

INSTANT STELLAR

by David Sicé



PRÉSENTATION

The Stellar is a language invented by David Sicé. To use it, you can borrow any foreign word, removing if possible the part that changes in its original language - you then get a root, which allows you to express the idea that interests you.

I want to speak Latin and Quenya.

Want- Speak- Latin- Queni-

Then you add a Stellar ending that will indicate everything you want the word to do in your sentences. The shortest words in your native language should be replaced by the three hundred or so Stellar keywords.

I want to speak Latin and Quenya.

Wantôm speakÿre Latinêk eli Qenyêk.

You can swap French roots with any root of the same meaning borrowed from another language or completely invented. You can draw from the roots of a living or dead language, real or imaginary, or from onomatopoeias — allowing you to practice the words of this other language immediately, without learning its grammar or exceptions, without waiting six months of learning the language in question or even five minutes.

I want to speak Latin and Quenya.

Wantôm speakÿre Latinêk eli Qeniêk.

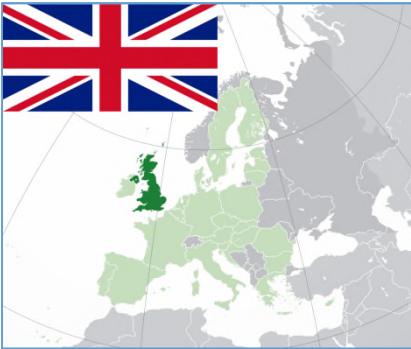
Merôm carpÿre Latinêk eli Quenyêk.

You have the same nuances of discourse as any living Romance language — and beyond. If you want to create a language for your novel, film or series, all you have to do is replace both roots and stellar endings - and you are sure to achieve a functional language, which can translate everything you want to say or have said.

You don't need to borrow the most common words: these ideas are covered by the **Stellar key vocabulary**, which allows you to describe everything you say. These are the keywords listed in this guide.

FIRST STEPS

*In the following text, the final vowel **A** ("Sally") indicates that we are talking about a woman ; **E** ("Mary") a thing, an idea or a species ; **O** ("Owen"), a man or a male being ; **U** ("Doug"), it is a man or a woman, without specifying which. The consonant that follows the final **A**, **E**, **O**, **O**, **U** indicates the role of the word in the sentence. For example, **N** indicates the direct object complement, **F** the name complement. An **I** ("Lee") is added to indicate a plural. In addition, prepositions and adverbs end with a **Y** ("Kirk "), which may not be pronounced, while conjunctions end with a **YI**. Finally **Î** ("Stu", "tutu" in French) indicates the end of a prefix or the beginning of a suffix.*



GREAT BRITAIN

Greate Britaine set largîme Briteli
Islêli. He includet Englîanen, Scotîanen,
Walîanen ali North'Irelandîanen,
Channelef Islandeni ali Islên :: Mann :: .
Ilei islandei seti edgêki West'Atlantef
Oceanef ali Southîeastef Englef Channelef ali Northîeastef Northef Seaf.

Britui speakuti Englîken, myi alsy Welshîken iny Walîanen, Irishîken
iny Ireîanen, Scotîken ali Scotten Gelîken iny Scotîanen, ali Cornîken iny
Cornwallîanen.

Loi famîmoi kingoi Greatef Britainéf soti Richardo H (Lo Firsto)
Englîanef, knowypo azy Lo Lionof hearto ; Kingo Jamzo S (Lo Sixtho)
Scotlîanef ali H (Firsto) Englîanef. Englîanef famîmai kingai sati Kinga
Victoria ali todayel kinga Elizabetha D (La Seconda). Lo famîmoi primo
ministero sot Winstonô :: Churchill :: La famîma femala prima ministra sat
Margareta :: Thatcher ::

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AND IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE?

In the previous text, we used the English words to speak Stellar. Now this is what happens when this time we use Latin words. Locate the Stellar endings you already know, and discover in red the Stellar Aspects, which indicate the Indicative, Imperative or Subjunctive modes, the Passive or Active voice, Present and Past, Tense or Progressive and so on. For example, when the narrator knows that the action is **imaginary** (hypothetical, possible, conditional, etc.), he will add **YB** just after the root of the verb. As a result, the Stellar makes it possible to immediately express very complicated conjugations in English or Latin, or conjugations which do not exist in some languages. Note that the accents (diacritics) of the Latin version specify cases, adverbs, prepositions and conjugated verbs.

PLINE TO SEPTIMUS

Frequentery hortycos, uty epistuleni

Frequenter hortatus és, ût epistulàs,

You have frequently encouraged me

Siy queni paulek curatief scrivybyqom

sî quàs paulô curatiûs scripsissêm,

as long as I had written them with a little more care.

Colligybycydom publicybycydom quey

colligĕrem publicarĕm que.

to collect and publish these letters.

Collgycom nony servypek temporef ordinek

Collegí nôn servatô temporis ordine

I have put them together in no chronological order observed

Nequey enimy historien componycydom

— *neque enîm historiàm componĕbam* —,

— No more, in fact, I was not writing a story —,

Sedy uty que quey iny manen venyqet

sed ût quaeque ín manûs venĕrat.

but rather as each one in my hand had come to me.

AND IN ALL LANGUAGES AT ONCE?

*With the Stellar endings allowing you to note all the grammar of the Romance languages and more, it becomes possible to align the sentences of all the world's languages, natural or artificial, real or imaginary, dead or alive — which makes it possible to get to know these languages immediately — to learn them faster or to create new ones from what you have discovered. This is, for example, the first sentence of **Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**. In bold, a word that you can follow through all the languages mentioned. The first two letters in capital letters correspond to the ISO language code.*

ST : Ul**ui** hum**ui** nes**yz**uti lib**ui** ei î**qui**.

LA : Omnes **homines** dignitate ét iure liberi et pares nascúntur.

FR : Tous les **etres humains** naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits.

IT : Tutti gli **esseri umani** nascono liberi ed eguali in dignità e diritti.

ES : Todos los **seres humanos** nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos.

PT : Todos os **seres humanos** nascem livres e iguais em dignidade e em direitos.

UK : All **human beings** are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

DE : Alle **Menschen** sind frei und gleich an Würde und Rechten geboren.

ND : Alle **mensen** worden vrij en gelijk in waardigheid en rechten geboren.

SV : Alla **människor** äro födda fria och lika i värde och rättigheter.

GR : Όλοι οι **άνθρωποι** γεννιούνται ελεύθεροι και ίσοι στην αξιοπρέπεια και στα δικαιώματα.

GRᵛ : Oloi oi **ánthropoi** gennioúntai eléftheroi kai ísoi stin axioprépeia kai sta dikaiómata.

RU : Все **люди** рождаются свободными и равными в своем достоинстве и правах.

RUᵛ : Vse **lyudi** rozhdayutsya svobodnymi i ravnymi v svoym dostoinstve i pravakh.

ZH : 人人生而自由，在尊严和权利上一律平等。

ZHᵛ : **Rén rén** shēng ér zìyóu, zài zūnyán hé quánlì shàng yīlǚ píngděng.

JA : すべての人間は、生れながらにして自由であり、かつ、尊厳と権利とについて平等である。

JAᵛ : Subete no **ningen** wa, umarenagara ni shite jiyūdeari, katsu, songen to kenri to ni tsuite byōdōdearu.

THE TEMPORAL

The Temporal is a dictionary of all three-letter Stellar roots, i. e. about 4000 roots covering all current vocabulary beyond grammatical keywords, which generate about 20,000 words for each nature (80,000 words designating women, men, both, things) and per grammatical class (more than 100,000 words) without counting words derived regularly (with prefix or suffix). It makes it possible to no longer borrow words from foreign languages, and to learn more quickly to say what you think, because the stellar roots (initial consonant + vowel + final consonant) are built according to a certain logic (for vowels) and according to Indo-European etymology (for consonants).

N\$R

NAR° : To flow, swim, circulate, flood, advance through a network, cascade, slide.

NOR° : To water, irrigate, dump, flood, spread.

NUR° : To feed, nourish ; maintain, fatten.

NER° : to narrate, tell, make a story flow; nourish the imagination, evoke.

NIR° : To open the tap, the valve, let it flow; make a narrative effect.

N\$S

NAS* : dawn, birth of the day.

NOS* : night, before sunrise, the origin of the world, from which day is born.

NUS* : nuit, obscurité.

NES* : birth, to give birth, to help to give birth.

NIS* : Beginning, origin, birth.

N\$T

NAT° : braiding, weaving, knitting - writing a text, writing a story, creating a world.

NOT° : To note, to indicate or to communicate with knots or signs.

NUT° : To knot, knot.

NET° : To clarify, organize, prioritize, place in a tree structure.

NIT° : To make it shiny, to make it clean, clean, shiny.

N\$V

NAV° : change of course, change of direction.

NOV° : new, news, novelty.

NUV° : cloud, mist, thick vapour.

NEV° : ship, nave, rocket - device that sails, rudder.

NIV° : snow, snow cover, snow-like cover.

LETTERS

UK : It is spelled B, A, B, A.

