XX Notes & Bibliography

XX Notes & Bibliography

In writing this book, the entirety of its content is original, unless otherwise noted. Much of the information in this book is from personal knowledge gained by the many years of reading about linguistics and of studying different languages. In addition, one cannot forget what we learned during the language lessons in primary and secondary schools.

The narratives throughout the book include the adaptations from reference material. The referenced works support many points and facts about the Mártölammë language. Hence, to identify the reference materials, this chapter contains the following resources that support the material presented in this book.

Notes

Introduction of the Language

1 According to the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, the word mnestic denotes a connection between the individual and respective memory; in which case, it is the closest term that I could locate to convey what I consider these unexplainable racial memories to be.
2 The talyi (from the root TAL - spring forth or sprung from), are the English equivalents of its related Indo-European root words.
3 The beþi (from the root BETH - stem, stalk or trunk of plants) have no direct English equivalents, but for all intents and purposes, I have named them "base words" and they represent fundamental abstractions and are word-like stem structures of which all Mártölammë word forms are synthesized.

Orthography and Phonology

1 The Fehti Martonersi Regular font is located at http://www.ardrakho.net/resources/Fehti.zip.
2 Joseph Rosenberg, *German: How To Speak And Write It* (New York: Dover Publication, Inc., 1962), 11.
3 Refer to Fauskanger, H.K., "Lesson 1: The sounds of Quenya. Pronunciation and accentuation," Quenya course, http://www.uib.no/People/hnohf/less-a.rtf.
4 Refer to the consonant type column on the IPA Chart. See The International Phonetic Association (IPA), *Reproduction of The International Phonetic Alphabet (2005),* http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/IPA_chart_(C) 2005.pdf.
5 Adapted from Peter Roach, *A Little Encyclopaedia Of Phonetics* (University of Reading, UK: 2002), 86, http://www.personal.rdg.ac.uk/~llsroach/encyc.pdf.
6 Adapted from Roach, 83 and from the Wikipedia contributors, "Rhotic consonant," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.phptitle=Rhotic_consonant.
7 Adapted from Roach, 83.
8 Jackson, Eugene and Adolph Geiger, *German Made Simple* (New York: Doubleday and Company, 1965), 16.
9 Jackson, 17.
10 Adapted from Roach, 47.
11 Adapted from Roach, 3.
12 For more information on vowel reduction, refer to Fauskanger.
13 The " ˆ " character represents the union or the glide between the two vowel units in the non-represented diphthong as invoked by the Fehte character, "ㅅ".
14 The " Œ " vowel represents the vowel found in the Germanic languages, particularly in German and French. It is unfamiliar to most English speakers unless they use audio files to learn the vowel. In any case, it should not be too difficult to learn and to become proficient in using the vowel while learning to speak Mártölammë.
15 Adapted from Jackson, 16.
16 The binary vowel is a diphthong by definition; however, in order to differentiate between pure vowel diphthongs

and binary combinations, I chose this nomenclature to describe the vowel and consonant combinations for the language.

17 For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Velarized alveolar lateral approximant," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.phptitle=Velarized_alveolar_lateral_approximant.

18 Refer to Chapter IV-7, Objectives.

The Basics of the Language

1 Adapted from three connotative meanings of the word *walk* from the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*.

2 Irregulars are words that do not conform to the process of semantic development and word construction. These words stand alone, existing only in one or possibly two word forms only. In addition, I refer to these "irregular" words as radicals. These words do not have related talyi and are possibly foreign acquisitions.

3 Refer to Chapter XIII - Idioms for additional information on interjection word forms, these exist as idiomatic forms.

The Noun Words

1 Adapted from the J. Martyn Walsh and Anna Kathleen Walsh, *Plain English Handbook*, Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., 1959, p. 15.

2 The following definition for reactivity is the basic mode for this gender, where it describes the entities' ability or capacity to react or to interact with its environment in which it lives within.

3 The beþë "órd-" (from the root OROD - temporary existence or transitory occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be temporary, to be transient'.

