|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  | **"Live long and prosper." (*Deuteronomy* 4:40)****Anakana <Tai nasha no karosha.> [tI nah$ah nO kahrO$ah].** **Gaellack <Conayon fada agus rath Dae ort le tu la.>**  **[kahnIahn fahdah ahguss rahT dA ort le 2 lah].****Iyi-Golik** **<Mene sakkhet urseveh.> [mene sakKet urseve].****Nojokan <Anhrahwhahty mywhyr.> [ahngrahWahtE mIWIr].****Os-Pid <Diftor heh smusma.> [diftor heh smoosmah].****Proto-Tibetan "Repsorp dna ngol 'vil." [repsorpd na ngwl vil.]****Tev'meckian "Phock ped kux leck." [fahk ped kuks lek.]****Zvelebil <Tich tor ang tesmur> [tit$ tor ahng tSmur].****Infinite Diversity in Infinite Combinations Institute** **IDICI****updated 8179 Nhrut 11**  **"The triangle and the circle . . . different shapes, materials, textures ... represent any two diverse things which come together ... in the infinite diversity of life ... and in the ways our differences can combine to create new truth and beauty." (Mr. Spock and Dr. Miranda Jones, quoting Surak)**  **"Creatures have what is called potential infinity inasmuch as there is no fixed limit to the possibility of succession and variation in them." (Thomas Aquinas, *Summa* Q7)**  **"Now, truly, a multiplicity of holy things ... obviously in no way opposes the unity of the Church; rather, indeed, such diversity greatly enhances the dignity of the Church itself." (Pius IX, *Amantissimus*)****Department of Vulcan Studies**  **Even those new to the IDIC Institute may still be familiar with the simplified orthography developed by the Vulcan Academy Language Department (VALD) for Modern Vulcan and its High Vulcan borrowings or by the Vulcan Language Institute (VLI) for the Golic language family. This however will not be of much use with nonstandard dialects and other ancient languages. In order to begin to better represent Surakian and pre-Surakian writings, especially for the growing number of interested offworlders, we have developed our own system, yet another of the infinite combinations of diversities. The following polyglot orthography and horizontal scripting are admittedly compromizes. Hopefully however our system will make comparative studies easier, or at least more interesting.**  **The languages of the borrowings and cognates of Middle Vulcan (or Nojokan) are many, though not nearly the more than 100 dialects referred to by Bill Richmond and Chris Pinette in "The Vulcan Language Guide". We will limit ourselves to "just" twenty-six (of which eight are hypothetical, as indicated by an asterisk):**  **Anakana (A, aka Yakan), Ba-Golik (B, aka Old Golik), Central Vulcan (C, aka Equatorial Vulcan), Duane Vulcan (D), Early Yakan (E\*), FthinraKathi (F), Gaelack (G), High Vulcan (H, aka Senura), Iyi-Golik (I, aka Modern Golic), Jlan (J), K'thauluvi (K), Low Vulcan (L), Middle Zvelebil (M), Nojokan (N, aka Middle Vulcan), Os-Pid (O\*, aka Old High Vulcan or Yeht-Golik), proto-Zvelebil (P\*, aka Vulcanian ), Qenia (Q, "the language"), Rihanha (R), Southern Vulcan (S, aka Suluhura), Taiyakana (T\*, aka Old Vulcan), Upper Gælack (U), Velprâla (V ), Wolterink (W), Xaick (X), Yazyk Vulkana (Y), and Zvelebil (Z). Hopefully our orthography will equally offend speakers of every language and dialect.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **' [V ' ulef-peckaja]**  |  | **b as in "Borg"** |
|  | **ah [G ae, N o, V a] as in "Amish"** |  | **c as in "tse tse"**  |
|  | **ak [N ok, V ak] as in "Surak"** |  | **¢ [N, P, V ch] as in "Chalnoth"**  |
|  | **æ [V a] as in "ant"** |  | **d as in "Devidian"** |
|  | **æn [V an] as in "Antlantean"** |  | **f as in "Ferengi" F [N]**  |
|  | **@ [V at] as in "Atlantian"** |  | **g as in "Gorn"** |
|  | **A [V ei] as in "alien"** |  | **h as in "Human"** |
|  | **8 [V eit] as in "eight"** |  | **j [L j, N jj, P dzh] as in "voyager"** |
|  | **R [V ar, N rr] as in "arrational"** |  | **k as in "Klingon"** |
|  | **e [N, G eh] as in "web"** |  | **K [A x, N kh-, -ck, P kh] as in "loch"** |
|  | **E [P ee] as in "green"** |  | **l as in "logic"** |
|  | **'e [N ee, V 'eh] as in "ebb"** |  | **m as in "man"** |
|  | **ek [N kk, V ek] as in "Savek"** |  | **n as in "man"**  |
|  | **N [I en, N nn] as in "ennatural"** |  | **ŋ [N nh, P ng] as in "Klingon"** |
|  | **er [N, V er] as in "Earthling"**  |  | **ñ [N nj, P ny, ni] as in "mañana"** |
|  | **& [et] as in "wet"** |  | **p as in "pit"** |
|  | **i [V ih] as in "pit" p as in "pit"** |  | **P [N ph] as in "pfumpf"** |
|  | **'i [V 'i] as it "it"** |  | **q [ N kw, V kr] as in "Qo'nos"** |
|  | **ik [V ik] as in "Sahvik"** |  | **Q [N kju] as in "queue"** |
|  |  **Î [P î, T\* r, N, V ir] as in "sir"** |  | **r as in "Carrera"** |
|  | **L [I el, N ll] as in "ellogical"** |  | **rh [B rr, N rh, I R, V hr] as in "fuair"**  |
|  | **M [I em, N mm] as in "emmaterial"** |  | **(e)s as in "Surak" or [N S] "yes"** |
|  | **O [N ah, V oh] as in "omega"** |  | **$ [N, V sh] as in "Sheliak"** |
|  | **'ah [G 'ah, I 'ah, N oo] as in "odd"** |  | **t as in "trek"** |
|  | **or [V or] as in "or"** |  | **T [G, I, N th] as in "Earth"** |
|  | **ahn [V on] as in "Klingon"** |  | **2 [V tu] as in "Tuvak"** |
|  | **ahk [N ak, V ok] as in "Tuvok"** |  | **v as in "voyager"**  |
|  | **ahK [N akh, V okh] as in "Spock"** |  | **w as in "Wolf 359"**  |
|  | **uh [A uh] as in "fuss"** |  | **W [N wh, V whl, P w~~l, T\* welle]**  |
|  | **'u [N u, V 'u] as in "us"** |  | **x [I (e)ks] as in "sphinx" or "exit"**  |
|  | **û [V ur] as in "Surak"** |  | **y [N j, P y, V i-] as in "you"** |
|  | **u [V oo] as in "xoology"** |  | **Y [N, V wy, Y wai] as in "why"** |
|  | **w [N ow, T\* w, V au] as in "ow"** |  | **z [A x] as in "zoology"**  |
|  | **I [T\* ÿ, N, V y, Y ai] as in "aisle"**    |  | **Z [N, P zh] as in "voyageur"** |
|  | **U [N, ju, V yu] as in "you"** |  | **' [N h, ulef-peckaja]** |

