III Basics of the Language

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III-1. Introduction

The student of any language system must begin to acquire a basic set of vocabulary before the individual can begin to form statements. In Mártölammë, the student can learn easily and quickly a new vocabulary. As previously mentioned, the manner that the student learns is by the use of the beþi. The beþi are the base words that provide the foundation for the usage of words. The base words represent the many related, different, and derivational ideas from the root stem, the talyë. The talyë is the foundation or the root idea.

The following illustrates the progressive levels from the talyë to the púrmi. The selection below shows the talyë, PENG and its root idea. From the talyë, the four related beþi exist by derivation. From these, the púrmi come from their respective beþi. Examine the following:

talyë	--->	beþi	--->	púrmi; function words
PENG (COLD)		penˇn (the abstraction of freezing cold)		penˇnê - to be freezing cold penˇnë - the freezing cold penˇno - being freezing cold penˇne - freezing cold penˇnu - freezing coldly
		peŋ (the abstraction of cold)		peŋê - to be cold peŋë - the cold / coldness peŋo - being cold peŋe - cold peŋu - coldly
		pûŋ (the abstraction of cool)		pûŋê - to be cool pûŋë - the cool / coolness pûŋo - being cool pûŋe - cool pûŋu - coolly
		pûnˇn (the abstraction of chill)		pûnˇnê - to be chilled pûnˇnë - the chill / chillness pûnˇno - being chilly pûnˇne - chill pûnˇnu - chilly

The talyi, as described earlier, are the root stems of the language. The talyi serve only as the foundation to derive all the beþi required in the language. If the need for a new beþë to describe a new abstraction or a non-documented concept is required in Mártölammë, the talyi provides a beþë by derivation for purpose of its creation. This process creates the new beþë from developing the conception or abstraction from a related base idea, the talyë. However, the

purpose of this book focuses on learning the beþi, not learning the talyi. The description of the talyi is for informational purposes.

For a student to progress quickly through their studies, one must learn the beþi. Referring to the above examples, one can notice the number of different words that any one beþë provides to fit the speaker's needs. The different words developed from the any one beþë are the function words because its purpose in the statement determines it development. Hence, the function word comes from a process that is a two-phase development. The first phase in the process is the understanding of what the student wishes to convey. The name for this phase is semantic development. Lastly, the student synthesizes the function word to convey correctly the intended meaning of the concept or abstraction. Hence, the name for the last phase is word construction.

III-2. Semantic Development

The first phase is very important. This process is critical to the language. One must fully understand the basis for word formation and its respective meaning. In the first phase, it contains the process of semantic synthesis that derives the meaning from the beþë. In simple terms, the beþë is the written representation of the fárnë. The fárnë, the mental representation, is the common equivalent of the abstraction or the concept for the beþë. In other words, it is roughly considered the meaning of the base word. The following sections illustrate the process to develop a particular function word, the púrmë.

III-2-1. beþi: The Graphical Abstractions

The beþi serve as the focus through processes for semantic development and word construction. To begin, the beþë is simply an incomplete term or, more correctly, a base word that has no affix. The beþë is unlike other stem words in other languages in that the beþë cannot stand alone as a syntactical function word. The beþë, by tradition, is a non-syntactic entity.

To illustrate the entire process, a beþë provides the foundation for the function word development. The word to be developed is the verb "to walk", more precisely, "is walking". As in this sample, "The man is walking". Therefore, the beþë that fills the need to express this thought is "**rant**".

Beþë: rant-

The beþë "**rant**" will eventually express the idea of "[is] walking"; now, it does not represent anything in any usable form. Currently, it is a nonfunctional entity that eventually becomes a function word. However, the meaning of the beþë requires explanation.

III-2-2. Fárni: The Abstractions

The fárnë is known as the meaning of the beþë, which is an over simplification of what it really is. Thus, the best description is a mental representation of the beþë. In other words, it represents the abstraction of an idea, notion, action, object, or any other concept. If it were possible to translate a fárnë into the English language, it would mean 'the abstraction of something' or 'the concept of something'.

Using the selected example, let us continue in the study of the beþë and its fárnë. The beþë is the graphical form, "**rant**", which represents its respective fárnë. The fárnë is the mental representation of the "abstraction of the ability to move or to go about on foot"[1]. Therefore, "**rant**" simply equates to the concept of walking.

Beþë: rant-
Fárnë: "the concept of walking"

A quick note for the interested, the presentation of beþë model is based on the graphical to the mental in the first phase. In the second phase, the model shows the shift from mental back to the graphical. The model illustrates a cycle beginning and ending at the same place. That place is the transitory result that is spoken or is written.

However, the situation for the "chicken before the egg" stance is also arguable for the first phase, where the fárnë should come before the beþë. In truth, neither can be first and neither can be last. The facts declare the situation to be very simple. The beþë and the fárnë represent different perceptions of one thought. As such, they cannot exist without each other. In addition, they are equal in all aspects.

III-3. Word Construction

After completing the process of semantic synthesis, the selected beþë represents the required abstraction, which eventually becomes words that the speaker conveys. This directly influences the phase of word construction. First, the student must understand that semantic synthesis drives the next process. This process develops a definition or a meaning for the "function word". This definition or meaning comes from the fárnë. This determines the last step, which is the construction of the function word. Moreover, the developed word definition represents a direct link to a specific affix, which it attaches to the beþë. The following two sections illustrate the completion of semantic synthesis and function word development.

