Philosophy
As an invented race of people, within their own respective lore and within a real-world context, Kekeblin tend to see the world as a conglomeration of objects. Even things that we think of abstractly they tend to think or speak of as nouns (as if a perfect realization of the color *blue* exists somewhere and in tangible form, for example).

As a reflection of this, most grammatical words and forms in Kekeblin attach to, or derive from, nouns.

Kekeblin, additionally, relies heavily on word order despite its case endings.

Grammar:
- Sentence Structure
  - OVS
  - Adverb(s) + Direct Object + Indirect Object + Auxiliary Verb + *Adverb(s)* + *Locative Modifier* + Sentence Predicate + *Compositional Modifier* + *Adjectives and Ordinals* + *Genitive Modifier*
    - Underlined: modifies or is modified by the verb prefix
    - *Italicized*: modifies the head noun (subject)
    - Sentence Predicate: the combined verb prefix and head noun, or the head noun alone if the sentence is a locative modifier and a head noun.
- Word Structure
  - Verb Prefix + Noun Root or Pronoun + Non-derivational Suffix + Derivational Suffix
    - Order: Diminutive, Singulative, Locative, Genitive, Compositional
- Word Categories
  - Nouns
    - As a rule, nouns have no number.
    - Some few nouns are inherently plural and must be marked with a singulative to be singular.
    - Most pronouns have definite numbers, be that singular or plural, and many have gender.
  - Verbs
    - Verb prefixes: cannot stand on their own. Some are intransitive, some are transitive, etc.
    - Verb modals: must immediately precede the verb they modify. Alternatively, a modal set aside before the beginning of a sentence modifies the entire utterance.
  - Adjectives
    - Almost all adjectives are derived from nouns, and essentially state that the noun being modified has qualities similar to the adjective-ized noun.
    - Generally, when something is described, it's put in a sentence similar to the following: "That painting has red." That said, calling something a "red painting" (although the order is "painting red") is acceptable in Kekeblin where it would be clunky to use the other construction.
  - Adverbs
    - Adverbs are more likely than adjectives to exist on their own, although many adverbs are derived.

- Number
  - Unless the definition of a word here specifically notes that a noun, pronoun, or other word is plural or singular, then the word is unmarked for number. Marking for number is not required in Kekeblin.
  - However, it is worth noting that some Kekeblin words are inherently plural and need a singulative to be referred to singularly.
- Gender
  - Kekeblin does not mark for grammatical gender.
- Case
  - Singulative: the few non-pronoun plural words of Kekeblin can be made singular with the singulative, as can words that are unnumbered. For example, ˈxɑ.leɪdz (forest), ˈxɑ.leɪdz.ʌv (tree). The singulative can also be used to emphasize elements in an utterance (while simultaneously marking them as singular).
  - Genitive: the possessor is marked, not the possessed. The possessor follows the possessed.
  - Local Case: in Kekeblin, local case refers to case endings that do the work that propositions would do in English. However, the instrumental case (for example) is not a true local case, but for convenience such cases are included in the umbrella term "local case." Words marked for local case immediately precede the word they modify.
    - Ablative: moving away from
    - Allative: moving to/towards
    - Antessive: before/in front of
    - Benefactive/Causal: *for* (the king), *because of* (the fire)
    - Elative: moving out of
    - Illative: moving into
    - Incessive: inside
    - Instrumental/Comitative: *with* (a knife), *with* (a friend)
    - Locative: on, in, before, etc—general locative ending
    - Perlative: through
    - Postessive: behind/after
    - Privative: without/not possessing
    - Subessive: below
    - Superessive: above
  - Compositional: immediately follows the word it modifies. Notes that the modified word is composed of the noun with the compositional ending.
- Compounding
  - Single-syllable words are attached to the beginning of other words
  - Two-syllable (or more) words are combined by blending the connecting syllables.
    - For the leftmost syllable, right consonants are removed
    - For the rightmost syllable, left consonants are removed
    - Vowels are blended:
      - Diphthongs beat other vowels
      - Front vowels beat back vowels
      - Higher vowels beat lower vowels
      - Identical vowels merge and are lengthened slightly

- Questions
  - The word **ðoz** marks questions. It's not really a prefix, but it gets attached to the beginning of a word (by a hyphen), then it marks that word as the thing in question. If it begins a sentence, then the thing in question is usually marked tonally, or with the generic suffix.

