

Speedlang Challenge #08

Mā Sip

Hiba Waba

March 2021

Discord: Hiba Waba#3713

Contents

1	Phonology	1
1.1	Consonants	1
1.1.1	Consonant Allophony	1
1.2	Vowels	2
1.2.1	Vowel Length	2
1.2.2	Euphony Vowels	3
1.2.3	Denasalization	4
1.3	Syllable & Word Shape	4
1.3.1	Consonant Cluster Reduction	5
2	Morphosyntax	6
2.1	Syntax Overview	6
2.2	Verb Morphosyntax	6
2.2.1	Verbal Identifiers	7
2.2.2	Serial Verb Constructions	7
2.2.3	Negation	7
2.2.4	Mood	8
2.2.5	Incorporation	10
2.2.6	Copula Constructions	11
2.2.7	Main Clause	11
2.2.8	Dependent Clauses	11
2.3	Noun Morphosyntax	12
2.3.1	Nouns & Pronouns	12
2.3.2	Classification	12
2.3.3	Possession	13
2.3.4	Patterns of Reduplication in Nouns	14
2.3.5	Determiners	15

2.3.6	Diminutives	16
2.3.7	Adjectives & Attribution	17
3	Discourse 'n Such	18
3.1	Questions	18
3.2	Valency	18
3.2.1	Passive Voice	18
3.2.2	Antipassive Voice	19
3.2.3	Argument Raising via Incorporation	20
3.3	Comparative Constructions	20
3.4	Ideophones	20
4	Texts & Test Sentences	21
5	Lexicon	22

Abbreviations

1	First person	FLEX	Flexible object
2	Second person	FOC	Focus
3	Third person	FOCRDP	Focus reduplication
ACC	Accusative	FUT	Future
AG	Agentive	HON	Honorific
AGRDP	Agentive reduplication	HOR	Hortative
AHM	Adult human	HYP	Hypothetical
AN	Animate	INAN	Inanimate
ATTR	Attributive particle	IND	Indicative
AUG	Augmentative	INDEF	Indefinite
CAUS	Causative	INT	Intentional
CHM	Child human	INTS	Intensifier
CL	Classifier	INTSRDP	Intensifier infix reduplication
COL	Collections of things	IRDP	Initial reduplication
COP	Copula	IS	In-Sight
DEM	Demonstrative	MED	Medial
DETR	Detransitivizer	NEG	Negative
DIM	Diminutive	NML	Animals
DIMRDP	Initial-to-final diminutive reduplication	OBV	Obviative pronoun
DP	Discourse particle	PFV	Perfective
DR	Drink	PL	Plural
DST	Distal	PLRDP	Plural reduplication
ERG	Ergative	POSS	Possession marker
EXIST	Existential	PRDP	Progressive reduplication
FAM	Familiar	PRF	Perfect aspect
FD	Food	PROG	Progressive aspect
		PSV	Passive

REFL	Reflexive/Reciprocal	STR	Star; celestial object
REL	Relativizer	TRZ	Transitivizer
RGD	Rigid object	UNIN	Unintentional
RLS	Realis mood	VID	Verbal identifier
SG	Singular		

Introduction

Mā Sip [ma: sip] is an *a priori* language invented in March 2021 as part of the 8th CDN Speedlang Challenge, set by Miacomet. It was started on Sunday, March 7th.

While this language is designed as a response to the challenge, this is a language I plan to continue fostering and developing. I have a few ongoing language projects, and my personal goal is to develop one well enough to be able to use in journaling. I've always enjoyed writing, and I've always enjoyed conlanging, so it seems like it would be a happy merger of two disjointed hobbies if I am able to make a solid foundation with a conlang. I haven't yet designed a language that I have been happy enough with to commit to journaling. So, here goes another attempt at placating whatever obscure standard I have floating around in my mind.

I had a few design goals in mind as I went into this language, apart from the conditions set by the challenge parameters. First, I wanted to make a language that was primarily isolating, and where it was not isolating, I wanted any additional morphology on a single word to be phonologically opaque. Second, I wanted to play with concepts of noun incorporation in an isolating language, and see how I could make it work with the syntax. Third, I wanted to use an analytic, syntactic method of encoding an animacy hierarchy. Lastly, I wanted to be able to use this language hand-in-hand with the Phonology Challenge portion of Issue #01 of Segments.

Challenge Parameters

I'll briefly discuss here how I decided to tackle the challenge parameters before the document goes into depth on the language itself.

Phonology

Quantity

“ Make use of some sort of quantity distinction, such as long vs short vowels or geminate consonants. It's okay if the quantity distinction isn't 100% phonemic as long as there's places where it's contrastive. ”

For this, I chose to go with non-phonemic sequences of homogeneous vowel qualities that simulates long vowels in fluid speech. There are some infixing properties in the language that make it clear that these are sequences of two vowels and not true long vowels, as well as some prosodic hints in careful speech.

There are also geminate approximants [l:] and [w:] that can only appear intervocalically. Because of their restrained positioning, it is unclear if they can be considered phonemes or sequences of two approximants. Because of their position further in a syllable, they are not typically found to be within the possible range of an infix, and so that test is not valid in this case.

Glides

“ Glides/semivowels may not contrast by rounding or point of articulation. You can have at most one of /j w ɥ ʉ/. Or other semivowels. Unless it's your only glide, don't pop in with /ʉ^β/ and tell me it wasn't on my list. They can exist phonetically, they just can't contrast. If you've got multiple glides in the surface form, include a justification of why they're not contrastive (or belong to different phonemes which aren't both glides). ”

As I am working within the confines of the Segments Challenge phonology, this one was an easy condition to satisfy. The only phonemic glide/semivowel in the language is /w/, which surfaces as [w] or [ʍ] allophonically based on conditioned environments. The palatal glide [j] does appear as an allophone of /i/ in intervocalic position, but is otherwise absent.

Suprasegmental

“ Have some sort of suprasegmental feature that isn't tone or stress. A suprasegmental feature exists on a scale in a language that's larger than segments, for example tone or stress are often assigned on a syllable or word scale. You've got to include some feature like nasalization, glottalization, or roundedness, that's assigned above the level of segments. ”

For this aspect, I chose to look at it in two different ways. Firstly, breathy voicing is a phonetic feature of the language. When an infix /h/ causes aspiration of a voiced stop or nasal, the following syllable is articulated with breathy voicing throughout. This feature then spread, such that any syllables following an intervocalic /h/ (which would surface phonetically as [h]) would receive breathy voicing. Secondly, I did decide to use stress as a suprasegmental feature, but instead of having lexical or grammatical stress as is often seen, I wanted to play around with the concept of phrasal stress. In Mā Sip, stress falls on the final syllable of a phrase. What a 'phrase' means in Mā Sip will be covered later in this document, but the long and short of it is that any given 'unit' within a clause will receive a single point of primary stress; secondary stress can occur for smaller phrasal units within a larger phrasal structure (this is most notable in relative clause structures, where the head noun phrase will receive stress, as will the relative clause). Primary stress is realized by louder pronunciation and a higher pitch, and secondary stress by a rising intonation.