**PREFIXES**  The role of demonstrative pronouns is further extended by six prefixes specifying visibility, invisibility, accessibility and inaccessibility:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **accessible** | **inaccessible** |
| **observed** | i- | a- |
| **unobserved** | e- | u- |
| **unbservable** | I-\* | o- |

**\* NOTE:** The ai- [I] prefix of **Taiyakana** can refer only to something at once both near and distant, someone near in mind, as in the katra-bonded or a reader and author, and yet distant in body -- or the disembodied katra or the bodiless, omnipresent yet transcendent One, a feature lost in proto-Zvelebil.**SINGULARS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **I** | **you** | **he** | **she** | **(s)he** | **not-s(h)e** |
| **here-seen** | iw- | iW- | In- | i- |  |  |
| **not-here-seen** | ahT- | ahs- | ahw- | ahW- | ah- | ahn- |
| **here-unseen** | eT- | S- | ew- | eW- | e- | en- |
| **not-here-unseen** | uhT- | uhs- | uhw- | uhW- | uh- | uhn- |
| **here-unseeable** | IT- | Is- | Iw- | IW- | I- | In- |
| **not-here-unseeable** | OT- | Os- | Ow- | OW- | O- | On- |

**\*NOTE**: A default prefix-less usage is presumed for first and second person here-observed. The ihth- and ihs- prefixes could be used for clarification when, for example, the speaker's verbal and telepathic communications for some reason do not agree.  **Iyi-Golik** tends to not use pronouns once the relationships between the subject(s) and object(s) are established, while **Ba-Golik** had several:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **singular** | **1st** | **2nd** | **3rd male** | **3rd female** | **3rd (fe)male or neither** |
|  | nah$vv | duh | sahve | kOve | I$ve |
| **plural** | &ek | duhlR | au | au | au |

