

Thoglodosh — *Paġlödaš*

The superior gibberish.

Contents — *Myfredzyz*

Phonology — *Würskürsys*

Morphology — *Düblablys*

Syntax — *Paġlön!dërksys*

Registers — *Krybiflybyz*

Conventions — *Čukiġumaňgyz*

Phonology — *Würskürsys*

The *Thoglodosh Phonetic Alphabet (TPA)* is used throughout this document for *Thoglodosh text*.

TPA is shown with *IPA* in parentheses in the following charts.

Consonants — *g!wsvrmšjñnrłkhhbğʹdfptzþðžčyz*

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive voiceless voiced	p (p) b (b)			t (t) d (d)			k (k) g (g)	ʹ (ʹ)
Nasal	m (m)			n (n)			ŋ (ŋ)	
Trill				ř (r)*				
Fricative/ Affricate voiceless voiced		f (f) v (v)	þ (θ) ð (ð)	s (s) z (z)	š (ʃ) č (tʃ) ž (ʒ) ģ (dʒ)			h (h)
Approximant					r (ɹ)	j (j)		
Lateral approximant				l (l)				

Voiced labial-velar approximant — w (w)

Tenuis dental click — ! (k)

*trill excessively; alternatively use ʀ woven into the surrounding sounds

Vowels — *âuïöiyëíeáéäaoyz*

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i (i)		u (u)
Near-close	y (ɨ)		ü (ʊ)
Mid		ë (ə)	o (o)
Open-mid	e (ɛ)		ö (ʌ)
Near-open	ä (æ) â (æː)		
Open	a (a)		

Diphthong-vowels (pronounced as one sound only):

á (aɪ)

í (ɪɪ)

é (eɪ)

Official order: â u g ! ü w s ö i v r m š j y ë ñ n ř i e l k h b á é ģ ʹ ä a o d f p t z þ ð ž č

Morphology — *Düblablys*

Each Thoglodosh word has a root which is categorized by its class suffix (*brežešys*) but can take any ending. The category determines which arguments it can take and the roles it can play in a sentence. Header and particle words do not have *brežešys* but particles often end with *i*. Verbs, adverbs, and adjectives are differentiated by their valence. Proper nouns are treated as abstract nouns and will be glossed as ‘PN.’ The Thoglodosh hyphen is used for affixes only where specified; examples include hyphens for glossing that do not appear in standard Thoglodosh.

Gloss	Category	brežešys
CN	Concrete Noun — <i>píþys</i>	ug
AN	Abstract Noun — <i>sanlays</i>	ys
VI	Intransitive Verb — <i>špalkydys</i>	o
VT	Transitive Verb — <i>âkydys</i>	ém
ADVI	Intransitive Adverb — <i>ešyňkys</i>	âv
ADVT	Transitive Adverb — <i>išylpkys</i>	älv
ADJI	Intransitive Adjective — <i>špaldays</i>	yn
ADJT	Transitive Adjective — <i>špaldarnys</i>	ërn
PART*	Particle — <i>kisynys</i>	N/A
HEAD*	Header — <i>mëvys</i>	N/A

*will be glossed with precise value where possible

Roots can be compounded by inserting *!* between each compounded root, where the first root so attached is the head.

Example:

haboob

ahres!réhz!f-ug

cloud+dust+wind-CN

Endings:

	pípys (CN)	sanlays (AN)
brežešys	ug	ys
paucal (approx. 2-4; “a few”)	uğ	yš
plural (>4; “many”)	ugz	yz
personal pronoun	ërs	
number		yd*
	špalkydys (VI)†	âkydys (VT)†
brežešys	o	ém
inceptive	og	ég
terminative	ob	éb
be object of action done by	osk	ékš
be capable of action	onzk	énšk
	ešyňkys (ADVI)	išyľpkys (ADVT)
brežešys	âv	älv
	špaldays (ADJI)	špaldarnys (ADJT)
brežešys	yn	ërn
most	yngar	ërngar
more (or intensifier)	ynbar	ërnbär
less (or de-intensifier)	ynsük	ërnsük
least	ynstük	ërnstük
adjective describes <i>sanlays</i>	<i>(append d)</i>	<i>(append d)</i>

*ordinal (adj. intr.) *ydz*, quantitative (adj. intr.) *ykt*, multiplicative (adv. intr.) *ydsi*

†progressive and finite; infinitive = *spl*+(any ending)+(verb), e.g. *splysfužém*, “to push” (abstr. n.)

