KAT NOŁ

UPDATE 3.27.2022 (WEST BURGERSTAN TIME)

THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS, MANY THINGS MAY BE FUCKED.

Update Notes:

Words and examples.

INTRODUCTION

(important bits highlighted in yellow/beige or whatever the fuck that color is I'm colorblind)

OVERVIEW:

Kat Noł is a proto-conlang for /nasfaqg/, which mimics the look of Hebrew (for joke reasons) as well as the sound of a mix between something southeast asian (gee I wonder which language) and something middle eastern. It contains monosyllabic words that can make compound words if written next to each other, similar to Vietnamese. Unlike vietnamese, it contains no tones, which I was originally going to do, but ultimately decided against. You may see the connection through my languages that I love the way Vietnamese works, probably because it is analytic and I am autistic. You may also notice that there are some improvements from my last conlang, Kikinese, since I learned a lot making it.

This language is monosyllabic as stated earlier. Here's how that works:

Monosyllabic languages contain just one syllable per word, and in this case can form compound words, but without combining the lettering. Usually these work better with tones, but I'm not doing that for obvious reasons.

There is no conjugation.

Indicators will replace the function of the definite article "the", so for example, instead of writing "the country", you would write the indicator for a noun and then write country. "Ni siz mar" is how you write "the country". This is why me/I is "mak mi" and not just "mi". Something like "us" is just a personal pronoun but plural, using "da" to indicate this. Something like "our country" would be "ni siz mar da mak mi kat", or "this is our country" would be "tim ni siz mar da mak mi kat li", using "tim" instead of "chin" because it is an adjective and not a pronoun here, since "country" is specified. I'm not sure if this makes perfect sense yet .

You may notice that there are hyphens between some words that sound similar, this is to indicate that they are pronounced in rapid succession. This will be written in the language as a hyphen as well, since diacritics are out of the question due to the vowels.

Sentence structure is OSV.

Let's translate a short sentence: "this is mine" This becomes: "**chin mak mi sim li**" Literally: "this me (possessive) is" -what the fuck is this? **chin kirk tork li**? "this fuck what is?" -Why are you doing this?
chin mak kon kik tarn li?
"this you doing why are?"
TL note: li is also an indicator for present tense.
-This is boring.
Chin por li.
"This boring is"

RESOURCES: DICTIONARY, ALPHABET, ETC ALPHABET: B D L 4 K P 5 M N G N 3 T S CH V W J R a e i o u ø DISCLAIMER

This script, as said earlier, is very similar in style to the yahoodies alphabet. This is by design, because it was literally made for a capital-centric country. I understand that if making up entire languages gets some attention and normies see this, they may seethe. Rest assured I do not spend any duration of my precious free time on the cesspool that is /pol/, I just find it funny. If this still angers your politically correct worldview, your input is considered undesirable and therefore I really don't care.

Now, into the nitty gritty of it. There are some consonants (and one vowel) in this alphabet that you may not recognize, this is because I stole them from the IPA, because they do not exist in normal English, I shall describe them here:

b is called a voiced alveolar lateral fricative, or basically just LZH all at the same time. I know this is a fucky consonant cluster and I don't expect many of you to get this right on the first try unless you speak an endangered language and/or are African.

3 is known as a voiced postalveolar fricative, or basically just zh. I expect many of you to get this one because it is literally just SH but making a Z sound in place of S. All ye Slavs have a head start here.

Ø is known as the close-mid front rounded vowel, sounds like the french "eu", there really isn't an easy way to explain it. You can look this one up, once you know how it sounds it will be easy.

Finally, we have ł, a voiceless alveolar lateral approximant, or an L but using just the middle of your tongue. I really can't explain this better, just look it up online.

The script works similarly to Hebrew in more than just looks. What you might consider letters are only consonants, with diacritics indicating vowels. For this reason, most words are one to two letters in length due to monosyllabicy. There may be three if you include odd affricates that aren't represented by one letter. Here's an example on how this looks:

אָר הב הם גב הב צַר גַ הָא אָש אַ

This doesn't actually say anything, it's just a proof of concept. Every vowel is used here so you should know now where they are placed.

DICTIONARY (NOT IN ANY PARTICULAR ORDER). LEGEND:

THIS INDICATES NOUN THIS INDICATES PRONOUN THIS INDICATES VERB THIS INDICATES PREPOSITION THIS INDICATES DEFINITE ARTICLE THIS INDICATES UNCATEGORIZED THIS INDICATES SUFFIX THIS INDICATES PREFIX THIS INDICATES ADJECTIVE THIS INDICATES CONJUNCTION

THIS INDICATES ADVERB

Ja: (n) hello Zem kak: (n) goodbye Chin: (pron.) This. (Proximal) Tim: (adj.) This. Char: (pron.) That. (Distal) Tak: (adj.) that. Da: indicator for plural Da chin: (pron.) These. (Proximal) Da char: (pron.) Those. (Distal) Mak: (n) person, doubles as the indicator for people/pronouns. Mak lø: (pron.) They/Them (singular). Da mak lø: (pron.) They/Them (plural). Mak go: (pron.) He/Him Mak ge3: (pron.) She/Her Da mak kon: (pron.) You (plural). Mak kon: (pron.) You (singular). Da mak mi: (pron.) We/Us. Mak mi: (pron.) I/Me Na: indicator for nouns Lir: (n) money Mar: (n) total; the whole Man: (adj) large. Mars: (adj) long ӄо: (adj) small kus: (adj) short Kak: (adj) interesting Por: (adj) boring Gan: (n) state (of something) Mar gan na lir: (n) economy Si3: (n) land Siz mar: (n) country Ni: indicator for a collective/plurals.

Ni siz mar: (n) the world Siz mar-mar gan na lir: (n) the NASFAQ Sim: possessive particle (similar to japanese $no(\mathcal{O})$) Kat: possessive particle (plural-specific) Kirk: fuck Li: (v) to be/is Ka: (v) past tense (indicator) 3il: (v) future tense (indicator) Kik : (v) to do. Noł: (n) a language Mar3: (n) water 3in: (prep) like; similar/as Marʒ ʒin: (n) flow Marʒ ʒin: (v) to flow Mar-mar3: (n) the ocean/a sea. Man-marz: (n) a lake. Kar3: (n) a stream of something, the flow of a liquid. Man kar3: (n) a river. Chat: (n) steam. Chat-3in: (n) gas. Tis: (n) a rock. Tis-ʒin: (n) solid. Mas: (n) mountain. Mas-mar3: (n) glacier. Tork: (pron./adv/adj.) what. Melg: (pron.)Who. Mer: (n/conj./adv/) When Kør: (n/conj./adv) Where Tarn: (conj./adverb) Why