Syllable Structure
- (C)(l/r)V(C)
- Approximates—/l/, /j/, and /w/—are always syllabified into the onset and never appear in codas.
- Aside from the above, always complete codas before completing onsets when syllabifying.
- Words or affixes with different grammatical functions follow the above syllabification rules slightly differently:
  - Noun: while internal syllables can be constructed freely, nouns always begin and end with consonants. (Morphologically complex ones may break this rule.)
  - Verb: while internal syllables can be constructed freely, verbs always begin and end with vowels.
  - Adverbs and adjectives: while internal syllables can be constructed freely, adverbs always begin with a consonant and end with a vowel. Adjectives not derived from nouns must follow this pattern as well.
  - Suffixes:
    - Derivational: always CV structure.
    - Non-derivational: always VC structure.
- Single-syllable function words (such as particles and determiners) may be formed without vowels.
- Noun roots usually max out at five syllables; verbs, three; suffixes, two. This means that words with a verb prefix, a noun, and a suffix can become very long in some cases.
- Vowels are neighbors very rarely—and when they are, the left one is always lengthened.

Allophony
- /r/
  - /ɹ/ before /y/.
  - /ɹ/ or /ɾ/ following a front vowel, interchangeably.
  - Still determining how this sound will change when following a consonant—never follows an approximate or a liquid, however.
- /y/
  - /y/ after a sound produced at or before the alveolar ridge.
  - /ʏ/ after sound produced behind the alveolar ridge.
- When initially unstressed:
  - /i/ to /ɪ/
  - /e/ to /ɛ/
  - /o/ to /ʌ/
- When two vowels are in the same word and there is no consonant separating them, the leftmost vowel is lengthened. This does not happen across word boundaries.
- There is no differentiation between /a/ and /ɑ/.

Stress Patterns
- Primary stress goes on the first syllable of the word, with secondary stress on every other following syllable.
- Exceptions:
  - The first syllable of a word is not stressed if it has neither onset nor coda and the word has at least three syllables.
  - The first syllable of a word is not stressed if it is followed by a syllable with onset and coda and the word has at least three syllables.
- Verb prefixes are rarely marked for stress, since their stress often changes based on the word they are attached to.
- Some rare words have lexical stress—these must be memorized.