ST : Kiv**et** by**ts**e ay**ts**e by**se** ay**ts**e.

@ kivet beutse aleutse beutse aleutse.

AYTSE* (aleutse) : The letter A (paw)

BYTSE* (beutse) : The letter B (baby) – **ZBYTSE*** (zbeutse) : The letter ZB (maze best).

CYTSE* (tcheutse) : The letter C (Tcha tcha) – **SCYTSE*** (stcheutse) : The letter SC.

DYTSE* (deutse) : The letter D (day) – **ZDYTSE*** (deutse) : The letter ZD (maze due).

EYTSE* (éleutse) : The letter E (Desmond)

FYTSE* (feutse) : The letter F (fire) – **SFYTSE*** (sfeutse) : The letter SF.

GYTSE* (gueutse) : The letter G (Girl, Gwen) – **ZGYTSE*** (zgueutse) : The letter ZG.

HYTSE* (sheutse) : The letter H (shore).

IYTSE* (ileutse) : The letter I (seek) :

ÎYTSE* (ütse) : The affix letter (tutu, study).

JYTSE* (jeutse) : The letter J (jay, Jack)

JJYTSE* (djeutse) : The letter JJ (djinn) – **ZJJYTSE*** (zdjeutse) : letter ZJ (Maze djinn).

KYTSE* (keutse) : The letter K (key) – **SKYTSE*** (skeutse) : The letter SK (sky).

LYTSE* (leutse) : The letter L (lay) – **SLYTSE*** (sleutse) : letter SL (slide).

MYTSE* (meutse) : The letter M (maman) – **SMYTSE*** (smeutse) : letter SM (smack).

NYTSE* (neutse) : The letter N (nous) – **SNYTSE*** (sneutse) : letter SN (snout).

OYTSE* (oleutse) : The letter O (Always).

PYTSE* (peutse) : The letter P (pear) – **SPYTSE*** (speutse) : The letter SP (spy).

QYTSE* (kweutse) : The letter Q (quizz) – **SQYTSE*** (skweutse) : letter SQ (squizz).

RYTSE* (reutse) : The letter R (roll) – **ZRYTSE*** (zreutse) : The letter ZR (Ezrah).

SYTSE* (seutse) : The letter S (soul) – **TSYTSE*** (tseutse) : The letter TS (Tzar).

TYSE* (teutse) : The letter T (toll) – **STYSE*** (steutse) : The letter ST (stay).

THYSE* (theutse) : The letter TH (thorn).

UYTSE* (ouleutse) : The letter U (Ursula).

VYTSE* (veutse) : The letter V (voice) – **SVYTSE*** (sveutse) : The letter SV (Sven).

WYTSE* (ou-eutse) : The letter W (wapiti) – **SWYTSE*** (sou-eutse) : letter SW (sway).

XYTSE* (kseutse) : The letter X (taxi) – **SXYTSE*** (skseutse) : The letter SX.

YLYTSE* (euleutse) : The letter Y (Kirk)

YTSE* (eu-nntse) : tilde ~ (add y-sound to the vowel, nasalized in front of G, M, N)

ZYTSE* (zeutse) : The letter Z (zebra, dzeta).

CHIFFRES

UK : It is 2018.

ST : Sumi iny DZHL (Diumi ejieli).

@ Soumi in' tizishili (dioumi éjiéli)

A (a, a-i, ali) : and with, associated with, for — to have..

B (bi) : billion, 1.000.000.

C (tchi) : hundred, 100.

D (di) : two, 2.

E (é, é-i, éli) : and, and in addition, + (addition); and at the same time - bringing together (making a whole).

F (fi) : four, 4.

G (gi) : equal, equivalent

H (shi) : one, 1.

I (i, i-i ili) : which contains, ' , contain, include.

J (ji) : ten, 10.

K (ki) : how many ? how much ? what number ? (interrogative).

L (li) : eight, 8.

M (mi) : thousand, 1000.

N (ni) : nine, 9.

O (o, o-i, oli) : divided by, /, separate, divide, subdivide, share in, cut.

P (pi) : seven, 7.

Q (kwi) : how many (relative), answer to how many, so much, as many as.

R (ri) : subtracted from, removed from, I withdraw, -.

S (si) : six, 6.

T (ti) : three, 3.

U (ou, ou-i, ouli) : multiplied by, *, multiply, repeat.

V (vi) : five, 5.

W (wi) : million, 1.000.000.

X (ksi) : a number consisting of one or more digits and operations.

Y (eu, eu-i, euli) : a digit, an operation, a function (part of a number).

Z (zi) : zero, 0.

UK : This is written with two N's.

ST : Kivet ali Di nyBen = Kivet ali D nytsen.

@ Kivet ali di neussen = neut'sse-nn.

NATURE ENDINGS

- A*** (eula) : A woman or a female being.
- E*** (eule) : One thing, species, quality, idea, the result of an action.
- F*** : Something to which the following originates or belongs (name complement) ;
- I*** (i, eu-i, euli) : A thing counted, measured, labelled (linked to a number).
 - K*** : A place of passage, a medium, a means (ablative)
- L*** : recipient, witness, purpose, point of opposite view (dative, locative)
 - M*** (eume): action triggered by the narrator (first person)
 - N*** (eune) : something that you leave, use, pass (direct object)
 - O*** (eulô) : A man or a male being.
- S*** (eusse) : An action triggered by the interlocutor (second person)
- T*** : An action triggered by a third party (third person)
- U*** (oule) : A man or a woman, without specifying which one, someone.
- Y*** (eu) : An adverb. The Y ending may not be pronounced.
- YI*** (eulle) : A conjunction (word that links two sentences), an articulation.

NATURE, NOMBRE ET FONCTION DANS LA PHRASE

Singular	Woman	Man	M/W	Thing
(singer) Who	Kana	Kano	Kanu	Kane
Whose	Kanaf	Kanof	Kanuf	Kanef
To whom	Kanal	Kanol	Kanul	Kanel
That	Kanan	Kanon	Kanun	Kanen
With who.	Kanak	Kanok	Kanuk	Kanek

Plural	Woman	Man	M/W	Thing
(singers) Who	Kanai	Kanoi	Kanui	Kanei
Whose	Kanafi	Kanofi	Kanufi	Kanefi
To whom	Kanali	Kanoli	Kanuli	Kaneli
That	Kanani	Kanoni	Kanuni	Kaneni
With who.	Kanaki	Kanoki	Kanuki	Kaneki

Beware, two words that follow each other with **the same ending** = **same object**.

Two words in succession with **two different endings** = **two different objects**.

Two words that are **separated by one or two apostrophes** = **same object**.

Two words that are **separated by one or two commas** = **two different objects**.

ASPECT ENDINGS

- YB**-* (eubé) : something imaginary, an idea.
- YC**-* (eutche) : something from the past (detached from the present).
- YD**-* (eude) : something with an attitude, a posture, a project (gerund)
- YG**-* (eugue) : something that belongs to the recent past (which has just been, just).
 - YJ**-* (eudje) : A given order, a command (we order that).
- YP**-* (eupe) : thing altered, created or produced (report, past participle).
- YQ**-* (eukwe) : something that belongs to a distant past (detached from the past).
 - YR**-* (eure) : action or a state relative to the main state (infinitive).
- YV**-* (euve) : thing in the near future at the time (we're going to do, going to be).
 - YW**-* (eu-oue) : Something usual, regular or frequent at the time.
- YX**-* (euksse) : One thing in the future, detached from the present (anticipation).
 - YZ**-* (euze) : A passive thing, a direct object of a transformation action.
 - YZYJ**-* (ouzeudje) : an obligation, a duty (we are ordered that).

CONJUGAISONS

Présent	Femme	Homme	H/F	Chose
I sing	Kanam	Kanom	Kanum	Kanem
Thou singest	Kanas	Kanos	Kanus	Kanes
He / She sings	Kanat	Kanot	Kanut	Kanet
We sing	Kanami	Kanomi	Kanumi	Kanemi
You sing	Kanasi	Kanosi	Kanusi	Kanesi
They sing.	Kanati	Kanoti	Kanuti	Kaneti

Passé	Femme	Homme	H/F	Chose
I sang	Kanycam	Kanycom	Kanycum	Kanycem
You sang	Kanycas	Kanycos	Kanycus	Kanyces
He / She sang.	Kanycat	Kanycot	Kanycut	Kanycet
We sang.	Kanycami	Kanycomi	Kanycumi	Kanycemi
You sang.	Kanycasi	Kanycosi	Kanycusi	Kanycesi
They sang.	Kanycati	Kanycoti	Kanycuti	Kanyceti

Passif : **Kanyzam** (I am sung) ; Imaginaire : **Kanybam** (I would sing).

Passif imaginaire : **Kanybyzam** (I would have been sing). **Kanyzycam** (I was sung).

A female singer from the Past > **Kanyca**.

