Relay Text:

Phólízap kagaŝó bí muítŝías lu díhsburaet imimu. Tímatim kó ŝydap bí muítŝí gaŝ. Tŝyéjûrap imiet nó zähzerap Tómasas vyn punet gévimí. "Han? Baet pa lu lela lísetmu gómakí?" "Tihsókim ó ba dupilola buhz kéhzanaímí Tómas sŭkatap pu," ókazim. "Ka be maídaíla sŭkatap pu; Tómas la!" Gan bí muítŝí, baas besusap päket, be ŝyrap la, an naŝydóla imimu. Íphuazap bí päket ró Tómasu.

Abbreviations:
adj – adjective
an – animate (noun)
art – article
comp – comparative
con – conative
cop – copula
conj – conjunction
excl – exclusive
fam – familiar
form – formal
hab – habitual
inan – inanimate (noun)
incl – inclusive
intj – interjection
intr – intransitive
irreg – irregular
it – iterative
n – noun
pl – plural
pnf – person-number-familiarity
prep – preposition
pres – present
prn – pronoun
prog – progressive
pst – past
rel – relative
sg – singular
tr – transitive
v – verb

Introduction to Rílin

Rílin is an *a priori* artlang. It exists alongside several other conlangs all set in the conworld of Aeniith.

Rílin has 29 consonants and 13 vowels. Its phonemic inventory and Romanization are as follows:

Vowels:

<a> /a/
<e> /ɛ/
<é> /e/
<i> /ɪ/
<í> /i/
<y> /y/
<ö> /ø/
<ä> /æ/
<u> /u/
<ŭ> /ɯ/
<û> /ʌ/
<o> /ɔ/
<ó> /o/

Consonants:

<p> /p/
<b> /b/
<t> /t/
<d> /d/
<k> /k/
<g> /g/
<q> /q/
<'> /ʔ/
<m> /m/
<n> /n/
<ñ> /ŋ/
<l> /l/
<r> /ɾ/
<lh> /ɬ/
<ll> /ʟ/
<w> /w/
<j> /j/
<bh> /β/

<ph> /ɸ/
<f> /f/
<v> /v/
<s> /s/
<z> /z/
<ŝ> /ʃ/
<hs> /ʂ/
<hz> /ʐ/
<gh> /ɣ/
<x> /x/
<h> /h/

Rílin's dominant word order is VSO. Verbal agreement is ergative/absolutive, and it makes use of cases as well as prepositions. Morphologically, it is overall agglutinative. Verbs are marked for tense/aspect, person, number, degree of formality, and clusivity (for 1PL). Nouns are distinguished as either animate or inanimate (and carry different case endings based on this). Modifiers tend to follow nouns, with a few exceptions. There are three articles: a partitive and two definite articles (for animate and inanimate nouns). The copula only exists in non-present tense—otherwise it is a zero copula.

2. Nouns

Rílin has case markers that go on most nouns.[1]

2.1 Animate Case Markers

- Absolutive – -et
- Ergative – -as
- Prepositional – -u
- Dative – -ö
- Genitive – -dí
- Possessive – -mu

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[1] A notable exception being the arguments involved in a copular phrase, which are unmarked for case (e.g. *Nami ma.* 'Nami is a mother', *Ŝyrim péñmóísla* 'I was a doctor').

Inanimate Case Markers

- Abs. – -et
- Erg. – -es
- Prep. – -la
- Dat. – -ö
- Gen. – -mí
- Poss. – -ó

The prepositional case can be used by itself to indicate a kind of instrumental sense, or (as is more common) used alongside almost any other preposition (e.g. *pa* 'by', *ó* 'in, at'). The dative is used for indirect objects only. The different between the genitive and possessive is that the possessive is only used for things that are very closely associated with or actually *owned* by the possessor (e.g. one's physical possessions, one's thoughts or emotions), but not (for example) one's relatives, friends, homeland, etc. The genitive can also be used to indicate relation between the two nouns (e.g. *sín aílaí-mí* 'a ring of gold'= 'a golden ring'). In practice, these two cases can be alternated depending on the speaker's attitude to the possessed noun.

As mentioned above, Rílin is an ergative/absolutive language and marks its nouns thus. It does not, however, differentiate *verbal* endings in the same way. It might therefore be most accurately described as a split-ergative system, as the verbs and nouns are aligned somewhat differently.

2.2 Plurals

Regular pluralization is achieved by adding a suffix to the singular form of the noun. The regular suffix is –n for nouns ending in vowels and –en for nouns ending in consonants.

lo 'arm' → *lon* 'arms'

psíním 'language' → *psínímen* 'languages'

Plural suffixes are added to the noun *before* the case suffix.