Nouns, Pronouns, and Some Unsorted
1. A type of glowing, flightless bug bred for light (always plural): **ɹym**
2. A uselessly undefined something: **ˈmː.dzʌ**
3. And: **n**
4. Animal/nonthinking animate thing; possible food: **vlin**
5. Ant, or small, flightless, crawly bugs in general: **xɛym**
6. Arm or leg: **ˈwɛː.yn**
7. Ash: **wɛyθ**
8. Baby: **ˈtsiː.ex**
9. Back: **weɪ.ˈlim.ʌn**
10. Bat: **ˈnɛyf.om**
11. Bed or sleeping spot: **ˈbveɪ.lyɾ**
12. Bird: **wyts**
13. Bitterness (quality of, or a bitter substance): **ˈʒeɪn.ɛ.lodz**
14. Black (quality of, or black paint or dye): **ˈtsɛts.yn**
15. Blood: **ˈsatʃ.am**
16. Bone (as a construction material): **ˈwitʃ.ɛs.ˌis.in.ɑm**
17. Bone (in a body, or unprepared for construction): **ˈbvaɪts.yn**
18. Book: **weɪtʃ**
19. Breasts (always plural): **mɛð.ˈlen.iʃ**
20. Brother: **ˈbvas.ɑ.laɪtʃ**
21. Cart or wagon: **ˈnɑpf.rod.ʌn**
22. Cave: **zɛyn**
23. Children (always plural): **bvlɪn.ˈyː.ɑn**
24. Coward: **ˈnɛ.lɛθ.ˌim.on**
25. Day: **ˈnɛ.tsɛ.win**
26. Death: **ˈtʃobv.ɛn**
27. Dog: **bvɑrtʃ**
28. Dusk: **ˈneɹ.lom.nʌs**
29. Ears (always plural): **bvaʃ**
30. Eight: **waɪtʃ**
31. Enemy or opponent: **ˈbvlits.ɛn**
32. Eye or visual receptor: **ˈdzi.lɛm**
33. Father: **ˈtʃy.jof**
34. Fire or flame (controlled): **ˈso.lybv**
35. Fire or flame (uncontrolled): **ˈtʃoz.yts**
36. Fishes (always plural): **tʃɣz**
37. Five: **ðaɪdz**
38. Fly (bug): **ˈli.rim**
39. Foreigner: **ˈtʃɑbv.rɛm**
40. Forest or trees (always plural): **ˈxɑ.leɪdz**
41. Four: **tsix**
42. Freedom: **ˈmɛr.ʌn.ɑʃ**
43. Friend: **ˈbvy.jeː.ɛn**
44. Good (quality of): **ˈwyts.eɪtʃ**
45. Hair or fur: **mɛð**
46. Hand or paw: **ˈbvaɪ.jan**
47. Hard (quality of, or small, tough object): **ˈtʃɛtʃ.ɛm**
48. He (non-sentient): **tʃaz**
49. He (sentient): **sʌn**
50. Heavy (quality of): **ˈxodz.ɛn**
51. Here: **pflɛts**
52. Hill or mountain: **mɛyn**
53. Honor: **tsɛr**