Example:

most recent couple of fiscal quarters

klâmk-yš *éž-yngard*

fiscal_quarter-ANPAUC recent-ADJI.SUP.ABST

Changing the ending of a word results in a nonstandard (*güks-brežešys*) ending. These changes follow a pattern of meaning that depends on the *brežešys* ending associated with the root, and in some cases an ending can be repeated to further change the meaning. If an ending is repeated and you would like to use a *güks-brežešys* ending of the same class for the word (e.g. *onzk* rather than *o*), only change the final repetition of the ending. To retain the nuance of the changed ending, you can retain the changed ending and append ‘ and the new ending (e.g. *bëranponzk’ug* rather than *bëranpug* for one who is capable of paid work rather than one who works for money). Append in the same way when attaching an ending to a header word (e.g. *vëv’âv*). These endings can be changed or appended in turn.

Brežešys	New ending	Meaning
ug	ys	state/concept or nature of being such a thing
	o	acting or being like such a thing
	ém	instrumental; using such a thing on another thing
	âv	manner; in the same way as
	älv	manner <i>and</i> object without which you would not have such a manner
	yn	characterized by the presence of such a thing
	ynyn	resembling such a thing
	ërn	characterized by/like <i>and</i> object without which it would not be so characterized
ys	ug	reification/instantiation of such a concept
	o	embodiment of such a concept
	ém	application of such a concept
	âv	manner
	älv	manner <i>and</i> object without which you would not have such a manner
	yn	having the qualities of such a concept
	ërn	having the qualities <i>and</i> object without which you would not

Example:

café-like in that there are both coffee and tea
žäržärfyz-ërn kri vâžéf-ug bystruks-ug irk
 café-ADJT AND.L coffee-CN tea-CN AND.R

o	ug	agent/doer
	ugug	patient
	ugugug	tool
	ys	act of
	ém	causative (make do)
	âv	manner; as one would do this act
	älv	manner; as one would do this act <i>and</i> object without which you would not have such a manner
	yn	inducive (tending to make do this act)
	ërn	inducive <i>and</i> object without which it would not be so
ém	ug	agent/doer
	ugug	patient
	ugugug	tool
	ys	act of
	o	antipassive (doing in general)
	âv	manner; as one would do this act
	älv	manner; as one would do this act <i>and</i> object to which it is done
	yn	passive participle
	ërn	passive participle and its cause (object)

Examples:

the act of breathing, disliked by an absolute idiot

e'fm-ys gâkt-ërn bönskyt-ug

breathe-AN dislike-ADJT absolute_idiot-CN

the destruction of “GorkBorkkian picket fence home”-hood

wâmoğ-ys ði šgož-ys krosgyfl-ynd

destroy-AN SPEC home-AN GorkBorkkian_picket_fence-ADJI.ABSTR

âv	ug	reification/instantiation of an agent/thing with such a quality
	ugug	reification/instantiation of the patient of such a quality
	ugugug	reification/instantiation of a tool conferring such a quality
	ys	concept of having such a quality
	o	performance of such a quality
	ém	treatment of object with your usage of quality
	älv	takes object without which it would not be so
	yn	attributive (having such a quality)
	örn	attributive <i>and</i> object without which it would not be so
älv	ug	reification/instantiation of an agent/thing with such a quality/method without the object without which such a quality/method was so
	ugug	reification/instantiation of a patient of such a quality/method without the object without which such a quality/method was so
	ugugug	reification/instantiation of the tool bringing about such a quality/method without the object without which such a quality/method was so
	ys	concept of having such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	o	performance of such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	ém	treatment of object with your usage of quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	âv	less specific quality/method of act (no object)
	yn	attributive (having such a quality) without the object without which such a quality was so
	örn	attributive (having such a quality) <i>and</i> the object without which such a quality is so