III-3-1. Spórni: The Definitions

For most people, the spórnë is the recognizable equivalent to the definition for the function word. The fárnë provides the basal concept for the final meaning by semantic synthesis. This process involves using the fárnë to develop the spórnë, the semantic definition; therefore, the spórnë is developed and becomes the definition of the word that speaker means to say. The explanation of this process to determine how or in what manner to convey a meaning of what the person intends to say or to write continues using the previous example. We learned the previously:

Beþë: rant-
Fárnë: "the concept of walking"

Since the determination is to express the idea of "[is] walking", the spórnë needs to convey the <u>action</u> or the <u>happening</u> of walking. Hence, the spórnë we required is the equivalent to the following:

Spórnë: "to move or to go about on foot"

Of course, after many years of speaking and writing, we no longer think about how we determine the English verb to express this same abstraction. Similarly, the same process will occur as we soon master the development of the spórnë. Since the function word is to express the action of walking, the Mártölammë speaker would mentally develop the spórnë to determine the function of the word needed for the statement. The person understands that the spórnë not only represents the definition of the word used; also, it drives the word form required to represent it.

III-3-2. Púrmi: The Words

After the development of the semantic definition, the last step is the word construction process. Recalling that the spórnë determines the manner of word construction, we can conclude what the required word form is. The construction of the function word forms the required word form, the púrmë. In this process of word construction, it is simply the graphical process of converting the beþë into the púrmë. It involves the affixation of an affix to create the required word form that fulfills the syntactic function in the statement.

To reiterate, this process determines what manner of affixation should occur in order to convey the meaning of what the person intends to say or to write. The continuation of the previous example describes what happens next. We learned previously:

Beþë: rant-
Fárnë: "the concept of walking"
Spórnë: "to move or to go about on foot"

To represent the spórnë, the process of word construction directs the formation of an action word and a verb word form. It marks the transformation of the beþë by affixation into the required word form, the púrmë. The affixation of the -ê affix marks the púrmë as a verb word form.

Púrmë: rantê

The last phase of word construction is now complete. The result in completing the two phases is a function word, the púrmë. From selecting and knowing the beþë, **"rant-"** in the semantic development phase, word construction completes the creation of the synthesized púrmë, **rantê**. In the end, it is the function word required in the statement, which means **"to move or to go about on foot."**

To recap briefly, referring to the example, to begin a statement is the requirement for a word form to express the action of or the occurrence of walking. In English, a person would have selected the verb "to walk" from the English dictionary or from personal memory and alter it by conjugation to fulfill the need in the statement. Similarly, the person selects **"rant-"** from the beþi lexicon or from memory to process it into the púrmë **"rantê"** in Mártölammë.

To understand the importance of semantic development and word construction is the paramount principal in the Mártölammë language. With the exception of pronouns, adpositions, conjunctions, and other irregulars[2], all function words follow the same processes of development and construction, from the beþi into usable, understandable words. The beþi serve as the instrumental elements and the foundational precepts of how the language works.

III-4. Classifications of the Púrmi

Anyone can develop, from any one beþë, the many different word forms to fill the syntactical requirements in a statement. All the beþi are regular; meaning, they can transform into all the following púrmi classes. The púrmi classes represent the five primary classes of word forms: nouns, verbs, verbals, adjectives, and adverbs.

Another important fact is that the beþi cannot transform into the iseþi. As mentioned before, these are the functions words in the fixed classes: pronouns, adpositions, conjunctions, and interjections. The Mártölamme perspective regarding the iseþi is that these word forms are fixed or unalterable.

III-4-1. Noun Word Forms

The first class is the nouns, the beþizi. These are substantives, such as subjects, objects, or some other nominals in statements. The function word acting as a noun in any statement represents the name of a person, place, quality, action, or object. These púrmi represent entities or things, which the development is from the abstractions of or conceptions of the beþi. The following are examples of common noun word forms:

noun word form:	rantë	- the walk, a walk
	góryë	- the color of red, a red
	deltö	- the tree, a tree
	justë	- the quick, a quick [thing]
	istë	- the existence, a existence
	meldë	- the love, a love

III-4-2. Verb Word Forms

The next class is the verbs, the beþanti. These establish the main predicate in the statement or clause. The function word acting as a verb represents the existence, state, occurrence, or action of the abstraction of or conception of the beþë. The following are examples of the verb word forms:

verb word form:	rantê	- to walk
	góryê	- to be red
	deltê	- to be tree
	justê	- to be quick
	istê	- to be; to exist
	meldê	- to love

III-4-3. Verbal Word Forms

This class contains the verbals, the beþírti. The function word acting as a verbal represents the derivative of an action, existence, or occurrence of the abstraction or idea of the beþë. The understanding that the Mártölamme language does not possess any true infinitives is important; hence, the verbal word forms do possess the capacity of acting like participles and infinitives. Like in English, they can function as noun word forms, adjective word forms, or adverb word forms. The following are examples of the verbal word forms:

verbal word form:	ranto	- walking
	góryo	- being red
	delto	- being tree
	justo	- being quick
	isto	- being; existing
	meldo	- being loved; loving

III-4-4. Adjective Word Forms

This class contains the adjectives, the beþˇgonti. The function word acting as an adjective denotes the quality, characteristic, or attribute of the abstraction of or conception of the beþë. These modify a substantive within the statement. The following are examples of the adjective word forms:

adjective word form: rante   - walklike; of walking
                      górye   - red
                      delte   - treelike; of the tree
                      juste   - quick
                      iste   - of or like being; existent
                      melde   - of love; loving

III-4-5. Adverb Word Forms

The last class is the adverbs, the beþˇbani. These modify any other púrmi (i.e. verbs, substantives, etc.) within the statement. The function word acting as an adverb displays the manner of which the limitation, qualification, or specification of the abstraction of or conception of the beþë. The following are examples of the adverb word forms:

adverb word form: rantu   - in the manner of walking
                     góryu   - in the manner of being red
                     deltu   - treewise; in the manner of the tree
                     justu   - quickly; quickwise
                     istu   - existent
                     meldu   - in the manner of loving; lovingly