Grammar

Pronouns

“ Include an open pronoun class. An open class is a word class that readily accepts new members. A language with an open pronoun class easily allows new words to be used as pronouns. (Another way to look at this is to say there isn't really a distinct pronoun class and your language freely allows nouns to have pronominal reference.) ”

Pronouns are used infrequently in Mā Sip outside of first person pronouns and, in highly intimate contexts, second person pronouns. Instead, the language makes use of a large set of nouns that describe one's role in society and/or their relationship to the speaker. If, for example, you were talking to your sister, you would refer to her with the word for sister, **satvi**, usually with some diminutive form, as with **shavi**.

Insubordination

“ Feature insubordination, a phenomenon where in certain contexts, morphology that usually marks subordinate clauses appears in independent clauses. ”

Subordinate-marked clauses, when used independent clauses, will be used as a marker of irrealis mood. This clausal marking is usually used to indicate either a relative clause or an adverbial clause. When used this way, the marker, **ba**, always represents an optative. When reduplicated **ba be**, it expresses a hortative.

Negation

“ Have asymmetrical negation. In asymmetrical negation, the structure of a negated sentence is somehow different from the structure of an affirmative sentence (outside of the negation itself). ”

Negation is marked via an infix in the verb, and will require the use of an irrealis mood marker. It also requires the use of a focal particle to indicate what is being negated within the clause.

Indefinites

“ Mark indefinite noun phrases but not definite ones. The marking can be with an affix, particle, determiner, invisible syntactic head that you’ve gotta move things around to satisfy, whatever you want, as long as it’s just on indefinites. ”

Indefinites are marked by a post-positional classifier and the number ‘one’. They are used only in cases where the indefinite is specific; that is, where the reality/existence of the referent is true, but it has not yet been introduced into the discourse.

1 | Phonology

1.1 Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Dorsal	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		
Plosive	p b	t d	k g	
Fricative	f v	s z	χ	h
Approximant		l	w	

Table 1.1: Consonant Phonemes

Mā Sip has 16 consonant phonemes. It makes use of a voicing distinction in plosives as well as fricatives. The dorsal plosives /k g/ are velar in most contexts, while the fricative /χ/ is uvular in most. While /h/ is classed as a fricative here, it behaves differently in most aspects, which will be discussed further. There are two approximants /l w/; other approximants/semivowels are present in the language, but only as allophonic realizations of vowels in certain environments.

1.1.1 Consonant Allophony

There are a few notable processes at work that have an impact on the surface realizations of the consonants in Mā Sip.

Aspiration

A few root words contain a consonant cluster with /h/, and many words cluster this way via infixation of an /h/ for certain grammatical constructions. When /h/ is clustered with a voiceless sound, the result is aspiration. When clustered with a voiced sound, the result is breathy voicing. This also occurs across syllable boundaries. Aspiration does not occur with /l w g χ h/, but does appear with all other consonants.

(1.1) **atho** [at^ho] ‘flat piece of furniture’

(1.2) **Mhina** [m^hĩna] ‘Mhina (name)’

(1.3) **bhã** [b^hã] ‘to express disapproval towards’

(1.4) **khal wihit** [t^hal wihit] ‘to have not finished thinking about’; lit. ‘to meditate on, to leave’

(1.5) **las pho** [las p^ho] ‘to have run’; lit. ‘to run, to go to’

Dorsal Backing

The velar consonants back to uvular when preceding an /a/. This process is resisted when the preceding vowel is /i/, and in this context the [k~q] pronunciation is in free variation.

(1.6) **kala** [qala] ‘to break’

(1.7) **wega** [wega] ‘wheel’

1.2 Vowels

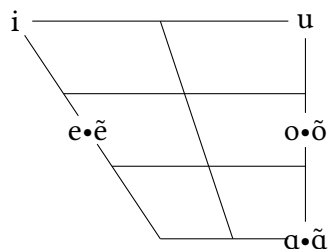


Table 1.2: Vowel Phonemes

Mā Sip uses a simple five vowel system, with nasalization phonemic on the mid and low vowels. The low vowel /a/ is further back than usual low phonemes, and this backness plays a role in some allophonic surface forms seen in the language.

1.2.1 Vowel Length

Vowel length is not a contrastive feature of the language. However, it does appear in certain contexts, particularly in reduplication patterns. Where it seen, it is analyzed as a sequence of two homogenous vowels. Interestingly, the nasal vowels are not seen paired for length, though nasal-oral and oral-nasal pairs do appear.

1.2.2 Euphony Vowels

Every vowel in the language has a euphonic ‘partner’ vowel with which it pairs in certain constructions, particularly in reduplication. These ‘partnerships’ are usually one-way and sad, like an unrequited love. /i/ and /u/ are euphonic with /e/ and /o/, respectively, but they themselves are not euphonic to any other vowels. They are referred to as ‘lonely vowels’, and they behave differently than the ‘paired vowels’. Euphony is ordered in Mā Sip, such that euphonic constructions will always occur in the order:

high-mid-low-mid-low...

such that the high lonely vowels can only ever occur as the first element in a euphony construction.

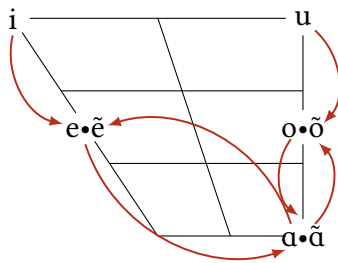


Table 1.3: Vowel Euphony Amongst Paired & Lonely Vowels

/a/ can be euphonic with both /e/ and /o/, and which one it euphonizes with depends on the nature of the onset consonant. If it is dorsal, its euphony partner will be /o/; elsewhere, it will be /e/. Euphony forms appear often in reduplication patterns.

(1.8) **bikni bek** [bikni bek] ‘gardener’

(1.9) **mūmoson** [mu:moson] ‘big bug’

(1.10) **musunmō** [musunmo:] ‘little bug; affectionate term for a toddler’

Euphony forms are seen as preferred in the language, such that in non-euphony contexts, such as simple word pairings, there is a preference for choosing a word whose vowels are euphonic with the leftmost element. This is especially common in ideophones used with children.

(1.11) **wahana wehene** [wahana wehene] ‘calmly; without stressing’

(1.12) **talak telek** [talak telek] ‘sound of galloping horses; doing something quickly but at a steady pace’

1.2.3 Denasalization

The nasal vowel phonemes /ã ě õ/ are denasalized in certain contexts. Following a surface-level [h] (but not with all phonemic /h/), they lose their nasality. This does not occur when following an aspirated allophone. They are also denasalized when followed by a coda nasal; if they are followed by a nasal onset for a following syllable, they maintain their nasality.

(1.13) **bihās** [bihas] ‘phone’

(1.14) **xēm** [χem] ‘shoe’, but **xēm^ãxāa** [χemχãa] ‘boot’

Their status as nasal vowels in these contexts is made clear because of infixing and reduplication patterns, as seen with **xēm^ãxāa** above, which allow for the nasality to surface when outside of those environments.