Example:

the occupant maintains the office with their generic actions
 an in-thing “doing carefully” with regards to office
gosko-ug säptád-ém kéčpykt-ug
 in-CN carefully-VT office-CN

yn	ug	instance of a thing with such a quality
	ugug	a thing to which such a quality has been brought about
	ugugug	instance of a thing which brings about such a quality
	ys	concept of having such a quality
	o	the having of such a quality
	ém	the act of bringing about such a quality to an object
	âv	performance of such a quality through the doing of the act
	älv	performance of such a quality through the doing of the act <i>and</i> the object without which such a quality would not be performed
	ërn	takes object without which it would not be so
ërn	ug	instance of a thing with such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	ugug	a thing to which such a quality has been brought about without the object without which such a quality was so
	ugugug	instance of a thing which brings about such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	ys	concept of having such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	o	the having of such a quality without the object without which such a quality was so
	ém	the act of bringing about such a quality to an object without the object without which such a quality was so
	âv	performance of such a quality through the doing of the act without the object without which such a quality was so
	älv	performance of such a quality through the doing of the act <i>and</i> the object without which such a quality is so
	yn	less specific quality (no object)

Example:

that which has been reddened, behind (something)

řâš-ugug *bâsl-yn*

red-CN.PAT.NZ behind-ADJI

Syntax — *Paglön!dërksys*

A phrase in Thoglodosh falls into one of the following categories and can take any number of “units” of the corresponding category as arguments with asyndetic coordination. Each unit takes its own arguments as shown. Valence does not always affect whether an adverbial or adjectival phrase can be used as an argument, so the ‘I’ and ‘T’ are removed from the corresponding symbol when this is the case.

Symbol	Phrase Category	Arguments	Coordination of Units	Unit Arguments
HPH	Header	(HEAD) ⁺	*	*
NPH	Noun	(N.UNIT) ⁺	exclusive disjunctive (XOR)†	(CN or AN) (ADJIPH) (ADJTPH) (VIPH)
VIPH	Intransitive Verb	(VI.UNIT) ⁺	temporal enumerative	(VI)(ADVPH)
VTPH	Transitive Verb	(VT.UNIT) ⁺	exclusive disjunctive (XOR)	(VT)(ADVPH)
ADJIPH	Intransitive Adjectival	(ADJI.UNIT) ⁺	simple conjunctive (AND)	(ADJI)
ADJTPH	Transitive Adjectival	(ADJT.UNIT) ⁺	exclusive disjunctive (XOR)	(ADJT)(NPH)
ADVIPH	Intransitive Adverbial	(ADVI.UNIT) ⁺	simple conjunctive (AND)	(ADVI)
ADVTPH	Transitive Adverbial	(ADVT.UNIT) ⁺	exclusive disjunctive (XOR)	(ADVT)(NPH)

*combinatorial with any number of header words

†ADJ and ADV *phrases* are coordinated as simple conjunctive

Example:

an old and great dog, done playing, then lying down weakly
gërfbërf-ug ñoguz-yn fölu'-yn spyks-ob ánöl-o ñaks-âv
 dog-CN old-ADJI great-ADJI play-VI.TER lie_prone-VI weak-ADVI

The explicit nesting particle *bib* can be used after an argument to end the current phrase if it would be parsed incorrectly otherwise. See the example:

a mustache which is on a human who is moving forwards and which is growing
ðëğroz-ug šöš-ërn blorg-ug usl-o bib bröbr-o
 mustache-CN on-ADJT human-CN advance-VI ENDPH grow(size)-VI

a mustache which is on a human and which is both moving forwards and then growing
 OR a mustache which is on a human who is both moving forwards and then growing
 OR a mustache which is on a human who is moving forwards, and which is growing
ðëğroz-ug šöš-ërn blorg-ug usl-o bröbr-o
 mustache-CN on-ADJT human-CN advance-VI grow(size)-VI

The header phrase indicates the tense, mood, and aspect using header words. They can be repeated for intensification, e.g. *vév vév* for “long ago.” Negate with *gük*-(HEAD).

