

# :: FERNALESE NOTES :: Bruce Rimell

## :: NOTE #1 - PERCEPTUAL-INFIXED VERB ROOTS ::

Perceptual infixes attach to a limited number of verb roots relating to sense, perception and internal processes, and indicate the direction of the perceptual intention or experience. Their form is often highly irregular, and resulting compound roots are lexical items – these infixes are never used relationally. Here, then, is a full list of all the verbs which take perceptual infixes and their resulting derivations. Irregular forms are marked with an asterisk.

	-0- -eV- -Va-	'outwards from speaker (standard verb root)' 'perception falls inwards to speaker' 'perception remains internal within speaker or generated privately by the speaker'
ଦ ୧୯ ୧୮ ୧୯ ୧୯	chic cheic chiac	'listen, listen to' 'hear, be audible, come into hearing' 'hear in a vision or dreamsong, audible hallucinations'
<b>ძ</b> ბ ѣბბ ŧъბბ	dac(hi) deac(hi) *diac(hi)	'know, recognise, find out' 'inhere, be attentive, absorb wisdom, perceive' 'imagine, dream, experience a flight of fancy, be inspired, realise' 'connect disparate elements to create new knowledge or ways of seeing'
<b>ძ</b> ቴ ძ∙ჯቴ ŧსბቴ	dat *daet *diat	'stand, be situated, have a location, where?' 'be oriented upright, expected, positive, maintain, cherish' 'upside-down, unexpected, turn around, imbalanced'
ቱቴ ቱϾቴ ቴսሪቴ ቴսե	den *dein *dian *din	'think, consider, have opinion' 'think creatively, be aware of one's thoughts, plan, draw thoughts in' 'think sacredly, numinously, meditate' 'gather, be arrayed'
ብ <b>ତ</b> ୪ <b>ቀ</b>	deo deio *daio	'swap, change' 'be transformed or changed by an experience' 'change one's character or personality, particularly when moving from one sphere of experience to another (ie: work to home or in visions)'
<b>ቴ</b> ኤ ሁ <b>ይ</b> ዕኤ ቴዕኤ	fir *faiar fiar	'taste, enjoy flavours' 'tasty, delicious, have a flavour' 'visionary flavours; recall memory due to tasting something'
光	libe leibe liabe	'feel or express emotion, move or inspire someone emotionally' 'be moved emotionally, be the target of someone's emotion' 'feel within oneself, enjoy one's own emotions for their own sake'

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<b>兴</b> る Ψ@ゐ ዚዕゐ	lir leir liar	'read, recite' 'study, read to oneself' 'compose poetry, read words within oneself'
<b>ሤኤ</b> <b>ወ</b> ይኤ ሤዕኤ	mir meir miar	'look, watch, notice' 'see, appear, come into sight, be visible' 'see in vision or dream, imagine'
‡ኬ <b>‡</b> ይኬ ‡ይዕኬ	naz *neiz *naiaz	'smell (something), pick up a scent, enjoy a fragrance' 'smell, waft, emit a scent or fragrance' 'recall a memory because of a scent or fragrance'
<b>払</b> 色及 ‡色及 払色∂み*	nuir *neir nuiar	ense, intuit' ense, become aware of patterns in the world, believe' (cf <b>xaian</b> ) ense, intuit about one's deepest experiences, become aware of oneself'
ታ <b>ይኤ</b> ‡ይኤ ታይዕኤ	sair *seir saiar	'touch, make physical contact with, feel' (cf <b>pero</b> and <b>piatz</b> here) 'be touched by someone, feel something touching oneself' 'feel a presence around or within oneself, make contact with a deity or visionary being'
ታ <b>©</b> ኒ ታሁኒ ሦሪኒ	tein *tehen *tian	'body, human body; live, exist, be alive, be lively, alert' 'be aware of oneself, be self-aware; self-reflective consciousness' 'embody, become in a sacred manner, become a deity, enter into state of entheos
<b>ቀ</b>	txio txeio txaio	'follow, understand' 'clear, understandable, perceivable' 'mindful, with intent, with care, with understanding'
3t, Pe6t,	xin *xaian	'true, sacred, evident; dream, soul' 'believe, hold to be true, experience as true or sacred' (cf: <b>neir</b> )

# :: NOTE #2 - ABSTRACT NOMINALISED VERBS WITH i- ::

The abstract nominaliser **i-** has no relational function, prefixing to a limited number of verbs – principally sense verbs, interrogatvies and a small set of basic Fernal concepts – to create compound noun roots. This appendix contains the full list of all verbs which can take this prefix along with the meaning of the resultant noun. In nearly all cases, the nominalised compound expresses an idealised abstract concept.