**NUMBER**   In **Anakana** and **Suluhura** lower integral numbers are indicated by the -nah [-nah] suffix: 1 = ah-nah, 2 = ni-nah, 3 = $i-nah, 4 = wah-nah, 5 = $ah-nah, 6 = rah-nah, 7 = ne-nah, 8 = lO-nah, 9 = zi-nah, 10 = kuh-nah.  Higher ones are compounded with kuh- = z + 10, -kuh = 10z, -rI = 100z, -sI = 1,000z, and **Early Yakan** has -tI\* = 10,000z, rI\*- = z100, sI\*- = z1,000, tI\*- = z10,000.  In **Golik** 1 = wuhkuh, 2 = dahhkuh, 3 = rehkuh, 4 = kekuh, 5 = kaukuh, 6 = $e-kuh, 7 = stekuh, 8 = O-kuh, 9 = naukuh, 10 = lekuh. Above ten, compounds of at most three syllables are made combining the extracted roots and le- = z + 10, -l(e) = 10z, -t(e) = 100z to -ZO = 1,000,000z, up to ZO-ZO-ZO = 1018z. The ordinals are indicated by substituting -'ræk for -kuh (or -ekuh or -e or -O) up to ZO-ZOt-'ræk = 1014th. Adjectival forms end in -(y)ik as in ZO-ZO-tik ZO-ZO-ZO = 1032.   **Velprâla** uses a biquintal numbering system, based on fives yet with special recognition of doubles as well. For digits above zero i: 1.0 = rE, and below, 0.1 = ir. The sequence continues with vowel changes: 2 = rO, 3 = rah, 4 = re, 5 = ruh, and for those below zero: 2 = Or, 3 = R, 4 = er, 5 = ur. In a proper base 5 number system the sequence would end with "10", rEE\*. Note that this system "improperly" uses placeholders larger than the base, akin to saying "a dozen tens" rather than "ten dozens" and implying the description of complex groupings and subgroupings. Although it retains the concept of extending the series by transforming the -r- to -t- yielding -ti- and -it- = 6, -tO- and -Ot- = 7, -tah- and -@- = 8, -te- and -&- = 9, -tuh- and -uht- = 10, it is essentially a decimal system, but with tuh (base 10) replacing the hyperlogical riï\* (base 5).  That of **Nojokan** was more elaborate, but quite handy in describing odds (such as those involving dice marked with 0, through 5, as in the popular game Yîruh) or simple arithmetical equations which would be written simply: "2 + 2 = 4" being rah (from rahrah\*), essentially a base-25 number system. Counting on the fingers was done by noting unit's placeholder with one hand and five's placeholder with the other. 10 = ru, 01 = yir\* 20 = tu, 11 = rh'i\*], 02 = yit\* 30 = roi, 21 = rahri, 12 = rîhah, 03 = yor 40 = rei, 31 = rOri, 22 = rhah\*], 13 = rirO, 04 = yer\* 50 = rui\*, 41 = reri, 32 = rOrah 23 = rahrO, 14 = rire, 05 = yur 110 = tyih [tii\*], 51 = rurih, 42 = rehrah, 33 = rhoh [r'O\*], 24 rOre, 15 = riruh 120 = tI, 52 = ruhrah, 43 = rerO, 34 = rOre, 25 = rahruh 130 = toi, 53 = ruhrO, 44 = rhe\*, 35 = rOruh 140 = tei, 54 = ruhre, 45 = reruh, 200 = tui\*, 55 = rhuh010 = yiht\*, 011 = y@\*, 012 = yOt, 013 = yet, 014 = yuht 210 to 300 = si to swi , 310 to 400 = ci to cwi, 410 to 500 = ¢i to ¢wi; -00 = -yi, -000 = -ji, -0000 = -yhi, -00000 = -yhihI, -000000 = -jhih, -0000000 = -jhiI, -00000000 = -jhij , -000000000 = -jhiyh, -0000000000 = -jhijh and so on:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **y-** | **j-** | **yh-** | **jh-** | **jjh-** | **jhi-j** | **jjh-j** |
| **-ih-** | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| **-ah-** | 59 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 |
| **-oh-** | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 |
| **-eh-** | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 |
| **-uh-** | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 |