1.3 Syllable & Word Shape

Syllables in Mā Sip take the following basic shape:

$$(C_1)(h)V(C_2) \quad \begin{array}{l} C_1 \rightarrow \text{any consonant} \\ h \rightarrow /h/ \\ C_2 \rightarrow /m \ n \ p \ t \ k \ f \ s \ \chi \ h \ l/ \end{array}$$

There are not many roots that use a direct Ch-onset, but it is a productive feature in grammatical constructions. Likewise, while an individual syllable may maximally take this form, this does not hold when looking at actual words. The maximal cluster across morpheme boundaries is CC. What this means, then is that consonants will be elided if a combination of morphemes would violate this restriction. Typically, as the /h/ in a cluster often conveys important grammatical information, it resists elision. This leaves either the first morpheme’s coda or the second morpheme’s onset. Generally speaking, the least sonorant element of the cluster will be elided. If this is the onset of the second syllable, the coda of the first syllable will first assimilate in place.

(1.15) **tan** [tan] ‘to do something repeatedly’ + **phai** [p^hai] ‘to fall asleep’
→ **tamhai** [tam^hai] ‘to wake up and fall asleep repeatedly; to get a bad night’s sleep’

(1.16) **kos** [kos] ‘to start but not finish’ + **phai** [p^hai] ‘to fall asleep’
→ **kofhai** [kof^hai] ‘to start to sleep (but not fall asleep)’

It should be noted that these cases of elision are rather limited in Mā Sip. Because the language is so highly isolating, there are only a small number of morphemes that can attach directly like this.

1.3.1 Consonant Cluster Reduction

While consonant clusters are present in a limited way across syllable boundaries, when a word is diminutivized by any process, cross-syllable clusters are often reduced. As with the /h/-cluster reduction above, the least sonorant element is typically the one that is elided.

2 | Morphosyntax

2.1 Syntax Overview

Mā Sip marks animacy through word order, which results in variable word orders depending on the animacy of the arguments. Generally speaking, animate entities will appear before the verb, while inanimate entities will appear following the verb. Since animate entities are usually the ones performing an action, the most common word orders then are SVO and SOV. Verb-initial constructions do occur within clauses involving only inanimates, but this form is more often seen in passive constructions.

Noun phrases are typically right-branching. They follow the following basic structure:

(Adjective) Noun Determiner Classifier Numeral Adjective

Only a small set of true adjectives are permitted to appear in front of nouns in a noun phrase. Adjectives, in general, are not a well-defined class in Mā Sip; they tend to be stative verbs with the attributive postpositional particle **fe**:

(2.1) **Kalifat fe gi ikpi hai fe apha**

Kalifat fe gi ikpi hai fe apha

Clifford ATTR *big* *dog* CL.NML ATTR *red*

“Clifford the big red dog”

2.2 Verb Morphosyntax

Verbs are not a clearly-defined morphosyntactic category in Mā Sip. They are differentiated from ‘nouns’ in a few ways, however: that they can appear alone after mood markers **ni** and **ba**; that they can appear with verbal particles such as **la**; and that they can be infixes with **h**. However, this is not necessarily indicative of what role words can actually play in the language; a ‘noun’ can often appear in a verbal slot and take on a verbal sense with no special morphology to indicate

it is playing such a role. Furthermore, because nouns are regularly incorporated into the verb phrase, and therefore immediately after **ni**, the division between these categories becomes even fuzzier. In the lexicon chapter, they are given certain designations based on what they are most commonly used as, but that does not mean they cannot appear in either context.

2.2.1 Verbal Identifiers

There are a small set of particles that are known as verbal identifiers (VID) which function both to demarcate the verb from the rest of the sentence, as well as to provide information on the mood of the verb phrase itself. There are three primary VIDS: **ni**, the indicative/realis marker; **ba**, the relative marker; and, **oi**, the conditional marker. One could argue that **fe** is also a VID, given that it connects adjectival verbs to noun phrases in attribution. These identifiers occur prior to a verb, regardless of the verb's location in a sentence.

2.2.2 Serial Verb Constructions

Chains of verbs can occur together with a VID, each contributing meaning to the verb phrase at large. Typically, the left-most verb, that which is closest to the VID, contains the bulk of the lexical information, while the verbs to the right of that mostly contain grammatical information, such as conveying tense, aspect, evidentiality, mirativity, etc. The verbs in the chain will all take **h:** (TRZ) infixing, with the exception of the left-most lexical verb.

(2.2) Sai ni bikni tap shagil lihax gihulu

sai	ni	bikni	tap	sagil:h	lax:h	gulu:h
1.SG	RLS	<i>garden</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>come.back:TRZ</i>	<i>come:TRZ</i>	<i>take:TRZ</i>

“I might go back and garden again a little.”

Often, these constructions have lexicalized, such that pairs or trios of verbs express jointly a concept that differs in a concrete way from the component pieces.

(2.3) **uma** ‘to eat’ + **ēna** ‘to drink’ → **ēna wihma** ‘to have a meal’

2.2.3 Negation

Negation is indicated through the use of a negative infix in the verb, as well as irrealis marking for the clause.

(2.4) **Taih ba ukinama a vaku su ku**

taih ba uma:kina a vaku su ku
Taih REL *eat:NEG* ACC *apple* CL *one*

“Taih didn’t eat an apple.”

(2.5) **Sai ba xinaos ba siwat**

sai fe xos:ina ba siwat
1.SG REL *thirsty:NEG* REL EXIST

“I am not thirsty.”

The scope of the negation can be narrowed by the addition of a negative focus particle immediately following the negated element.

(2.6) **Fantu ba ukinama a vaku lak fe kel**

fantu ba uma:kina a vaku lak fe kel
3.FAM.SG REL *eat:NEG* ACC *apple* NEG.FOC ATTR 3.HON.SG.ATTR

“She didn’t eat his *apple* (she ate something else of his)”

(2.7) **Fantu ba ukinama a vaku fe kel lak**

fantu ba uma:kina a vaku fe kel lak
3.FAM.SG REL *eat:NEG* ACC *apple* ATTR 3.HON.SG.ATTR NEG.FOC

“She didn’t eat *his* apple (she ate someone else’s apple)”

2.2.4 Mood

Mood is marked via use of the aforementioned VID particles.

Indicative Mood

Realis indicative is marked through the use of the VID particle **ni**. It is used most often in statements of non-future.

(2.8) **Tana te ni etōk i asal**

tana te ni etōk i asal
friend FAM RLS *sit.on* ACC *chair*

“You sat on the chair.”

Optative Mood

The optative mood expresses a hope or desire, and is expressed by using the relative clause marker **ba** at the beginning of a clause and in the VIDslot. When context is clear, the initial VID, the subject, and sometimes the object can typically be omitted.

(2.9) **(Ba sai) ba iki shiwa lihax fu**

ba sai ba iki siwa:h lihax fu
REL 1.SG REL *good.feeling* *put:TRZ* FUT.UNIN REFL

“I hope I will feel better.”