CLASSES ENDINGS

- YH**-* (eushe) : an onomatopoeia.
- YSF**-* (euf) : an action word root (indicated by °).
- YZJ**-* (eudj) : a word root (action or state).
- YSK**-* (eusk) : a word ending (anything that is not the root).
- YSL**-* (eusi) : a grammatical root (of a Stellar key word).
- YSM**-* (eum) : a punctuation.
- YSN**-* (eusi) : an accent, a diacritic, a tone, a musical note.
- YSP**-* (eup) : the nature of something (female, thing, male, male or female).
- YSQ**-* (euskwe) : an acronym.
- YTS**-* (euts, euss) : a letter or any sign, an ideogram.
- YST**-* (eust) : a state word root (indicated by *).
- YSV**-* (eusi) : a word's Stellar aspect (tenses, voice, mode etc.).
- YSW**-* (eusi) : time, period, era date, duration (anything related to time).
- YSX**-* (euskse, eusge, eugze) : a digit, an operator, a function, a logical operator.

EVERY CLASSES OF WORDS

Classe	Terminaison	Exemple
Onomatopoeia	YH	Bayhyre (to yawn)
Action word root °	YSF	Kany[°]sfe (the action root KAN°)
Word root	YSJ	Kany[°]sje (the root KAN)
Word ending	YSK	Yhyreyske (the ending YHYRE)
Grammatical root	YSL	Hysle (the root H+)
Punctuation	YSM	Jysmy (:: square points)
Accent, musical notation	YSN	Cysny (silence, space character)
Nature	YSP	Aspe (female nature)
Acronym	YSQ	Bedesqe (Comic book)
Letter, ideogram, sign	YTS	Atse (The letter A).
State word root *	YST	Babyste (The state root BAB*)
Aspect, voice, tense	YSV	Ycydy[°]ysv[°]yre (to conjugate any verb in a past progressive tense)
Time, season, period, era	YSW	Bayhyswe (the season of Boredom)
Digit, operator	YSX	Hysxe (the digit 1), Esxe (+ operator)

DETERMINATIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

ALO* : Another man.

BO* : A great man, a good man ; **ZBO*** : a weak man, a bad man.

CO* : That man (I am pointing) ; **SCO*** : That dude (pejorative).

DO* : Sir ; **ZDO*** : Dude (péjoratif).

ELO* : That man other there.

FO* : Some man ; **SFO*** : A given man, a picked man.

GO* : A boy, a teen (growing up) ; **ZGO*** : A little boy, a male baby (pejorative)

HO* : A man (who is arriving in the scene, someone coming).

ILO* : This man here.

JO* : I, me, myself (first male person, the male speaker).

ZJO* (« zdjô ») : I, me, myself (first male person, royalty, formal, male narrator).

KO* : Is it a male ? (Interrogative, question on the nature and the root).

SKO* : How is he ? (Interrogative, question on the qualities, ways, attributes).

LO* : The man, he (I'm talking about, who is passing by, or leaving).

SLO* : The man we stop by, we follow (we contact, we have an appointment with)

MO* : The same man (the very same male individual).

SMO* : A similar man (not the same man).

NO* : It is not a man (but it may be a boy, negated root).

SNO* : Almost a man, but not quite yet (limited negation of the root).

OLO* : The whole man (every part of the man, the total man).

PO* : A little man (mediocre) ; **SPO*** : a male wretch, a male crook.

QO* : such a man ; **SQO*** : as a man, the equivalent of a man, a man's role.

RO* : One more man (a man, again ; still and always a man).

ZRO* : hardly a man (just a man, who has to prove himself, a brand new man).

SO* : the man himself, himself ; **TSO*** : a fool, a stupid man.

TO* : Thou, informal you (the male listener, the second person, the interlocutor).

STO* : the man who is there, who is in front, who stands there, parks, waits, stays.

ULO* : every man, any man (all and among them, a man)

VO* : you of politeness (the man who sees, formal interlocutor).

SVO* (« zvô ») : you as the audience, the spectator (man who watches, a witness).

WO* : yes, it is a man, a male (he is indeed a man).

SWO* : Just a man (it's only a man).

XO* : One of the men (a certain man) ; **SXO*** : An anonymous man, a number.

ZO* : No man, not a single man, no one (man).

INTERROGATIVE & RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- ALE KE*** : Is it another one? **ALE QE*** : Another thing that. **L'ALE KE*** : What other one?
- BE KE*** : Is it great? ; **BE QE*** : A great one that. **LE BE KE*** : Which great one?
- CE KE*** : Is that it? ; **CE QE*** : That which ; **LE CE KE*** : Which one?
- DE KE*** : What is it called? **DE QE*** : Which is called ; **LE DE KE*** : Which one is called that?
- ELE KE*** : What is that there? **ELE QE*** : That over there which ; **LE ELE KE*** : Which one, there?
- FE KE*** : Some what? **FE QE*** : some that. **LE FE QE*** : Which some?
- SFE KE*** : What one is given? **SFE QE*** : some given which ; **LE SFE KE*** : Which one is given?
- GE KE*** : Is it still growing up? ; **GE QE*** : something grows that ; **LE GE KE*** : Which still grows?
- HE KE*** : A what? (What is coming?) ; **HE QE*** : something that ; **LE HE QE*** : Which is coming?
- ILE KE*** : What is here? ; **ILE QE*** : this one which ; **LE ILE QE*** : Which is here?
- JE KE*** : What are we saying? ; **JE QE*** : what we say is ; **LE JE QE*** : which one are we saying?
- ZJE KE*** : What is the story? **ZJE QE*** : the story is ; **LE ZJE KE*** : which story?
- KE*** : What is that? (nature or root) ; **QE*** : which, that ; **LE KE*** : which one?
- SKE*** : How is it? (quality) ; **SQE*** : like the one that ; **LE SKE*** : which one is like that?
- LE KE*** : What is leaving ? passing ? About what? ; **LE QE*** : which ; **LE KE*** : which is the one?
- SLE KE*** : With what? ; **SLE QE*** : with the one that ; **LE SLE KE*** : Which is at the same place?
- ME KE*** : A same what? ; **ME QE*** : the same one that ; **LE ME KE*** : which is the same one?
- SME KE*** : What is similar? ; **SME QE*** : a similar one that ; **SME QE*** : which one is similar?
- NE KE*** : What is not? ; **NE QE*** : not one that ; **LE NE KE*** : Which one is not ?
- SNE KE*** : Almost what? ; **SNE QE*** : an almost one that ; **LE SNE KE*** : Which one is almost?
- OLE KE*** : What is whole? ; **OLE QE*** : a whole one that ; **LE OLE QE*** : which whole one?
- PE KE*** : What is mediocre? ; **PE KE*** : a small one that ; **LE PE KE*** : which is a mediocre one?
- SPE KE*** : What is miserable? ; **SPE QE*** : a poor one that ; **LE SPE KE*** : which one is wretched?
- QE KE*** : Such a what? ; **QE*** : that ; **LE QE KE*** : Such as which?
- SQE KE*** : a one like what? ; **SQE QE*** : like the one that ; **LE SQE KE*** : like which one?
- RE KE*** : One more? ; **RE QE*** : one more which ; **LE RE KE*** : Which one more?
- SE KE*** : Oneself what? ; **SE KE*** : itself which ; **LE SE KE*** : Which one itself?
- TE KE*** : What do we hear? ; **TE QE*** : what we hear is ; **LE TE KE*** : Which one are we hearing ?
- STE KE*** : What is sitting there? What is left? **STE QE*** : Something sitting there that ;
- LE STE QE*** : Which one is sitting there? Which one is left? Which one is waiting there?
- ULE KE*** : Each what? ; **ULE KE*** : each one that ; **LE ULE KE*** : Which one of them?
- VE KE*** : What are we seeing? **VE KE*** : What we see is ; **LE VE KE*** : lequel des témoins ?
- SVE KE*** : What is the scene? ; **SVE QE*** : A scene which ; **LE SVE KE*** : Which scene is it ?
- WE KE*** : Is this a yes ? ; **WE QE*** : It is approved that ; **LE WE QE*** : which is approved?
- SWE KE*** : What is new? ; **SWE QE*** : a new one that ; **LE SWE KE*** : Which is the new one?
- XE KE*** : A number of what? ; **XE QE*** : a number that ; **LE XE KE*** : which group ?
- ZE KE*** : What is non-existent ? ; **ZE KE*** : none (nothing) that ; **ZE KE*** : which one is at zero ?

DETERMINATIVE VERBS

ALET : It's another thing (it's different).

BET : It is great (it is sufficient) ; **ZBET** : it's not enough, it is weak.

CET : It is there (that is right, there it is, that's it.)

DET : It is its name, it is called that ; **ZDET** : It is insulted by calling it that.

ELET : It is there, it is over there, it is found there, there it is, look at that.

FET : it is not much, that is not a lot ; **SFET** : That's what we get, is equal to.

GET : It's unfinished, it's not ripe. **ZGET** : it is still in infancy, it is in germ.

HET : here is one, it is coming, something is coming.

ILET : It is here, here it is, this is it, look at this.

JET : we talk (we say). **ZJET** : we speak formally.

KET : We ask if it is (we ask a question about the nature of the object).

KSET : We ask how (we ask a question about the attribute of the object).

LET : we go (we leave, we pass, we go away).

