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Notes

Introduction of the Language

1 *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, s.v. "mnestic."
2 The talyi (from the root TAL - spring forth or sprung from), are the English equivalents of its related Indo-European root words.
3 The beþi (from the root BETH - stem, stalk or trunk of plants) have no direct English equivalents, but for all intents and purposes, I have named them "base words" and they represent fundamental abstractions and are word-like stem structures of which all Mártölammë word forms are synthesized.

Orthography and Phonology

1 The Fehti Martonersi Regular font is located at http://www.ardrakho.net/resources/Fehti.zip.
2 Joseph Rosenberg, *German: How To Speak And Write It* (New York: Dover Publication, Inc., 1962), 11.
3 For more information about vowel reduction, refer to Helge K. Fauskanger, "Lesson 1: The sounds of Quenya. Pronunciation and accentuation," *Quenya course*, http://www.uib.no/People/hnohf/less-a.rtf (accessed March 9, 1998).
4 Refer to "Reproduction of The International Phonetic Alphabet (revised to 1993, corrected 1996)," (International Phonetic Association (Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, School of English, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki 54124, GREECE)), (accessed July 14, 1998). Update: replaced by 2005 version, http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_chart_%28C%292005.pdf (accessed July 14, 2011).
5 For additional information regarding voice, my statement is an adaptation from Peter Roach, *A Little Encyclopaedia Of Phonetics* (UK: University of Reading), 86, http://www.personal.rdg.ac.uk/~llsroach/encyc.pdf (accessed January 17, 1998). Update: the document is now located at http://www.cambridge.org/servlet/file/store7/item2491706/version1/EPP_PED_Glossary.pdf (accessed August 20, 2011).
6 For additional information regarding the alveolar trill, refer to Roach, 83 and Wikipedia contributors, "Rhotic consonant," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rhotic_consonant (accessed March 12, 2002).
7 For additional information regarding the uvular trill, refer to Roach, 83 and Wikipedia contributors, "Rhotic consonant."
8 For a full description of the palatal "ch" sound, see Eugene Jackson and Adolph Geiger, *German Made Simple* (New York: Doubleday and Company, 1965), 16.
9 For a full description of the guttural "ch" sound, see Jackson, 17.
10 For additional information regarding liquid consonants, refer to Roach, 47.
11 For additional information about affricative consonants, refer to Roach, 3.
12 Refer to vowel reduction, Fauskanger.
13 The " ˆ " character represents the union or the glide between the two vowel units in the non-represented diphthong as invoked by the Fehte character, "ꞏ".
14 The " Œ " vowel represents the vowel found in the Germanic languages, particularly in German and French. It is unfamiliar to most English speakers unless they use audio files to learn the vowel. In any case, it should not be too difficult to learn and to become proficient in using the vowel while learning to speak Mártölammë.
15 For a full description to pronounce the " Œ " vowel, refer to Jackson, 16. My description is an adaption from Jackson, 16.
16 The binary vowel is a diphthong by definition; however, in order to differentiate between pure vowel diphthongs and binary combinations, I chose this nomenclature to describe the vowel and consonant combinations for the Mártölammë language.

17 For more information regarding rhoticization, see David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), 155.

18 For more information regarding nasalization, see Crystal, 155.

19 For more information regarding yodization, see Mario Pei, *Invitation to Linguistics: A Basic Introduction to the Science of Language*, (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc.,1965), 96.

20 For more information about the components of OI diphthong vowel, refer to Vowel Glides, Crystal, 156.

21 For more information about the dark *l* sound, see Roach, 21 and Wikipedia contributors, "Velarized alveolar lateral approximant," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Velarized_alveolar_lateral_approximant (accessed September 2, 2004).

The Basics of the Language

1 Adapted from three connotative meanings of the word in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary,* s.v. "walk*."*

2 Irregulars are words that do not conform to the process of semantic development and word construction. These words stand alone, existing only in one or possibly two word forms only. In addition, I refer to these irregular words as radicals because of their uniqueness and nonconformity. These words do not have related talyi.

