

Conscript Guide

All words and grammar in the rest of the translation guide are given in romanisation, and such as, the following table should serve as a useful guide for how to convert the above text into the Latin Alphabet.

Consonants

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Rom.</i>	<i>Context</i>
ᄁ	m	by default
	n	before alveolar or velar stops
ᄂ	b	where historical representing a palatalised /m/
	p	where historical representing a palatalised /m/, in colision with an unvoiced sound
ᄃ	p	by default
	∅	sporadically, directly after the nucleus, in coda positions
ᄄ	b	by default
	v	word finally
	p	in colision with unvoiced sounds
ᄅ	f	all contexts
	v	by default
ᄆ	f	word finally, in colision with unvoiced sounds
	l	by default
ᄇ	ll	after <i>i</i> (or in some rare contexts, <i>e</i>) but not before another consonant
	ll	all contexts
ᄈ	r	by default
	l	word finally, after <i>i</i>
	n	word finally, after all other sounds
ᄉ	n	by default
	m	before bilabials, even silent ones
ᄊ	ñ	by default
	n	before alveolar or velar stops
	m	before bilabials
	ng	word finally
ᄋ	t	all contexts
ᄌ	ć	all contexts
ᄍ	d	by default
	z	word finally
ᄎ	ǵ	all contexts
ᄏ	s	all contexts

z	z	by default
	s	word finally and in collision unvoiced sounds
ʒ	ʒ	all contexts
ʒ	ʒ	by default
	s	word finally and in collision unvoiced sounds
c	c	all contexts
g	g	by default
	j	word finally
j	j	by default
	∅	after sibilants, causing devoicing

Vowels

Within the Pančone writing system, only a word's stressed vowel is given a full glyph, and all other vowels are written as diacrtics on the preceding consonant.

Letter	Dcrtc	Rom	Context
i	i	i	by default
		e	where representing historical stressed short /i/ or unstressed long /i:/
u	u	y	where representing historical /ui/
		i	where representing stressed historical /ai/
		e	where representing unstressed historical /ai/
e	e	e	all contexts
a	a	a	by default
		o	if the following syllable contains an /u/ or an /o/
o	o	o	all contexts
u	u	u	all contexts
∅	∅	∅	served to carry unstressed vowels where there is no preceding consonant

Translation Guide

Quick Disclaimer: The text is almost certainly full of mistakes on my part. That should only make the final result of the translation that much more fun, but just be aware of that fact going into it all.

Phonology

The phonology of the language is given here, with its romanisation, purely to help with sounding out words while transcribing, provided that is of importance to you. Otherwise, do feel free to ignore this section

		Labial	Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar
Nasal		m	n	ɲ <ñ>	
Plosive	Vd	p	t	tʃ <ć>	k <c>
	Uvd	b	d	ʧ <ǵ>	g
Fricative	Vd	f	s	ʃ <ś>	x <j>
	Uvd	v	z	ʒ <ź>	
Trills			r		
Laterals			l	ʎ <ll>	

	Front		Back
	Unround	Round	
High	i	y	u
Mid	e		o
Low	a		

Morphology

I would predict that the morphology of Pancone is what might cause the most frustration when it comes to translating into English, as it is an incredibly fusional language, where in most inflections involve some form of non-concatenation. To summarise, we can create a quick list of conjugations and particles, that should give a decent overview.

Nouns

All nouns in Pancone can be grouped into one of three gender. The only direct inflection that nouns themselves take is for pluralisation, the paradigm of which can be seen bellow. Don't worry about the superscripts, or the concept of "class", just yet. That will be explained in the Morphophonology section.

	Rigid Gender	Aquatic Gener	Natural Gender
Class I	-(u)n ^y	-(e)ll/l ^y	-(a)n
Class II	-ún	-íll	

Vowels in brakets are only ever attached to avoid illegal consonant clusters. Stressed vowels may replace the final vowels of the root when inflected.

Adjectives must also agree in gender with their nouns, for which the paradigm is as follows.

	Rigid	Aquatic	Natural
Singular	-u	-i	-a
Plural	-un	-in	-an

Once again, word final vowels of adjectives in their uninflected form are frequently replaced by these suffixes.

Articles

Both the indefinite and definite article must agree with their referant in both gender and number, as illustrated in the tabel bellow.