SLET : we meet, we find (we go to, we stay with, we accompany).

MET : it's the same thing (it's the same object).

SMET : it's similar, , it looks alike (it's not the same object).

NET : it is no (it is not that).

SNET : it is almost that (but it is not that it's not quite that).

OLET : that's all (it is whole, it is complete).

PET : it's not much (in quality).

SPET : it is in the back (we're waiting, we hope).

QET : We answer (we explain).

SQET : We rephrase (we say the same thing).

RET : it is the same thing again (there is something like that again).

ZRET : it is barely the same thing (it's all right, you have to check, to confirm).

SET : it is the thing itself (it is still that thing).

TET : We listen (we hear well).

STET : it is standing, it is in front of something (it is present, it is on the road).

ULET : It is everything (it is the whole thing, that's all).

VET : We see (we glance, we see well).

SVET : We look, watch, observe, scrutinize, examine (we are the attentive witness of).

WET : it is yes (it is that and beyond).

SWET : It happens that, it happens, we are at the moment when.

XET : it is a lot (in quantity - it belongs to a larger number.

ZET : there is nothing (it is nothing, nothing has been left).

PRÉPOSITIONS ADVERBES

- ANY*** : coming before, in front of, preceding (in order, a stack, a sequence).
BY* : remotely, absent, caused by (agent). § (followed by termination K)
ZBY* : Missing, deprived of, without the intervention of. § (followed by K)
CY* : back to, fleeing, leaving from, leaving, out of, coming from. § +K.
DY* : since then, by the way, made of, taking from, decreasing from, losing from.
ZDY* : exhausting, destroying, absorbing, looting, parasiting.
ENY* : rejecting, excluding, repelling, destroying, cancelling, out of, without. § (+K)
FY* : via, by passing on, by passing through, if (condition), in case of.
SFY* : what gives, what does, we get (other than number) = +N (result).
GY* : more or less, around, equivalent to, about. **ZGY*** : approaching, closing to.
HY* : On, above, at the top of, overhanging, outclassing, overlooking.
INY* : In, in between.
JY* : next door to, next to, against, on the side of, beside, immediately, already, now.
ZJY* : surrounded by, embedded in, property of, taken in, trapped by.
KY* : Question! the question of, in question.
SKY* : instrument, means, tool = +K (means).
LY* : Pour, à destination de, dans le but de, afin de.
SLY* : à la place de, au lieu d'arrivée de = +K
MY* : the same, too; **SMY*** : at the tip of, at the other end of, at the bottom of.
NY* : No, don't, nothing ; **SNY*** : At the threshold of, just in front of, at the feet of.
ONY* : with (something) on, running, holding ready to use, using. § +K
PY* : After, coming after, following ; **SPY*** : Back, in the back, behind. § +K
QY* : than (comparative, complete). « with » translates as **ALI*** or **ELI*** + noun.
SQY* : Up to, all the way (from) to, to get to, all along.
RY* : again, once again (identical), by starting again.
ZRY* : barely, just recently, newly, in the process of running in, recently become.
SY* : under, via under, passing under, under (condition).
TY* : Among, through, at (someone's place), at, between;
STY* : In front of, on the way from, standing there = +N.
UNY* : with (something) off, inactive, holding tidy, carrying without using it. § +K
VY* : opposite to, facing, versus, turned towards, facing.
SVY* : showing, expressing, with (something) visible.
WY* : Above, beyond, over, exceeding ;
SWY* : At the time of, during, at the (something) period, at the era of = +K.
XY* : numbers of, in number, multiplied, many (in quantity), a lot of.
ZY* : below, not above, exceeded by, no more, anymore.

PRÉPOSITIONS INTERROGATIVES

ANY KE* : Coming before what? (in an order, a row, a stack) .

BY KE* : What's far away? What does that?

ZBY KE* : What is missing? **CY KE*** : Where does it come from?

DY KE* : Since what? From what? About what? Taking from where?

ZDY KE* : By exhausting what? Emptying what? Looting what? Talking about what?

ENY KE* : Rejecting what? Cancelling what? Destroying what? Annihilating what ?

FY KE* : By going through where? Through what?

SFY KE* : what gives what, what does what (other than number) = +N (result).

GY KE* : around what? Equivalent to what? **ZGY KE*** : close to what? Soon where?

HY KE* : On what? Upon what? At the top of what?

INY KE* : In what? Inside what? between what and what ?

JY KE* : Next door to what, next to what, against what, on the side of what.

ZJY KE* : What is implied? What is needed? What is necessary ?

KY* : That's the question, what, yes or no? **KY KE*** : What is the question?

SKY KE* : By what means? With which instrument? By using what?

LY KE* : For which destination? How far? Until what? What is the goal?

SLY KE* : When? At what time? = +K (time and place).

MY KE* : The same what? What is the same? What too?

SMY KE* : At the end of what? at the extremity of what? At the edge of what?

NY KE* : Not what? And not what? What's not there?

SNY KE* : At the threshold of what? just in front of what?, at the feet of what?

ONY KE* : What is on? Ready? Draw? Active? Active? In action?

PY KE* : Coming after what? (in an order, a line, a stack).

SPY KE* : Behind what? on the back of what? **QY KE*** : equal to what? That what? Like what?

ALI KE* : with what (two different objects); **ELI KE*** with what, including what (only one object).

SQY KE* : To what extent? All the way (from) to what ?

RY KE* : what again? What is it starting again? What is coming back?

ZRY KE* : What is new? What is just barely that ?

SY KE* : under what ? via under what ? passing under what? under what condition?

TSY KE* : how many letters? numbers? functions? **TSY KE*** : What word?

TY KE* : Among what, through what, between what and what, among what?

STY KE* : In front of, in front of what, standing where?

UNY KE* : what is off ? down, inactive, tidy, not ready, not dressed, out of order?

VY KE* : opposite to what ? facing to what? Versus what? turned towards what? Facing what?

SVY* : what is shown ? what is expressed ? What is visible ?

WY KE* : Above what? Beyond what? More what? Exceeding what?

SWY KE* : For how long? During what? In what period? In what era?

XY* : How many? **XY KE*** : How many what?

ZY KE* : below what? below what? Less than what?

PREFIXES

- ANÎ** : the thing before, before, in an order before (root)
BÎ : the thing at a distance determining, agent of, factor of, cause of, by (root).
ZBÎ : a thing missing (root), deprived of (root), amputated by (root), free of (root).
CÎ : the thing taken out of a container (root).
DÎ : the thing taken from the substance of (root); **ZDÎ** : the thing exhausting (root).
ENÎ : the thing contrary to (root), destroying, rejecting, repelling, anti (root).
FÎ : the thing going through, crossing (root); **SFÎ** : the result of the action by (root).
GÎ : The thing around, more or less, equivalent to, replacing (root).
ZGÎ : The thing soon, approaching, about to be (root)
HÎ : The thing on, above, at the top of (root).
INÎ : The thing in, in between, inside (root).
JÎ : the thing next to, beside the (root), in contact with (root), simultaneous ;
ZJÎ : the thing surrounded, embedded in, besieged by (root) ;
KÎ : The (root) in question, (root)?
SKÎ : the tool used by (root), instrumental to (root).
LÎ : The thing to (root), proceeding to (root), directed to (root), aimed to (root).
SLÎ : The place of arrival of (root), the frame of (root).
MÎ : The thing similar to (root), resembling (root).
SMÎ : ... at the end, at the tip of, ending, at the bottom, at the other end of (root).
NÎ : the thing that is not (root).
SNÎ : the thing on the threshold of, as close as possible to, just in front of (root).
ONÎ : the (root) switch on, lit, activated, ready for use, drawn.
PÎ : The next thing, following in an order by (root).
SPÎ : The thing behind it, on the back of (root).
QÎ : the thing that answers the (root) question, the answer of (root).
SQÎ : the thing until (root), along (root), assorted to (root) .
RÎ : the repetition or reiteration of (root), (root) again.
ZRÎ : the new (root), for the first time (root), brand new.
SÎ : the thing below (root); **TÎ** : the thing among, between, at (root).
STÎ : the thing in front of, seen by, passing before (root).
UNÎ : the switched off (root), in standby, asleep, stored, sheathed.
VÎ : the thing placed in front of (root), opponent of (root).
SVÎ : the thing shown by, displayed by (root), the expression, the aspect of (root).
WÎ : the thing beyond (root), extra, exceeding (root), the foreign, the alien (root).
XÎ : group of (root), set of (root), multi, poly- (root) = **Xî'u-** (root).
ZÎ : the thing below (root), infra, outdated, obsolete, broken down, dead (root).

