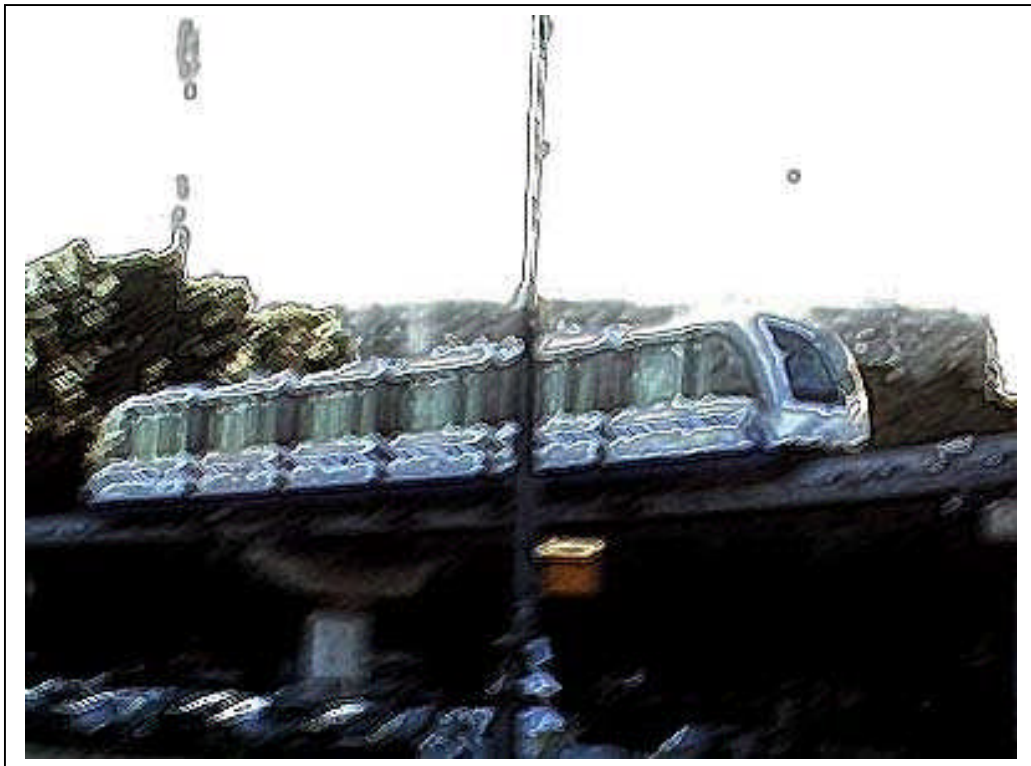


INTERNET SMS NOL ©

IDEAL NOL LANGUAGE

Copyright © enric cabrejas

Easy and effective method to the use of New Technologies



enric cabrejas

INDEX (0.01)

INDEX	(0.01)
ALPHABET	(01)
PHONOLOGY	(02)
SPELLING	(03)
GRAMMAR	(04)
ACCENTUATION	(05)
PRONOUNS	(06)
NOUNS	(07)
ADJECTIVES	(08)
DETERMINERS	(09)
VERBS	(10)
PREPOSITIONS	(11)
CONJUNCTIONS	(12)
ADVERBS	(13)
INTERROGATIVE	(14)
INTERJECTIONS	(15)
100 ESSENTIAL WORDS	(16)
USEFUL SENTENCES	(17)

ALPHABET (01)

The **Alphabet Nol** © is formed by **23 letters** an own reduced communication system that Spanish with 28 letters or English of 26 and of course that Russian with 33 symbols. And with the alphabet we will build the words of the Language.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I
(a)	(be)	(che)	(de)	(e)	(fe)	(ge)	(i)
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	R
(je)	(ke)	(le)	(me)	(ne)	(o)	(pe)	(re)
S	T	U	V	X	Y	Z	
(se)	(te)	(u)	(ve)	(xe)	(ye)	(ze)	

Copyright © enric cabrejas

The letters are symbols that they're about reproducing the sounds of the language in writing. Hence in an ideal language a strict correlation must exist between letters and phonemes. Each letter of the Alphabet Ideal Nol reproduces a phoneme and only one, and for each phoneme it uses a different letter and for that reason we say that the language Nol is an **Ideal Language**.