(2.10) **Ba kep ba ugãf pho**

ba kep ba ugãf pho
REL HON REL *be.late* PRF

“I hope mister was late.”

The optative is also used for soft commands when used with **nhãk**, the intentional future marker.

(2.11) **Ba poi gulu nhãk**

ba poi gulu nhãk
REL 3.INAN *take* FUT.INT

“Please take it.”

Because of this construction, a contracted form of **ba** and **nhãk**, usually **banã** is often used in isolation to say ‘please’, as a way of imploring someone to do something.

Hortative Mood

The relative clause marker **ba** is reduplicated via intensifier reduplication to **ba be** to indicate a hortative mood, whereby the speaker invites and encourages the hearer to join them in some activity or state.

(2.12) **Ba be ãna wihma geu**

ba ~be ãna wihma geu
REL ~REL *have a meal* now

“Let’s have a meal!”

Conditional Mood

Conditional mood also makes use of **ba** by relativizing the hypothetical question word **oi** ‘when’. The conditional ‘when’ clause is always, by default, interpreted as being imperfective; the aspect used in the main **ni** clause then determines the frame of reference for both clauses.

(2.13) **Oi ba wah, sai ni ugãf pho**

oi ba wah sai ni ugãf pho
when REL *fall.asleep* 1.SG RLS *be.late* PFV

“If I had fallen asleep, I would have been late.”

(2.14) **Oi ba wah, sai ni ugãf lihax**

oi ba wah sai ni ugãf lihax
when REL *fall.asleep* 1.SG RLS *be.late* FUT.HYP

“If I fall asleep, I will be late.”

If the subjects of the two clauses are different, a slightly different structure is used.

(2.15) **Oi ba wah kep, oi ni sai ni ugãf pho**

oi ba wah kep oi ni sai ni ugãf pho
when REL *fall.asleep* HON *when* RLS 1.SG RLS *be.late* PFV

“If you/they had fallen asleep, then I would have been late.”

2.2.5 Incorporation

Nouns can be incorporated into verbs by placing them between the **VID** and the lexical verb. They differ from a verbal usage of prototypical nouns in that the verb root is not required to take linking morphology. Nouns are incorporated for a variety of reasons:

- to further specify the meaning of the verb, particularly common with describing routine activities
- to defocus the noun (antipassive); this is particularly useful as the language disprefers leaving transitive verbs without an overt object
- to make applicative-like constructions
- to make an intransitive phrase (useful when relativizing)

(2.16) **Sai ni nam hunã ba nul**

sai ni nam hunã ba nul
1.SG RLS *food buy* REL *yesterday*

“I went food-shopping yesterday.”

(2.17) **To fe to ni nihu olga**

to fe to ni nihu olga
man ATTR *man* RLS *book read*

“The *man* was reading.”

Classifier Incorporation

One of the most productive forms of incorporation in Mā Sip is classifier incorporation. Noun classifiers, when incorporated into the verb phrase, function as a type of ambiguous applicative. The classifier replaces whatever the expected object would be, and then elevates another oblique argument to a more central role. This construction is highly ambiguous. It is often used for benefactive, malefactive, and instrumental constructions, but that is not guaranteed, and it is not always immediately clear. This is almost always a function of discourse: prioritizing animate entities for core roles, and demoting inanimate objects. The construction has parallels with the antipassive construction.

2.2.6 Copula Constructions

2.2.7 Main Clause

2.2.8 Dependent Clauses

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses occur following a head noun, and occur with the relativizer **ba** in the verbal identifier position.

(2.18) **To ba papai ni lizu lamãp**

to ba pa~ pai ni lizu lamãp
man REL PROG~ *sleep* VID *cough breathe*

“The sleeping man snores.”

2.3 Noun Morphosyntax

2.3.1 Nouns & Pronouns

Nouns in Mā Sip are typically mono- or di-syllabic, with a rare few that are tri-syllabic. They are syntactically marked for animacy by relative position within the clause. Animate nouns almost always precede the verb, while an inanimate noun is preferred to appear after the verb (with the preposition **a** marking it as the object). Word categories are fluid in Mā Sip, so it is not uncommon to see ‘verbs’ taking on the role of nouns, and vice-versa.

Pronouns are present in the language, but they are typically considered an open class. They function as nouns do, being able to take adjectives, relative clauses, and even some determiners. The core pronouns in the language are distinguished by person and number, by familiarity in second and third persons, and there is an obviative pronoun used to refer to a ‘fourth’ person outside the general discourse.

When bare nouns are used as pronouns, they are very often followed by a familiarity marker; **kep** is the most common honorific, being used for social superiors and those who are unfamiliar to the speaker, while **te** is used affectionately with people who are familiar, often in combination with some type of diminutive.

2.3.2 Classification

Nouns take classifiers whenever there are determiners or numerals present. These function to classify the nouns based on innate properties or classes that they belong to. The table below gives a brief overview of the classifiers, their forms, and to what nouns they apply.

Number	Form	Category
1	mai	human adults
2	bau	human children
3	hai	animals
4	kis	food
5	mani	drink
6	isis	flexible object
7	okan	rigid object
8	ala	stars, celestial
9	ãp	collections, groups

Table 2.1: Noun Classifiers in Mā Sip

These nine classifiers collectively classify every noun in the language. They are used extensively in noun phrases with determiners and numerals. They are used often in verb phrases as

a type of object incorporation. They are used to produce indefinite articles. And in some cases, they can also be used as pronouns for entities in their class.

2.3.3 Possession

Possession is marked variably dependent upon the alienability of the possession. If it is an inalienable construction, then it is marked by a prefix on the head noun. If a noun is possessing another noun, or a pronoun possessing something alienably, then the possessor is additionally and mandatorily marked via the attributive marker **fe**.

	Possessed	Attributive	Isolation
1.SG	ot-	sahil	sai
1.PL	pa-	sasal	sasa
2.FAM.SG	ta-	tanal	tã
2.FAM.PL	tha-	thaol	than
2.HON.SG	ek-	kel	kep
2.HON.PL	ek-	kel	kep
3.FAM.SG	ofa-	ofahal	fantu
3.FAM.PL	fafe-	fafel	fafentu
3.HON.SG	ek-	kel	kep
3.HON.PL	ek-	kel	kep
OBV	iwi-	wihu	iwis

Table 2.2: Possession Marking in Mā Sip

The honorific, formal forms of second and third person referents are always the same; they do not differentiate number or between second and third persons. The attributive forms generally seem derived from some shared construction, possibly from merging with the locative copula **la**.

(2.19) **Sai ga ni enan a otnihu**

sai ga ni enan a ot- nihu
 1.SG 3.AN.SG RLS give ACC 1.SG.POSS - book

“I gave him my book (that I wrote).”

(2.20) **Sai ga ni enan a nihu fe sahil**

sai ga ni enan a nihu fe sahil
 1.SG 3.AN.SG RLS give ACC book ATTR 1.SG.POSS

“I have him my book (that I own).”

