Perhalox
By Marco Waning

Legend

Side Projects

Introduction / Basic Grammar

Welcome to Perhalox, my personally developed language.
<u>Per</u> stands for 'after', derived from <u>Pertem</u> which stands for 'past'.
<u>Halox</u> stands for 'development', which ultimately names the language 'After Development'.
For now you can refer to it as <u>Prehalox</u>, which stands for 'Before Development'.

The language is inspired by tons of different languages, plus a lot of imagination.
It is designed to be very simple.
For now, I have no intention to use the language in practice, it's merely a project to enhance my view on the science of linguistics.

Notes
-The language has no gender system for every noun, except for gender specific roles.
-Makes use of three cases: genitive, locative and instrumental.
-etc.

Genders
Perhalox doesn't make use of any complicated gender system. All words are neutral and can be viewed and/or addressed equally. The only exception to this is the use of gender specific roles. For example, you wouldn't want to address your mother and father by the same title.
To handle this, you only need to add an -A or -O to the ending of the word.
Example: <u>Mind</u> stands for 'parent'. <u>Minda</u> stands for mother. <u>Mindo</u> stands for father.

From Single to Plural
Singular nouns can be turned into plural adding an -S. When the noun already ends in -S, you add -ES instead.
Example: <u>Lid</u> stands for 'thing'. But <u>Lids</u> stands for 'things'.

Positive and Negative
Nearly everything has both a positive and negative side, which means this is fairly easy to apply.
To turn something negative, you add -NE to the beginning of the word. To turn something positive, you add -NA. When something already has a positive meaning, it means you can make it exclamatory positive.
Example: <u>Sagon</u> stands for 'good'. <u>Nesagon</u> stands for 'not good'. <u>Nasagon</u> stands for 'very good'.

Verb Conjugation (+past, present, future tenses and more)
Just like in Slavic languages, verbs in Perhalox use conjugation different for each person.
What I simplified here is that you only need to know the personal pronoun, and with that in mind you can turn any verb into the desired form easily. Also there is only one conjugation group.
Nouns can be turned into verbs by simply adding -AK. And so, turning it into the infinite form of a specific verb.
To add a commanding sense to a verb, you take the infinite form and add -UJ.
Example: <u>Jonner</u> means 'gun'. <u>Jonnerak</u> means 'to shoot'. <u>Jonnerakuj</u> adds the commanding sense, which in English would be something like 'Shoot already!'.

Cases

Genitive
-NIS - Creating an adjective
Example: Perfasakho tofornis ras. = He did a heroic deed.
-NES - Ownership (objectified)
Example: Anstjaxnes anst. = The sun's light.
-NAS - Ownership (personalized)
Example: Honas kerliospat. = His bedroom.
Example: Ralphnas kerliospat. = Ralph's bedroom.

Locative
The location case is applied in basically any sentence that involves a location, or where in English you would use to, from, in, at, on, above, close to, or under.
For now, you can also use it in personal and time-related sentences.

Example: Ennisdon nilennisdin = From the first to the last.
Example: Sotun ta hodan. = Close to her, but far from him.

-DIN - To
Example: Kestakmos sjindrokdin. = We are going to school.
-DON - From
Example: Kestakmos sjindrokdon. = We are coming back from school.
-DAN - Far from
Example: Bitakmos sjindrokdan. = We are far from school.
-DUN – Through
Example: Kestakmos sjindrokdun. = We are going through the school.
-TIN - In
Example: Bitakmos sjindrokpattin. = We are in the classroom.
-TAN - At
Example: Bitakmos sjindroktan. = We are at school.
-TON - On
Example: Sijosakmos sijoston sjindroktan. = We are sitting on the chairs at school.
-TEN - Above
Example: Fulakmos sjindrokten. = We are flying above the school.
-TUN - Close to
Example: Bitakmos sjindroktun. = We are close to school.
-TYN - Under
Example: Bitakmos fusmaxtyn sjindroktan. = We are under the roof at school.

Instrumental
-SAM - With (personalized)
Example: Jexakmos jexs (monas) amikssam = We are playing games with (our) friends.
Example: Jexakmos jexs monas tirfitssam = We are playing games with our pets.
-SEM - By / With (objectified)
Example: Fulakmos fulidsem = We are flying by plane.
Example: Ornifakmos orlids ornifsem = We are hearing sounds with our ears

Verb Conjugation

Let's take the noun op, which means 'work'.
When turned into a verb it becomes opak, which means 'to work'.
In past tense, it becomes peropak, which means 'has worked'.
In future tense, it becomes prejopak, which means 'will work'.
Note that a 'j' appears in the future tense, only to make the pronunciation more comfortable.

Present tense (to work)	Nuntem (opak)
I work	Opakmo
You work (singular)	Opakjo (unin)
He works	Opakho
She works	Opakso
It works	Opakto
We work	Opakmos
You work (plural)	Opakjos (multin)
They work	Opaktos

Past tense (to work)	Pertem (peropak)
I worked	Peropakmo
You worked (singular)	Peropakjo (unin)
He worked	Peropakho
She worked	Peropakso
It worked	Peropakto
We worked	Peropakmos
You worked (plural)	Peropakjos (multin)
They worked	Peropaktos

Future tense (to work)	Pretem (prejopak)
I will work	Prejopakmo
You will work (singular)	Prejopakjo (unin)
He will work	Prejopakho
She will work	Prejopakso
It will work	Prejopakto
We will work	Prejopakmos
You will work (plural)	Prejopakjos (multin)
They will work	Prejopaktos

Verb Conjugation

All right, let's do one more for clearance.
This time we will pick bit<u>ak</u>, which stands for 'to be' and can be used to describe who you are or what you do, or maybe an event or situation.
To describe how you feel, you use the verb <u>senkak.</u>
Example: Bit<u>akmo sagonnas sjando</u>, which means 'I am a good teacher'.
Example: <u>Senkakmo nasagon-</u>, which means 'I feel very good'.

