

MONKEL

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Monkel
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Monkel

Monkel is a language created by Vicente Costalago in 2022. It is based on a previous unpublished project (called Monlaq, pronounced /mon ˈlaŋ/) which in turn was based on Pankel, and other three languages created by him: Trisenes, Rehijes and Novlingue. Prepositions and conjunctions were inspired by Mirad.

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Alphabet

Letter	Pronunciation	Notes
A	[a]	
B	[b]	
C	[tʃ]	
D	[d]	
E	[e]	
F	[f]	
G	[g]	
H	[h]	
I	[i]	
J	[dʒ], [ʒ], [i], [j]	Whichever is easier
K	[k]	
L	[l]	
M	[m]	
N	[n]	
O	[o]	
P	[p]	
R	[r]	
S	[s]	
T	[t]	
U	[u]	
V	[v]	
W	[ai]	
X	[ʃ]	
Y	[ej]	

Articles

- o (the)
- u (a/an)

Nouns

- Plural = +i (kel > keli)
- Feminine = +a (avo > ava)

Adjectives

It remains the same in plural.

- o O bel kel (the beautiful language)
- o O bel keli (the beautiful languages)

Comparison

- min ... lo > less ___ than ___
- man ... lo > more ___ than ___
- imin... the least ___
- iman... the most _____

To create adjectives, we add *-al*:

- spanal monti: Spanish mountains

Pronouns

Subject and object

		Singular	Possessive
Singular	1	me (I, me)	men
	2	ve (you, singular)	ven
	3	le (he, him, she, her) ¹ lu (it) on (like in French)	len
Plural	1	mi (we, us)	min
	2	vi (you, plural)	vin
	3	li (they, them)	lin

Sef is the reflexive pronoun.

¹ If it is strictly necessary to make a distinction between he and she, *lo* and *la* can be used, but only when there is a need for it. This usually happens when they appear on the same sentence.

Passive voice

- We form the passive by adding the suffix -y

Tense	English	Monkel
Infinitive	to be protected	protegy
Present	I am protected	me protegay
Present Perfect	I have been protected	me protegahy
Simple Past	I was protected	me protegiy
Past Perfect	I had been protected	me protegihy
Future	I will be protected	me protegoy
Conditional	I would be protected	me proteguy

Some auxiliary verbs are *xud* (should), *let*, *mej* (may), *mus* (must), *poim* (can), *volw* (want).

Adverbs

We can group the adverbs according to their sense and thus we have adverbs of time, manner, place, quantity, affirmation, and negation.

The adverbs of manner answer the question *Kim?*, for instance: *dim, sim, tim, nim*

The adverbs of quantity answer the question *Kis?*, for instance: *dis, sis, tis, nis*.

The adverbs of place answer the question *Kil?*, for instance: *dil, sil, til, nil*.

The adverbs of time answer the question *Kit?*, for instance: *dit, sit, tit, nit*.

The adverbs of affirmation and negation are *jes* and *no*.

Prepositions

- fa > a, vers
- fe > pro
- fi > en
- fo > against
- fu > de
- ca > outside of
- ce > on top of
- ci > between
- co > under
- cu > inside of
- ga > with
- ge > instead of
- gi > through
- go > despite, in spite of
- gu > without
- ha > around
- he > per
- hi > pri
- ho > except
- hu > according to
- ja > before
- je > from
- ji > during
- jo > until
- ju > after

Conjunctions

- ba > barely, scarcely
- be > often
- bi > quite, enough
- bo > very
- bu > too much
- xa > and
- xe > even
- xi > however, nevertheless
- xo > besides
- xu > or
- lo > for adjective comparison
- ke > for subordinate clauses

Affixes

There are very few proper affixes in Monkel. However, some prepositions and other words can be used as affixes.

Prefixes

Proper prefixes

- re- > re- (repetition)
- es- > ex-
- ut- > auto-

Prepositions used as prefixes

- ja- (pre-)
- fo (anti-)

- no-
- je- (post-)
- ci- (half-)
- co (sub-)
- ce (sur-)
- ge- (vice-)

Suffixes

Proper suffixes

- -er > Person characterised by the root.
 - Span/spaner > Spain, Spanish
 - fix/fixer > fish, fisherman
- -(e)se > to form abstracts (like -eco in Esperanto)
- -w > -ise to create verbs
 - fort > fuerte, fortw > fortify
- -bil > what is susceptible to the verb
 - mincw > to eat
 - mincwbil > edible
- -al > to create adjectives and ordinal numbers
- -ime > to create fractions
- -ur > action and result from the verb
 - skrw > to write
 - skrur > writing

Words used as suffixes

- -it > small (from lit > little, small)
- -sax > science (like -logy, -ics)
- -rel > religion (like -ism for religions)

- -sof > philosophy (like -ism for philosophies)
 - konzisof > Confucianism
- -maxin > machine o something that does the action of the verb e.g. lavmaxin > washing machine
- -lok > places
- -tul > tool

Questions

Yes/no questions

For yes/no questions, we add the word **ka** at the beginning of the sentence:

- **Ka vi parla monkel?** - Do you speak Monkel?

Question words

We add a question word at the beginning of the sentence and this doesn't change the word order (as it occurs in English).

- **Ku ve vola?** – What do you want?
- **Kit ve veno?** - When will you come?

Answering questions

Positive answer is **jes** and negative answer is **no**.

- **Ka** ve drinka kaf?
 - **Jes**, me drinka kaf.
 - **No**, me no drinka kaf.

Correlatives

	question	demonstration	indefinite	universality	negation
person	ke	de	se	te	ne
thing	ku	du	su	tu	nu
quality	ki	di	si	ti	ni
place	kil	dil	sil	til	nil
time	kit	dit	sit	tit	nit
amount	kis	dis	sis	tis	nis
method	kim	dim	sim	tim	nim
reason	kir	dir	sir	tir	nir
ownership	ken/kun	den/dun	sin/sun	ten/tun	nen/nun