(2.21) **Salolani ni wan nau a hil ofawōi si ōi**

Salolani ni wan nau a hil ofa - ōi si ~ ōi
Slorany RLS *show* ACC *new* 3.SG.FAM.POSS - *word* PL ~ *word*

“Slorany shared his article.”

lit. “Slorany shared his new words.”

2.3.4 Patterns of Reduplication in Nouns

Reduplication is an extremely common and productive process in Mā Sip, and there are a wide variety of types of reduplication in play in the language.

Pluralization

To pluralize a noun, the noun is reduplicated in full with an intervening particle **si**. The reduplicated element does not shift to euphonious vowels.

(2.22) **atho fe sahad** ‘bed’ → **atho si atho fe sahad** ‘beds’

This pattern does produce some unwieldy results, as above. In these cases, there is a tendency to drop the reduplication and only keep the **si**; this never occurs with bare plural nouns.

(2.23) **atho si fe sahad** ‘beds’

Note that this pattern is only used for things that are not naturally plural. Things that come in pairs, for example, do not pluralize this way. They have their own pluralization patterns, depending on the animacy status of the referent.

(2.24) **xēm** ‘shoe’ → **xēm oso** ‘shoes; pair of shoes’

(2.25) **zuh** ‘eye’ → **zuh dao** ‘eyes; both eyes’

Agent Noun

Agent nouns are produced from verbs by reduplication of the right-most syllable in a word, following the pattern below, where V_1 refers to the original vowel, and V_2 refers to its ‘partner vowel’ (see: 1.2):

$$CV_1(C) \rightarrow CV_1(C) CV_2(C)$$

This is a highly productive form of reduplication.

(2.26) **veu** ‘to speak’ → **veu vau** ‘the speaker’

(2.27) **wan** ‘to see’ → **wan won** ‘the seer’

(2.28) **phai la** ‘to be put to sleep’ → **phai la hei** ‘infant’

2.3.5 Determiners

Determiners are used to qualify nouns. They appear immediately following the noun, and consist of demonstratives, an indefinite form, and quantifiers. They require a following classifier when present.

Demonstratives

Demonstratives are a varied and functional part of the Mā Sip grammar. They make a distinction based on relative location from the perspective of the speaker, both in distance from the speaker, as well as visibility to the speaker, and another series that emphasizes if the object is moving. There are also two demonstratives that indicate that the speaker does not know where the object is or how it fits into this system.

	Near Speaker Proximal	Near Hearer Medial	Distant from All Distal	Unknown Unknown
In Sight	noh	bis	busan	–
Out of Sight	wil	was	loi	mihi
Moving	xaia	tō	fusu	upke

Table 2.3: Demonstrative Contrasts

These forms form a single unit together with an affixed classifier.

(2.29) **Sai wan won kep ni wan nau poi nihu bisāp**

sai wan won kep ni wan nau poi nihu bis - āp
1.SG teacher HON RLS show it book DEM.MED.IS - CL.COL

“I showed my teacher that book next to you.”

	Animate	Inanimate	Collective/Mass
All/Every	bun	ava	palaka
Some/Few	wauni	dě	gelwe
None	kin	kin	kin

Table 2.4: Basic Quantifier Set

Quantifiers

Quantifiers, like other determiners in the language, attach to a classifier and follow the noun they describe. Although they attach to classifiers that would narrow their meaning, certain quantifiers can only apply to certain classes of nouns.

As with other determiners, the classifier is affixed directly onto the quantifier.

(2.30) **Ba nipsenē dēkis**

ba nipse ~ nē dē - kis
REL *sweet* ~ DIMRDP *some*.INAN - CL.FD
‘I want some candy.’

Indefinites

Indefinites are formed from the appropriate classifier and the number one. These are used only for a specific indefinite (an entity known to exist, but not yet introduced into the discourse).

(2.31) **to maiku** ‘a man’

(2.32) **nihu āpku** ‘a book’

2.3.6 Diminutives

Diminutives are a rampant and productive feature of Mā Sip. There are almost a dozen different diminutives at play in the language, mostly differentiated by animacy level and level of familiarity. Strategies for diminutive differ in each case.

With same-generation family members: /h/ infixation.

(2.33) **satvi** [satvi] ‘sister’ → **shavi** [s^havi], abbr. **shaa** [s^ha:]

(2.34) **kiba** [kiba] ‘brother’ → **chiba** [tʰiba], abbr. **chii** [tʰi:]

(2.35) **gēnāo** [gēnāo] ‘cousin (f.)’ → **gihenā** [gifiɛnā], abbr. **gihe** [gifiɛ]

2.3.7 Adjectives & Attribution

Coming soon!

3 | Discourse 'n Such

3.1 Questions

Surprise surprise, another incomplete section ;-)

3.2 Valency

3.2.1 Passive Voice

The passive is used frequently in relative clauses in Mā Sip because of restrictions in the syntax that only permit a relativized noun to be the subject of the embedded clauses.

(3.1) Kuwah ba phai la sai sei ni lizu lamāp shagil gihulu

kuwah ba phai la sai sei ni lizu lamāp sagil:h
child REL sleep:TRZ PSV 1.SG FOCRDP IND cough breathe come.back:TRZ
gulu:h
take:TRZ

“The child that was put to sleep by me is snoring again.”

(3.2) Miako duhai kiba ke ni ōnoi fhat la

miako duhai kiba ~ket ni ōnoi fat:h la
helpful.guy sad.DP brother ~FOCRDP IND do.too.much touch:TRZ PSV

“Sadly, the helpful guy was hit by (my) brother.”

(3.3) Ni unulki la ni zāwi pe to si to ta ba xamak tap

ni unulki la ni zāwi pe to si ~to ~ta ba xamak tap
RLS attack PSV RLS city ERG man PL ~PLRDP ~FOCRDP REL fear make

“The city was attacked by terrorists.”

(3.4) **Ni kala kifale la ãt ba wan**

ni kala ~kale:if la ãt ba wan
RLS *break* ~*break*:INTSRDP PSV *glass* REL *see*

“The window completely broke.”

3.2.2 Antipassive Voice

Antipassive voice is expressed via noun incorporation into the verb phrase. There are two types of antipassives formed this way: object defocusing antipassive, and object removal antipassive.

The object defocusing antipassive incorporates the full object into the verb phrase. It leaves the object in the discourse but draws away attention away from the object. This can be useful in two cases. First, in relative clauses, the focus is often on the action and not the object of said action, so antipassive constructions can carry useful descriptive functions. Second, they can be very useful in imperfect expressions, where the speaker is setting up background information where, yet again, the action itself is often more important than an explicitly definite object. For this reason, antipassive noun incorporation is often considered in and of itself a direct marker of imperfective aspect.

(3.5) **Duk dok kep ni pase duk**

duk dok kep ni pase duk
baker HON RLS *cake* *bake*

“Mr. baker was cake baking.”

(3.6) **Helē ba õi veu ni wah wihah!**

helē ba õi veu ni wah wihah:h
woman REL *word* *say* RLS *fall.asleep* *fall.asleep*:TRZ

“The woman who was speaking suddenly fell asleep!”