		Rigid	Aquatic	Natural
DEF	Singular	ġu	ġe	ġa
	Plural	ġun	ġen	ġan
INDEF	Singular	su	se	sa
	Plural	sun	sell	san

There also exists a negative article, but as it is not present in the text, it is not relevant to share its details.

Verbs

Verbs conjugate for subject, and tense, by means of one fusional suffix, and for mood by means of an additional, more agglutinative one.

		Present		Past		Future		Past Perfect	
		cI	cII	cI	cII	cI	cII	cI	cII
1SG		-(e)s		-(e)tenġ		-(a)t		-(e)ġe	-(e)dí
2SG		-(a)n		-(a)nġ		-(a)nc		-(a)be	-(a)mbí
3SG	R	-(l)u ^y	-ú	-(e)nġ ^y	-énġ	-(u)j	-(l)uv ^y	-úv	
	A	-(l)e ^y	-í	-(l)eċ ^y	-íċ	-(e)š/j	-(l)iv ^y	-ív	
	N	-(l)a ^y	-á	-(l)anġ ^y	-ánġ	-(a)j	-(l)av ^y	-áv	
1Pl		-(a)te		-(e)ċenġ		-(e)taj		-(e)ċev	-tív
2Pl		-(a)ne		-(a)ñet	-(a)nét	-(a)noj		-(e)nev	-nív
3Pl		-(e)š/je		-(e)š/jenġ		-(l)eš ^y	-éš	-(e)be	-év

Mood	Affix
Subjunctive	-(l)e ^y
Presumptive	-(e)ven
Imperative	-(a)t
Conditional	'-(e)fe

The Ls in brackets are use to avoid consecutive vowels, which are only allowed in the language under specific pretenses.

There are, of course, some verbs that are irregular as shown bellow. Modality marking is still simply suffixed upon these forms, however

"To Be"	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect	"To Have"	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect	"To Go"	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect	
1S	ut	cent	sat	vibís	1S	vožis	vočeng	ys	di	1S	as	asfe	aš	bi	
2S	un	čen	ang	vibín	2S	vožin	vanğ	yn	ymbí	2S	an	añe	anc	ambí	
2SF	eú	čeng	ajú	vuf	2SF	vožú	vočeñu	vaj	yv	2SF	aú	añe	av	abi	
3SM	on		ašú	vif	3SM	vožu	venğ	žy	uv	3SM	u		añe	e	abí
3SF			aše		3SF	voží	vožíc	vi	iv	3SF	i				
3SN			ašá		3SN	voža	voženg	yla	av	3SN	a				
1P	et	čente	ajte	vifet	1P	voče	vočeng	yt	ytív	1P	at	atent	ač	adbí	
2P	eú	čeñe	ašne	vifñe	2P	vonğe	vonğet	ynğ	ynív	2P	ane	aceñe	ance	ambí	
2PF		čeñá	ašá	viflá	2PF	vožá	voğang	vaj	ybe	2PF		aña	alle	abi	
3P	oj	češe	aje	više	3P	voše	vošeng	yš	ev	3P	aj	añña	aj	ibi	

"Not"	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	šis	šistent	šistaj	šistav
2S	šins	šistentğ	šinc	šisnav
2SF	šisú	šišu	šišñuj	šisáv
3SM	šisu	šing	šisaj	šips
3SF	šise			
3SN	šisa			
1P	šits	šitentğ	šistoj	šistev
2P	šines	šinentğ	šisnoj	šisnev
2PF	šisá	šišña	šišñaj	šisav
3P	šis	šics	šips	

"Can"	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	šut	šustin	šuš	suzbí
2S	šun	šunğ	šunc	sumbí
2SF	suzú	suteñu	šuzuj	suzubí
3SM	šuzu	šusteng	šuze	šuzav
3SF	šizi			
3SN	šaza			
1P	šuste	šuteng	šustoj	šustev
2P	šuzne	šuzeng	šuznoj	šuznev
2PF	suzá	suteñu	šuzaj	suzabí
3P	šuze	šuzeng	šuzaj	šuzbí

Hab.	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	šocs	šocteng	šojot	šotí
2S	šocan	šocang	šojon	šompí
2SF	šocúl	šoceñu	šocój	šopí
3SM	šocú	šong	šocoj	šov
3SF	šocí			
3SN	šocá			
1P	šocate	šoceng	šotaj	šotív
2P	šocane	šoñét	šonét	šoñív
2PF	šocá	šotáng	šocáj	šocabe
3P	šojce	šojceng	šoceš	šocév