 [chwihjhuhj, Cuij'uhj\*] = 500 (base 5) times (5^36) = 5^38, (-ahs) [-ahs] = doubles the base to ten, -ehs quintuples it to 50, and -uhs doubles it again to 100, thus [chwijhuhjuhs, Cuij'uhjuhs\*] = 500 (base 100)(100^36) = 5(10^76).  Ordinals are formed by adding -rk: first = rirk, second = rark [rRk], millionth = jhirk. Larger indefinite groupings and subgroupings can also be described similarly using the below-one digit names as infixes:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **10%** | **20%** | **30%** | **40%** | **50%** | **60%** | **70%** | **80%** | **90%** | **100%** |
| [-ir-] | [-Or-] | [-ahr-] | [-er-] | [-uhr-] | [-it-] | [-aht-] | [-Ot-] | [-&-] | [-uht-] |

 In **Nojokan** therefore we have: we-2-&-not-you-1 (htryah-) [Tryah-], we-3-&-not-you-1(htroh-) [TrO-], we-2-&-not-you-2 (htrhah-) [Trhah-], etc., to we-50%-&-not-you-50% (htuhruhr-) [Tuhruhr-]. With double honorifics that makes 8(8(6(6 + 10))) = 6,144 possible words specifying "we"! (It is not surprising then that the language became extinct.)  In **Taiyakan** the number of demonstrative pronouns was only 30 and all that remains in **Velprâla** is the remnant and corrupted plural form:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **you-5+** | **we-and-not-you** | **they-5+** | **he-5+** | **she-5+** | **they-5+** |
| th'eh's- | th'eh- | seh- | ihweh- | ihwleh- | ihneh- |
| [Te's-] | [T'e-] | [se-] | [-iwe-] | [-iWe-] | [ine-] |

    In **Ba-Golik** a plural form with -lar [-lR] was used, but only rarely for emphasis; in **Iyi-Golik** duh = you; t'duh = your and vuh = yourself.. **CONJUNCTIONS AND OTHER LOGICAL AND MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS** Conjunctions and other logical operations are expressed, as in **Nojokan**, as prefixes, or in the case of **Velprâla**, usually as suffix pairs. **ah**- = if the first therefore the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_, implying the truth of the original premise; **ahb-** = division indicator, \_\_\_\_ divided by \_\_\_ **ahZ-** = either the first or the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_; **bah** = conquest indicator, \_\_\_\_\_ conquered by \_\_\_\_\_\_, to indicate surreal numbers **Ng-** = the sum of the second with itself the first number of times of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; the product of the first and the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ **rah-** = the sum of the third with itself the second number of times, with itself the first number of times of \_\_\_, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; the product of the first, second and third of \_\_\_, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ **myahN-** = both the first and the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ are indeterminate, neither true nor not true **my-** = \_\_\_ is indeterminate or approximate, neither true nor not true **nah-** = if the first then the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_, without implying the truth of the original premise; **ny-** (A -nai [-nI], V ni + ... + a or nirsh + ... uks [nir$ ... ux]) = not \_\_\_ or not the first but the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; **nyahny-** = the resultant of the subtraction of the first from the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; **nyahZ-** (V nir$ ... -ahZ nir$) = neither the first nor the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; **ohng** (V -Ong ... Ong) = both the first and the second of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_; the sum of the first and the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; **Onhah-** = either both or either of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ ; **Oŋrah** = the first and second and the third of \_\_\_, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; the sum of the first, second and the third of \_\_\_, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ **qah-** (A tah [tah] +, V qah + ... qah + [qah ... qah]) = ?, interrogatory **qI-** = !, rhetorical interrogatory, one without response expected **qa-** = ?!, metaphysical interrogatory, one without response possible **stah-** (G stRuhn]) = ", naming indicator, \_\_\_\_ "\_\_\_\_\_\_" **uhŋ-** = the product of the second with itself the first number of times of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; the second to the first number's power of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ **wuhŋ-** = the second to its own power the first number of times of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_; the second tetrated the first number of times of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_  All and any of these operators can be combined together and can be modified by numerical infixes to indicate complex, probabilistic or fuzzy logic: **uhŋtuhcwi-** = 10100 = googol, **kO$iT@ iwtLv** = He is reading my mind.**kO$iT@ stoiwtLv** = He is reading "He is reading my mind." **akO$iT@ sritoiwtLv** = He is reading "He is reading, 'He is reading my mind.'''**ahZruhO** = 5:2 odds (probabilities 71.4% and 28.6% respectively) for the first over the second of \_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ or **ahZtir** = probability 71% or about 1/7 for \_\_\_. **wuhŋ2yer** = 410 = to-the-fourth-ten **HONORIFICS** The words corresponding to demonstrative pronouns in most Vulcan languages can be expressed with or without honorifics just as can other parts of speech. **Anakana** and **Golik** have only one honorific, respectively la- and o-. Other families' are based on two: kahn- indicating formality or respect and on kahm- familiarity or affection. A characteristic feature of many Vulcan languages is intensive replication of syllables and vowels in verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs which in **Nojokan** can generate any number of different degrees of intensification, (although ninth degree is usually more than sufficient) albeit with increasing word length:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **consonant-vowel** | **vowel** | **vowel-consonanr** |
| kahn- | khahn- | kahahn- | kahnahn- |
| **consonant-vowel** | khahkhan- | kahahn- | khahnahn- |
| **vowel** | khahahn- | khahhahn | kahahnh |
| **vowel-consonant** | khahnan- | kahanh- | kahnahn- |
| **vowels** | kahahkahahn- | kahhahahn- | kahahnahahn- |