Interrogative (<i>šüdüdys</i>)		Responsive (<i>büdüdys</i>)		Indicative (<i>wévodyš</i>)		Imperative (<i>âglodyš</i>)	
(unknown/ inanimate) agent	šüň	(<i>answer to šüdüdys; anaphoric</i>)†	(š › b)*	past	hév/glév	precativ* [*]	gleš
(human) agent	šüběľň	yes because	þöš	present	vév	imperative* [*]	glig
(animal) agent	šöfěrnň	no because	kröz	future	sév/prév	necessitative* [*]	glök
(form/document) agent	šěrnň	maybe because†	böž	perfect	(év › áb)*	hortative* [*]	glap
ordinal/ selective	šwiň	noncommittal, general response	jöž	prospective	(év › ik)	optative	ep
locative	šaňš			universal gnomic	mum	jussive	zöp
qualitative	šüþš			heuristic gnomic	dum	admonitive	wâk
quantitative	šafs			periodic	wum- <small>(AN. UNIT)</small>	imprecativ* [*]	kstep
source* [*]	šivt			frequentative†	bžum		
goal†	šužt			then (temporal)	didi		
temporal	šečt			but before‡	héli		
manner	šölt			firstly	badabi		
reason (cause)	šânt			in summary	asküši		
reason (telic)	šykt			rephrasing	ňěr’fi		
possessive	šymz			moreover	págüli		
polar (yes/no)	šöž			digression	ífynísi		
*whence †whither		*e.g. büň †responds to current sentence if nested		*e.g. váb (present perfect) †see English chat vs. chatter or spark vs. sparkle ‡i.e. opposite of “then”		*subject of sentence is target of command and <i>gük</i> - makes it prohibitive	

Jöž is used for backchanneling, and *šöž* for echo questions.

Hév is general and *glév* hesternal; likewise *sév* general and *brév* crastinal.

Šüdüdys questions expect the following types of answer by default:

ug — *šüñ, šüběln, šöfěrn, šěrn, šwiñ*
yn — *šaňs, šüps, šafs*
âv — *šivt, šužt, šečt, šölt, šânt, šykt*
N/A — *šymz, šöž*

Only *šüñ* is used when the expected answer is of type *ém* or *o*.

Büdüdys response-statements provide the corresponding types of answer by default:

ug — *büñ, büběln, böfěrn, běrn, bwiñ*
yn — *baňs, büps, bafs*
âv — *bivt, bužt, bečt, bölt, bânt, bykt*
N/A — *bymz, böš, kröž, böž, jöž*

Only *büñ* is used when the expected answer is of type *ém* or *o*.

Both can refer to a generic pro-form: *šábug/bábug* (*ug* is *brežešys*). Changing the ending of this form changes the expected or provided answer. The interrogative assumes the pro-form in the first empty phrase it could occupy, unless the pro-form is used explicitly. The responsive assumes that the answer is the first corresponding phrase, and each successive corresponding phrase if the question required multiple responses. The responsive can also refer to a correlative word (found in the dictionary). Otherwise, the generic pro-form represents an unknown.

Examples:

Who left the car behind? <i>šüñ ašyč-ém gugoğ-ug</i> INT leave-VT car-CN	Borg Sworg (left the car behind). <i>büñ Borg Sworg</i> RES Borg Sworg
Who did the car leave behind? <i>šüñ gugoğ-ug ašyč-ém</i> INT car-CN leave-VT	Borg Sworg (was left behind). <i>büñ Borg Sworg</i> RES Borg Sworg
What left what behind? <i>šüñ šáb-ug ašyč-ém šáb-ug</i> INT PRO-CN leave-VT PRO-CN	Something left Borg Sworg behind. <i>büñ bábug ašyč-ém Borg Sworg</i> RES PRO-CN leave-VT Borg Sworg
What did the car do? <i>šüñ gugoğ-ug šáb-o</i> INT car-CN PRO-VI	It swelled up. <i>büñ fibupělsáz-o</i> RES swell-VI
What was done to the car? <i>šüñ šábém gugoğug</i> INT PRO-VT car-CN	Borg Sworg struck it. <i>büñ Borg Sworg aëühém</i> RES Borg Sworg strike-VT

Headers are ordered as follows:

1. *wévodys* ending in *i*
2. *šüdodys*, *büododys*, or *âglodys*
3. *wévodys* ending in *év*, *áb*, or *ík*
4. *wévodys* ending in *um*

If *gük-* is attached to *wévodys* ending in *év*, *áb*, or *ík*, it negates the truth of the sentence. Otherwise it negates only the corresponding nuance. Commands requiring a target are assumed to refer to the listener unless a subject is specified.