ତ୍ୟମ ଦମ	bac ibac	make magic, shamanise, craft or create, transform magic, tricks, craft, stealth, transformation, shamanising
ац Сац	ban iban	good, well, healthy, lively wellness, goodness
ତ <b>ቴ</b> ତମ୍ନ ନ୍ନ	dat idat itxe	stand, be situated, have a location, exist, be at rest, where? space, the three dimensions of space space, the three dimensions of space – from an ancestral tzi 'where?'
ԵԴ ԹԵԴ	faz ifaz	travel, journey; age, grow old; delight in one's age The Journey of Life, this life, this vale of joy
<u></u> ტ ს ტ		exist, have a time, exist at a point in time, when? time, the flow of time
<del>ኒ</del> ኤ	fer	pristine, verdant, grow, lively
<b>೬</b> ৮%		perfection, balance, truth, nature, vitality
		perfection, balance, truth, nature, vitality exist, dwell within, have a nature, character or properties, what? existence
© <b>t</b> ъъ	ifer mah	exist, dwell within, have a nature, character or properties, what?
© ሁኤ 3 J © ,3 J ሤΩ	ifer mah imah mio	exist, dwell within, have a nature, character or properties, what? existence pray, make magic, chant, intone

## :: NOTE #3 - FERDERU, FERNAL PROVERBS ::

Fernalese proverbs (**ferderu** – 'nature portals') are short pithy sayings which communicate some aspect of common knowledge (**nonxedachi**), Fernal or natural lore (**ferdachi**), or from ancient wisdom (**dandachi**). Like most things Fernal, ideally a good proverb should exhibit some aesthetic quality, clause symmetry or partial rhyming – many begin with the encouragement particle **io**. With person suffixes, it's quite common to see **-en**, 3<sup>rd</sup> person uncertain, to denote 'one' or the impersonal 'you', or **-on** 'all of us', but this can vary with clause symmetry. A common construction is sen in the first example, where a locative **-en** (in this case a duplicated emphatic **-(e)nen**) is combined with a personal **-en** 

#### **し**なひるプキになめたもろテに

#### io ferzenen o handiaten

'there is no imbalance in the Fernal Way, the processes of nature cannot be evil'

# 

#### io aferecu ituaron netinban

'with Afer, all is unified and good – everything is equal in Afer, one shouldn't try to make one thing seem greater than another'

## えたなりまた,やえたののはもらな

o ferzenan, bion imechuar 'the Fernal Way is the first rule of life'

io cafazaion 'let's begin this journey, let's start something good together'

₢₰₭₲₺₵₦₺₰₺₻₺₢₲₳₺

io tuanlanen o fernuiaren 'in wild places, one is aware of oneself and nature'

@**\$3**\$,&6\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$\$

io mancuanen o banxanen 'one is goodly happy in the deepest entrusting'

or 'in the deepest essence there is great happiness'

₢₰₢₲₺₵₦₣₰₲₣₯₦₣

io tuanlanen o banxanen 'in wild places there is great happiness'

℮⅍ℋℛ℄⋕ℋℛ℄

**ibecoren necoren** 'if it happens, it happens – whatever will be will be'

**፞**፠፞፞፠ኯጜ፟ጜኇጜ

benon xantocto 'the Sun shines for all of us'

(from ぬなよべよずめずめ benon xantoc tecco)

#### ልኤቤኒ ሦዕት ልኤሶ ይዕኒ ሦዕት ber txantiata ber xaiantiata

'I am what I believe I am'

(lit: I 'ride' myself and so I believe myself)