**NOTE**: Some replication sequences yield identical results, in this example: khahnan- and khahan- and kahahnahn-. Even so we have here 1 degree of intensification in 1 syllable, 8 in 2 or less, 10 in 3 or less and 12 in 4 or less. The 2-syllable intensification sequence would run from kahkahn- to kahhan- to khahahn- to kahnahn- to khahnahn- to kahhahn- to kahnhahn-, enough for most circumstances. **CONJUGATION**The various conjugations are expressed by successive prefixations, as before in **Nojokan**, or as suffixes in **proto-Zvelebil**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |
| ablative | reh- | roheh- | rahheh- | rehheh- | ruhheh- | tihheh- |
| associative\* | kah- | rohkah- | rahkah- | rehkah- | ruhkah- | tihkah- |
| dative | hoh- | rohhoh- | rahhoh- | rehhoh- | ruhhoh- | tihhoh- |
| genitive | at- | rohat- | rahat- | rehat- | rwat- | tyat- |
| gerundive | yah- | rohyah- | rahyah- | rehyah- | rwyah- | tihyah- |
| guttural\*\* | rihcqah- | rohcqah- | rahcqah- | rehcqah- | ruhcqah- | tihcqah- |
| locative | tih- | rohtih- | rahtih- | rehtih- | ruhtih- | tihtih- |
| objective | hih- | rohih- | rahih- | rehhih- | ruhhih- | tihhih- |
| reflective | yoh- | rohyoh- | rahyoh- | rehyoh- | ruhyoh- | tihyoh- |
| vocative | ohn- | rohohn- | rahohn- | rehohn- | ruhohn- | tihohn- |