The Noun Words

1 For additional information regarding gender, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is grammatical gender?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsGrammaticalGender.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

2 Adapted the four common English genders from J. Martyn Walsh and Anna Kathleen Walsh, Plain English *Handbook*, Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., 1959, p. 15.

3 The following definition for reactivity is the basic mode for this gender, where it describes the entities' ability or capacity to react or to interact with its environment in which it lives within.

4 The beþë "órd-" (from the root OROD - temporary existence or transitory occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be temporary, to be transient'.

5 The beþë "ist-" (from the root IS - permanent existence or lasting occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be, to exist permanently)'.

6 For additional information regarding grammatical person, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsPersonDeixis.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

7 Adapted from Walsh, 16.

8 For additional information regarding grammatical number, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is number?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguistic Terms/WhatIsNumber.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

9 For additional information regarding grammatical dual number, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is dual number?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsDualNumber.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

10 For additional information regarding grammatical trial number, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is trial number?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsATrialNumber.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

11 Adapted from *Webster's Third New International Dictionary,* s.v. "paucal" and for additional information regarding grammatical paucal number, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Grammatical number," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_number#Paucal (accessed September 3, 2002).

12 For additional information regarding grammatical case, refer to Walsh, 17 and "What is case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For additional information about case, refer to Stephen Chrisomalis, "Grammatical Cases", *The Phrontistery*, http://phrontistery.info/cases.html (accessed August 15, 1998); Jack Durst, "Peter Clark's Introduction to cases", *The Conlang FAQ*, September 18, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html (accessed August 15, 1998).

13 The name of the primative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *primus*, which refers to the first case.

14 The name of the secundative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *secundus*, which refers to the second case.

15 The name of the tertitive case is a derivative from the Latin root, *tertius*, which refers to the third case.

16 For additional information regarding roles of the agent and the experiencer, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is agent as a semantic role?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/ linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgentAsASemanticRole.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is experiencer as a semantic role?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemanticRo. htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

17 For additional information regarding roles of the patient, refer to Walsh, 7 and Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is patient as a semantic role?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/ linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

18 Adapted from Walsh, 19.

19 Adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a direct object?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsADirectObject.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

20 Adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is dative as a semantic role?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/ WhatIsDativeAsASemanticRole.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

21 For more information about the dative case, refer to the Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is dative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

22 For more information about possessiveness, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a possessive pronoun?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf Linguistic Terms/WhatIsAPossessivePronoun.htm (accessed March 31, 1999); Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is genitive case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/Glossary OfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsGenitiveCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999); Chrisomalis; and Durst.

23 Adapted from "What is genitive case?"

24 For more information about oblique objects, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is an oblique object?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguistic Terms/WhatIsAnObliqueObject.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

25 For more information about English equivalence in preposition phrases, refer to "What is an oblique object?"

26 The names for several objectives came from many common sources; however, since many did not have any case name equivalents that I could locate in text or online, all names for all the objectives were finalized before the year 2000. I identified all the objectives that are derivational from Latin or Greek roots. For those objectives that had case names that fit closely to its objective equivalent, I adpated those objectives from these sources that were the most useful: Chrisomalis; Durst; and "What is case?" In recent follow-ups, I located the following as another source for case names: Wikipedia contributors, "List of grammatical cases," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_grammatical_cases (accessed May 3, 2004).

27 The name of the abassive objective is a derivative from the Latin, ab+bassus, that refers to the lesser degree of the relationship in comparison to the relative genitive case or the relationship that denotes from a generalized association, such people, large geographical areas, non-descriptive places, or direction.

28 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is abessive case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsAbessiveCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For more information, refer to Durst and Wikipedia contributors, "Abessive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/ index.php?title=Abessive_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

29 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is benefactive case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsBenefactiveCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Benefactive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/ index.php?title=Benefactive_case (accessed May 3, 2004).