2.3 Articles

Rílin has three different articles, which precede the noun they modify.

	Definite article -Animate	Definite article - Inanimate	Partitive
Singular	bí	lu	vy
Plural	bín	lun	vyn

Ex.: *bí díje* 'the boy'
 bín díjen 'the boys'

 lu pe 'the shirt'
 lun pen 'the shirts'

 vy petŝ 'some corn'
 vyn phyín 'some feathers'

3. Verbs

Rílin verbs stems all end in vowels. Suffixed to the verb stem are a number of endings that indicate tense/aspect, person, familiarity, number, and clusivitiy for 1PL endings.

The sequence of verbal suffixes is as below:

STEM-T/A-PERSON.NUMBER.FAMILIAR-(MODE)

Ex: góma-k-í-(ky)

'you (sg, fam.) might be thinking'

The only obligatory suffixes are tense/aspect and person-number-familiarity. Mode (subjective/irrealis) is optional and not always used.

The tense/aspects suffixes are seen in the table below. The "default" tense markers do not carry any aspect. "PNF" refers to "person-number-familiarity" suffixes.

3.1 Tense and Aspect

	(Default)	Perfective	Progressive	Conative	Habitual	Iterative
Past	-d-	-z-	-s-	-p-	-r-	-hz-
Present	-t-	-g-	-k-	-b-	-l-	-hs-
Future	-t- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel	-g- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel	-k- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel	-b- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel	-l- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel	-hs- + doubling of pnf suffix vowel

For example, the verb *góma* 'think' can be affixed with *-k-* for the present progressive and then with a PNF suffix to make it complete. The PNF suffixes are below. "1st degree" indicates the highest degree of familiarity (speaker is familiar or comfortable with the referent or listener in question), while 3rd degree is the lowest degree of familiarity (thus the most formal).

3.2 Person/Number/Familiarity (pnf) Suffixes

1st sg

4. Vocabulary

an /an/ [prep]: according to
ba /ba/ [rel prn, rel adj]: what, which
be /bɛ/ [neg]: not
besu /ˈbɛsu/ [v tr]: eat
bí(n) /bi/, /bin/ [art]: definite article for animate nouns
buzh /buʐ/ [adj]: great, big, main
díhsbura /diʂˈbuɾa/ [n, inan]: patience, steadfastness
dupilo /duˈpɪlɔ/ [n, inan]: corner
gan /gan/ [conj]: but
gaŝ /gaʃ/ [comp, irreg]: bigger
gévi /ˈgevɪ/ [n, inan]: beer
góma /ˈgoma/ [v tr/intr]: think (about)
han? /han/ [intj]: huh? what?
imi /ˈɪmɪ/ [prn]: 1sg, me, I
íphua /ˈiɸua/ [v tr]: receive, get, obtain, accept, take in
ka /ka/ [prep]: in, for (used typically in non-physical contexts)
kagaŝo /kaˈgaʃo/ [adv] – completely, perfectly
kéhzanaí /keˈʐanai/ [n, inan]: marketplace
la /la/ [n, an]: person
le /lɛ/ [n, inan]: hand
líset /ˈlisɛt/ [n, an]: goddess
lu(n) /lu/, /lun/ [art]: definite article for inanimate nouns (sg/pl)
maídaí /ˈmaidai/ [n, inan]: scenario, situation, circumstance, case
muítŝí /muˈitʃi/ [n, an]: cat
naŝydó /ˈnaʃydo/ [n, inan]: understanding
nó /no/ [rel prn]: when, at the time of, while
ó /o/ [prep]: in, at (preposition for physical and stationary location)
óka /ˈoka/ [v tr/intr]: speak, say
pa /pa/ [prep]: by
päk /pæk/ [n, an/inan]: fish
phólí /ˈɸoli/ [v tr]: to exhaust, waste, tire, use up
pu /pu/ [n, inan]: barrel, cask, keg
ró /ɾo/ [prep]: from
sŭka /ˈsʉka/ [v intr]: be able, can
ŝy- /ʃy/ [v cop] be (only non-present tenses)
tihsó /ˈtɪʂo/ [v intr]: wonder

tíma /ˈtima/ [v tr/intr]: remember, recall
tŝyéjû /tʃyˈejʌ/[v tr]: bother, annoy, disturb
vy(n) /vy/, /vyn/ [art]: partitive article (sg/pl)
zähzre /ˈzæʐɛ/ [v tr]: open