## :: NOTE #4 - REDUPLICATION ::

Reduplication in Fernalese is a common feature, both relationally and derivationally. Methods of reduplication, and their resultant functions, differ in both cases. Irregular forms are often seen here, and occasionally normal and reduplicated forms have converged into the same meaning. Relational reduplication takes the full verb root and doubles it to create a sense of emphasis upon the action:

đ% to run, move fast lar **ずるきな**す I really ran, I ran very fast (lar-lar > larrar) larrarsa 3%9 to work, be functional marca 3%の3%のする marcamarcatec it really works! ₩ Q say, speak, talk xao ሎ<mark>ያ</mark>ሎያሉም xaoxaotiz you really talk, you talk and talk

Derivational reduplication duplicates part of a verb or the whole root plus an interspersing vowel to create a new lexical item, often with an adjectival or descriptive function connected to the meaning of the word:

ዕጹኤ ዕትዕት	aor aroaro	to love, be affectionate lovingly, with affection
ਰੜੇΩ ਰੜੇਰੜੇ	farao farafara	to laugh, giggle, chuckle laughingly, with giggles, hilariously
<b>መ</b> ታል መታመታ	meteo metemete	foresee, predict; foreplay flirtatiously, by teasing, sexually; with foresight
<b>本</b> ₩ <b>4</b> <b>本</b> ₩ <b>本</b> ₩	nalia nalinali	to swirl, revolve, whirl swirling, revolving
ታ ታታ	sa sasa	yes; to affirm, confirm yes indeed; confirm, clarify
Jt, J3J3	sin simasima	to evolve, flow, trickle, be steady gradually, bit by bit, steadily
<b>ጉ</b> ል፡ <b>ጉ</b> ልጉል	tiba, tibatiba	shiver, shudder, quiver, shake
2020 206	tuai tuatua	to burst, explore, emerge suddenly, unexpectedly
೨೬.೨೬.೨೬	xei, xeixei	loud, noisy
Jetji Jeć Jeći Jeći	zon, zono zonozono	music, wordless song musical, liliting, clear, high, delightful

# :: NOTE #5 - DANIXAO : THE ANCESTRAL LANGUAGE ::

**Danixao** is the Fernalese term for an ancestral language which is apocryphally present in some texts, consisting primarily of names of locations and name elements in personal and deity names. It can be seen as a kind of substrate language, giving prehistoric depth to Fernalese and implying that the Fernal traditions have been kept for a long time.

Actually the words represent survivals from an earlier invented language of mine, called *Danan*, from the bones of which some features of Fernalese were developed. Equally though, many other features of Fernalese are unrelated to this older constructed language.

The word **dani** 'ancestor' is itself ancestral – the more appropriate word in Fernalese should be the kinship term **mehetze** 'our ancestors, those gone before' but **dani** is more common in compound nouns, such as **dandachi** 'ancient wisdom'. Some **danixao** words break the rules of Fernalese phonology, or look unusual even though they obey the sound rules. The list below gives the ancestral word and its meaning, followed by their Fernalese equivalents.

DANIXAO	ENGLISH		FERNALESE	ENGLISH
ari	'to exist, to be'	ሪ <del>ጃ</del>	ari	'existential particle'
ave	'frame, edge'	ბს৳	aufe	'edge, boundary'; 'only'
axatze	'shirtless, naked'	Plob	axatze	'naked, unveiled'
biho	'life, animal life'	<b>የ</b> አ	bio	'life, verdancy, alive'
		<b>∾</b> ፚ <u></u> ፟፟፟	bihon	'animal'
chiam	'sea, ocean'	なる計の	chianum	'ocean garden'
davrit	'maze, confusion'	<u> የ</u> ተ	dafrito	'labyrinth'
dan	'person'	රු <b>රූ</b>	dani	'ancestor, ancient'
danan	'language'	ል <mark>ፌ</mark> ኬያ	danixao	'ancestral language'
ebion	'navel'	<b></b>	bion	'navel'
		<del>-</del> ፞፞፠ዯዾ፧	ebion	'Earthly Garden'
enoha	'garden'	<b>-</b> ≪¢₽	enoha	'Earthly Garden'
		半ら	nua	'garden'
feir	'spirit', animism'	<b>Ե</b> ©%	feir	'spirit, animism'
		<b> ひ</b> る	fer	'pristine, verdant, life, etc'
fin	'create, make'	<b>も</b> ҍ	-fin	'cosmic power, being'
i-	'nominaliser'	ဇ	i-	'abstract nominaliser'
iari	'dark'	<b>હ</b> ઠઋ	iari	'Underworld Garden'
ixao	'speech'	<b>ତ୍ୟ</b> ୁ	ixao	'ancestral words'
le	'link, connect, relate'	Ψ	le	'cycle, rotate, orbit'
mato	'complete, ready'	3#	mato	'prepared, ready'
		あチՋ	meteo	'predict, foresee, foreplay'
nun	'we, us; group'	北	-nu	'tribe, community, group'
nunfai	'spirit of place, nymph'	<del>վ</del> ե৮©	nufai	'nymph, satyr, genius loci'
orso	'north, northwards'	<mark>ጸ</mark> ኤЉ	orzo	'Northern Earthly Garden'
saisai	'bless, confirm'	<del>j</del>	sa	'yes'
		<b>J</b> @	sai	'blessing particle'
		ታታ	sasa	'confirm, clarify'