Prog.	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	ğaslas	dašllateng	dačált	dasladí
2S	dašllapan	dašllang	dačánc	daslapí
2SF	daslapúl	dašllañu	dašllapaj	
3SM	dašllapu	ğaslang	dačálj	dasláv
3SF	dašllape	ğaslić		
3SN	dašllapa	ğaslang		
1P	dašllate	ğaslać	dačaltaj	daslatív
2P	dašllane	daslanét	dasláj	daslanív
2PF	dašllapá	daslapá		
3P	ğaslaf	dašllašeng	daslés	daslév

Gnom.	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	cets	cent	cat	cibís
2S	can	cen	cang	cibín
2SF	ceú	ceng	cajú	cuf
3SM	ceču		cajé	cif
3SF	ceće		cajá	
3SN	ceča			
1P	ceste	cente	cajte	cifet
2P	cesne	ceña	cašne	cifñe
2PF	ceá		caš	cifñe
3P	ceš	ceše	caje	ciše

Infinitives of Aspect Auxiliaries
 Hab. šojoc
 Prog. dačala
 Gnom. cet
 Exp. šetan
 Rcmt. dinu

Exp.	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	šetans	šeteng	šitant	šetandí
2S	žontan	žontang	šitanc	zontabí
2SF	zončán	zončang	šitanj	zontambí
3SM	setán	setaneng		setanúv
3SF		setanić		setanív
3SN		setanang	setanáv	
1P	sečante	sečanteng	šičante	santív
2P	zončane	zontanét	šičane	zontanív
2PF	zontaná	zontang	šitanáj	zontanabe
3P	šetanj	šetjeng	šitanš	šetanév

Rcmt.	Present	Past	Future	Past Perfect
1S	dinas	dintans	ajat	vibút
2S	dinan	díntanan	ajan	vibán
2SF	dinal	díntañul	ajfa	vufu
3SM	dínu	dintañe	aje	vife
3SF	dini			
3SN	dína			
1P	dinat	dintant	ajtan	vifete
2P	dine	díntane	ajnan	vifene
2PF		díntana	ajla	vifal
3P	dinaj	dintanj	ajen	višeše

Pronouns and Interrogatives

Pronouns	NOM	OBL	GEN	Question Words	
1 Singular	tu	če	čun	ču	What
2 Singular	man	me	ban	tan	What (OBL)
2 Singular Formal	ec		yn	žiz	Who
3 Singular rigid.	un	nu	ymve	žin	Whom
3 Singular aquatic.	in	ni		čentu	Where
3 Singular natural.	an	na		že	When
1 Plural	fin			čun	How
2 Plural	ec		ecun	taví	Why
2 Plural Formal	ecún	meún	baún	tufin	How Much
3 Plural	ym	yll	ymve	fe	Yes or No

Oblique pronouns can also appear as clitics on verbs that start with vowels.

Clitics	
1S	č-
2S	m-
3S	n-
1P	f-
2P	c-
3P	ll-

Morphophonology

All nouns and verbs can be split in to two classes, depending on how stress works within those words. In Class I words, stress is fixed upon a single syllable, and can never move, no matter how much inflection is added. In Class II words, the stress much always remain on the penultimate syllable, with the exception of mood suffixed which **are not counted** when determining what the penultimate syllable is. This causes a range of different phonological changes, known as the Y-Shifts.

All suffixed marked with superscript Y in the above scripts inflect the following shifts on the preceding consonant.

*Y-Shifts		
t	>	č
d	>	ǵ
n	>	ñ
s	>	ś
j	>	ž
z	>	ž
m	>	b
l	>	ll

When stress in Class II words is moved forward by the addition of an unstressed syllable at the end of the word, the syllable which has taken on the stress will apply the Y-Shifts to the consonant directly preceding its nucleus, and the syllable which has lost stress may apply the Y-Shifts in reverse upon its equivalent consonant.

Syntax

Basic Sentences

Pančone follows a basic structure of SVO, however, it is important to note that object pronouns break this role, and allow for SOV phrasing.

I ate the bread > meñyrteng ğa acan
 I ate it > na meñyrteng

Noun Phrases

Most adjectives follow the nouns they modify, with the exception of those that can be consdiered to describe an objects "greatness", "colour" or "size".