**NOTE**: rwat- comes from earlier ruh@-\*, twat from tuh@-\*, rwyo- from ruhyah-\*, twyah- from tuhyah-\*, thih- from TiTi-\*, rwyoh- from ruhyO-\*, rwohn- from ruhOn-\*, twyoh- from tuhyO-\*, tyohn- from tihOn-\*, twohn- from tuhOn-\* **\*** **Ba-Golik** had a similar pseudo-adjectival form as in k'avon [k'ae-vahn] (hungry, literally "with hunger") and k'mag (thirsty, literally "with thirst"). **\*\*Taiyakana** also had an invective prefix, khri- [KrE-] (or khra- [Krah-]), since Reformation an indication of insanity.  In **Velprâla** glottalized suffixes are used on both nouns and their modifiers.**COMPOUNDS AND TRANSCRIPTIONS** **Golik** and **Vulcanian** usually form new compounds from older root words by joining them with the pakh (represented in transcription with a hyphen) though limited to no more than three roots [pon-far]; transcribed **Nojokan** on the other hand uses consonant lengthening (or aspiration) with no root joining limit: [pannphorh]; **Anakana** [ponu faru] and **Ba-Golik** [pon farr] use spaces between the roots. These generalizations can however be changed for emphasis. **pahn fRh\* [mating time]** **|** **------------------------------------------------------** **|                             |                                  |** **pon farr                    panphorh                              |** **|                                                                 |** **pon far                                                           ponu faru** **VERB FORMS**  In **Anakana** -$ah is added to transform a noun into a verb. In **Ba-Golik** (1) -tor is added to a noun (or it's extracted root) to form a verb, for example: hah-hiv "life", hah-tor "live"; $en "rise" $entor.(2) -n is subtracted to form averb Itluhn "desire", Itluh; lah$ahn "arrival", lah$ah; p'sTahn "search", p'sTæ]; $ahn or re$ah (3) or (ah)n is subtracted and -tor added (dahn [dahn] "rotation", dah-tor [dah-tor]; glahn [glahn] "sight", glah-tor [glah-tor]; shehn [$en] "ascent", $etor; evahn "descent", tahv-tor; zahvahn "taste" or tahvtor, or they are irregular (4a) Stah "touch", Stuhl; fO$ah "shedding", fO$uhl; ipsui "hiding", ipsuht; (4b) klah-ek] "lock", klahchah [klah-Cah]; (4c) sahl [sahl] "scream", sahlur [sah-l]; (4d) sheh [$e] "scream" shai [$I]; (4e) thahnah [Tah-nah]"adoption", thahnai [Tah-nI]; (4f) vluh "howl", vluhn "howling", vlur; (4g) yohkah [yO-kah]"eating", yohkuhl [yO-kuhl]. In **Iyi-Golik** this is simplified to: (1) "-tor" transforms a noun (or variant) form into a verb, for example, saul "shout", saul-tor and tahlahl "find", tahl-tor.(2) "-yah" is subtracted and "-u" added in shahyah [$ah-yah] "break" to form shau [$au]), thus avoiding homonymous noun-verb pairs.   In **Nojokan** verbs roots of the form CVC+ are the same as the noun forms, but can change form with the inclusion of consonantal infixes after the first (or reduplicated) vowel, the addition of an -i or -j suffix or the transformation of an already reduplicated vowel into an -i-. Affirmation is indicated by -y, negation by -I or -I and indeterminacy by -ij or -ji.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **long before** | **shortly before** | **synchronous** | **shortly after** | **long after** |
| **active** | -s- | -z- |  | -t- | -d- |
| **completed** | -f- | -p- | -x- | -'- | -v- |
| **imperative** | -b- | -th- | -k | -y- | -wh- |
| **intentional** | -q- | -c- | -sh- | -nj- | -kh- |
| **passive** | -r- | -j- | -nh- | -rh- | -l- |
| **permitted** | g | -n- | -m- | -jh- | -w- |

 For example: hahmIr] = to live, IOmIr = living, imImIr = You, the one observed here, are living a long life. imImIri = You, the one observed here, are not living a long life. imIswIr = You, the one observed, have lived a long life. imItwIr = You, the one observed here, will live a long life. They can be used in combination as well, without reduplicated vowels, allowing for a little **Nokoyan** ambiguity and word play: imItsIr = You, the one observed here, will have lived a long, long life. (NOTE: not the same as the homonymous imIcair = You, the one observed here, would have lived a long life.) imIxIr = Live now, you, the one observed here, as you did long ago. (NOTE: not the same as the homonymous imIxair = You, the one observed here, lived until now.) ihmIstaIr = You, the one observed here, have yet to live a long life. In **Anakana** this simplifies to three suffixes: -$i (past), -$ah (present), -$O (future). It's nearly as simple with the **Golik** family:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **past** | **future** |
| **Ba-Golik** | vehsht | fah-wahk |
| **Iyi-Golik** | vehsht | duhŋih |
| **-au verbs** | -ahl | duhŋih |
| **-a verbs** | -ahl |  |

**WORD ORDER** Indicating the predicate by P and its modifiers by p, the subject by S and its by s and the Object by O and its by o and the individual languages' interword connectors, we can abbreviate the preferred word orders thus: In **Anakana** it is "s S ra o O ro p P", in **Golik** "P s'S s o'O o p.", in **Nojokan** "oO sS pP", in **Velprâla** "p P'hi s S o O". **NOTE:** **This page and the use of the names Star Trek, Vulcan, Surak, IDIC, etc. are in no way intended as infringements upon any of the copyrights or trademarks held by Paramount Pictures Corporation, Viacom, Lincoln Enterprises, the Estate of Gene Roddenberry, April Publications, Universal University Books, the Vulcan Language Institute, or any other licensees, individuals, or organizations. All rights therein are reserved to those persons, entities, and organizations.** |  |
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