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DANIXAO	ENGLISH		FERNALESE	ENGLISH
sator	'know, realise'	ナギる	sator	'wisdom, experience'
		ナビ©プ	satuir	'satyr, spirit of place'
sec	'south, southwards'	<b> ひる</b>	(fer)sec	'Southern Earthly Garden'
		ĴЈ	zeh	'south, bright'
seye	'star'	<b>‡</b> ]ı	seye	'Heavenly Garden'
tela	'magical'	₹₫₾ბ	telaia	'magical object'
tino	'body, human body'	<b>ታ</b> ©&	tein, teino	'body, human body'
txeh	'greet'	ፁ©ዕ	txaia	'cheers! bye!'
tzi	'where?, location'	<b>6</b> \$	itxe	'space'
yai	'sex'	<b>\$@\$@</b>	yaiyai	'lithe, sexy'

#### :: NOTE #6 - PHRASES WITH VERB ROOTS + TE ::

A common construction to help coordinate sentences in Fernalese is to utilise a simple verb root followed by the subordinate clause marker **te** to convey a range of meanings onto the sentence. The verb root thus takes the role of a main clause consisting of a single word, and the rest of the sentence becomes a subordinate clause. Any further subordinate clauses must thus take the secondary subordinate clause marker **ten**. This construction technically breaks the grammatical rule that all verb phrases must have aspect and person suffixes attached.

i) #35 cor te 'it so happens that, it happened that...', 'it;s the case that...'

ሆኤታይሃታቆይዕ cor te illarase ia 'it so happens he's gone home'
ቴ cor te tone dachititxa? 'do you happen to know his name?'

ii) ばねす dar te 'it was/is expected that...', 'we hope that...'

ቖኡታል፟፟፟፟፟ታች፟፟፟፟፟፟ታ dar te banteroti! 'bon voyage!' ቖኡታታይኡታይት፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ታ

dar te sairsai ta hantiemaisa 'I hoped to meet you but I couldn't come'

iii) もほうす denia te 'it is thought that, it is considered that'

iv) あしみず meir te 'it is seen that, apparently, obviously, evidently', 'to look or appear'

meir te ferbacto bioxicartoc tinlaco

'obviously every place shimmers with life and magic'

v) \$\$\document{\documents}\$ naua te 'in addition, also, as well as' - often used in combination with mo(h)- or ne(h)-

**め**りしなたしるはしるテ30よのなたがしる

datainon ia, naua te maisa ibanco ia

'we're all here, and Iban has come too'

**FRテキのhみばやしほびみみナはしるテナネもののhみのる** 

tzioterocatarco mohenidarre sa, naua te farahuicatar ia

'it also contains songs of voyages across the heavens, as well as farces'

vi) \$27 seo te 'even, very, unexpectedly' – used to introduce something surprising

\*\*\* seo te maisa ibanco io 'even Iban has come!'

\*

\*\*even Iban has come!'

