

Cniglic (pronounced **shneeg-leesh**) takes a certain subsection of Lojban, the indicators (including the vocatives, the evidentials, the discursives, and the attitudinals), and bolts them on to some other language, such as English.

The most basic form of Cniglic consists of the 39 emotional scales, and the five words that create the 9-point positions for each scale, and perhaps the half-dozen emotional categories. With just 50 words, a total of 2,457 distinct emotional states can be described - and that's without even counting combinations thereof, let alone the possibilities added by Cniglic's more advanced terms. Entire conversations can be carried on in Cniglic, and can be understood even if the speakers share no full language in common, though the content of such discussions will be somewhat limited.

Except for the Vocatives, the grammar the remaining words is simple. At the beginning of a sentence, they refer to the whole sentence; otherwise, they refer to the previous word. So **" . ui** I got a blue car!" means the speaker is happy about the entire idea, while "I got a blue **. ui** car!" means they're happy about the blueness.

Suggested stress is on the second-last syllable, not counting syllables containing **l, m, n, r, or y**. So **. u ' anaizu ' e** (mild loss) would be stressed **oo-HA-nigh-roo-heh**.

Emotional modifier scale:

Modifier	Sounds	Modification	Short Word Stress	Long Word Stress
*na1	shy	felt very strongly	Xc-shy	xx-XX-shy
*na1	sigh	felt strongly	Xc-sigh	xx-XX-sigh
-		felt	xx	XXxx
*u1 'e	roo-heh	felt weakly	XX-roo-heh	xx-XX-roo-heh
*cu1 'i	SHOO-hee	not felt	xx-SHOO-hee	xx-xx-SHOO-hee
*na1cu1 'e	nigh-roo-heh	felt weakly negatively	XX-nigh-roo-heh	xx-XX-nigh-roo-heh
*na1	nigh	felt negatively	xx-na1	XX-xx-na1
*na1na1	nigh-sigh	felt strongly negatively	XX-nigh-sigh	xx-XX-nigh-sigh
*na1na1	nigh-shy	felt very strongly negatively	XX-nigh-shy	xx-XX-nigh-shy

Simple pure emotions:

Attitudinal	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
.na	wa, wah	discovery Eureka!		confusion I don't get it
.u1 'a	OO-ha	gain		loss
.u	weh	surprise Wow!	no surprise	expectation
.u1 'e	OO-heh	wonder Surprise! Wow!	Ho hum.	commonplace Expected!
.u1	we, wee	happiness Wheel, Yay!		unhappiness
.u1 'i	OO-hee	amusement		weariness
.u	wo, woc	completion At last!		incompleteness
.u1 'o	OO-hoe	courage	timidity	cowardice
.u	woo	pity, Alas! sympathy I'm sorry		cruelty
.u1 'u	OO-hoo	repentance I'm sorry	lack of regret	innocence lack of guilt

Complex pure emotions:

Attitudinal	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
.o1 'a	OH-ha	pride	modesty	shame
.o1 'e	OH-heh	closeness	detachment	distance
.o1	oy	complaint pain	no complaints doing OK	pleasure
.o1 'i	OH-hee	caution Beware!	boldness	rashness
.o1 'o	OH-hoe	patience	mere tolerance Grrr!	anger
.o1 'u	OH-hoo	relaxation Phew! comfort	composure	stress

Miscellaneous pure emotions:

Attitudinal	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
.i1	ye	fear Eek!	nervousness	security
.i1 'i	EE-hee	togetherness conviviality		privacy
.i	yo	respect	lack of respect	disrespect
.i1 'o	EE-hoe	appreciation	lack of appreciation	envy
.i	you, yoo	love	lack of love no love lost	hatred
.i1 'u	EE-hoo	familiarity		mystery

Simple propositional emotions:

Attitudinal	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
.a1 'a	AH-ha	attentive	inattentive	avoiding
.a1 'e	AH-heh	alertness		exhaustion
.a1	, eye	intent	indecision	rejection refusal
.a1 'i	AH-hee	effort	lack of effort no real effort	repose
.a1 'o	AH-hoe	hope Hopefully		despair
.a	ow	desire	indifference	reluctance
.a1 'u	AH-hoo	interest	no interest disinterest	repulsion