NOMINALIZED PREFIXES

- ANÎO*** (a-nüô) : the man before, before, in front of, in front of in an order.
- BÎO*** : the man in question, the agent, in power, the sponsor, the decision-maker.
- ZBÎO*** : The weak, helpless, needy, lacking, hungry, addicted man.
- CÎO*** : the man who comes out, the man who comes out; the man who flees.
- DÎO*** : The giver, the sponsor, the payer; the taxpayer;
- ZDÎO*** : The man stripped, looted, exploited, taken from.
- ENÎO*** : The enemy, the adversary, the destroyer, the opponent, the hunter.
- FÎO*** : The man who crosses, the explorer, the tourist, the visitor, the passer-by.
- SFÎO*** : The man born, created, formed.
- GÎO*** : The equivalent man, the replacement, the temp.
- ZGÎO*** : A man's substitute, statue, humanoid, android, model, imitation.
- HÎO*** : The man above; the hierarchical superior, the chief, the noble, prince, king.
- INÎO*** : The man inside, the tenant, the employee, member, registered.
- JÎO*** : the neighbour. **ZJÎO*** : the prisoner, the besieged, the chained.
- KÎO*** : What man? **SKÎO*** : A man how? What kind of man? = **KO**, **SKO**.
- LÎO*** : The destination man (to whom we are heading), the targeted man.
- SLÎO*** : The man we're standing in front of, the man we're meeting.
- MÎO*** : A man himself, the alpha male, a man by nature, a real man.
- SMÎO*** : Someone who looks like a man, tomboy, transvestite, and so on.
- NÎO*** : Not a man, not a male - not even a male child. **SNÎO*** : Almost a male.
- ONÎO*** : a man ready to act, in action, awake, attentive, on duty, in uniform.
- PÎO*** : The next man in one order, the next male.
- SPÎO*** : The man behind, sheltered, hidden; the spy, hidden, ambushed.
- QÎO*** : The man who is the answer to the question who?
- SQÎO*** : The quality of the man who is the answer to the question how?
- RÎO*** : A man again, always a man, a mature, an old man.
- ZRÎO*** : A man barely, just a man, a new man, young.
- SÎO*** : the man below, a subordinate, an inferior, an executor.
- STÎO*** : the man in front, in the first row, exposed, first one to have come.
- TÎO*** : the member of a group, the compatriot, the sociable, the comrade, the buddy.
- UNÎO*** : a man at rest, asleep, inattentive, not ready, not equipped, naked.
- VÎO*** : the man opposite, on the other side, the interlocutor, the game partner.
- SVÎO*** : the man exposed, exhibited, presented, shown, arranged, in a show, on stage.
- WÎO*** : the man beyond, the stranger, the alien, the extraordinary, the fairground.
- XÎO*** : a group of men = **Xio-** : a number N (not specified) of men.
- ZÎO*** : the man below, the dead, the ghost, the deceased, the missing.

CONJUGATED PREFIXES

ANÎET* (a-nüet) : it comes before (in an order).

BÎET* (büet) : something is away, causes, provokes.

ZBÎET* (büet) : something is missing, something is absent.

CÎET* (tchüet) : something is out, something is away.

DÎET* (düet) : something takes, costs. **ZDÎET*** (düet) : something exhausts, loots.

ENÎET* (é-nüet) : something pushes back, destroys, cancels, opposes.

FÎET* (füet) : it crosses over, it goes through ; it furrows.

SFÎET* (füet) : it comes to, it solves, it results.

GÎET* (güet) : It is around, it is near, it is equivalent to.

ZGÎET* (güet) : it approaches, it arrives soon, it tends towards.

HÎET* (shüet) : It is on it, it is upon, it dominates, it overhangs, it supervises.

INÎET* (i-nüet) : It is in, it is inside.

JÎET* (djüet) : it is beside, next door, leaning against, it is immediate, simultaneous.

ZJÎET* (djüet) : it surrounded, trapped, imprisoned, besieged, captive, embedded.

KÎET* (küet) : the question is, it is a question, an enigma, a problem.

SKÎET* (sküet) : it is useful for, it is a quality, it describes, it indicates, it answers.

LÎET* (lüet) : it is to, it gets to, it is the destination, it is the goal.

MÎET* (müet) : it's the same thing, the very thing, the very same thing.

SMÎET* (müet) : It looks like it, it is the same kind, it is similar.

NÎET* (nüet) : It is not = **Nîset**. **SNÎET*** (nüet) : it's almost that, but it is not yet that.

ONÎET* (o-nüet) : it is active, it is on, drawn, it is ready, on its guard, at attention

PÎET* (püet) : it comes after (in an order), it is at the end, it follows.

SPÎET* (püet) : it is back there, it is safe, it is in the back, it ambushes, it is behind.

QÎET* (kwüet) : the answer is, it is the answer, the solution is.

SQÎET* (kwüet) : it is explained by, it is translated by, one describes it as.

RÎET* (rüet) : it is back, it is always, it is usually, it is again.

ZRÎET* (zrüet) : it is barely, it is almost, it is newly, it is new, it begins as.

SÎET* (süet) : it's underneath, it is under, it obeys, it depends on.

TÎET* (tüet) : it is among us, it is in line, in the stack, it is in place, it is at home.

STÎET* (stüet) : it is in front of it, it is in the front row.

UNÎET* (ounüet) : It is off, asleep, in standby, sheathed, tidy, naked, not ready.

VÎET* (vüet) : it is facing it, it is opposite of it.

SVÎET* (svüet) : it shows, it wears, it expresses.

WÎET* (ou-üet) : it is strange, alien, it is beyond.

XÎET* (ksüet) : it is a set, it is a group, it is an ensemble.

ZÎET* (züet) : it is dead, it is lost, it is gone, it is a ghost, a mere memory.

SUFFIXES

- ĪAN**° (üa-n) : a country, a nation, a homeland of (root).
- ĪB**° (üb) / -**ĪBL**° : a possibility of (root), a potential (root).
- ĪZB**° (üzb) : a lack, a gap, a need for, a defect of (root).
- ĪC**° (ütch) : a wealth of (root), an individual rich in (root).
- ĪD**° (üd) : an activity of (root), a participant in the activity of (root).
- ĪZD**° (üd) : a profiteer, a looter, a pirate, an abuser, a parasite of (root)
- ĪEN**° (üén) : a visit from (root), a visitor from (root).
- ĪF**° (üf) : a factor, a (root) maker, an agent, a (root) manufacturer.
- ĪSF**° (üf) : a product of, the production of (root), a consequence, a result of.
- ĪG**° (üg) : a command, an order to make of (root), a sponsor of.
- ĪZG**° (üzg) : the execution of (root), a way of doing (root), the delivery of (root).
- ĪH**° (üşh) : a weakening, a decrease of (root); who despises (root), neglects (root).
- ĪLIN**° (üli-n) : a next thing (root); a fan of, collector of (root).
- ĪJ**° (üdj) : a place indicated by (root); a holder, owner of (root).
- ĪZJ**° (üzdj) : the sector, zone, department, people responsible for (root).
- ĪK**° (ük) : a knowledge, discourse, art on, language of (root); specialist, scientist of (root).
- ĪSK**° (üsk) : the representation of (root), symbol, mark of (root); the author of the sign.
- ĪL**° (ül) : help, assistance, ingredient, complement of (root); the assistant of (root).
- ĪSL**° (üsl) : gene, congestion, boredom, embarrassment, harassment of (root).
- ĪM**° (üm) : a better one, of extraordinary quality (root); a master in (root).
- ĪSM**° (üsm) : cult of (root), dogma, duty of, school of; zealot, follower of.
- ĪN**° (ün) : a work of (root); an employee of, a worker of (root).
- ĪSN**° (üsn) : a symptom of, a disease of, marks, traces of (root)
- ĪON**° (üon) : a noble, admirable (root); a noble, admirable individual of (root).
- ĪP**° (üp) : a share taken in (root); who takes, participates in (root) ; -**ISP**° consumption of
- ĪQ**° (ükw) : an equality from the point of view of (root); the equal in (root), quality of (root)
- ĪSQ**° (üsq) : an expression, reformulation, translation, manifestation, representation of (root).
- ĪR**° (ür) : professional quality of (root); professional in (root), workshop of (root).
- ĪZR**° (ü zr) : ignorant of, novice, neophyte in matters of, great beginner in (root).
- ĪS**° (üss) : a poor (root); an individual who is bad at (root).
- ĪT**° (üt) : a (root) that repeats itself; a regular of (root), who frequents, addicted to (root).
- ĪST**° (üst) : a guard, protection of (root); protector, defender, guardian of (root)
- ĪTH**° (üth) : planted in (the root), implanted, growing on, defending (root).
- ĪUN**° (üoun) : a small (root), a root (loved); diminutive, amateur of (root).
- ĪV**° (üv) : one (root) that grows, increases; cultivator of, healer of (root).
- ĪSV**° (üsv) : a (root) that bears fruit, pregnant; picker, midwife of (root).
- ĪW**° (üw) : a transformed (root); a transforming (root) individual.
- ĪSW**° (üsw) : a fertile (root), contagious, which proliferates, a fertile individual;
- ĪX**° (üks) : Multiple (root); a group of individuals doing (root).
- ĪZ**° (üz) : tool for (root); a user of (root).