The object removal antipassive is more of a true antipassive, in that the original object disappears from the clause entirely. An indefinite 3rd person inanimate pronoun is incorporated to satisfy grammatical restrictions on isolated transitive verbs.

(3.7) **Sai ni poi nihu**

sai ni poi nihu
1.SG RLS 3.INAN *read*

“I am reading.”

3.2.3 Argument Raising via Incorporation

Arguments are raised to core syntactic positions via a process of classifier incorporation, as previously mentioned. Classifiers serve as a stand-in for the prototypical object of a given verb, which allows for objects to be defocused while a more salient animate object is raised in the argument structure.

(3.8) Tana te usku ni kis obin shiwa

tana te usku ni kis obin shiwa
friend FAM *girlfriend* RLS CL.FD *cook*

“You cooked for your girlfriend.”

3.3 Comparative Constructions

To be continued

3.4 Ideophones

To be continued

4 | Texts & Test Sentences

(4.1) **Oi ba ginaza de, tā ni ōwap wēnoi pho**

oi ba gaza de :ina tā ni ōwap wēnoi pho
when REL do.work NEG 3.FAM.SG RLS be.hungry overdo PFV

“If you didn’t work, you would be too hungry.”

(5MOYD 1421)

(4.2) **Kuwah ba bizak veu busan ni duha la**

kuwah ba bizak veu busan ni duha la
child REL badness say DEM.DST.IS RLS learn PSV

“It turned out the child was lying.”

lit. “The child was lying, that was learned.”

(5MOYD 1401)

(4.3) **He waunimai ni kal vhisek pho besit a dofina**

he wauni -mai ni kal vhisek pho besit a dofina
person some -CL.AHM RLS think make.mistake PFV here ACC hat

“Someone has forgotten a hat here.”

(5MOYD 1399)

(4.4) **Ve u fe kuwah ba thap la, busan ni hogaf**

ve u fe kuwah ba thap la busan ni hogaf
say ATTR child REL be.able PSV DEM.DST.IS RLS be.bright

“It is clear that it can be said easily.”

lit. “To be able a child’s speech, that is bright.”

(5MOYD 1388)

(4.5) **He gēgalwemai ni mai unulki fu bok**

he gē~ gelwe -mai ni mai unulki fu bok
person AUG~ some.COL -CL.AHM RLS CL.AHM attack REFL there

“Many groups of people attacked each other there.”

(5MOYD 1383)

5 | Lexicon

A

1. **aga**, *num.* • ‘three’
2. **ala**, *cl.* • ‘CL.STR classifier for stars and celestial objects’
3. **alē**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to write ; 2. to draw’
4. **apha**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be red’
5. **atho**, *n.* • ‘flat piece of furniture’
6. **atho fe saḥah**, *n.* • ‘bed’ ; lit. ‘flat piece of furniture that is comfy’ | *see: atho, fe, saḥah*
7. **azāpa**, *num.* • ‘eight’

Ã

8. **ãp**, *cl.* • ‘CL.COL classifier for collections of things, mass nouns, and groups’
9. **ãski**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. *with inan. subj.* to burn; to be burning ; 2. *with attr. & perfective* to be burnt’
10. **ãski shiwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to burn (something) ; 2. *with food* to roast (something)’; lit. ‘to put to burn’ | *see: ãski, siwa, :h*
11. **ãski wēnoi**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to burn (something) to a crisp ; 2. to overcook’; lit. ‘to overdo to burn’ | *see: ãski, õnoi, wēnoi*

B

12. **ba**, *prt.* • ‘1. REL relative clause marker ; 2. adverbial clause marker’
13. **ba be**, *prt.* • ‘HOR hortative marker’ | *see: ba, INTSRDP*
14. **banā**, *excl.* • ‘an exclamation close in meaning to ‘please’, in which the speaker is imploring the hearer to do something’ | *see: ba, nhāk*
15. **bau**, *cl.* • ‘CL.CHM classifier for human children’
16. **bā**, *v.intr.* • ‘to express disapproval’
17. **besit**, *adv.* • ‘here; at here’ | *see: ba, isit*
18. **bevi**, *num.* • ‘nine’
19. **bhā**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘to express disapproval towards (someone; something)’ | *see: bā, h:*
20. **bihās**, *n.* • ‘phone’
21. **bikni**, *n.* • ‘1. garden ; 2. sanctuary (when referring to a safehaven for someone)’
22. **bikni bek**, *n.* • ‘gardener’ | *see: bikni, AGRDP*
23. **bis**, *dem.* • ‘DEM medial in-sight demonstrative’
24. **bok**, *adv.* • ‘there; at there’ | *see: ba, uk*
25. **busan**, *dem.* • ‘DEM distal in-sight demonstrative’

D

26. **dao**, *prt.* • ‘indicates a natural pair of animate nouns’
27. **dapai**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to cut into pieces (small things; to chop (wood); to mow (grass) ; 2. to stop doing’
28. **de**, *prt.* • ‘1. DETR detransitivizing particle, appearing in post-verbal position to lower the transitivity of the preceding verb ; 2. with a collective or mass noun, selects one entity from the group’
29. **dhapai**, *v.link.* • ‘to stop doing’ | *see: dapai, :h*
30. **do**, *n.* • ‘head’
31. **dofina**, *n.* • ‘1. hat ; 2. head-covering’; lit. ‘covering the head’ | *see: do, fe, ina*
32. **dohu**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to ask about ; 2. to learn about’
33. **duhai**, *dp.* • ‘DP sadly; expressing sadness or regret with the statement’
34. **duk**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to bake ; 2. to cook in an oven’
35. **duk dok**, *n.* • ‘baker’ | *see: duk, AGRDP*

E

36. **ek-**, *pre.* • ‘2& 3, SG& PL& HON honorific inalienable possession prefix for second and third persons, singular and plural’
37. **enan**, *v.tr.* • ‘to give’
38. **esuk**, *n.* • ‘visual artwork’
39. **etök**, *v.tr.* • ‘to sit on’
40. **etökte**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be stubborn’

Ē

41. **ēna**, *v.tr.* • ‘to drink’
42. **ēna wihma**, *v.intr.* • ‘to have a meal’ | *see: ēna, uma, :h*

F

43. **fantu**, *pro.* • ‘3.FAM.SGthird person familiar singular pronoun’
44. **fasan**, *v.intr.* • ‘to boil; to be boiling’
45. **fasan shiwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘to bring to a boil’ ; lit. ‘to put to boil’ | *see: fasan, siwa, :h*
46. **fasande**, *n.* • ‘soup’ ; lit. ‘boiled’ | *see: fasan, de*
47. **fe**, *prt.* • ‘ATTR attributive particle, used to link an appositive expression to a noun, and to link non-core adjectives to the noun phrase’
48. **fu**, *prt.* • ‘REFL reflexive-reciprocal marker’
49. **fusu**, *dem.* • ‘DEM distal moving demonstrative’