54. Horns or claws (always plural): **ˈzɛyn.ʒɑn**
55. House: **ˈtsyn.mits**
56. Hundreds: **-mlyts**
57. Hunger: **ˈnɑm.ɛ.lɛtʃ**
58. Hunters: **ˈits.in.ˌɛɣʒ.ɛn.ˌdzɛn.ɹy**
59. I (inanimate): **ʒyʒ**
60. I (non-sentient): **tʃɛz**
61. I (sentient, female): **sɛyn**
62. I (sentient, male): **sɛn**
63. Inanimate thing: **lɪn**
64. It: (non-sentient): **tʃiz**
65. Juice from a fruit or vegetable: **ˈxɑ.leɪːtʃ.ɛs**
66. Juice from a root: **ˈseɪtʃ.ɛs**
67. Knee: **ˈʃɛx.al**
68. Land or terrain: **ˈdzeɪð.ots**
69. Leaves (always plural): **tʃɛtʃ**
70. Liver: **ˈzɑdz.jɑm**
71. Long (quality of): **ˈji.litʃ**
72. Love or great affection: **seɪn**
73. Magic: **ˈlits.jɛyn.ʌm**
74. Magma/Lava: **ˈxedz.oz.yts**
75. Man/male: **jʌpf**
76. Meal: **xɑts**
77. Meat: **tsen**
78. Milk: **zɛ.ˈleɪtʃ.ɛs**
79. Millions: **-feθ**
80. Mother: **ˈtslo.jyʃ**
81. Mouth: **bvlɑbv**
82. Name or title: **ˈtsɛn.ym**
83. Neck: **rɛyts**
84. New (quality of, or a new object): **ˈsɛs.ɑɪtʃ**
85. Night: **ˈsɛ.lɛbv**
86. Nine: **nlym**
87. Nose or snout: **ˈʒɛ.jon**
88. Nothing/void: **ˈɹyts.ʌn**
89. One: **sɛʃ**
90. Other/Another: **ˈtslʌː.otʃ**
91. Pack or group: **ˈʒɛn.dzɛn**
92. Path: **ˈði.li.ˌleɪː.ɑr**
93. Pen: **ˈdzɛyn.lɛs**
94. Person or sapient being: **bvlin**
95. Rain: **rɛyts**
96. Reason: **ˈflɛɣx.dzrem**
97. Room: **ˈxlɪdz.ɛn**
98. Root: **ˈrɛpf.ʃʌm**
99. Rope: **ˈryʃ.fʌm**
100. Ruler (person): **ˈzɛtʃ.ɛn.ˌim.ɑbv**
101. Safe (the quality of, or a general thing that provides protection): **ˈfið.ʌn**
102. Salt: **ˈðyð.ɑɪz**
103. Sameness (quality): **xɛɣʒ**
104. Sand: **wy.ˈliθ.mɛn**
105. Seven: **tʃʌm**
106. Shadow: **ˈtsar.sybv**
107. Shame: **nos.ˈliθ.mɑn**
108. She (non-sentient): **tʃɛyn**
109. She (sentient): **sɑn**
110. Sheep: **bvɑv**
111. Sister: **ˈlas.ɛ.ˌlaɪ.jɤn**
112. Six: **lɛym**
113. Skin: **ˈsɛs.o.lɛs**
114. Sky Water: **ˈjɛyf.lʌtʃ.ɣs**
115. Sky: **ˈjɛyf.lʌts**
116. Smoke: **ˈθɛɣʒ.ʌn**
117. Soil: **ˈxeː.ym**
118. Someone or somebody: **bvlin.dzʌ**
119. Someplace or somewhere: **ˈdzeɪð.odz.ʌ**
120. Something (inanimate): **lɪn.dzʌ**
121. Stalactite and/or stalagmite forest: **ˈxɑ.leɪdz ˈxedz.θɛyf.sy**
122. Star: **ˈbvɛm.ɛyn**
123. Stomach or navel: **ˈxaf.jybv.ʌn**
124. Stone or rock: **xedz**
125. Story/History: **ˈðɛts.lits**
126. Sun: **ˈbvɑn.ɑbv.ov**
127. Sweet (quality of, or a thing that tastes sweet): **nyts**
128. Tail (non-prehensile): **ˈbveɪ.lɑr**
129. Tail (prehensile): **ˈtseɪː.ɑr**
130. Teeth or fangs (always plural): **tsɪl**
131. Tens: **-nɑɪn**
132. Then: **dzɛn**
133. There: **tsrɛʃ**
134. They (inanimate): **θɛʃ**
135. They (non-sentient): **ˈlyts.ɛyn**
136. They (sentient): **ˈmʌs.ɑn**
137. Thick or wide (quality of): **ˈðɛydz.jɛʃ**
138. Thigh: **tses**

139. Thousands: **-tsʌx**
140. Three: **sys**
141. Tick: **xatʃ**
142. Tongue: **jʏbv**
143. Torso or Chest: **ˈjaʃ.ɛʃ**
144. Town or Settlement: **ˈtsez.ɛyn**
145. Traitor: **ˈnos.rɛʒ.ʏn**
146. Traveler: **ˈaɪbv.lin.ɹy**
147. Two: **sɛʒ**
148. War: **ˈtsɑx.ʌn**
149. Water: **tʃʏs**
150. We (inanimate): **ðɛʒ**
151. We (non-sentient): **ˈlɛtʃ.ʌn**
152. We (sentient, men): **ˈmis.on**
153. We (sentient, neuter): **ˈmɛs.yn**
154. We (sentient, women): **ˈmʌs.eɪn**
155. What: **ntsɑɪn**

156. Wind: **ˈfyv.ʌm**
157. Wing: **dziz**
158. Wizard: **ˈmaɪ.lits.ˌweyn.dzʌn**
159. Woman or female: **ˈtsɛn.ɹyʒ**
160. Woman/female: **tsɑpf**
161. Wood: **lys**
162. Years/Time (always plural): **zɛyx**
163. You (non-sentient): **tʃʌn**
164. You (sentient, female): **saɪn**
165. You (sentient, male): **syn**
166. You all (sentient): **ˈmys.yn**
167. You or it (inanimate): **ʒeɪs**
168. Zero: **xyx**
169. Home: **ˈlits.lim**
170. Homeland: **ˈlits.lɛdz.ˌeɪð.ots**
171. Poison: **waɪn.ˈtsyx.len**
172. City: **ˈtsor.ʌn.lodz**