Adjectives and adverbs are customarily in decreasing order of importance/relevance.

Each Thoglodosh sentence takes four arguments in order:

1. Header phrase (HPH) — *ğoğ'mëvys* (SARG.1)
2. Noun phrase (NPH) (subject) — *ğoğ'bëñdys* (SARG.2)
3. Transitive verb phrase (VTPH) — *ğoğ'âkydys* (SARG.3)
4. Noun phrase (NPH) (object) OR adjectival/intransitive verb phrase (ADJPH) or (VIPH) (predicative) if SARG.3 is empty; (VIPH) (impersonal passive) if both SARG.2 and SARG.3 are empty — *ğoğ'bešdys* (SARG.4)

The explicit progress particle *mëğ* can be used to move to the next argument of a sentence and through any number of empty arguments if the sentence would be parsed incorrectly; in speech tone can differentiate. Any argument can be left empty.

Examples:

a stupid student, dying, obviously liked bad health

hév šmol-ug du'-yn krymk-o zdyñgl-ém khâump-âv flağ-ys gülg-ynd
PST student-CN stupid-ADJI die-VI like-VT obvious-ADVI health-AN bad-ADJI

Particles are used to override asyndetic coordination and in various other roles. Coordinating particles take a set of arguments of matching types, determined by the first argument after the particle. The arguments can be sentences, phrases, units, words, or combinations thereof in standard Thoglodosh order, so long as each argument is of the same type. To use non-matching arguments, the explicit particle *blyb* must be inserted between each argument. The particles can appear before or surrounding the arguments if the sentence would be parsed incorrectly otherwise. If the arguments are compatible with those accepted by a non-header phrase, the coordinated list becomes a unit compatible with that phrase. Otherwise, add a word ending as a hyphenated suffix to the closing coordinating particle and treat the list as a unit of the corresponding class (for transitive adjectival and transitive adverbial phrases, treat it as the ADJT or ADVT argument within the unit).

Coordinating particles:

English approximation	Coordination Type	Construction
<i>(asyndetic)</i>	conjunctive (combinatorial)	bli (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ilb
and	conjunctive (distinct)	kri (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ irk
with	conjunctive (accompany)	fi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ if
or	non-exclusive disjunctive	ži (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ iž
or	exclusive disjunctive	žyňgi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ igňyž
and	options (enumerative)	žyvi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ivyž
first then	temporal enumerative	sosmi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ imsos
nor	negative disjunctive	oni (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ino
not but	corrective	spočgi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ igčops
thus	causative-consecutive	rělvi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ivlěr
viz.	explicative	orvi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ivro
albeit	concessive	hjubi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ibujh
against	adversative	ajoli (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ iloja
more/greater than	decreasing value	pöluli (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ilulöp
equal to/as as	equal value	gilili (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ ililig

Examples:

I did not waive my rights but instead lived GorkBorkkianly
hév sp-ërs spočgi frogbläňgëlbönč-o bëront-o gorkyborkös-âv
 PST I-PRON CORR waive_rights-VI live-VI GorkBorkkian-ADVI

yes, because he will every-day get money thus feeling life-fulfillment
pöš sév wum-splum-ys eš-ërs rělvi čeňg-ém
 AFF.REAS FUT PER=day-AN he-PRON COORD.CAUS get-VT

híggrebl-ug bsodír-ém jáfjypöd-ys
 commodity_currency-CN feel_internally-VT life_fulfillment-AN

Syntactic Particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
if x then y	SARG.2.3.4*	bré (<i>SENT</i>) yni (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
unless x, y	SARG.2.3.4*	ðlé (<i>SENT</i>) dyni (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
the more x the more y	SARG.2.3.4*	sjobar (<i>SENT</i>) fjybi (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
the more x the less y	SARG.2.3.4*	fjybar (<i>SENT</i>) sjobi (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
just as x, so y	SARG.2.3.4*	črovké (<i>SENT</i>) mázi (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
while x, y	SARG.2.3.4*	zërfzar (<i>SENT</i>) dysi (<i>SENT</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
explicit quotation	AN*	dal (<i>SENT</i>) štübi	<i>adds arg.†</i>
sentence clause	AN*	brogyk (<i>SENT</i>) ğydi	<i>adds arg.†</i>
reverse coordination order	(same as orig. coordination)	stig (<i>COORD</i>) gits	does not <i>add arg.†</i>
infinitive phrase	AN	šploči (<i>SARG.2.3.4</i>) ičolpš	<i>adds arg.s†</i>
nobiliary	name	(<i>NAME</i>) röm (<i>PROP. N</i>)	<i>adds 2nd arg.</i>
assert topic	HEAD	ðöt (<i>SARG.2.3.4</i>) tðð	<i>adds arg.s†</i>