\*\*even Tzihuia laughed at himself'

\*\*even Tzihuia laughed at himself'

vii) ずはす sin te 'naturally, of course'

Jኒታ3@ታ@ልኒሆን sin te maisa ibanco ho 'of course Iban has come' Jኒታὰኒቴኤያ፣6ዩቶኒፕኒጓኤዕደ⊛ዕቴቋደሆ

sin te non fertze, txioton ten romiaxete niaferaoco

'naturally we Fernal folk understand the Infernal World is necessary'

viii) ACAF txaio te 'it is believed that, it is intended that', 'we are aware that'

**It** is believed that the sun is a deity' **It** is believed that the sun is a deity'

txaio te xanxicarnartiz io 'everyone knows you've become happy'

ix) **FQF** txio te 'thus, therefore', 'it follows that'

## 

minaico daeteton, txio te feilenen ennohton ia

'we cherish this idea and thus we live in cyclic time'

#### ₣₰₸₼₰₼₺₰₱₯₽₺₡₣₡₣₰₢₼₢₺₯₺₼₽₼

txio te aoan omortzonco tziotuainartoc

'thus is the world's beauty revealed'

#### :: NOTE #7 - USING SEQUENCES OF CASE-MARKED NOUNS TO DENOTE 'AND' ::

A common way to denote 'and' in Fernalese is to use the topic/thematic particles **o... on...** as in **QQ‡Q‡¼¢ o ona on tlai on yia** 'Ladies, Gentlemen and Queer-Identified People'. However this construction is msot commonly seen when the nouns are ergatively marked. If the nouns are marked by another case ending, such as absolutive or instrumental, the sequences of cases can be strung together to denote 'and' without the use of thematic particles:

## 

noncu tinferxaohaise o ona on tlai on yia

'the women, men and queers all talked Fernalese with us here'

# 

onaco tlaico yiaco toretuaise afer

'Afer called the women, men and queers into being'

## 

noncu nufaicu cuannufincu tinorise

'they danced with us, the spirits and the cosmic powers'

### 

peinto pentzirto dedebirto tintzercharse

'she completed the artwork in paint and pens, with great skill'

Technically, in the first example, **ona**, **tlai** and **yia** should be absolutively marked, since they are intransitives of a compound verb **tinferxao** 'all speak prinstinely'. However, their ergative marking (suffix **-0**) demonstrates that **ferxao** as an object is implied.

#### :: NOTE #8 - ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS WITH GENITIVE -(a)n ::

The genitive case marker **-(a)n** has a number of sentence coordinating functions beyond its noun phrase marking capacity. Previously we have seen that, technically speaking, adverbial and adjective words are missing from Fernalese, and their function is replaced by verb-noun and verb-verb compounds:

Q ቴ ቴ ቴ ቴ c o dedetxei 'the big tree'
የነቴሪ ኤቴ c bitlarse ibanco 'lban ran quickly'

But there are times when adjectival and adverbial functions can pile up in complex sentences to the point where compounds can become ungainly or be a barrier to understanding, and such ambiguities are clarified through the use of a genitively-marked phrase, which goes immediately before the verb or noun phrase it modifies.

The genitive can also be used to coordinate sentences, replacing or appearing in combination with subordinate clause marker **te**, and the genitive construction can be used to change the focus of the sentence.

Qፕሮታቴኤዮጲሆዕልታ o tlai te ferxaoco dachite 'the man who knows Fernalese' of ferxaodachitan tlai 'the man who knows Fernalese' 'the man who knows Fernalese' 'the man who knows Fernalese' 'I spoke with the man who knows Fernalese'

ferxaodachitan tlai te ebionmaise

'The man from Ebion who knows Fernalese'
ebionmaisan tlai te ferxaodachite

'The man from Ebion who knows Fernalese'

The genitive also combines with locatives -(e)n and -(a)m with a sentence coordinating function.

This construction is also commonly seen with two attributive suffixes: **-ten** 'seem, appear' and **-(i)xe** 'having the attributes of'. The former is almost always seen with **-(a)n** but the latter attributive only combines with the genitive in complex sentences:

# **ℴ℀ℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴℴ**

# ari larbihonco te ihtenxen xinmiaran fironco tintxante io

'there are animals with unique gifts for the sacred dream'

There are some words which taken the genitive permanently and thus always appear in these types of constructions, and never combine with verb or noun roots in the usual way.

