

逆	-f:	止	-m-jɛ	止	-p-jɛ
逆	-f	止	-M	止	-p
逆	-s:	止	-K	止	-p'p'p'
逆	-s	止	-K <sup>h</sup>	止	-ch-jɛ
逆	-ʃ	止	-K	止	-ch
逆	-ni	止	-t <sup>h</sup>	止	-ɣ
逆	-n	止	-t-jɛ	止	-g'g'
逆	-ŋ	止	-t	止	-H
逆	-m:	止	-ɬ	止	-h
		止		止	an



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## Télzrək Grammar

As a general guideline the Télzrək language is a subject object verb word order but doesn't always follow in that order. For example, the 3r in Télzrək is a verb meaning "breathes" and appears in the middle of the word. Exclamations and questions always occur in the front of the sentence, not at the end of the sentence. The word əɹ makes things plural and goes at the front of a word or stands alone at the front.

There are no such things as the pronouns; he/she/it/her/him/ his/hers/ them/they. Everything must be named individually. Animals and all other living things in nature must be named by what they are individually or by their group. Everything is part of ək so this means it must be named out of respect.

No such things as the words "the/an/is." There are no such things as ambiguity in the Télzrək language. Everything must be named specifically. If a person doesn't know the name of a person - then that person cannot talk about them. However, you/I and we/us do exist in the Télzrək language. These personal pronouns always come at the end of whatever is being said and can stand alone. Personal pronouns appear within verbs as well. Past, present, and future tenses are indicated by last sounds (letters) of the verb. For example,

Verbs: past tense – t present tense- ε future tense – o:

Personal pronouns: I - ɪ you - ε:

Verb (to go) – ju

I went (past tense) – juɪt (the pronoun I "ɪ" appears within the verb before the past tense letter "t").

I am going (present tense) - yuɛ

I will be going (in the future) - juɒ:

You went (past tense) - juɛ:t

You are going (present tense) - juɛ:'ɛ (glottal stop and then present tense).

You are going to go (in the future) - juɛ:ɔ:

Verb (to be) - chentɪs

I am (present tense) - chentɪslɛ

I was (past tense) - chentɪslt

I am going to be (in the future) - chentɪslɔ:

You are (present tense) - chentɪsɛ:'ɛ

You were (past tense) - chentɪsɛ:t

You are going to be (in the future) - chentɪsɛ:ɔ:

I and you can have different positions within the verb depending on what verb it is.

English translation from the movie Kung Fu Panda 2

“But their son, lord Shen saw darker power in the fireworks what had brought color and joy could also bring darkness and destruction” (Kung Fu Panda 2, 2011).

Telzræk translation of the above:

utæktəs əɹ kæpf tən lord Shen əɹ sɪblɪs ɪfkɪhɪkɪk Shen ænɪjət.

əɹ sɪbli tənɪ ɪfənu ʃokət melɪ ɪfkɪhɪkɪk kɛʃ kɪmniɪk ʃokəo:

But Peacocks son lord Shen fireworks within them evil blackness Shen found. Fireworks great joy color brought could also evil blackness together with destruction bring.

utæktəs (but. Is also used as a negation word).

əɹ kæpʃ (peacocks).

tɛn (son).

Shen (name of the son).

əɹ sɪblɪs (fireworks. The “s” on the end means “within them” speaking of within the fireworks. This “s” on the end is a unique feature since it is attached to the noun.

ɪfkiɪɪkɪk (evil blackness).

Shen (name of the son).

æniɹət (found. Past tense).

əɹ sɪbli (fireworks).

tənu (great joy).

ɪfənu (color).

ʃokət (brought).

mɛli (could also).

ɪfkiɪɪkɪk (evil blackness) kiɪk -evil is within ɪfɪk – blackness.

kɛʃ (together with).

kɪmniɪk (tornado or destruction).

ʃokəo: (bring. Future tense).

When using adjectives and nouns insert the noun after the first syllable of the adjective. For example, æfr~(king) – noun kıznık (wiley) – adjective. kızæfr~nık (wiley king). Another example is saying “black king.” ıfık (black) – description. æfr~ (king) - noun. ıfæfr~ık (black king). Always insert the noun after the first syllable of the adjective in a sentence.

### Télzrək Vocabulary:

æfr~ - king

æfık – judge

æfr~ık – almighty supreme ruler of the universe. “God.”

kıznık – Wiley

kınık – Wreaking havoc

kımnık - tornado or destruction

kırık – rainstorm.

ıfkırır~ - snow storm.

kılıwık – hurricane.

kırıkırık – thunder.

kĩ:3 - calculating.

kĩ:f - always watching.

kienık – mean.

kihık – evil.

kısırık – rude.

ker~ - sound.

kepr~ - noise.

keʃ - together with/with/together/and

\*Télzrək script is written from the right and down to the left. \*

Animals:

lɪsrətə - bear

ləlo: - monkey

ɛnoɐtə - squirrel

ɛʃko:chtə - racoon

təkətəm – deer

kɪsr-ɪk'kɪk – any dog

kɪzr-mɪk – wolf

kɪznɪ.ɪk – coyote

ute – caribou

ɛʃtə'bɛ'ɛʃ - horse

ɛbəgo: - elk

kiko:ʃəM – mountain lion

kiko: - cat

kɛ.ɪtəM – beaver



## Animals

kətr-n – woodpecker

kɛ:Mi – mountain blue bird

kɛtɛk – owl

ks:ɛ:pjɐ – eagle

kzɛ:f – raven

kMɛ:tr-s – duck

kətəbu – kingfisher

kzɛ:MəM – red winged black bird

kzɛ: crow

kəzɛs – sand hill crane

## Colors

ɪf – color ɪfənu – color

kɛnɪf – red

ɪfɪk/ɪfɪk – black

ɪfr – white

ɪfɪb – purple

ɪfnɪ – yellow

ɪfMɛ – blue

ɪfɛt – orange

ɪfoɪl – green

ɪfoɪə – brown

ɪfɪɛ – gray

kɛnɪfr – red and white mixture.

## Other

kʰɛp – star, ʃg – sky, ɣi:u:- night, kos – day, kosints – light and beauty, ɛənə – tree.

Commented [bd1]:

The third mystery is the thing in the universe that makes all things grow. This mystery can only be observed not explained. For example, we observe how a flower and tree grow but we cannot explain how it happens. We can observe a baby growing inside of a mother's womb, but we cannot explain it. This mystery that makes all things grow also falls under the categories of miracles and the unexplained. These types of miracles leave people in wonder.

ti:kte - family love

ti:k – term of endearment to a family member or close friend.

chjɛf - term of endearment among spouses. Romantic love.

kenti:kr - funny

kenti:vr - smile

kenti:pr - laugh

kenti:sr - happy

kenti:əkr - celebration

kenti:kir - wine

kenti:chi – a dance/ any dance

nɪnr - to be silly; act silly. To say silly things. To do silly things.

kɪtɪgl – dream

sɪpsɔjɔ – any flower. Can also mean “flowers” because plurality is already implied in the word.

chukɛnɛn – huckleberries

chukɛt – blueberries

chukʃɪwɪʃ - raspberries

chukibi – Hawthorne berries

chukɛli – low bush cranberries

chukɛti high bush cranberries.

O:Jɪsɛ - before

tkɛl – down

Ososo – if

tɛlɣɛt – forces

Mɛts – nearby

ənəMə - big. This word also refers to being small but powerful.

kɪto – because

lɛlɛtɛ - pocket

bɪsɛn – to

nɔbli:s – outside