NOMINALIZED SUFFIXES

- ÎANO°** (üanô) : a citizen, a national, a man of a country (root).
ÎBO° (übö) / **ÎBLO°** : a capable man, with potential, power, competence.
ÎZBO° (üzbö) ° : a man with a flaw, a gap, incompetent.
ÎCO° (ütchô) : a rich man, endowed, endowed with qualities or goods.
ÎDO° (üdü) : a participant in an activity, a man in action, a doer, an actor.
ÎZDO° (üdü) : a pirate, an abuser, a thief, a criminal, a looter, a parasite, waster, polluter.
ÎENO° (üénô) : a visitor, a customer of a shop, an acquaintance, a regular.
ÎFO° (üfô) : a manufacturer of, a maker of, a skilled worker.
ÎSFO° (üfô) : a producer of, a man who causes, a provoker of.
ÎGO° (ügô) : A client, a principal, the man who makes things happen.
ÎZGO° (üzgô) : The executor of an order, the deliverer of an order, the man who obeys.
ÎHO° (üshô) : The man who despises, neglects, repels, rejects, hates.
ÎLINO° (ülinô) : a man who is a fan of, collector of, curator of.
ÎJO° (üdjô) : the human holder, owner of (root), who has (root) on him, the landlord.
ÎZJO° (üzdjô) : the member of the department, sector, department, in charge of, provider of.
ÎKO° (ükô) : The specialist, scientist, master in the field of, who can speak of.
ÎSKO° (üskô) : The man making the sign, with the symbol; the artist, the blogger.
ÎLO° (ülô) : The assistant, the helper, the contributor in terms of (root).
ÎSLO° (üslô) : a genius, a stalker, a useless, a polluter (root).
ÎMO° (ümô) : a master in (root), a genius, a gifted, a gifted, a champion.
ÎSMO° (üsmô) : a supporter of, a zealot for, a supporter of.
ÎNO° (ünô) : an employee of, a worker of, a specialist of (root).
ÎSNO° (üsnô) : a bad employee, causing damage, who makes you sick of (root).
ÎONO° (üonô) : A noble man, admirable of, a hero, a male star of (root).
ÎPO° (üpô) : a man who takes a share of; **ISPO°** : consumer of (root);
ÎQO° (ükwô) : an equal man in terms of (root); as good in (root), an equal.
ÎSQO° (üskwô) : an impostor, an imitator, a crook, an actor.
ÎRO° (ürô) : A professional in (root), a graduate in, a master in (root).
ÎZRO° (üzrô) : A novice, neophyte in terms of, great beginner in (root).
ÎSO° (üssô) : a man bad in terms of, less good, mediocre, poor in (root).
ÎTO° (ütô) : a regular of, man who frequents (root), an addict to, the entourage of.
ÎSTO° (üstô) : a guard of, guardian of (root), protector of, defender of, friend, support of.
ÎTHO° (üthô) : man who plants, sows, fills, decorates, maintains, traps (root), hairdresser.
ÎUNO° (üounô) : a beloved man (affectionate suffix), cute with (root), my dear...
ÎVO° (üvô) : farmer of, healer of, doctor of, nurse of, valet of (root).
ÎSVO° (üsvô) : picker, midwife of, servant of, employee of (root).
ÎWO° (üsvô) : a man who transforms, alters, configures, informs, informs, teams (root).
ÎSWO° (üswô) : a man who fertilizes, multiplies, engrosses, strengthens, a manager.
ÎXO° (üksô) : a group of men doing, forming (root), in the service of, armed with.
ÎZO° (üzô) : a user of, a driver of, programmer of (root).

CONJUGATED SUFFIXES

ÎANYRE° (üaneure) : to vote, to elect, to participate in a referendum, to play politics.

ÎBYRE° (übeure) / **ÎBLYRE°** : to be able to do, to can (conditional suffix).

ÎZBYRE° (üzbeure) ° : to be unable to do, to lack competence, to lack opportunity.

ÎCYRE° (ütcheure) : to accumulate, to save, to store, to hoard, to own, to hold, to guard.

ÎDYRE° (üdeure) : To act, undertake, participate, achieve, intervene, to make progress

ÎZDYRE° (üdeure) : to empty, exhaust, hack, destroy, abuse, kill, loot, steal, devour.

ÎENYRE° (üéneure) : to visit, to frequent, to shop somewhere, to buy somewhere

ÎFYRE° (üfeure) : to manufacture, adjust, assemble, repair, create, produce (object, service).

ÎSFYRE° (üfeure) : to cause, provoke, produce effects, perform, generate.

ÎGYRE° (ügeure) : to give an order, to order, to sponsor, to commission,.

ÎZGYRE° (üzgeure) : To obey, execute the order, send an order, deliver, render a service.

ÎHYRE° (üşeure) : To despise, neglect, repulse, reject, hate, banish, honor, hate.

ÎLINYRE° (ülineure) : to collect, to preserve, to pick up, to secure.

ÎJYRE° (üdjéure) : To hold, to possess, to have at his disposal, to hold a position.

ÎZJYRE° (üzdjéure) : to manage, be in charge, be responsible, take care of, hold, organize.

ÎKYRE° (ükeure) : to know, to speak, to have knowledge, to teach, to speak of.

ÎSKYRE° (üşkeure) : To represent, paint, draw, figure, sign, describe, symbolize.

ÎLYRE° (üleure) : To assist, contribute to, add value to, complete, equip.

ÎSLYRE° (üsleure) : To clutter, waste, waste, prevent, harass, slow down, delay.

ÎMYRE° (ümeure) : to master, shine in terms of, rule over, be the strongest in terms of.

ÎSMYRE° (üsmeure) : to serve the dogma, the doctrine of, propagate, proselytize for.

ÎNYRE° (üneure) : to work at, work in the field of, be employed by.

ÎSNYRE° (üsneure) : to damage, injure, leave marks, mark, dirty.

ÎONYRE° (üoneure) : to be admired for, to be a star for, to be adored by, to be famous.

ÎPYRE° (üpeure) : take a share of; **ISPYRE°** : to consume, to eat (root);

ÎQYRE° (ükweure) : to equalize, achieve equality, compete with, be at the same level as.

ÎSQO° (üskweure) : to act, to imitate, to cheat, to scam, to pretend, entertain, distract.

ÎRYRE° (üreure) : to do a professional work, do the job of, fulfill a mission of, to work.

ÎZRYRE° (üzreure) : to ignore, to think or perform as a neophyte, to do nothing good about.

ÎSYRE° (üsseure) : to do bad things, to perform poorly, to have trouble with, to wade through.

ÎTYRE° (üteure) : to date, have an addiction to, see often, make friends, act like buddies.

ÎSTYRE° (üsteure) : to guard, protect, defend, support, stand by the side of, accompany.

ÎTHYRE° (ütheure) : to plant, sow, decorate, maintain, garnish, trap, style.

ÎUNYRE° (üouneure) : to love, pamper, to give affection, to treat like a baby.

ÎVYRE° (üveure) : to cultivate, to care for, to wait for table, to dress, to do the hair.

ÎSVYRE° (üsveure) : to pick up, give birth, clean up, be employed by.

ÎWYRE° (üsveure) : to transform, to mutate, to alter, configure, equip, inform.

-ÎSWO° (üsweure) : to fertilize, make profitable, multiply, knock up, manage with profit.

-ÎXO° (ükseure) : to participate in a group, to join an army.

ÎZO° (üzô) : to use, control, program, use, manipulate (root).

CONJUNCTIONS

ALYI : and with that, and also, and, in association, along that.

BYI : Well, oh well, better, at the most.

ZBYI : Despite this, despite, worse.

CYI : Where, where (place) is (place), for the purpose of, for (+ imaginary).

DYI : So, as a result, so that (+ imaginary).

ZDYI : That said, all this means that, all that remains is that we are reduced to what.

ELYI : and at the same time, simultaneously.

FYI : While, on the other way, on the other hand, on the contrary,

SFYI : In the same way, from the same point of view, on that side.

GYI : Which is to say that, basically, somehow, sort of, the same.

ZGYI : You could almost say that, almost.

HYI : If, therefore, either, given, in fact, there, this time, once upon a time, listen!

ILYI : etc. and other things, and everything else.

JYI : Already, before, **ZJYI** : Now, at this point, I might as well do it, from now on.

KYI : What next ? because ? the cause is? why?

SKYI : How? In what way?

LYI : When, then, since then, so adventurous (+ imaginary).

SLYI : Or, alternatively, instead.

MYI : But, however, however, despite this, however.

SMYI : In the same way, in a similar way, in the same way.

NYI : Neither, not that, nor, no more than.

SNYI : Almost, it would almost come to that, as if.

OLYI : In total, in the end, finally, in any case, to say it all.

PYI : And then, then, by moving forward, by continuing.

SPYI : By setting aside, by keeping in reserve, in the background.

QYI : Like, likewise, as well as, because, why, if, that.

SQYI : That is, meaning, translation, explanation, rephrasing, clarification, list.

RYI : again, once more (+ sentence). **ZRYI** : almost, almost as if (+ phrase).

SYI : So much so that, to such an extent that, if at all ;

TYI : and then, then, it comes that. **STYI** : indeed, actually, in fact.

ULYI : every time, systematically, in every case.

VYI : or, alternatively, either one or the other, alternatively, if you prefer.

SVYI : or exclusive ; either one or the other, not both.