Present tense (to be)	Nuntem (bitak)
I am	Bitakmo
You are (singular)	Bitakjo (uni)
He is	Bitakho
She is	Bitakso
It is	Bitakto
We are	Bitakmos
You are (plural)	Bitakjos (multi)
They are	Bitaktos

Past tense (to be)	Pertem (perbitak)
I was	Perbitakmo
You were (singular)	Perbitakjo (uni)
He was	Perbitakho
She was	Perbitakso
It was	Perbitakto
We were	Perbitakmos
You were (plural)	Perbitakjos (multi)
They were	Perbitaktos

Future tense (to be)	Pretem (prebitak)
I will be	Prebitakmo
You will be (singular)	Prebitakjo (unin)
He will be	Prebitakho
She will be	Prebitakso
It will be	Prebitakto
We will be	Prebitakmos
You will be (plural)	Prebitakjos (multin)
They will be	Prebitaktos

Alphabet

The language of Perhalox contains fewer letters than the average alphabet, with the intention to make it less complicated to remember. Everything is completely phonetical, unlike English itself. There are however some letters used in exceptional ways.
Voice samples will follow later on to make the pronunciations more clear.

Letters	Annotations
A / Aj	Sounds like 'A' in Above.
B / Bej	Sounds like 'B' in Bark.
D / Dej	Sounds like 'D' in Dig.
E / Ej	Sounds like 'E' in Empty.
F / Ef	Sounds like 'F' in Food.
G / Gej	Sounds like 'G' in Good.
H / Hej	Sounds like 'H' in Happy.
I / Ij	Sounds like 'I' in Info.
J / Jej	Sounds like 'Y' in You.
K / Kej	Sounds like 'K' in Kind.
L / El	Sounds like 'L' in Lovely.
M / Em	Sounds like 'M' in Mean.
N / En	Sounds like 'N' in Neptune.
O / Oj	Sounds like 'O' in Orion.
P / Pej	Sounds like 'P' in Peck.
R / Er	Sounds like the Spanish 'RR' in Perro.
S / Es	Sounds like 'S' in Save.
T / Tej	Sounds like 'T' in Temple.
U / Uj	Sounds like 'U' in Uber.
V/ Vj	Sounds like the French 'U' in Unique.
Y / Yj	Sounds like the English pronoun 'I'. Can only be used as a vowel.
X / Xej	Sounds like the Cyrillic 'X' in Хлеб, or the Scottish 'CH' in Loch.

Pronouns and Possessive Pronouns

The pronouns in Perhalox are fairly easy to understand and remember, while being very similar. As you can see, they are roughly based on the English system. The lowest three pronouns on the list all end in -S, since they are plural forms of 'I', 'You' and 'It'.
As for the possessive pronouns, they are simply the basic pronouns ending in -NAS. The suffix -NAS represents ownership and can be used in any situation. Including words that have some ownership to them, like a company.
Example: Oprokunas butlid means 'The company's building'.

Pronouns	Prenams	Possessive Pronouns	Besitnis Prenams
I	Mo	My	Monas
You (singular)	Jo (uni)	Your (singular)	Jonas (uni)
He	Ho	His	Honas
She	So	Her	Sonas
It	To	Its	Tonas
We	Mos	Our	Mosnas
You (plural)	Jos (multi)	Your (plural)	Josnas (multi)
They	Tos	Their	Tosnas

Numbers

The numbers are based on the universal numeral system with the recognizable pronunciation rules. Uniquely, numbers up in the tens are suffixed <u>tek</u>, hundreds are suffixed <u>tok</u> and thousands are suffixed <u>tak</u>. Numbers up in the millions or higher are suffixed based on the universal system to avoid confusion.

Numbers	Sifars	Numbers	Sifars	Numbers	Sifars
0	Nil	20	Tfetek	300	Tritok
1	En	30	Tritek	400	Firtok
2	Tfe	40	Firtek	500	Fiftok
3	Tri	50	Fiftek	600	Sestok
4	Fir	60	Sestek	700	Seftok
5	Fif	70	Seftek	800	Ettok
6	Ses	80	Ettek	900	Nintok
7	Sef	90	Nintek	1000	Entak
8	Et	100	Entok	2000	Tfetak
9	Nin	101	Entoken	3000	Tritak
10	Entek	102	Entoktfe	4000	Firtak
11	Enteken	103	Entoktri	5000	Fiftak
12	Entektfe	104	Entokfir	6000	Sestak
13	Entektri	105	Entokfif	7000	Seftak
14	Entekfir	106	Entokses	8000	Ettak
15	Entekfif	107	Entoksef	9000	Nintak
16	Entekses	108	Entoket	10000	Entektak
17	Enteksef	109	Entoknin	1000000	Enmil
18	Enteket	110	Entokentek	1000000000	Enbil
19	Enteknin	200	Tfetok	1000000000000	Entril