3**ነ ጋ** አራኒ matarian 'called upon, invited' **1 Looper's** nuamoson 'created by the Fernal Garden, endlessly creative'

#### :: NOTE #9 - FERNALESE NAMES AND KINSHIP ::

Fernalese is a language of colour and quality, and thus, all names must be endowed with meaning. Names adapted from non-Fernal languages are thus adapted not according to the closest phonological possibilities, but according to appropriately positive and life-affirming meanings which sound broadly similar to the name in question. Names are thus primarily *morphemic* rather than *phonemic*:

<b>ଵ</b> ୬७୬,	Lucaion	'light of eternity'	luc 'inner light'; aion 'eternity in time'
ዕቴኤ	Afer	'nature, fertility'	fer 'nature, verdancy, fertility'
<b>ቱ</b> የ ቴ ኒ	Derufin	'portal being'	deru 'door, portal'; -fin 'spirit, being'
<b>&amp;아유</b> ‡	Xactona	'crow woman'	xacto 'crow'; -na 'woman'

Adapting names from non-Fernal languages also follows this meaningful pattern. The name 'John' has many variants – lan, Euan, Johannes, etc – and it would be easy to phonologically adapt these – *Txon, Efan, Iohanez* – but these words carry no meaning and so do not connote a name. The name **&& Iban**, adapted from 'Ivan', is a good Fernalese name, as it carries meaning: i- 'nominaliser' and **ban** 'good, well'. It thus means 'goodness, wellness', and this is the Fernal equivalent of the above names. Fernalese names are also gender-neutral, so **&& Iban** functions as the equivalent of Joanna and Jane too. However, each individual can craft their own meaningful name if they wish – the examples below are not final – opening up the notion of naming to personal self-expression. Names are often preceded, and occasionally prefixed, with the name announcing particle **a**.

eat,	lban	7	i- 'nominaliser'; <b>ban</b> 'good, well' loanna, lan, Ivan, Hans, Johannes, Sean
ò <b>‡</b>	Ana		a 'thematic'; -na 'woman'
<del>የ</del> ትኬ	Biroz	'talented inner eye' <i>Bruce</i>	bir 'talented'; oz 'third eye, inner eye'
<mark></mark> ል ሕም	Chiriz		<b>chiriz</b> 'experience,enjoy, live one's life' opher, Christine, Krisztina, Kristian
ଧ <del>୍ୟ</del>	Dani	'ancestor' <i>Daniel, Danie</i>	dani 'ancestor'
<del></del> ቴኤቶኤ <del>ዩ</del>	Fertorre	· ·	fer 'nature', torre 'call into being'
<mark>ቆ</mark> ዬ	Txache	'heart'	txac(he) 'heart, centre' Jacqueline, James

## On Gender and Sexuality in Fernalese

Grammatically-speaking, Fernalese is gender-neutral, lacking pronoun morphemes (as suffixes or stand alone) that distinguish gender – there are thus no words that specify 'he' or 'she', and distinctions of animate/inanimate or known/unknown agent are more important. However, lexically, Fernalese recognises three genders:  $\mathbf{R} \stackrel{\bigstar}{\bullet}$  ona 'woman, female',  $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\bullet}$   $\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$  tlai 'man, male' and  $\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$   $\stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$  yia 'queer, transgendered, homosexual, ambiguously-gendered. These three genders can be found in a wide variety of names in the truncated forms below, but note these gender suffixes do not enter into any grammatical or relational expression.

	-na	female name or kinship term
	-tle	male name or kinship term
	-ya	queer name or kinship term
<b>۵</b> ‡	Ana	primordial woman, first child of Afer
<b>ች ይ</b> ሥ	Macatle	macaw man, one of the mythical Shimmer People
<b>ಹಿಲಿ</b> ಹ	Bacuiaya	name of gueer shaman-trickster deity

However, Fernalese does not recognise the same categories of sexuality as other cultures, focussing not on whether someone is gay or straight but rather on the destination of their attractions, using the word **ferreia** 'be attracted, be sexualised by':