*can use *z+ending+(first particle)* to change what it “acts as,” e.g. “zugbré” †second is optional

Reference Particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
most recent SARG.1	SARG.1	h’h	does not allow new header words
most recent SARG.2	N.UNIT	ěňni (<i>NPH without N</i>)	<i>adds arg.s</i>
most recent SARG.3	VT.UNIT	frésči (<i>ADVPH</i>)	<i>adds arg.</i>
most recent SARG.4	ADJ or N.UNIT	beši <i>or</i> beši (<i>NPH without N</i>)	<i>adds arg.s if noun</i>
specify most recent transitive verb’s target, even if its ending changed	(inserted)	ði (<i>N</i>)	can <i>add arg.s</i>
maps items of last list to following list	(inserted)	skuz (<i>COORD</i>)	does not <i>add arg.s</i>

Example:

the more friends pee in their shoes and drink it, the more they laugh
sjobar vév gemg-ugz žň-o fjybi ěňni hohoh-o
 CMPR.more PRS friend-CN.PL pee_in_shoe_drink_it-VI CMPR.more L.SUBJ laugh-VI

Modifier Particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
an adjective or adverb modifies an adjective or adverb	ADJ or ADV	(<i>ADJ or ADV</i>)-ül	does not <i>add</i> arg.s begins phrase of like modifiers, the same as an ADJ or ADV phrase but applying to ADJ or ADV
inverse	(inserted)	güks-(<i>non-HEAD/PART word</i>)	does not <i>add</i> arg.s
converse	(inserted)	broks-(<i>non-HEAD/PART word</i>)	does not <i>add</i> arg.s
augmentative	(inserted)	(<i>N</i>)-dop	does not <i>add</i> arg.s
diminutive	(inserted)	(<i>N</i>)-možarň	does not <i>add</i> arg.s

Tone Particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
(known by sensory evidence)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) jespyt	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(inferred)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) yksoðd	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(hearsay)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) stargasta	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(levity)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) borgor	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(mirativity)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) košâubyþ	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(probably)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) jahahä	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(perhaps/tag question)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) iwöğim	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(unlikely)	SENT	(<i>SENT</i>) trošošoš	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(pejorative)	(inserted)	(<i>non-HEAD/PART word</i>)-gupölg	does not <i>add</i> arg.
(onomatopoeic)	(inserted)	ksüks (<i>non-HEAD/PART word</i>)	does not <i>add</i> arg.

Example:

From what I gather it was probably either a goldarn fish or a small raccoon that physically appeared outside of the room again; wow!

hév loili-ug-gupölg ranganragarn-ug-možarň bib fup-o ort-âv
 PST fish-CN=PEJ raccoon-CN=DIM ENDPHR appear-VI again-ADVI

dyğesd-älv bleb-ug jahahä yksoðd košâubyþ
 outside-ADVT room-CN probably INFER MIR

Possessive particles (alienable):

Meaning	Acts As	Word and Arguments	Negated	Notes
x owns y	N.UNIT	(<i>N.UNIT</i>) snid (<i>N.UNIT</i>)	sgüksnid	all <i>add</i> (N.UNIT) arg.
x is owned by y	N.UNIT	“ šnysnid “	sgükšnysnid	
x made y	N.UNIT	“ ģnid “	sgükģnid	
x was made by y	N.UNIT	“ ģnysnid “	sgükģnysnid	
owns (x)	ADJT	snidėrn	sgüksnidėrn	
owned by (x)	ADJT	šnysnidėrn	sgükšnysnidėrn	
made (x)	ADJT	ģnidėrn	sgükģnidėrn	
made by (x)	ADJT	ģnysnidėrn	sgükģnysnidėrn	