The 7 Ideal Nol Rules:

- 1 Vocalize Consonants**
- 2 Abbreviate Pronouns**
- 3 Names according to classification**
- 4 Adjectives without gender neither number**
- 5 Regular verbs**
- 6 No Articles**
- 7 No Accents**

PHONOLOGY (02)

In a comparative in between English and the Nol in English Alphabet we have 26 letters and on the other hand we have **44 phonemes English**. The System Phonological English consists of twelve vowels phonemes, eight diphthongize them and twenty-four consonants and instead in the Nol we have 23 letters and at once just only **23 phonemes Nol**.

SPELLING (03)

The syllable is the grouping of sounds that constitute an articulatory unit. The pronunciation or writing of a word will be formed by one or several syllables. The syllables have an element called central nucleus. **The great novelty and differentiates that Ideal Nol presents it's that all their letters so vocal so consonants they're phonemes that could be constituted in syllable nucleus.**

For the spelling and phonetic Nol the general rule is that all those letters that could be group should be pronounced united in an only syllable but if any letter becomes uncomfortable it's pronounced alone or contained in the following syllable that forms the word. So vowels as consonants Ideal Nol take same features of point and articulation way and sonority of a New Latin. Even the transcendency of the novel application and scientific reach that it presents, the Ideal Nol phonology for the linguistics in particular, the study of the sounds and phonemes correspond respectively to the phonetics and the phonology and they are therefore outside of this grammar's domain that is centered fundamentally in the aspect morpho-syntactic of the language.

Words:	Syllables:	Pronunciation:	Translation:
C	c	che	(with)
Nc	n-c	ne-che	(without)
Sxua	s-xu-a	se-xu-a	(sexuality)
Tatr	ta-t-r	ta-te-re	(theater)

GRAMMAR (04)

The Ideal Nol Language is a wide Language and it allows in numerous cases and practically starting from any word: noun, adjective, verb,... previously well-known, to build the corresponding vocabulary until completing it following the rules of their spelling and grammatical basic structure.

Lgra (happiness). **Lgri** (cheerful). **Lgrio** (happily). **Lgro** (to make happy)

ACCENTUATION (05)

In the Language Nol the words are unstressed that is to say vowels, syllables and words don't have prosodic accent. The language Nol doesn't have graphic accents of any type. That doesn't mean words Nol doesn't have bigger granted prominence to a syllable in front of the other ones. Although this is expressed through the syllabic own composition and in the common cases is paraxitonal and others relapse in the syllable that evidences bigger attack.

PRONOUNS (06)

The Pronouns are words that substitute to the nouns. In English we say: I, you, he, etc. The Personal Pronouns are words that represent people, animals and things. The Personal Pronouns Nol in its short form doesn't possess gender. Final S indicates plural.

Y	(1 sing. m/f)	Ns	(1 pl. m/f)
T	(2 sing. m/f)	Vs	(2 pl. m/f)
L	(3 sing. m/f)	Ls	(3 pl. m/f)

PERFECT PRONOUNS (06.01)

However in their formal way it could be written explicitly with gender. The personal **Perfect Pronouns**, long forms has two grammatical gender: Masculine and Feminine.

Ye (1 sing. m)	Ya (1 sing. f)	Nes (1 pl. m)	Nas (1 pl. f)
Te (2 sing. m)	Ta (2 sing. f)	Ves (2 pl. m)	Vas (2 pl. f)
Le (3 sing. m)	La (3 sing. f)	Les (3 pl. m)	Las (3 pl. f)

It also contemplates the possibility to express the second person in polite way.

Ut (2 sing / polite)	Uts (2 pl / polite)
-----------------------------	----------------------------

It even opts three new people of a plural determined in two meetings, three meetings, and four meetings. (We could prolong infinite although Nol establishes here only 3 new cases) it is something absolutely novel of the language Nol and that we cannot find in other languages and even less "I" and "you" certain one feminine.

Ndu, Ntre, Nkua (1 pl .2/3/4 mf)
Vdu Vtre, Vkua (2 pl. 2/3/4 mf)
Ldu, Ltre, Lkua (3 pl. 2/3/4 mf)

NOUNS (07)

Nouns are words that designate entities of any order. Nouns Ideal Nol is divided in: Masculine / Feminine gender and also in number: Singular / Plural.

The words finished in **Consonant** and vowel **U** they respond to masculine nouns and the words finished in **A** and **AR** are nouns of feminine gender.

The plural in all cases is formed adding **S**. (But if this is obvious we won't write S)

The nouns will classify them in two types: **Original Nouns and Common Nouns**. To the **original nouns** doesn't give translation and it preserves the original. They can be person's names, geographical names of cities, countries, etc. And to the **common nouns** we divide them grammatically in masculine and feminine.