ג‡ሁኤ舟©ዕ ג‡ሁኤ舟©ዕታ	onaferreia onaferreiatze	attracted to women lesbian, heterosexual man
<b>ዣ</b> ይԵኤ <mark>Զ</mark> ይዕ ዣይԵኤ <mark>Զ</mark> ይዕይ	tlaiferreia tlaiferreiatze	attracted to men gay man, heterosexual woman
ነዕԵጹ <b>Զ</b> ©ዕ ነዕԵ <mark>ጹ</mark> Ձ <mark></mark> ዕታ	yiaferreia yiaferreiatze	attracted to transgender and queer-identified people one attracted to transgendered people
<b>Ⴐ</b> ቲኤჵ©ბ ©Ջቲኤჵ©ბ	zoferreia ioferreia	bisexual (two-attracted) pansexual (three-attracted)

Note it would be easy to distinguish lesbian or heterosexual man through the use of the above gendered name endings – however, these endings are used only for names and kinship terms and as such the general agentive nominaliser **-tze** is used.

# **Kinship Terms**

Fernal kinship recognises the nuclear family, the wider family as far as cousins and ancestors going back three generations. Kinship recognises three genders, and makes use of the gender name elements for each gender along with verbal meanings – as such all kinship terms are descriptive and transparent to meaning.

	-na -tle -ya -tze	female name or kinship male name or kinship queer name or kinship kinship of neutral or nonspecific gender
<b>ቲ</b> ኤዩ ሪ∙⊗ቴ ሤኒ	dirre- dae(t)- min-	bear child, carry maintain, cherish (combines here as <b>dae-</b> ) originate, source, wellspring
ዕጸኤ ሧኒ ዕጸኤ <i>⊋</i> ኒ	aor- lin- aorrin-	love, be affectionate, be in love connect, relate to, link; partner commit in love, bind together in love; marry
<b>፴</b> ሀ ሁኬ ኇጷ	mehe- faz- txio-	precede, be older than age, grow old and satisfied; journey (combines here as <b>faze-</b> ) follow, be younger than

Fernalese has a number of different terms for one's parents, which are in part, self-expressive. However, the choice of which kinship term to use is generally dependent on the age of the speaker.

ቲኤ杂‡ Ճ•⋞‡ Ճ•⋞ኯ Ճ•⋞ቆ Ճ•⋞ይ	dirrena daena daetle daeya daetze	mother (used by young children), pregnant woman mother (older children, young adults) father queer parent parent
ԿԷ,‡ ԿԷ,IV ԿԷ,ቆ ԿԷ,Ք	minna mintle minya mintze	mother (most common term) father queer parent parent
‡Ե ሥԵ <b>₽-</b> ≪	nai tlei yae	mum, also form of address to any woman dad, also form of address to any man familiar term or form of address for queer parent

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Siblings and spouse terms predicate around notions of linking and connection, and love and affection. The two sets can be combined for spouse terms – note little distinction between lover and spouse here.

<b>米</b> 島本 米島 <b>ア</b> 米島Φ 米島♪ あみぞらほ♪	linna lintle linya lintze merriandirtze	sister brother queer sibling sibling sibling (lit: womb-gathered person)
ዕደኤ‡ ዕደኤ <b>ቻ</b> ዕደኤቆ ዕደኤ <i>ያ</i>	aorna aortle aorya aortze	female lover, girlfriend, wife male lover, boyfriend, husband queer lover, queer spouse lover, spouse
ዕጸኤቭኒ‡ ዕጸኤቭኒፓ ዕጸኤቭኒቆ ዕጸኤቭኒያ	aorrinna aorrintle aorrinya aorrintze	committed female lover, wife (lit: beloved sister) committed male lover, husband (lit: beloved brother) committed queer lover or spouse committed lover or spouse

Ancestor terms predicate around notions of precedence and having grown old and content in the journey of life.