4 The beþë "ist-" (from the root IS - permanent existence or lasting occurrence) in the verb word form means 'to be, to exist (permanent)'.

5 Adapted from Walsh, 16.

6 Adapted from Walsh, 17 and "What is case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCase.htm.

7 The name of the primative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *primus*, which means the first case.

8 The name of the secundative case is a derivative from the Latin root, *secundus*, which means the second case.

9 The name of the tertitive case is a derivative from the Latin root, *tertius*, which means the third case.

10 Adapted from "What is agent as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SILInternational, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgentAsASemanticRole.htm and "What is experiencer as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemanticRo.htm.

11 Adapted from Walsh, 7 and "What is patient as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SILInternational,http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm.

12 Adapted from Walsh, 19.

13 Adapted from "What is a direct object?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsADirectObject.htm.

14 Adapted from "What is dative as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeAsASemanticRole.htm.

15 For more information, refer to the "What is dative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeCase.htm.

16 Adapted from "What is a possessive pronoun?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPossessivePronoun.htm and "What is genitive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOf LinguisticTerms/WhatIsGenitiveCase.htm.

17 Adapted from "What is genitive case?"

18 Adapted from "What is an oblique object?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnObliqueObject.htm.

19 Adapted from "What is an oblique object?"

20 Adapted from Chrisomalis, Stephen, "Grammatical Cases", The Phrontistery, 2007, http://phrontistery.info/cases.html; Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html; "What is case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCase.htm.;

and "List of grammatical cases," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 26 Nov 2008, http://en.wikipedia. org/w/index.phptitle=List_of_grammatical_cases.

21 The name of the abassive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ad+bassus*, that means to reduce the relationship in comparison to the relative genitive case.

22 Adapted from "What is abessive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAbessiveCase.htm. For more information, refer to Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html and Wikipedia contributors, "Abessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Abessive_case.

23 Adapted from "What is benefactive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsBenefactiveCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Benefactive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Benefactive_case.

24 Adapted from "What is causative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCausativeCase.htm.

25 Adapted from "What is comitative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsComitativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html and Wikipedia contributors, "Comitative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Comitative_case.

26 The name of the concernerive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *concernere*, that means a relation to or a reference to.

27 Adapted from "What is equative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsEquativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Equative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Equative_case.

28 The name of the exceptive objective is a derivative from the Latin root, *exceptus*, that means the exclusion of or the exception for something.

29 Adapted from "What is instrumental case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInstrumentalCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Instrumental case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Instrumental_case.

30 The name of the praterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *praeter*, that means in addition to or over and beyond something.

31 The name of the referive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *referre*, to mean in reference to something.

32 The name of the substitutive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *substitutus*, that means something takes the place of or acts in place of something else.

33 The name of the immotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *im+motivus*, that means not to move or not moving.

34 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Adessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adessive_case.

35 The name of the excessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *excessus*, that means to surpass or go beyond.

36 Adapted from "What is ablative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAblativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Ablative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ablative_case.

37 Adapted from "What is allative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAllativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Allative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allative_case.

38 The name of the admotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ad+motivus*, that means to move to or to move towards.

39 The name of the admotive perspective is a derivative from the Latin, *ab+motivus*, that means to move away or to move from.

40 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. I considered renaming this objective to supernessive, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better.

41 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. I considered renaming this objective to supernative, from the Latin *supernus*, which may describe this objective better.

42 The name of the inferilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that means to move below or to move under.

43 The name of the inferive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *inferus*, that means to be below or to be under.

44 The name of the opposive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that means to be against.

45 The name of the oppolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *oppositus*, that means to move against.

46 The name of the prossive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prolatus*, that means to extend or stretch out; hence, the adaptation for the immotive perspective comes from "What is prolative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIs ProlativeCase.htm

47 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html and "What is prolative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SI International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsProlativeCase.htm. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Perlative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case and Wikipedia contributors, "Prolative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prolative_case.

48 The name of the medisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that means to be in middle or to be amid.

49 The name of the medilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *medius*, that means to move in the middle or to move amidst.