G

50. **gai**, *v.tr.* • ‘to kill’ | *see: makmi*
51. **gai gihu**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to put out; to extinguish ; 2. to turn off; to disable’; 3. to delete; to remove’; lit. ‘to take to kill’ | *see: gai, gulu, gihulu*
52. **gaza**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to build (something) ; 2. to work on (something)’
53. **gaza de**, *v.intr.* • ‘to do work; to work; to labor’ | *see: gaza, de*
54. **geu**, *adv.* • ‘now’
55. **gẽnão**, *n.* • ‘female cousin’ | *see: gihenã*

56. **gi**, *adj.* • ‘1. *with inanimate objects* big ; 2. *with sounds*loud’; 3. *with people* tall’; 4. *with animals* human-sized or larger (height or width)’
57. **gihen**(*abbr.* female cousingihenã
58. **gihenã**, *n.* • ‘(*diminutive*) female cousin’ | *see: gẽnãõ*
59. **gihu**, *v.link.* • ‘1. *abbr.* to take ; 2. to grab’ | *see: gihulu*
60. **gihulu**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘1. to take ; 2. to grab’ | *see: gulu*
61. **gulu**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to take ; 2. to grab’

H

62. **:h**, *infix.* • ‘(TRZ)’ | *see: h:*
63. **h:**, *infix.* • ‘1. TRZ transitivity infix ; 2. linking infix, connects multiple verbs together in compound verb expressions’; 3. *when used with a reflexive object* expresses lack of control, low agentivity’
64. **hai**, *cl.* • ‘CL.NML classifier for animals and animal-like entities’
65. **halko**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to ask for; to request ; 2. to look for; to search’
66. **helẽ**, *n.* • ‘woman, adult female human’
67. **hogaf**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to be bright ; 2. to be clear, obvious’
68. **hunã**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to buy ; 2. *with incorp. pronoun* to carry; to bring’

I

69. **i**, *prt.* • ‘ACC accusative marker, only for post-verbal inanimate objects’
70. **ibi**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to blink (one’s eyes) ; 2. *with attr.* to be blind’

71. **ibite**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to blink repeatedly ; 2. to have something in one’s eye’ | *see: ibi, -tV*
72. **:if**, *infix.* • ‘(INTSRDP) component of the intensive reduplication’ | *see: INTSRDP*
73. **iki**, *n.* • ‘feeling good (usually physically/health-wise)’
74. **ikpi**, *n.* • ‘1. dog; hound ; 2. *attr.* loyal’
75. **ina**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to cover (as with a cloth, etc.) ; 2. to shut (a door, a window, a box, etc.’; 3. to bury (with dirt, sand)’; 4. *with refl.* to get dressed; to put on (clothes)’
76. **isfa**, *num.* • ‘four’
77. **isis**, *cl.* • ‘CL.FLEX classifier for flexible objects; applies to anything flexible, bendable, soft’ | *see: -NoValue-*
78. **isit**, *n.* • ‘here (location)’
79. **iwi-**, *pre.* • ‘OBV obviative inalienable possessive marker’
80. **iwis**, *pro.* • ‘OBV obviative pronoun’

K

81. **kal**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to meditate ; 2. to think’
82. **kala**, *v.intr.* • ‘to break’
83. **kala bathe**, *v.intr.* • ‘to break into two; to split’ | *see: kala, ba, the*
84. **kala shiwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. *with an. subj.* to break (something) ; 2. to destroy (something)’; lit. ‘to put to break’ | *see: kala, siwa, :h*
85. **kala wa**, *v.tr.* • ‘*with inan. subj.* to break (something)’ | *see: kala, wa*
86. **kel**, *pro.* • ‘1. 2& 3, SG& PL& HON.ATTR honorific alienable possession attributive pronoun for second and third persons, singular and plural ; 2. -NoValue-’; lit. ‘-NoValue-’ | *see: -NoValue-*

87. **kep**, *hon.* • ‘1. 2& 3, SG& PL& HON.ATTR honorific pronoun for second and third persons, singular and plural ; 2. attached to names and titles as a sign of respect’
88. **khal**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘1. to mediate on ; 2. to think deeply about’ | *see: kal, h:*
89. **khal wihit**, *v.tr.* • ‘to have not finished thinking about’ ; lit. ‘to leave meditating on’ | *see: khal, wihit*
90. **kheu**, *num.* • ‘twelve’
91. **khiba**, *n.* • ‘(diminutive) brother’ | *see: kiba*
92. **khii**, *n.* • ‘(abbr.) brother’ | *see: khiba*
93. **kiba**, *n.* • ‘brother’ | *see: khiba*
94. **:kina**, *infix.* • ‘NEG negation infix’
95. **kis**, *cl.* • ‘CL.FD classifier for food, edible solid objects; atypical items that are, for whatever reason, eaten as food can be entered into this class flexibly’
96. **kofhai**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to start to sleep (but not yet fall asleep) ; 2. to try to sleep’ | *see: kos, phai*
97. **kos**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to start but not finish ; 2. used as initial V in a VV compound to start something but not finish, or to be unsuccessful in doing’
98. **ku**, *num.* • ‘1. one ; 2. INDEF indefinite, when combined with classifier’
99. **kuliki**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to dance ; 2. to be careless of one’s surroundings’
100. **kuwah**, *n.* • ‘child’
- L**
101. **la**, *prt.* • ‘PSV passive particle’
102. **lamāp**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to breathe ; 2. to be alive’
103. **lanta**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to be cold ; 2. with refl. to shiver’
104. **lanta shiwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to cool off; to make cold ; 2. to scare (someone)’; lit. ‘to put to be cold’ | *see: lanta, siwa, :h*
105. **las**, *v.intr.* • ‘to run’
106. **lax**, *v.intr.* • ‘to come; to go to the location of the hearer’
107. **lihah**, *v.link.* • ‘hypothetical uncertain future’ | *see: lax, :h*
108. **lizu**, *n.* • ‘a cough’ | *see: lizu lamāp*
109. **lizu lamāp**, *v.intr.* • ‘to snore’ | *see: lizu, lamāp*
110. **loi**, *dem.* • ‘DEM distal out-of-sight demonstrative’
111. **ludō**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be sad’
- M**
112. **maa**, *n.* • ‘storyteller’
113. **maa sip**, *n.* • ‘the language of the storytellers’ ; lit. ‘being maa’ | *see: maa, sip*
114. **madi**, *n.* • ‘kind, caring person’
115. **mai**, *cl.* • ‘CL.AHM classifier for adult humans’
116. **mat**, *num.* • ‘seven’
117. **makmi**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to be killed; to die by the hands of another person or animal, not an accident ; 2. to be put out; to be extinguished’ | *see: visek, tupat, gai*
118. **mani**, *cl.* • ‘CL.DR classifier for drinks, any consumable liquid’
119. **Mhina**, *prop.n.* • ‘Mhina, personal female name’
120. **miako**, *n.* • ‘helpful, friendly person’

121. **mihi**, *dem.* • ‘DEM unknown out-of-sight demonstrative’
122. **musun**, *n.* • ‘bug; insect’
123. **musunmō**, *n.* • ‘1. little bug ; 2. affectionately, a toddler’ | *see: musun, DIMRDP*
124. **mūmoson**, *n.* • ‘1. big bug ; 2. a major nuisance’ | *see: musun, IRDP*