WYI : Beyond that, above all that; **SWYI** : when, at the time of.

XYI : beginning of the sentence, sentence number.

ZYI : Under no circumstances, never.

INTERJECTIONS

- AHY*** (ah, ash) : (surprise, amazing, really ?)
BAHY* (bah) : (never mind) ; **ZBAHY*** (zbah) : (drools)
CAHY* (tchah) : (sneezes) ; **SCAHY*** (stchah) : (sniffs).
DAHY* (duh, indeed) : (obviously) ;
ZDAHY* (zduh) : (mocks)
EHY* (hé) : (alarm)
FAHY* (fah, vah) : (admiration)
SFAHY* (sfah) : (disgust, detestation)
GAHY* (gah, agah, ash) : (stupor, amazement) ;
ZGAHY* (zgah) : (weakness)
HAHY* (shash) : (spit, jet, arrow, whip)
IHY* (iii !) : (fear, fright, whispering, squealing)
JAHY* (djah) : (observation, consternation, sigh, my God!)
ZJAHY* (zdjah) : (swearing, indignation, curse, sacrebleu!)
KAHY* (superiority, victory cry) ; **SKAHY*** (intimidation, haka)
LAHY* (fatigue, despair, alas) ; **SLAHY*** (Slap, whip, finish him off)
MAHY* (frustration, but..., uh...) ; **SMAHY*** (kiss, fuck, big baby go!)
NAHY* (disdain, no) ; **SNAHY*** (snake, hate, I want to hurt you, it's gonna get hot!)
OHY* (shock, protest, hey! oh! oh!)
PAHY* (disgust, rejection) ; **SPAHY*** (spanking, falling, pan-assed, what a fall!)
QAHY* (exasperation, blah, blah, blah, what a lot of chatter!)
SQAHY* (crushing; it sucks, what a shit - what the hell is that poop?)
RAHY* (agony, impatience, rhaah, I'm dying)
ZRAHY* (just in time, right on time, it was about time!!)
SAHY* (Quiet, that's enough, stop!) ; **TSAHY*** (Don't say another word, shut up,)
TAHY* (There you go, grab him! Here it is, let's kill it!)
STAHY* (stabbing, goal, knock, here! Take this!)
THAHY* (sadism, In your face! it kicks ass!)
UHY (pain, booing, wow, nooooooooooo!)
VAHY* (injunction, go ahead, leave, go!)
SVAHY* (insist, call to order, wake up! Move!)
WAHY* (adoration, how beautiful it is! Yes, yeah)
ZWAHY* (admiration, look! You don't see that every day.)
XAHY* : (confusion, cryptic, I don't understand everything).
YHY* : (hesitation – uh...)
ZAHY* : (sleep, snoring – zzzz !).

NOMINALIZED INTERJECTIONS

- AHO*** (ashô) : A surprised man ; **BAHO*** (bashô) : an indifferent man ;
ZBAHO* (zbashô) : man in appetite, moved, eager.
- CAHO*** (tchashô) : a sneezing man ; **SCAHO*** (stchashô) : who sniffs, has a cold.
- DAHO*** (dashô) : cautious, doubtful ; **ZDAHO*** (zdashô) : mocking, deceitful.
- EHO*** (éshô) : an alarmed, worried, indignant man.
- FAHO*** (fashô) : an admiring man, conquered.
- SFAHO*** (sfashô) : disgusted man, hateful, unhappy, angry.
- GAHO*** (gashô) : a overwhelmed man, who loses his words ;
- ZGAHO*** (zgha) : a profound moron, a madman (dangerous), a schizophrenic man.
- HAHO*** (shashô) : a man who spits or coughs.
- IHO*** (ishô) : a scared man, a coward, a little male mouse.
- JAHO** (djashô) : a dismayed, superstitious, wrathful, sad, crying, pious man.
- ZJAHO** (zdjahô) : an indignant man, a furious man, a cursing man, a sorcerer.
- KAHO** (kashô) : a victorious, rejoiced man ; **SKAHO** : intimidating, overwhelming man.
- LAHO** : a tired man ; **SLAHO** : a slapping man, an archer, a man with a whip.
- MAHO** : a frustrated man, a man who protests ; **SMAHO** : a loving man, a kisser.
- NAHO** : a scornful man ; **SNAHO** : a mean, vicious, hateful, poisonous man.
- OHO** : a shocked but calm man, a man on the lookout.
- PAHO** : a disgusted, revolted man ; **SPAHO** : man punished, beaten or fallen.
- QAHO** : talkative, indiscreet, contradictory, inquisitive ;
- SQAHO** : a jerk, an unwelcome man, stupid and wicked, garbage.
- RAHO** : a man in agony, a grumpy man, always complaining, impatient.
- ZRAHO** : a daredevil, hotheaded, risky, public danger, unpredictable, late.
- SAHO** : silent man, mute, not very talkative.
- TAHO** : man who keeps his mouth shut, muzzled, accomplice, a follower.
- TAHO** : attacker, pitcher, shooter, hunter, policeman, good cop.
- STAHO** : killer, murderer, cutthroat, butcher, serial killer, psychopath.
- THAHO** : sadist, thug, lynchpin, torturer, executioner, bad cop.
- UHO** : man who suffers, who screams at death, threatening revenge.
- VAHO** : man who signals the start, coach, entertainer, joker.
- SVAHO** : man who insists, pushes, pushes beyond the limits, goes above and beyond.
- WAHO** : a happy, amazed, positive man, in love, who is in love at first sight.
- ZWAHO** : an admiring man, voyeur, sensationalist, spy.
- XAHO** : a confused man, lost, in awe, puzzled, jinxed.
- YHO** : A man who hesitates, who often says "uh", who lacks self-confidence.
- ZAHO** : asleep, snoring, bored, distracted man.

CONJUGATED INTERJECTIONS

AHYRE* (asheuré) : to be surprised

BAHYRE* (basheuré) : to be bored ; **ZBAHYRE*** (zbasheure) : to be seduced, aroused.

CAHYRE* (tchasheuré) : to sneeze ; **ZCAHYRE*** (ztchaheure) : to sniff.

DAHYRE* (dasheuré) : to doubt ; **ZDAHYRE*** (zdasheuré) : to mock, to insult.

EHYRE* (ésheuré) : to worry, to be alarmed.

FAHYRE* (fasheuré) : to admire, to marvel at.

SFAHYRE* (sfasheuré) : to be disgusted, to hate, to be angered.

GAHYRE* (gasheure) : to be overwhelmed, to lose one's words, to lose one's mind;

ZGAHYRE* (zgasheuré) : to be stupid, schizophrenic, crazy (dangerous).

HAHYRE* (shasheure) : to spit, cough, eruct.

IHYRE* (isheuré) : crier de peur, être effrayé, être apeuré.

JAHYRE (djasheuré) : to be dismayed, to beg for mercy, to whine, to feel sorry.

ZJAHYRE (zdjasheuré) : to be outraged, to be angry, to curse, to swear.

KAHYRE (kasheure) : to shout victory; **SKAHYRE** : to intimidate, to do a haka, to chant.

LAHYRE (lasheuré) : to be tired; **SLAHYRE** : to slap, shoot an arrow, to kick.

MAHYRE ; to be frustrated, to protest; **SMAHYRE** : to kiss, to embrace.

NAHYRE : to despise, to say no; **SNAHYRE** : to be mean, to insinuate.

OHYRE : to be shocked without panic, to be on the lookout ;

PAHYRE : to be disgusted, to be revolted; **SPAHYRE** : to be punished, beaten; to fall.

QAHYRE : to chat, to gossip, to pry, to be inquisitive.

SQAHYRE : to poop all over the place, to pollute, to disturb, to trash.

RAHYRE : to be in agony, to complain, to be impatient.

ZRAHYRE : to be hotheaded, to risk everything, to be a public danger, unpredictable.

SAHYRE : to be silent, to be mute, to be discreet,

TAHYRE : to shut up, to be muzzled, to follow.

TAHYRE : to attack, to throw, to shoot at a target, to hunt, chase, squeeze.

STAHYRE : to kill, murder, slash, slice, slice, serial kill, to be a psychopath.

THAHYRE : to be sadistic, to thug, lynchpin, to torture, execute, to be a bad cop.

UHYRE : to suffer, to scream at death, to threaten with revenge..

VAHYRE : to give the start, to coach, to entertain, to joke.

SVAHYRE : to insist, to push, to go above and beyond.

WAHYRE : to be happy, amazed, positive, positive, in love, to have a crush.

ZWAHYRE : admire, to stalk, to spy, to dramatize.

XAHYRE : to be confused, lost, discouraged, puzzled, jinxed.

YHYRE : to hesitate, to say "uh", to lack self-confidence.

ZAHYRE : to sleep, to snore, to get bored, to be distracted.

ACCENTS, TONES, MUSICAL NOTES

AYSNE = **ALYSNE**[°] (aleusne) : circumflex accent ^ (closed vowel)

BYSNE[°] (beusne) : low register, low voice, in the lower octave (8va bassa).

ZBYSNE[°] (zbeusne) : very low register (double 8va bassa).