30 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is causative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsCausativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

31 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is comitative

case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsComitativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For more information, refer to Durst and Wikipedia contributors, "Comitative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Comitative_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

32 The name of the concernerive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *concernere*, that refers to a relationship marking a relation to or a reference to.

33 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is equative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsEquativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Equative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Equative_case (accessed August 21, 2006).

34 The name of the exceptive objective is a derivative from the Latin root, *exceptus*, that refers to the exclusion of or the exception for something.

35 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is instrumental case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsInstrumentalCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Instrumental case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Instrumental_case (accessed May 3, 2004).

36 The name of the praterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *praeter*, that refers to in addition to or over and beyond something.

37 The name of the referive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *referre*, that refers to in reference to something.

38 The name of the substitutive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *substitutus*, that refers to something takes the place of or acts in place of something else.

39 The name of the immotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *im+motivus*, that refers to not to move or not moving.

40 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Durst and for more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Adessive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adessive_case (accessed September 3, 2002).

41 The name of the excessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *excessus*, that refers to surpass or go beyond.

42 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is ablative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsAblativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Ablative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ablative_case (accessed September 3, 2002).

43 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is allative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsAllativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Allative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allative_case (accessed September 3, 2002).

44 The name of the admotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ad+motivus*, that refers to move to or to move towards.

45 The name of the admotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ab+motivus*, that refers to move away or to move from.

46 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Durst. I considered renaming this objective to supernessive, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better because this objective describes a substantive that is in a higher position and also not resting on any surface of the referent; however, it also may indicate a substantive at a position in the highest or tallest position of the referent. Therefore, this objective is not the equivalent to Wikipedia contributors, "Superessive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Superessive_case (accessed May 3, 2004) and Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is superessive case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSuperessiveCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

47 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Durst. I considered renaming this objective to supernative, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better (see note 46 for additional information).

48 The name of the inferilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that refers to move below or to move under.

49 The name of the inferive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that refers to be below or to be under. The objective's basic function and description are similar to Durst, "Subessive case," and Wikipedia contributors, "Subessive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Subessive_case (accessed August 21, 2006).

50 The name of the opposive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that refers to be against.

51 The name of the oppolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that refers to move against.

52 The name of the prossive objective is an adaptation from the prolative word; hence, the immotive perspective, basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is prolative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsProlativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

53 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Durst and "What is prolative case?" For comparison, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Perlative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case (accessed November 13, 2007) and Wikipedia contributors, "Prolative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prolative_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

54 The name of the medisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that refers to be in middle or to be amid.

55 The name of the medilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that refers to move in the middle or to move amidst.

56 The name of the prissive objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that refers to be before. The evaluation to use the Latin root, *ante*, was considered, but this root possesses more temporal than spatial connotative meanings.

57 The name of the prilative objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that refers to move before.

58 The name of the postative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post*, that refers to move behind.

59 The name of the possive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post*, that refers to be behind.

60 The objective's name is borrowed from Durst; however, the immotive perspective, basic function and description stands apart from the common meaning. For comparison, refer to Durst, "Subessive case," and "Subessive case."

61 The name of the sublative objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *sub*, that refers to be under, below or beneath; however, the motive perspectives, basic functions and descriptions stand apart from the common meanings. For the differences, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Sublative case,"*Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sublative_case (accessed August 21, 2006).

62 The name of the intermedisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that refers to be between. This objective is similar to the intrative case, described at Wikipedia contributors, "Intrative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Intrative_case (accessed August 31, 2008).

63 The name of the intermedilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that refers to move between.

64 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is inessive case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInessiveCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Inessive case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Inessive_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

65 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is illative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), htttp://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsIllativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Illative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Illative_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

66 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is elative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsElativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999) and Durst. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Elative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Elative_case (accessed September 7, 2002).

67 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Old High German, *uz*, that refers to be outside.