<b>₲Ს</b> ሤ፟፝ҍ	meheminna	grandmother (preceding mother)			
₲Სሤ፟፟፟፟ҍ	mehemintle	grandfather (preceding father)			
₲Სሤ፟፟፟፟ҍ	meheminya	queer grandparent			
₲Სሤ፟፟፟፟፟ҍ	mehemintze	grandparent			
ᲡჅᲗᲡႯ <b>Ს</b> ‡ ᲡჅᲗᲡႯ <b>Ს</b> Უ ᲡჅᲗᲡႯ <b>Ს</b> Ტ ᲡჅᲗᲡႯ <b>Ს</b> Ⴥ ᲗᲡჅ	fazemehemini fazemehemini fazemehemini fazemehemini mehetze	tle ya tze	great-grandmother (preceding mother) great-grandfather (preceding father) queer great-grandparent great-grandparent or (cf dani)		

#### :: NOTE #10 - NON-FERNAL IDENTITIES ::

It is common in non-Fernal languages to identify oneself as belonging to a tribe, or religion, or other ingroup based on region or collective interest. However, these methods of dividing up humanity do not conform to a properly Fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o to Conform** to a properly fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o to Conform** to a properly fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o to Conform** to a properly fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o to Conform** to a properly fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o to Conform** to a properly fernal worldview, since enfolded in the Fernalese language is the fundamental notion that all peoples are one, all are equal — **@ Q o to Q o t** 

However, culture and language are both celebrated in Fernalese, and so to identify oneself as *participating* in a particular culture (rather than belonging to a religion or being a citizen of a nation) or as being a speaker of a particular language is acceptable. The following grammar forms are used:

-xao 'language, speaker of...'

-naua 'to join in or take part (in a culture)'-xirre 'to find truth in (a religion or ideology)'

-(e)t 'habitual aspect' -a, -iz, -e 'person suffixes'

Thus, it is not properly Fernal to say 'I am French' but 'I speak French' is more in keeping with the language as it describes a quality of oneself rather than a belonging. The Fernalese prefix for a given language is borrowed from the native name of the culture.

inixao 'English language'

inixaota 'I speak English, I am an English speaker'

firanxao 'French language'

firanxaotiz 'you speak French, you are a French speaker'

ezpanxao 'Spanish language'
duitxao 'German language'
arabixao 'Arabic language'
zoncuoxao 'Chinese language'
niyonxao 'Japanese language'
chisualixao 'Swahili language'

However, expressing solely in terms of language can deny the existence of different cultures who share the same language – most certainly not a Fernal way of thinking! - and so it is also possible to express one's participation in a given culture, through the use of **-naua** 'join in, participate' for a culture and **-xirre** 'find truth in' for a religion or ideology.

mexicanauata 'I am Mexican, I participate in Mexican culture' amerinauatiz 'You are American, you take part in US culture'

iezoxinta 'I find truth in Christianity'
izlanxinta 'I find truth is Islam'

**comonixintiz** 'You find truth in communism'

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These prefixes ini-, firan-, duitz(e)- and so on are strictly bound morphemes only for use with these three prefixes. In a Fernal context their use is generally discouraged as they can promote division, however a fuller list of these prefixes can be found on the next page. Many of these suffixes are borrowed from the native name for the language or culture, and so may considerably differ from what might be expected for loan words from, say English or Spanish.

ini-	'English'	canri-	'Welsh'		
sicot(e)-	'Scottish'	eiran-	'Irish'		
firan-	'French'	duitz(e)-	'German'		
ezpan-	'Spanish'	porto-	'Portuguese'		
itar-	'Italian'	ruot-	'Russian'		
arabi-	'Arab'	zoncuo-	'Chinese'		
niyon-	'Japanese'	coreo-	'Korean'		
chisuali-	'Swahili'	hinti-	'Hindi'		
barat-	'of India'	pantxabi-	'Punjabi'		
mexica-	'Mexican'	otzirai-	'Austrian'		
ameri-	'American'	caxu-	'Cajun'		
canada-	'Canadian'	izraer-	'Israeli'		
ifrit-	'Hebrew (language)'; 'Jewish (culture, religion)'				
torc-	'Turkish'	elada-	'Greek'		
suense-	'Swedish'	suome-	'Finnish'		
iezo-	'Christian'	izlan-	'Islamic, Muslim'		
ifrit-	'Jewish'	sachiamun-	'Buddhist'		
hinto-	'Hindu'	zoruatzir-	'Zoroastrian'		
sichi-	'Sikh'	bahai-	'Bahai'		