CYSNE[°] (tcheusne) : silence, sigh, shush — Space character.

DYSNE[°] : Si / B — Second note from A. **ZDYSNE**[°] : non legato.

EYSN = **ELYSNE**[°] : without accent, " (open vowel).

FYSNE[°] : Ré / D — Fourth note from A.

SFYSNE[°] : Sforzando — suddenly strong note, hit note.

GSNE[°] : falling tone, flat, b.

ZGSNE[°] : accentuated note, tonic accent.

HYSNE[°] : La / A — First note from A.

IYSN = **ILYSNE**[°] : very high register, high voice, upper double octave.

JYSNE[°] : Medium register, medium voice, medium.

ZJYSNE[°] : Upper register, high-pitched voice, upper octave.

KYSNE[°] : which note? which accent? which diacritic?

KYSNE : how is the note played? where is the accent? where is the diacritic?

LYSNE[°] : rising accent, sharp, #. **SLYSNE**[°] : legato.

MYSNE[°] : sounded. **SMYSNE**[°] : Mezzo forte.

NYSNE[°] : decrescendo, de moins en moins fort, fade out. **SNYSNE**[°] : pianissimo.

OYSNE = **OLYSNE**[°] : high tone.

PYSNE[°] : Sol / G — Seventh note from A. **SPYSNE**[°] : Portando.

QYSNE[°] : the note to be sung, the accent to be heard is....; stay loud.

SQYSNE[°] : Point d'orgue (double the duration of the note).

RYSNE[°] : Natural note, cancel the previous # or b. **ZRYSNE**[°] : fill.

SYSNE[°] : Fa / F — Sixth note from A.

TYSNE[°] : Do / C — Third note from A.

STYSNE[°] : staccato.

UYSNE = **ULYSNE**[°] : Ascendant and descendant tone.

VYSNE[°] : Mi / E — Fifth note from A. **SVYSNE**[°] : Forte — loud

WYSNE[°] : Crescendo, louder and louder, fade in.

SWYSNE[°] : Fortissimo — very loud. **XYSNE**[°] : note musical duration.

YYSNE = **YLYSNE**[°] : note or accent not specified.

ZYSNE[°] : whispered, muted.

PUNCTUATIONS

AYSME=ALYSME° (aleusme): And (between two sentences or snippets) &.

BYSME° (beusme): in bold ; **ZBYSME** (zbeusme): end of bold characters.

CYSME° (tcheusme) : elision ,,

DYSME° : Title ... **ZDYSME**° : end of title.

EYSME° : remark, comment, note.

FYSME° : beginning of exclamation ; **SFYSME**° : end of exclamation !

GYSME° : suspension ... **ZGYSME**° : resumption ...

HYSME° : separating comma, breath , ,

ILYSME° : capital letter (large case).

JYSME° : opening alien mark, carré, opening double colon ::

SJYSME° : closing alien mark, ending square, ending double colon ::

KYSME° : opening question mark. **SKYSME**° : end of question mark ?

LYSME° : open quotation mark « . **SLYSME**° : closing quotation mark. »

MYSME° : opening bracket (. **SMYSME**° : closing bracket .)

NYSME° : Negative sign -. **SNYSME**° : more or less +/-.

OLYSME : slash, separation, segment |

PYSME° : sentence point. **SPYSME**° : paragraph point, line break.

QYSME° : answer or adress, at, @ **SQYSME**° : end of answer or adress.

RYSME° : corrected version follows: **ZRYSME**° : end of corrected version.

SYSME° : Opening [. **TSYSME**° : closing]

TYSME° : apostrophe' = hyphen, link.

STYSME° : double apostrophe"" = decimal point.

THYSME° : small case letter.

ULYSME° : in capital letters (title, noun and verb proper).

VYSME° : in *italic*; **SVYSME**° : end of *italic*.

WYSME° : positive sign + ; **SWYSME**° : absolute value.

XYSME : power of.

YLYSME° : indefinite punctuation.

ZYSME° : final point of the text.

People's names of accents and punctuation refer to who sings or indicates the accent, or marks the punctuation. For example, **ELYSMO** : the male commentator; **ELYSMA**, the female commentator; **ELYSMYRE** : to comment, to annotate. **HYSNA** : the woman who sings the A ; **HYSNO** : the man who sings the A, **HYSNYRE** : to sing a A. Same goes for acronyms : a man going AWOL : **AWOLYSQO** ; a woman... : **AWOLYSQA** ; to go AWOL : **AWOLYSQYRE**.

ACRONYMS

- ADYSQE** (adeuskwe) : Anno Domini (Year Zero).
AKAYSQE (akéaskwe) : Also Known As.
ATMYSQE (atémeuskwe) : Automatic Teller Machine.
AWOLYSQE (awoleuskwe) : Absent Without Leave.
BCYSQE (bétcheuskwe) : Before Christ (Before Year Zero).
BYOBYSQE (béyéobeuskwe) : Bring Your Own Beer.
DNAYSQE (dénéaskwe) : Desoxyribonucléique Acide.
DOASQE (déoaskwe) : Dead On Arrival.
DOBYSQE (déobeuskwe) : Date Of Birth.
CDYSQE (tchédeuskwe) : Compact Disc. **DIYSQE** (déiyeuskwe) : Do It Yourself.
DJYSQE (dijeuskwe) : Disc-Jockey. **DVDYSQE** (dévédeuskwe) : Digital Versatil Disc.
EGYSQE (égueuskwe) : Exempli Gratia (For example).
ETASQE (dévédeuskwe) : Estimated Time of Arrival.
FAQYSQE (féakweuskwe) : Frequently Asked Questions.
FYISQE (féyéiskwe) : For Your Information.
GMOYSQE (guémoskwe) / **OGMYSQE** : Genetic Modified Organism.
GMTYSQE (guéméteuskwe) : Greenwich Mean Time (temps moyen de Greenwich).
GPSYSQE (guépésseuskwe) : Global Positioning System (système global de positionnement).
IDYSQE (ideuskwe) : Identification. **IESQE** (iéskwe) : Id Est (In Others Words).
IQYSQE (ikweuskwe) : Intelligence Quotient. **KOYSQE*** (kéoskwe) : Knock Out.
MDYSQE* (médeuskwe) : Medical Doctor.
MIASQE* (kéoskwe) : Missing In Action.
NYSQE / **NYCSQE** (néeutcheuskwe) : New York / New York City.
OKYSQE (okeuskwe) : Oll Korrekt (All Correct, d'accord pour tout).
NATOYSQE (onéouskwe) : Organisation des Nations Unies.
UFOYSQE (ouféoskwe) : Unidentified Flying Object.
PCYSQE (pétcheuskwe) : Personal Computer.
PRYSQE (péreuskwe) : Public Relations. **PSYSQE** (péseuskwe) : Post Scriptum.
QGSYSQE (kwégueuskwe) : Quartier Général. **RIPYSQE** (Réipeuskwe) : Rest In Peace.
RSPVYSQE (Résépéveuskwe) : Répondez s'il vous plaît (Answer Please).
SMSYSQE (séméseuskwe) : Short Message Service.
SOSYSQE (séoseuskwe) : Save Our Souls. **TBASQE** (séoseuskwe) : To Be Announced.
TGIFYSQE (téguéifeuskwe) : Thanks God It's Friday.
USAYSQE (ouséaskwe) : United States of America (États Unis d'Amérique)
VIPYSQE (vé-ipeuskwe) : Very Important Person.
WCYSQE (wétcheuskwe) : Water-Closet.

IN SUMMARY

The Stellar has an alphabet of 48 letters. From this alphabet, you draw the grammatical vocabulary (keywords) and everything that allows you to create new words logically. You can describe your sentences and texts completely, even music, onomatopoeias and foreign words.

At any point in your sentence you can exchange the Stellar root for a foreign root of the same meaning, and vice versa. At any time you can create your own language by exchanging the root or Stellar ending or both at the same time. The sentence will always mean the same thing.

You can practice in context the vocabulary of any language and increase the vocabulary and grammar of that language through stellar endings that allow you to build any sentence with any word to say what you want to say, whether or not you know how to pronounce the original language of the words. Then you can reconstruct the sentence in the original grammar by learning only the grammar points of the language you need, and you can replace any missing element with a stellar element or another language.

Stellar is simply learned by practice: use one termination, then two, then three, then all according to what you need. Find the ending or even the word you are missing by searching this document. If you are missing a stellar word, replace it with a word from your natural language - you remove the grammatical ending, maintain the spelling, and replace it with the appropriate Stellar ending.

Then switch to any language, including the imaginary: Naa'vi, Klingon, Dothraki, whatever. If the language is incomplete, you complete with Stellar and whatever else you want. Similarly, if your natural or artificial language does not know how to translate a time or a stellar nuance, add the Stellar ending: feminize the nouns of profession with an A, conjugate the Swedish or Esperanto verbs like French or Latin verbs, everything is now possible for you.

David Sicé, tous droits réservés le 18 octobre 2018.

This manual uses Stellar version 0.16, and is compatible with versions 0.15 and 14.



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