Relation particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
# generations older	(inserted)	(<i>NUM</i>)ogöz-(<i>CN</i>)	all <i>add</i> (NUM) arg. and can remove hyphen and arg. to act as a root
# generations younger	(inserted)	(<i>NUM</i>)denč-(<i>CN</i>)	
# distance (1 sibling, 2 cousin, then removed...)	(inserted)	(<i>NUM</i>)vâzüp-(<i>CN</i> or <i>REL</i> <i>PART</i>)	

Structure Particles:

Meaning	Acts As	Word(s) and Arguments	Notes
(end phrase)	(inserted)	bib	also ends a list
(end SARG)	(inserted)	mėĝ	can also skip empty SARGs
(end list item)	(inserted)	blyb	
(excepts list item)	(inserted)	baktak	next item is treated as not in list
(non-semantic)	(inserted)	psi (<i>arg</i>) ⁺ isp	arg.s need not match; used for spelling/etc.

Example:

but first, beware, for the student is going to decide to lose his grandpa's book
hėli wāk vık šmol-ug bōlybl-ėm šploči wābjohun-ėm ėrynd-ug
 REV.SUC ADM PRS.PROSP student-CN decide-VT INF lose_possession-VT book-CN
šnysnidėrn ģv-yd-ogöz-ug
 POSS.ADJT two-NUM=generations_up-CN

General Examples:

Would that tomorrow a zamboni hasn't bescratch't the smooth ice! Unlikely!
Ep gük-þráb bžum Grymbämfözämkyčämug kriliém zézug gërþyn trošošoš!

ep gük-þráb bžum grymbämfözämkyčäm-ug krili-ém
OPT NEG=CRAS.PRF FREQ zamboni-CN slice_surface-VT

zéz-ug gërþ-yn trošošoš
ice-CN smooth-ADJI DUB

Where are the green and blue mountains, that place where morning and evening flowed like water and sang with the birds?

Šaňs vév orvi Mastmatugz tasvyn wlawlyn blyb bňábërn brogyk hév fi fi
Ohambys Dymüdys if mluo uğudâv Hawašugz if öwalydatslo?

šaňs vév orvi mastmat-ugz tasv-yn wlawl-yn blyb
INT.where PRS APP mountain-CN.PL green-ADJI blue-ADJI END.ITEM

bňáb-ërn brogyk hév fi fi ohamb-ys dymüd-ys if
LOC.DIST-ADJT NMLZ.L PST COM.L COM.L morning-AN evening-AN COM.R

mlu-o uğud-âv hawaš-ugz if öwalydatsl-o
flow-VI water-ADV bird-CN.PL COM.R sing-VI

Registers — *Krybiflybyz*

Thoglodosh has five distinct registers of speech, of which only one is predominantly used and one is used only by *Prezytenug*. As language is digital and experience is analogue, subtle differences in meaning can be conveyed through the volume or loudness of given words, as though there is a sliding scale. Here are the registers and their rules, in descending order of formality:

1. Presidential Register (*horkygorki!paglönys*)

- a. All word endings are retained
- b. All optional particles are used, including *mëğ*, *blyb*, explicit instead of asyndetic coordination (when two or more units appear in a phrase), etc., but the following are changed:
 - i. *mëğ* › *gork* (1st instance), *bork* (2nd), *sork* (3rd)
 - ii. *blyb* › *bogybölb*
 - iii. *bib* › *bylibyb*
 - iv. *baktak* › *barhardigar*
 - v. *h'h* › *hykëlpık*
- c. Tone particles remain optional
- d. Can only be spoken by *Prezytenug*
- e. Accent (*Horkygorkiö*) is reminiscent of The Swedish Chef

2. Political Register (*jebölups!paglönys* or *Mëğ!öpaglönys*)

- a. All word endings are retained
- b. All optional particles are used, including *mëğ*, *blyb*, etc.; this has led to the government being colloquially nicknamed *Mëğ* due to its frequency
- c. Tone particles remain optional
- d. Most formal and respectful dialect; used in politics and bureaucracy, but between civil citizens it signifies romance due to the respect required to speak so slowly and inefficiently
- e. High-ranking government officials may have custom words for *mëğ*:
 - i. Mister Taste (*Mystër Tést*): *tést*
 - ii. Jake Aroling (*Ĝék Érolin*): *ğék*
 - iii. And Rotate (*Änd Rotét*): *tapği*
 - iv. Lard (*Lard*): *lard*
 - v. Strorange (*Sçrorynğ*): *sçrorynğ*
 - vi. Toi Lette (*Toj Lyt*): *skybydi*
- f. Accent (*Jebölupsöl*) is reminiscent of Homestar Runner