Original nouns:	
English	(English)
Nouns: (m)	Nouns: (f)
Om	Sa
(man)	(house)

Also we could classify them in concrete nouns and abstract nouns. The concrete nouns are those for which we designate real beings or they can be represented as such and the abstract nouns those that we perceive with the intellect.

Concrete:	Abstract:
Cup	Dufa
(water)	(difficulty)

The masculine nouns generally finished in **OR** and the feminine names generally finished in **AR** guide us toward names of occupations, professions, etc, always belonging to people.

(-OR)	(-AR)
Agrikor	Agrikar
(male farmer)	(female farmer)

Likewise some nouns finished in **ER** will make it with relationship to animals and things.

(-ER)	
Pajer	Vrer
(bird)	(brazier)

Nouns of **Colors**, also adjectival and with it the particularity of finishing with vocal **I**.

Berdi (green)	Blaki (black)	Bluni (clear blue)
Bluzi (blue dark)	Grini (gray)	Krasi (red)
Orji (orange)	Puri (white)	Yli (yellow)

Days.

Yun (Monday)	Mart (Tuesday)	Merk (Wednesday)
Juv (Thursday)	Birn (Friday)	Sov (Saturday)
Dum (Sunday)		

Months.

Gbret (January)	Fbret (February)	Mret (March)
Apret (April)	Miet (May)	Jnet (June)
Jlet (July)	Aget (August)	Stet (September)
Otet (October)	Nvet (November)	Dset (December)

Seasons.

Sum (Summer)	Tum (Autumn)	Vum (Winter)	Pma (Spring)
---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

Members of the Family.

Breta (sister)	Brot (brother)
Ixa (daughter)	Ix (son)
Mada (mother)	Pat (father)
Nit (grandson)	Nita (granddaughter)
Tina (aunt)	Tinet (uncle)
Vav (grandfather)	Vava (granmother)

Different Ages or States.

Moxa (woman)	Om (man)
Nov (boyfriend)	Nova (girlfriend)
Xu (boy)	Xa (girl)

Common Localizations.

Ra (street)	Lan (country)
Pvl (town)	Pla (square)
Tatr (theater)	Zda (city)

NUMBERS (06.02)

Nouns of the Natural Numbers. Also called Numeral Cardinal. These are determinates when they accompany to the name, pronouns when they don't go accompanied by the name, adjectives when they are used as ordinal after the name and also nouns since are the name of the number that they represent.

0	Nu
1	On
2	Du
3	Tre
4	Kua
5	Zin
6	Sie
7	Tie
8	Oko
9	Ov

10 Die	20 Dunu	30 Trenu	40 Kuanu	50 Zinnu
60 Sienu	70 Tienu	80 Okonu	90 Ovnu	100 Zen
200 Duzen	300 Trezen	400 Kuazen	500 Zinzen	600 Siezen
700 Tiezen	800 Okozen	900 Ovzen	1.000 Mila	2.000 Dumila
100.000 Zenmila		1.000.000 Milo		

Example: 1.453.207

Milo.kuazenzintre.duzentie

(A million four hundred fifty three thousand two hundred seven)

ADJECTIVES (08)

The **Adjectives** are words that we use to describe people, animals and things. Their placement will be preferably behind the name or verb although it's not always this way and the Language allows many variations and prefixed diversity or postponed to the name. All the Adjectival Nol concludes with vocal **I** and they have the same form for both gender and number. Adjectival Nol possesses epicene gender, that is to say when a form of unique gender to designate both sexes. The function carried out by the adjective is of complement of the name and when writing or to tell a noun or pronoun Nol in fact we already know ahead of time its gender.

Adjectives	(qualifying)
Imi	(kind)
Adjectives	(relate them)
Tori	(theoretical)
Adjectives	(manners)
Povi	(possible)

DETERMINERS (09)

The Language Ideal Nol doesn't use articles. (The Nol nouns is certain)

Demonstrative determinants, Indefinite ones, some Possessive and Numeral cardinal they'll be been able to also use as pronouns.

Demonstrative					
Et / Eta	(this)	Ets / Etas	(these)		
Ex / Exa	(that)	Exs / Exas	(those)		
Ek / Eka	(that)	Eks / Ekas	(those)		
Indefinite					
Ga	(something)	Agen	(somebody)	Bar	(several)
Co	(a little)	Dplos	(other)	Gu	(some)
Kikra	(whichever)	Mo	(much)	Ned	(anything)
Ngu	(any)	Nod	(nobody)	Tod	(everything)
Totu	(too much)	Tru	(another)		
Possessive					
Mu	(my / mine)	Nus	(our)		
Tu	(your / yours)	Vus	(your)		
Su	(its / his)	Sus	(their / his)		
Numeral (types)					
Cardinal, ordinal, partitive and multiplicative.					