Proper Nouns

1. Humans as a general people (mouth breathers): **ˈɛtʃ.vybv.ˌlabv.ɹy**
2. Kekeblin as a people (the watchers): **ˈɛts.ɛbv.ˌlin.ɹy**
3. The Whispering Wood as a people (the whisperers): **ˈɛθ.ets.ˌlʌx.ɑ.ˌleɪdz.ɹy**

Verb Prefixes*

1. Banish from family or community [transitive]: **ɛyx.eɪdz.ɑ-**
2. Be [intransitive or transitive]: **i.li-**
3. Begin/Start: **ebv.ry-**
4. Birth (give) [transitive]: **em.leɪs.y-**
5. Bite [transitive]: **its.li-**
6. Blow (air) [transitive or intransitive]: **of.o-**
7. Breath [intransitive]: **ɛtʃ.vy-**
8. Burn [intransitive or transitive]: **om.y-**
9. Carry or bear: **ɛy-**
10. Clean one's eyes (similar to blinking) [intransitive]: **om.nʌ-**
11. Come or Return [intransitive or transitive]: **ɑ.jɑ-**
12. Cool/Lose Temperature: **ym.ðʌn.o-**
13. Crush or squish: **aɪtʃ.eɪ-**
14. Cry or weep: **is.eɪx.ʌ-**
15. Die [intransitive]: **obv.ʌ-**
16. Do: **idz.ʌ-**

17. Drink [intransitive or transitive]: **yn.y-**
18. Drive (a cart or animal): **ɑ.je.lo-**
19. Eat [intransitive or transitive]: **yts.li-**
20. Fall [intransitive]: **eɪtʃ.yn.i-**
21. Find/Discover: **etʃ.e-**
22. Finish/End: **ɛpf.ry-**
23. Give [transitive or ditransitive]: **y:.ɛts.eɪ-**
24. Go: **ɑɪ-**
25. Have [transitive]: **imo-**
26. Hear [transitive]: **eɪtʃ.i-**
27. Hide [transitive]: **ex.ɑɪ-**
28. Hit or strike [transitive]: **on.tsɛr.i-**
29. Hunt [transitive]: **its.in.ɛy-**
30. Ignore [transitive]: **eɪð.i-**
31. Know [transitive]: **i.ji-**
32. Laugh [intransitive]: **ɛx.ɛx.ɛ-**
33. Leave (formal): **yts.e-**
34. Like or appreciate: **ʌdz.ʌtʃ.i-**
35. Live: **ʌð.los.ʌ-**
36. Make/Create: **opf.ʌv.i-**

37. Plan: **eð.en.e-**
38. Receive: **ɛɪʃ.ʌz.i-**
39. Rest or Sleep [intransitive]: **aʒ.ɑː.ɑɪ-**
40. Run [intransitive]: **eɪθ.i-**
41. Stand or raise oneself [intransitive]: **i.jo-**
42. Suck or inhale: **ʌpf.ʌn.i-**
43. Take or steal: **ɛθ.i.lɤ-**
44. Talk or communicate [transitive]: **ym.sli-**
45. Tie (in a knot): **eɪð.ɤ-**
46. To clean another's fur affectionately [transitive]: **ɪts.ʌts.ɑ-**
47. To do nothing: **ir.yts.ʌ-**
48. Use: **o.wim.o-**
49. Walk/Travel: **ʌm.pfo-**
50. War [transitive]: **ɑx.ʌn.lɑɪ-**
51. Watch or see [transitive]: **ɛts.ɛ-**
52. Whisper: **ɛθ.ets.lʌ-**

Verb Modals
1. Command (You *must*): **ˈʌts.i**
2. Desire or Strong Resolve (I *want* or I *will*): **ˈɪpf.li.jɛ**
3. Habitual: **ɑ**
4. Imperfective (an unfinished or unsure action): **ˈi.waɪ**
5. Optional or Ability (You *can* or *may*): **ˈɪð.o**
6. Passive/Indicates the action of the verb is happening to the subject (makes most verbs intransitive): **ˈa.jɛy**
7. Perfective Aspect (a complete or sure action): **eɪ**
8. Subjunctive (also indicates unlikelihood): **ˈɑɪθ.ey**