Complex propositional emotions:

Attitudinal	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
.a1 'a	EH-ha	permission		prohibition
.a1 'e	EH-heh	competence		incompetence
.a1	Aay, ey	obligation ought to should	No matter	freedom non-obligation
.a1 'i	EH-hee	constraint	independence	resistance to constraint
.a1 'o	EH-hoe	request		negative request
.a1 'u	EH-hoo	suggestion	no suggestion	warning
.i	ya	belief	skepticism	disbelief Nonsense!
.i1 'a	EE-ha	acceptance		blame
.i	yeh	agreement		disagreement
.i1 'e	EE-heh	approval	non-approval	disapproval

Attitudinal modifiers:

Category	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
-				
.a		general/overall		
.a1		social		antisocial
.a1 'e		mental		abnormal
.a1 'i		emotional		abnormal
.a1 'o		physical		deriving physical
.a1 'u		sexual		sexual
.a1 'a		with-his	spiritual	secular
.a1 'e		with-his	spiritual	secular

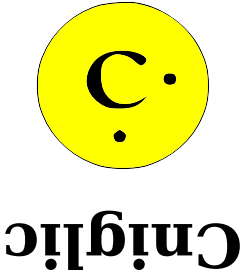
Emotional categories:

- ga1 'i** is used when the speaker feels of high-rank compared to what's being referred to, **ga1 'na1** when the speaker feels of low rank.
- se1 'i** expresses the difference between selfish and generous, for example you to have it?" vs **nu1se1 'i** is self-pity, **nu1se1 'na1** is pity for someone else.
- ti1 'e** indicates emotional release versus emotional control, "I will not let him know how angry I am" could be **o1 'ona1 ti1 'ana1** (anger) (control).
- ti1 'e** can be used by itself to signal an emotional outburst.
- tu1 'i** may express a reason for feeling the way we do, as opposed to a feeling in itself; but it is a reason for that is more emotionally determined than most. When someone gives you a back massage, you could use **o1 'etu1 'i** "to show appreciation for the assistance in your comfort."
- de1 'u** expresses, roughly speaking, whether the emotion it modifies is in response to something you don't have enough of, something you have enough of, or something you have too much of. **u1to1 'obe1 'una1** (Yay!) (physical) (Enough!) might be something you say after a large meal which response to something you don't have enough of, something you have response to something you don't have enough of, something you have enough of, or something you have too much of.
- se1 'a** shows whether the feeling is associated with self-sufficiency or with dependence on others. **o1 'ese1 'e** (I can't) (self-sufficiency?) "I can do it all by myself!", vs **o1 'ese1 'ana1** (I can't) (dependent) "I can do it if you help me.", vs **o1 'ena1se1 'a** (I can't) (self-sufficient) "I can't do it by myself!", vs "helping, me!".

- pe1** asked by itself captures all of the denotation of English "How are you?" coupled with "How do you feel?". Placed where an intensity marker usually goes, it asks where on the scale the listener feels, eg. **lepe1** (agreement) (question) "Do you agree?", **lare1 'epe1** (belief) (question) "Are you a believer?", **alpe1** (intention) (question) "Are you going to do it?", **ape1** (permission) (question) "May I?", if placed before an indicator construct, it asks if the whole thing is how the listener feels, eg. **pe1 .o1 u** "Are you comfortable?", **de1** attributes the preceding indicator construct to someone else, and is also used when the speaker empathizes with someone else: **o1to1 'oda1** (pain) (physical) (empathy) "Ouch, that must have hurt!".
- bu1 'o** and its variants report that the speaker is beginning to feel, continuing to feel, or ceasing to feel an emotion.

Category	Sounds	-	*cu1 'i	*na1
na1	pey	idle, dry		empty
na1 'e		start emotion		I'm getting...
na1 'i		BOO-hoe		continue emotion
na1 'o		BOO-hoe-SHOO-hee		still feel...
na1 'u		BOO-hoe-nigh		end emotion

Special:



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