68 The name of the propesive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that refers to be near.

69 The name of the propelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that refers to move near.

70 The name of the apolative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that refers to move away.

71 The name of the apossive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that refers to be away

72 The name of the anasive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that refers to be on.

73 The name of the analative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that refers to move on.

74 The name of the exulative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that refers to move off.

75 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that refers to be off.

76 The name of the dexterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that refers to be on the right.

77 The name of the dextrolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that refers to move right.

78 The name of the sinistrative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that refers to move left.

79 The name of the sinistrive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that refers to be on the left.

80 The name of the rotundive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that refers to be round (of). The evaluation to use the Latin root, *circum*, was considered, since it is equally valid. In Mártölammë, these roots are not separated, where it means something that is rounded and circled.

81 The name of the rotundative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that refers to move round.

82 The name of the persive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *perlatus*, that refers to be through and to be across.

83 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Durst. For more information, refer to "Perlative case."

84 The name of the terminisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that refers to set limits or bounds.

85 The name of the terminilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that refers to move to the limits or bounds. The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is lative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsLativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999). For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Terminative case," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Terminative_case (accessed May 3, 2004).

86 The name of the altessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that refers to be up or to be high.

87 The name of the altelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that refers to move up or to move high.

88 The objective's basic function and description are adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is delative case?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDelativeCase.htm (accessed March 31, 1999).

89 The name of the dessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *delatus*, that refers to be down or to be low.

90 The name of the duratempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *duratus + tempus*, that means enduring in time, more specifically by continuing in time.

91 The name of the intempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *in + tempus*, that refers to in the time.

92 The name of the pretempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prae + tempus*, that refers to before the time.

93 The name of the postempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post + tempus*, that refers to after the time.

94 The name of the serutempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *serus + tempus*, that refers to since the time.

95 The name of the terminitempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus + tempus*, that refers to till the time.

The Pronoun Words

1 An adaptation from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a pronoun?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPronoun.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

2 For more information, refer to Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a personal pronoun?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPersonalPronoun.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

3 I redacted this chapter from clusiveness to clusivity to use a more acceptable term to describe this pronoun characteristic. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Clusivity," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clusivity (accessed August 21, 2006).

4 The basic function and description of inclusiveness is adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is inclusive first person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInclusiveFirstPersonDeix.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

5 The basic function and description of exclusiveness is adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is exclusive

first person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/ GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExclusiveFirstPersonDeix.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

6 The first person clusivity function and description is an adaptation from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is first person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsFirstPersonDeixis.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

7 The second person clusivity function and description is an adaptation from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is second person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/ GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

8 The third person clusivity function and description is an adaptation from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is third person deixis?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/ GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsThirdPersonDeixis.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

9 The basic function and description is adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a possessive pronoun?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/ WhatIsAPossessivePronoun.htm (accessed May 11, 1999).

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1 Adapted from Walsh, 7.

2 Adapted from Walsh, 9.

3 Adapted from "What is agent as a semantic role?"

4 Adapted from "What is experiencer as a semantic role?"

5 Adapted from Walsh, 28.
6 Adapted from Walsh, 19.
7 Adapted from "What is patient as a semantic role?"
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10 Adapted from Walsh, 57.
11 Adapted from Walsh, 58.
12 Adapted from Walsh, 58.

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1 Adapted from Eugene E. Loos, ed., et al., "What is a cardinal number?" *Glossary of linguistic terms* (Dallas: SIL International), http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACardinalNumeral.htm.
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The Verb Words and The Verbal Words

The Adposition Words and The Conjunction Words

Grammar and Syntax, Notes on the Language

Example
Citation in Chicago style:

- Wikipedia contributors, "Plagiarism," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Plagiarism&oldid=5139350 (accessed August 10, 2004).

Note that the *Chicago Manual of Style* states that "Well-known reference books, such as major dictionaries and encyclopedias, are normally cited in notes rather than bibliographies."