50 The name of the prissive objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that means to be before. The evaluation to use the Latin root, *ante*, was considered, but this root possesses more temporal than spatial connotative meanings.

51 The name of the prilative objective is a derivative from the Old Latin, *pri*, that means to move before.

52 The name of the postative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post*, that means to move behind.

53 The name of the possive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post*, that means to be behind.

54 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Subessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Subessive_case.

55 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Sublative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sublative_case.

56 The name of the intermedisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that means to be between. This objective is similar to the intrative case, described at Wikipedia contributors, "Intrative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Intrative_case.

57 The name of the intermedilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *intermediatus*, that means to move between.

58 Adapted from "What is inessive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInessiveCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Inessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Inessive_case.

59 Adapted from "What is illative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsIllativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Illative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Illative_case.

60 Adapted from "What is elative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsElativeCase.htm and Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Elative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Elative_case.

61 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Old High German, *uz*, that means to be outside.

62 The name of the propesive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that means to be near.

63 The name of the propelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prope*, that means to move near.

64 The name of the apolative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that means to move away.

65 The name of the apossive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *apo*, that means to be away

66 The name of the anasive objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that means to be on.

67 The name of the analative objective is a derivative from the Greek, *ana*, that means to move on.

68 The name of the exulative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that means to move off.

69 The name of the exusive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *ex*, that means to be off.

70 The name of the dexterive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that means to be on the right.

71 The name of the dextrolative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *dexter*, that means to move right.

72 The name of the sinistrative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that means to move left.

73 The name of the sinistrive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *sinister*, that means to be on the left.

74 The name of the rotundive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that means to be round (of). The evaluation to use the Latin root, *circum*, was considered, since it is equally valid. In Mártölammë, these roots are not separated, where it means something that is rounded and circled.

75 The name of the rotundative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *rotundus*, that means to move round.

76 The name of the persive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *perlatus*, that means to be through and to be across.

77 Adapted from Durst, Jack, "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases", The Conlang FAQ, 18 September, 1997, http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html. For more information, refer to Wikipedia contributors, "Perlative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case.

78 The name of the terminisive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that means to set limits or bounds.

79 The name of the terminilative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus*, that means to move to the limits or bounds. For more information, refer to http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/What IsLativeCase.htm and Wikipedia contributors, "Terminative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Terminative_case.

80 The name of the altessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that means to be up or to be high.

81 The name of the altelative objective is a derivative from the Latin, *altus*, that means to move up or to move high.

82 Adapted from "What is delative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDelativeCase.htm.

83 The name of the dessive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *delatus*, that means to be down or to be low.

84 The name of the duratempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *duratus + tempus*, that means enduring in time, more specifically by continuing in time.

85 The name of the intempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *in + tempus*, that means in the time.

86 The name of the pretempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *prae + tempus*, that means before the time.

87 The name of the postempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *post + tempus*, that means after the time.

88 The name of the serutempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *serus + tempus*, that means since the time.

89 The name of the terminitempive objective is a derivative from the Latin, *terminatus + tempus*, that means till the time.

Grammar and Syntax

1 Adapted from the J. Martyn Walsh and Anna Kathleen Walsh, *Plain English Handbook*, Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing Company, Inc., 1959, p. 7.

2 Adapted from Walsh, 9.

3 Adapted from "What is agent as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SILInternational, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgentAsASemanticRole.htm.

4 Adapted from "What is experiencer as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemanticRo.htm.

5 Adapted from Walsh, 28.

6 Adapted from Walsh, 19.

7 Adapted from "What is patient as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms, 5 January 2004, SIL International, http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm.

8 Adapted from "What is beneficiary as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsABeneficiaryAsASemanticR.htm.

9 Adapted from "What is goal as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.

http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsGoalAsASemanticRole.htm.
10 Adapted from Walsh, 57.
11 Adapted from Walsh, 58.
12 Adapted from Walsh, 58.

Bibliography

Introduction of the Language

Gove, Phillip B., ed. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged*.
    Massachusetts: Merriam-Webster Inc., 1993.