VERBS (10)

Verbs are words that indicate us an action. We generally specify them behind the name or pronoun. The verb Ideal Nol is characterized by not having variations, just only verbal desinences that express the time.

In language Nol the **Infinitive** is the basic form of the verb and is formed with the root of the **verb + the letter O** and in turn it determines the root of the **Present** that expresses the current action. To form the **Past** we will simply add the prefix **AN** prefixed to the base to build a last action. And to form the **Future** we will add the suffix **DES** postponed to build the future action. That is to say who learn the name of a verb Nol in Infinitive they will already know consequently all their conjugation in Present, Past and Future.

Gerund we use the affix **PA**.

Imperative we use the suffix **K**.

A **reflexive verb** will use the suffix **Y,T** or **L**.

And an **action finished** will indicate it to us the particle **X**. (it doesn't matter which is the time)

SO (present)

Y so	(I am)	Ns so	(we are)
T so	(you are)	Vs so	(you are)
L so	(he is)	Ls so	(they are)

SO (past)

Y anso	(I was)	Ns anso	(we were)
T anso	(you were)	Vs anso	(you were)
L anso	(he was)	Ls anso	(they were)

SO (future)

Y sodes	(I will be)	Ns sodes	(we will be)
T sodes	(you will be)	Vs sodes	(you will be)
L sodes	(he will be)	Ls sodes	(they will be)

Representation of the conjugations

Infinitive:	Verb+O
Present:	Verb+O
Present Perfect	Verb+O+X
Past:	AN+Verb+O
Perfect Past:	AN+Verb+O+X
Future:	Verb+O+DES
Perfect Future	Verb+O+DEX
Reflexive:	Verb+O+Y
Imperative:	Verb+O+K
Gerund:	PA+Verb+O

70 VERBS (10.01)

should be	v.	dvo
to accept	v.	azpo
to ask	v.	prego
to be	v.	so
to be able to	v.	po
to believe	v.	kredo
to belong	v.	perto
to bother	v.	molto
to call	v.	yao
to care	v.	impo
to check	v.	bro
to close	v.	npro
to come	v.	bno
to cut	v.	orto
to damage	v.	dulo
to drive	v.	kudo
to eat	v.	cito
to end up	v.	zo
to enter	v.	tro
to fall	v.	kao
to fall in love	v.	emo
to fear	v.	tmo
to find	v.	alo
to get	v.	ko
to give	v.	dao
to go	v.	do
to happen	v.	paso
to have	v.	tno
to hear	v.	o
to help	v.	soko

to hug	v.	azo
to keep	v.	gao
to kiss	v.	cuo
to know	v.	sao
to leave	v.	rtro
to like	v.	ado
to listen	v.	esko
to live	v.	bio
to look for	v.	vko
to lose	v.	luso
to love	v.	imo
to lower	v.	xo
to make	v.	fao
to meet	v.	enko
to need	v.	nzso
to open up	v.	pro
to play	v.	jugo
to prefer	v.	prefo
to put	v.	nto
to read	v.	ldo
to say	v.	dso
to see	v.	bo
to seem	v.	sno
to sell	v.	bipo
to send	v.	enbo
to sleep	v.	domo
to speak	v.	avlo
to stay	v.	tao
to take	v.	to
to take away	v.	ybo
to take care	v.	kuo
to think	v.	tiko
to throw	v.	exo
to understand	v.	pilo
to up	v.	go
to wait	v.	spro
to walk	v.	endo
to want	v.	kro
to wish	v.	iso
to write	v.	skro

PREPOSITIONS (11)

The Prepositions are words that they help us to the mediating understanding the nexus among any group of words and the complement that it accompanies.

Prepositions Nol

A (to)	B (in)	C (with)	D (of)
Da (from)	Etra (among)	G (until)	J (toward)
Kotra (against)	Nc (without)	Post (after)	P (for / to)
Sg (according to)	Suv (on)	Vax (under)	X (for)

CONJUNCTIONS (12)

Conjunctions are elements that complete the function of connecting sentences, fragments or words.