3. Pattern Register (*yu'öt!paglönys*)

- a. All word endings are retained
- b. Particles are used for maximum clarity
- c. Appears in instructional and reference material that does not require efficiency but requires exactitude
- d. Not spoken by any significant population

4. Public Register (*bogül!paglönys* or *vygër!paglönys*)

- a. Massively popular register used by nearly all GorkBorkkians
- b. Word endings can be dropped according to the following rules (this includes the *d* appended to adjectives describing *sanlays*):
 - i. The ending is *brežešys*
 - ii. The root contains a vowel
 - iii. The root does not end with another word-ending or *i*
 - iv. Pronunciation is not too difficult
- c. Particles used only where required for clarity; this can include dropping *brogyk* or other such particles where context during speech or punctuation while writing could provide the same clarity.
- d. Two-part particles can be used as only the first, both, or only the second; whichever makes the most sense.
- e. Emphasis on words should mirror when they are coordinated but differ or leave a noticeable, comma-like gap when they are not.
- f. Hypocorisms tend to end with *ër*
- g. Accent is generally dependent on listener and context:
 - i. On GorkBork: *Ɖogül* — cavemanlike, heavy emphasis
 - ii. On Earth:
 1. Vaguely Slavic (serious conversation)
 2. *Vygërös* — General American but cavemanlike (standard)

5. Private Register (*röžygé!paglönys*)

- a. Spoken within the home and to friends or family; would be shameful outside or in public, though it is occasionally used by ambassadors trying to impress the superiority of GorkBork to outsiders by demeaning them with low language
- b. Uncommon and dwindling in usage; even though it has seen a revival among youth in some online chatrooms, its associated shame tends to otherize them from peers on the blogosphere
- c. Ignoring rules and using outdated vocabulary is acceptable, with an emphasis on holophrasis
- d. Accent (*Pälërsandö*) is babyish or cavemanlike

Conventions — Čukiğumaňgыз

Conventions do not apply to röžygé!paglönys.

Denote proper nouns by capitalization. If italicization is available, also italicize them and you may capitalize any nouns for emphasis. Use small caps for respect.

Do not write in *horkygorki!paglönys* unless you are transcribing or reproducing a speech or written text from *Prezytenug*. Do not speak in *horkygorki!paglönys*.

Use periods for statements and question marks for questions, with exclamation points for emphasis and all *âglodys*. Use commas between all coordinated items when there are three or more and after the last word before the second word of a syntactic particle construction that introduces new sentences (e.g. *bré* so-and-so, *yni* so-and-so). If two consecutive sentences have a connected idea, you may connect them using a semicolon.

Quotations should be marked with colons and guillemets: « », and nested quotations with single guillemets: ‹ ›. Alternate for further nesting (e.g. He said «She said ‹They said «We said ‹Yes»»»). Other punctuation should be inside the guillemets except at the end of the original sentence. Non-Thoglodosh text should be rendered in TPA approximating the original pronunciation and capitalized to match.

Acronyms should be rendered fully capitalized and italicized, hyphenated with the class ending corresponding to the nature of the thing named by the acronym (considered *brežešys*). Names can be hyphenated with the *ug* ending (considered *brežešys*) in *horkygorki!paglönys*, *jebölups!paglönys*, and *pogül!paglönys*.

Numbers should be written in Arabic numerals in the decimal system for *yu'öt!paglönys* and *pogül!paglönys*. In *horkygorki!paglönys* and *jebölups!paglönys* they must be fully written-out in the duodecimal system. In either case the final numeral can be hyphenated with the corresponding ending (not *brežešys*).

Dates should be written: YYYY.MM.DD and times: HH.MM.SS with Arabic numerals in *yu'öt!paglönys* and *pogül!paglönys*. In *horkygorki!paglönys* and *jebölups!paglönys* they must be fully written-out in the duodecimal system and converted to GorkBorkkian time.

Online text does not have to meet all these requirements, but it is recommended.