Derivational Suffixes*
1. Ablative case (away from): **-tsɛn.ri**
2. Allative case (to/toward): **-mɑtʃ.ʌ**
3. Antessive case (before/in front of): **-loð.o**
4. Benefactive/causal case (*for* the king, *because of* the fire): **-bvɑɪbv.ɛy**
5. Compositional case (what the suffix modifies is what the noun the phrase modifies is made of): **-θɛyf.sy**
6. Elative case (moving out/off of): **-noː.ɑ**
7. Generic modifier. For example, adding it to "blvin" (person) makes "bvlindzʌ" (someone): **-dzʌ**
8. Genitive case. Represents group possession (collective ownership): **-tsypf.y**
9. Genitive case. Represents singular possession ("my cave" or "our caves," meaning each individual has a personal cave): **-xen.ʃɑ**
10. Illative case (moving into): **-miː.ɛ**
11. Incessive case (within/inside): **-pfɑʒ.i**
12. Instrumental/comitive case (*with* a knife, *with* a friend): **-lɛyθ.i**
13. Locative case (in/around/to/etc.): **-li**
14. Perlative case (through): **-tsim.dzɛ**
15. Postessive case (behind, after): **-dzɛn.rɑɪ**
16. Privative case (without/not possessing): **-mɛn.tsi**
17. Reflexive ending for pronouns. Only attaches to pronouns. Also used if a pronoun is used as an object or indirect object, and the pronoun referent is the same as the subject, regardless of whether the use is actually reflexive: **-ðo**
18. Subessive case (below): **-fyv.y**
19. Superessive case (above): **-wo.tsi**

20. Turns a noun with a verb prefix into a noun with the meaning "[noun] who [verbs]" or "the act of [noun] [verbing]." Comparable to *-er* in English words such as *runner*: **-ɹy**
21. Turns the entire word into an adjective or adverb: **-tso**

Non-Derivational Suffixes*
1. Singulative. Makes a plural noun singular, or strongly emphasizes a single individual of a particular noun (similar to a definite article): **-ʌv**
2. Diminutive. Marks a smaller or weaker noun: **-y:.ɑn**
3. Marks a larger, stronger, or greater noun: **-e:.ʌm**

Temporal Markers
1. Below: **ˈzi:.ˌʌv.o**
2. Someday (or near-present sometime): **ˈnɛ.tsɛ.ˌwin.dzʌ**
3. Sometime (far-past): **ˈzɛyx.dzʌˌloð.o**
4. Sometime (far-present): **ˈzɛyx.dzʌ**
5. Today: **ˈnɛ.tsɛ.ˌwin.li**
6. Tomorrow: **nɛ.ˈtsɛ.win.ˌdzɛn.ɹɑɪ**
7. Yesterday: **nɛ.ˈtsɛ.win.ˌloð.o**

Adjectives
1. Big or large: **ˈmɛyn.tso**
2. Far: **ˈlɛ:.o**
3. Generous: **ˈy:.ɛts.ˌeɪm:.tso**
4. Honorable or fair: **ˈtsɛr.tso**
5. No/not: **ɹy** (adverbial) or **ɹyts.o** (adjective)
6. Old: **ɑ.ˈjim.oz.ˌɛyx.ɹy** (literally: the state of having many years)
7. Red: **ˈsatʃ.ɑm.tso**
8. Small: **ˈbvatʃ.y:.ɑ**
9. Lost: **jo**

Other (Particles, Determiners)
1. An unknown something where the noun doesn't matter—can stand on its own as an abstract noun, or can be attached to a verb prefix to create something similar to an infinitive: **m:**
2. And/connective: **n**
3. Negative (not/nor): **ɹy**

Affixes have not been noted for stress since the stress they receive often changes based on the word they are affixed to.