Conjunctions Nol

Ak (although)	Ci (if)	E (and)	K (that)
Kd (when)	Nkok (however)	Novt (nevertheless)	R (but)
Ri (neither)	U (or)	Xk (because)	Zi (so)

ADVERBS (13)

Adverbs are a group of words of great diversity. The most appropriate classification would probably assist to its meaning but we find with the difficulty that some can belong to more than a semantic class.

Adverbs (of time)			
Ac (still)	Eton (then)	Kd (when)	
Adverbs (in way)			
Mji (better)	Km (as)	Vim (well)	
Adverbs (of place)			
Dn (where)	Lu (far)	Ka (near)	

INTERROGATIVES (14)

Interrogatives ones can be pronouns and adverbs that we use to ask. They are placed to the beginning of the sentence followed by the interrogation sign.

Dn?	(Where?)	K?	(What?)
Kd?	(When?)	Kl?	(Which?)
Km?	(How?)	Kn?	(Who?)
Kt?	(How much?)	Xk?	(Why?)

INTERJECTIONS (15)

Interjections are expressions or exclamations endowed with intense intonation for expressions or sudden impressions.

Ado!	(I Like it!)	Bai!	(Good-bye!)
Elo!	(Hello!)	Grež!	(Thank you!)
Ipro!	(Attention!)	Z!	(Until soon)
Lam!	(Bad!)	Perfekt!	(Perfect!)
Pilo!	(I found out!)	Tak!	(Let us go!)
Tic!	(Shit!)	Tux!	(Dandruffs!)
Vim!	(Well!)	Vrav!	(Well done!)
Xakt!	(Exact!)	Xf	(please)

100 ESSENTIAL WORDS (16)

ENGLISH	NOL
1 down	av
2 up	ar
3 now	na
4 later	des
5 here	kui
6 there	lui
7 tall	alti
8 short	vaxi
9 friend	mig
10 although	ak
11 automobile	eut
12 blue (clear)	bluni
13 red	krasi
14 yesterday	yer
15 today	oy
16 tomorrow	mn
17 day	did
18 week	sma
19 month	sem
20 year	anu
21 morning	mana
22 afternoon	tada
23 night	noxa
24 well	vim
25 bad	lam
26 white	puri
27 black	blaki
28 beautiful	vi
29 ugly	fi
30 good	vmi
31 street	ra
32 heat	kal
33 cold	fri
34 house	sa
35 near	ka
36 far	lu
37 city	zda
38 town	pvl
39 country	lan
40 What?	K?
41 Who?	Kn?
42 How?	Km?
43 Which?	Kl?
44 How much?	Kt?
45 When?	Kd?

46	Where?	Dn?
47	with	c
48	without	nc
49	happy	japi
50	sad	trusi
51	girl	xa
52	boy	xu
53	all right	ok
54	in front	dlan
55	behind	dpot
56	out	nden
57	inside	den
58	left	sxa
59	right	dka
60	money	sod
61	God	Ab
62	of	d
63	in	b
64	entrance	tra
65	exit	rtra
66	easy	fazi
67	difficult	dufi
68	small	pgi
69	big	rgi
70	toward	j
71	until	g
72	until soon	z
73	brother	brot
74	man	om
75	woman	moxa
76	always	semp
77	never	jap
78	clever	liti
79	silly	nuki
80	less	minu
81	more	plos
82	better	mji
83	truth	bra
84	falsehood	nbra
85	very	m
86	much	mo
87	little	co
88	everything	tod
89	anything	ned
90	another	tru
91	but	r
92	for	x
93	because	xk
94	yes	S

95	no	N
96	also	tvim
97	neither	tamp
98	late	td
99	early	prem
100	bond	nol

USEFUL SENTENCES (17)

1	Hello!	Elo!
2	How are you?	Km T?
3	Very well, thank you.	Mvim, grez
4	Nice to meet you!	Y ado!
5	Do you speak Ideal Nol?	T dso Nol?
6	I don't understand.	N pilo
7	Please.	Xf
8	Could you repeat it other time?	T rpto tru bza?
9	Can you speak more slowly?	T dso plos upi?
10	How do you say?	Km T dso?
11	I am lost.	Y perdi
12	I call you on telephone.	Y yao x tlfon
13	I would like to speak with...	Y ado dso c.
14	Could you leave to (her) a message?	T po djoLa msj?
15	All right	Ok
16	My number is....	Mu num.
17	I like you.	Y ado T
18	I love you.	Y imo T
19	See you later.	Z
20	Good-bye!	Bai!