In addition to this Pancone features both post- and prepositions. It is your job to determine from context which is which.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses can be formed in three ways depending on what role the relativised argument plays within the clause.

If the relativised argument is the subject of the clause, the verb is appended with the *ajc(e)*- prefix, with the exception of To Be and To Have, which have their own reflexive forms: *fo* and *y* respectively.

The dog ate the bread > ġu uf menyréng ġa acan
The dog that ate the bread > ġu uf ajcemenyréng ġa acan

If the argument serves as the object of the relative clause, then the clause can be stated as a possessor of the argument.

The bread that the dog ate > Ġa ġu uf menyréng va acan
lit. "The the-dog-ate's bread"

And if the argument plays an adpositional role in the relative clause, this can be reflected by simply placing the clause before the preposition or after the postposition.

The sword I killed him with > Ġu nu vatacs ven veržóm
lit. "The I-killed-him-with sword"

That should be enough to help you make at least some sense of the text. Best of luck, and happy translating!

Lexicon

Please Be Aware:

This text *does* include proper nouns that do not appear in this dictionary.

Key

R - Rigid Gender
A - Aquatic Gender
N - Natural Gender
1 - Class I
2 - Class II

Necessary Affixes

For some of the more etymologically transparent words, I've elected to only give you the roots, along with a list of affixes. If a word doesn't appear in the lexicon, even after reversing all gramatical inflection, look here to see if it simply has an affix appended.

-om : a tool for the enaction of X
-šis : the opposite of X
-tu : refers to the enaction of X
-ve : the status of being X
-zin : a person or thing who regularly Xes

aja- : clarifies movemnent of a verb outward
an- : occuring after X
čam- : the ability to be Xed
úr- : to enact X to completion
zor- : reffers to the general state of being X

Word List

ácesfes^{R1} - law, rule

af - and (for multiple arguments fulfilling the same role within a sentence)

afacsu¹ - to own, to posess, to have

aj - to, at

anžal² - to make, to do

baš² - to give

ben¹ - to need, to require

béñaviraca - average, standard, unremarkable

benzin^{R1} - leader, ruler, king

čan² - to hate, to despise

čen - at, on, around, in the vicinity of

cero¹ - to want, to desire

cigilla¹ - to build, to erect, to construct

ċocten² - to take

daśaś² - to call (someone a name)

dolórf^{N1} - leg

edacja - honest, truthful

eív^{R1} - plan, idea, agenda

epat² - to converse with, to talk with, to discuss with

fan² - to trade, to pay

farsos^{R2} - crown

ferzin^{A1} - animal, beast

fi - under

ficent^{A2} - soldier

fre - for, to

ilġel¹ - to remember

ípasos^{N1} - name

ipfan¹ - to walk, to wander, to go by foot

isyl^{N1} - tree, hedge, large bush

joltum¹ - to hide, to obscure

llygaz² - to learn

mefñat^{R1} - men's hair, fur

myċezin^{A2} - slave, servant, loyal subject

ñal - pure, bright, white

nave - like, in the manner of, as

oju - before (when used as a preposition) / after (when used as a postposition)

oñoc^{R2} - man, person

onti - on

ontová² - to talk, to speak

opam - there, then

orf - large

orfažini^{A2} - country, nation, state, autonomous area

oznifju... oznifju... - either... or...

pag^{R2} - body, corpus, being

rynġ^{R1} - edge, border

šedes - long

širalm² - to work, to exhaust

šilozuj - safe, secure, comfortable

šotá - but

šożys^{N1} - family

talli¹ - to go towards, to run to, to move with a target in mind

tin^{N2} - the world, earth, everything

tu - if, provided

tus... ven... - if... then...

tutuj^{R1} - home, house

urculv^{A1} - son

va - of

vaím - because, as, due to the fact that

vatac¹ - to kill, to murder

varaltan² - to live in a place, to make home in

ven - with

verdínt¹ - to ascribe value to, to deem valuable, to care about

vervaš² - to sell

veržóm^{R1} - blade, sword, knife, dagger

viriňá¹ - to grow, to become large

votas^{N2} - forest, woods

vyc - through, about

vyrním^{A1} - magic, soul

ys - much, many, to a great extent

ziñon^{N1} - person

žonon² - all

žos - strong, dark, black

zošarban¹ - to meet, to make acquaintance with