU	128	HAND	TE
87	FULL	HUMA	129	TO HELP	MENOTETA
88	HOT	HIITAMA	130	TO TEACH	NESIMENOTA
89	KNOWLEDGE	NESI	131	TO WORK	MASOTA
90	LONG	TAMETA	132	AFTER	KOTA
91	MOON	NASAHENA	133	BEFORE	KITA
92	MOUNTAIN	ENAMESU	134	FOR	TOTA
93	NATURE	PANAKADA	135	NOR	NAKI
94	NAME	LINATAKU	136	YET	NAME
95	PERSON	MUNAHA	137	SO	LAKA
96	SMALL	NAAMA	138	AS	EI
97	SUN	HESANA	139	IF	AI
98	STONE	NAANAMESU	140	BECAUSE	SUSUME
99	TO BURN	HIITANATA	141	PAPER	NAALANE
100	TO DRINK	LALUTA	142	LIFE	PANA
101	TO DIE	NAPANATA	143	TOP	TATA
102	TO FALL	HITA	144	HEAD	TAAKADA
103	TO GIVE	MENOTA	145	BOTTOM	NATATA
104	TO KNOW	LINATA	146	BAD	NATATIE
105	TO MAKE	PATA	147	FOOT	NATE
106	TO POUR	HIMATA	148	NIGHT	NAAME
107	TO RAIN	HIMESUTA	149	TO FLY	TAMILATA
108	TO REMEMBER	MENONESITA	150	TO SWIM	NATALATA
109	TO RING	BULOTA	151	TO HEAR	MINITA
110	TO SAY	OMAPATA	152	EAR	MINI
111	TO SEE	MIRUTA	153	OLD	KARE
112	TO SOUND	OMATA	154	NEW	NAKARE
113	TO TRY	TATARITA	155	HEART	PAMA
114	TO TURN	KIRETA	156	COLD	NAHIITAMA
115	TO WALK	MILATA	157	MIDDLE	DATATA
116	TO WRITE	LANETA	158	BELLY	DATAKADA
117	TEXT	LENAE	159	WHITE	NALAMATA
118	TRUE	LINA	160	BLACK	TAALAMATA
119	TWO	DI	161	COLOR	LAMATA
120	WAY	TAME	162	YELLOW	ATAMEKO

	English	Muhakeiso
163	CLAW	KAKATA
164	PART	SUTE
165	CLOUD	ENAMETA
166	SMOKE	SUMETA
167	ASH	HIISUTE
168	PATH	MILATAME
169	TOOTH	NAAKAKA
170	LETTER	SUTAKU
171	YEAR	HUME
172	MONTH	SUHUME
173	TO NEED	NAKATA
174	TO SMELL	HABATA
175	NOSE	HABASU
176	TO CREATE	ENAPATA
177	TO DESTROY	NAPATA
178	TO SIT	NIMITA
179	HOUR	TIKA
180	MINUTE	SUTIKA
181	SECOND	NAASUKA
182	TO FIND	MISUTA
183	TO DO	MEHATA
184	THING	NA
185	SOMETHING	KANA
186	MOUTH	SUHOMA
187	GRAY	SULAMATA
188	TO PERMIT	NABATA
189	TO ALLOW	BATA
190	TO LIKE	KABUTA
191	NUMBER	TAPA
192	IMAGE	MIRUSU
193	VIDEO	KIMIRUSU
194	THANKS	TAHASA
195	PLEASE	SUTAHA
196	ANYTHING	TAHANA
197	NOTHING	NATAHANA
198	TOOL	SUENAPA
199	CALENDAR	TAHAHUME
200	STORY	SUMINI
201	TO BUILD	TIKOLETA
202	TO GO	LATA
203	CRAZY	NANE
204	INSANITY	ENASANANE

	English	Muhakeiso
205	MUSIC	MINISI
206	FRIEND	KABUSI

6.2 Slang

To be studied further.