Orthography and Phonology

Fauskanger, H.K. "Lesson 1: The sounds of Quenya. Pronunciation and accentuation." Quenya course.
    http://www.uib.no/People/hnohf/less-a.rtf.
Jackson, Eugene and Adolph Geiger. *German Made Simple*. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1965.
Roach, Peter. *A Little Encyclopaedia Of Phonetics*. University of Reading, UK: 2002.
    http://www.personal.rdg.ac.uk/~llsroach/encyc.pdf.
Rosenberg, Joseph. *German: How To Speak And Write It*. New York: Dover Publication, Inc., 1962.
The International Phonetic Association (IPA). *Reproduction of The International Phonetic Alphabet (2005)*.
    http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/IPA/IPA_chart_(C)2005.pdf.
Wikipedia contributors. "Rhotic consonant." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
    http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rhotic_consonant.
Wikipedia contributors. "Velarized alveolar lateral approximant." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
    http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.phptitle=Velarized_alveolar_lateral_approximant.

The Basics of the Language

Gove, Phillip B., ed. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged*.
    Massachusetts: Merriam-Webster Inc., 1993.

The Noun Words

Walsh, J. Martyn and Anna Kathleen Walsh. *Plain English Handbook*. Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing
    Company, Inc., 1959.
"What is a direct object?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsADirectObject.htm.
"What is a possessive pronoun?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPossessivePronoun.htm.
"What is ablative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAblativeCase.htm.
"What is agent as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL
    International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgentAsASemanticRole.htm.
"What is allative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAllativeCase.htm.
"What is an oblique object?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnObliqueObject.htm.
"What is benefactive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsBenefactiveCase.htm.
"What is causative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsCausativeCase.htm.
"What is comitative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsComitativeCase.htm.

Notes & Bibliography

"What is dative as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL
   International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeAsASemanticRole.htm.
"What is dative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDativeCase.htm.
"What is delative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsDelativeCase.htm.
"What is elative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsElativeCase.htm.
"What is equative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsEquativeCase.htm.
"What is experiencer as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL
   International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemantic
   Ro.htm.
"What is genitive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsGenitiveCase.htm.
"What is lative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsLativeCase.htm
"What is illative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsIllativeCase.htm.
"What is inessive case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInessiveCase.htm.
"What is instrumental case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsInstrumentalCase.htm.
"What is patient as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL
   International. http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm.
"What is prolative case?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
   http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsProlativeCase.htm.
Wikipedia contributors. "Abessive case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Abessive_case.
Wikipedia contributors, "Adessive case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia,
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adessive_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Benefactive case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Benefactive_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Comitative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Comitative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Elative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Elative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Equative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Equative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Illative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Illative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Inessive case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Inessive_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Instrumental case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Instrumental_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Intrative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Intrative_case
Wikipedia contributors. "Perlative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Perlative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Prolative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prolative_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Subessive case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Subessive_case.
Wikipedia contributors. "Sublative case." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia.
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sublative_case.
Wikipedia contributors, "Terminative case," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia,
   http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Terminative_case.

Grammar and Syntax

Chrisomalis, Stephen. "Grammatical Cases". The Phrontistery. 2007. http://phrontistery.info/cases.html.
Durst, Jack. "Peter Clark's Introduction to Cases". The Conlang FAQ. 18 September, 1997.
    http://enamyn.free.fr/conlang/cases.html.
"List of grammatical cases." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 26 Nov 2008.
    http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_grammatical_cases.
Walsh, J. Martyn and Anna Kathleen Walsh. *Plain English Handbook*. Kansas: McCormick-Mathers Publishing
    Company, Inc., 1959.
"What is agent as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAgenAsASemanticRole.htm.
"What is beneficiary as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsABeneficiaryAsASemanticR.htm.
"What is experiencer as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsExperiencerAsASemanticRo.htm.
"What is goal as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsGoalAsASemanticRole.htm.
"What is patient as a semantic role?" Glossary of linguistic terms. 5 January 2004. SIL International.
    http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPatientAsASemanticRole.htm.