N

125. **nam**, *n.* • ‘food’
126. **nau**, *prt.* • ‘CAUS causative construction’
127. **nāk**, *v.tr.* • ‘to come towards’
128. **nhāk**, *v.link.* • ‘FUT.INT intentional future marker’ | *see: nāk, :h*
129. **ni**, *prt.* • ‘RLS realis mood; indicative’
130. **nihu**, *n.* • ‘book; any collection of papers bound into a single manuscript’
131. **noh**, *dem.* • ‘DEM proximal in-sight demonstrative’
132. **nul**, *n.* • ‘yesterday’
133. **nuknoi**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to be afraid ; 2. *with refl.* to be shy’
134. **nuknawa**, *v.tr.* • ‘to fear (something)’ | *see: nuknoi, wa*

O

135. **obin**, *v.intr.* • ‘to cook; to be cooked’
136. **obin shiwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to cook (some food) ; 2. to prepare (something in general); lit. ‘to put to cook’ | *see: obin, siwa, :h*
137. **ofa-**, *pre.* • ‘3.FAM.SG third person familiar singular inalienable possessive marker’

138. **ofahal**, *pro.* • ‘3.FAM.SG.ATTR third person familiar singular alienable attributive possessive marker’
139. **okan**, *cl.* • ‘CL.RGD classifier for firm, rigid objects’
140. **olga**, *v.tr.* • ‘to read’
141. **opam**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to hunt ; 2. to follow’
142. **oso**, *prt.* • ‘indicates a natural pair of inanimate objects’
143. **ot-**, *pre.* • ‘1.SG.POSS first person inalienable possession prefix’

Ō

144. **ōi**, *n.* • ‘1. word ; 2. accent’
145. **ōnoi**, *v.tr.* • ‘to do too much; to overdo’
146. **ōnoi de**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be a burden’ | *see: ōnoi, de*
147. **ōwap**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be hungry’

P

148. **pa-**, *pre.* • ‘1.PL.POSS first person plural inalienable possession marker’
149. **pai**, *v.intr.* • ‘to sleep’
150. **pase**, *n.* • ‘cake’
151. **pe**, *prt.* • ‘ERG ergative marker for nouns’
152. **phai**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘1. to fall asleep ; 2. to put someone to sleep’ | *see: pai, h:*
153. **phai la**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be put to sleep’ | *see: phai, la*
154. **phai la hei**, *n.* • ‘infant’ ; lit. ‘one who was put to sleep’ | *see: phai la, DIMRDP*
155. **po**, *v.tr.* • ‘to go to (somewhere)’

156. **poi**, *n.* • ‘3rd person inanimate pronoun’
 157. **pho**, *prt.* • ‘PRF perfect aspect’ | *see: po, h:*

S

158. **sagil**, *v.intr.* • ‘to come back’
 159. **sahah**, *v.intr.* • ‘to be comfortable’
 160. **sahil**, *pro.* • ‘1.SG.ATTR first person singular alienable attributive pronoun’
 161. **sai**, *n.* • ‘1st person singular pronoun, used only by adult males’
 162. **salo**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to organize ; 2. to maintain’
 163. **sasa**, *pro.* • ‘1.PL first person plural pronoun’
 164. **sasal**, *pro.* • ‘1.PL.ATTR first person plural alienable attributive pronoun’
 165. **satvi**, *n.* • ‘sister’ | *see: shavi*
 166. **shagil**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘to come back to’ | *see: sagil*
 167. **shavi**, *n.* • ‘(diminutive) sister’ | *see: satvi*
 168. **shaa**, *n.* • ‘(abbr. sister)’ | *see: shavi*
 169. **si**, *prt.* • ‘PL plural marker for humans’
 170. **sip**, *v.tr.* • ‘COP to be’
 171. **sip de**, *v.intr.* • ‘to happen’ ; lit. ‘be + DETR’ | *see: sip, de, site*
 172. **sip de wa**, *v.tr.* • ‘to happen to (someone)’ ; lit. ‘be + DETR + TRZ’ | *see: sip de, wawa, sitwa*
 173. **sip wa**, *v.tr.* • ‘to put’ ; lit. ‘be + TRZ’ | *see: sip, siwa*
 174. **sip wa de**, *v.intr.* • ‘there is’ ; lit. ‘be + TRZ + DETR’ | *see: sip wa, de, siwat*
 175. **site**, *v.intr.* • ‘abbr. to happen’ | *see: sip de*

176. **sitwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘abbr. to happen to (someone)’ | *see: sip de wa*

177. **siwa**, *v.tr.* • ‘abbr. to put’ | *see: sip wa*

178. **siwat**, *v.intr.* • ‘EXIST there is’ | *see: sip wa de*

T

179. **ta-**, *pre.* • ‘2.FAM.SG second person familiar singular inalienable possession marker’

180. **Taih**, *nm.* • ‘Taih, male name’

181. **tais**, *num.* • ‘eleven’

182. **talak telek**, *ideo.* • ‘1. sound of horses galloping ; 2. doing something at a quick but steady pace, used as an expression of efficiency’

183. **tamhai**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to wake up and fall asleep repeatedly throughout the night ; 2. to get a bad night’s sleep’ | *see: tan, phai*

184. **tan**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to do something repeatedly ; 2. used as the initial verb in a VV compound to indicate repetition (usually with a negative connotation)’

185. **tana**, *n.* • ‘1. friend ; 2. guest’

186. **tanal**, *pro.* • ‘2.FAM.SG.ATTR second person familiar singular attributive pronoun’

187. **tap**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to make ; 2. to do something with one’s hands’

188. **tā**, *pro.* • ‘2.FAM.SG second person familiar singular pronoun’

189. **te**, *hon.* • ‘FAM familiarity marker, especially common when used with a referential noun while addressing the individual’ | *see: -NoValue-*

190. **-tV**, *sfx.* • ‘to do something repeatedly; iterative’

191. **tha-**, *pre.* • ‘2.FAM.PL second person familiar plural inalienable possession marker’

192. **than**, *pro.* • ‘2.FAM.PL second person familiar plural pronoun’
193. **thaol**, *pro.* • ‘2.FAM.PL.ATTR second person familiar plural alienable attributive pronoun’
194. **thap**, *v.link.* • ‘to be able to’ | *see: tap, :h*
195. **the**, *num.* • ‘two’
196. **to**, *n.* • ‘man; adult male’
197. **tō**, *dem.* • ‘DEM medial moving demonstrative’
198. **tupat**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to die (from natural causes); 2. to go bad; to expire; to spoil; to get moldy’ | *see: visek*

U

199. **ugāf**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to be late ; 2. to have missed a chance or opportunity’
200. **unulki**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to attack ; 2. to beat’
201. **uma**, *v.tr.* • ‘to eat’
202. **upke**, *dem.* • ‘DEM unknown moving demonstrative’
203. **usi**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to dig up ; 2. to cultivate’
204. **usku**, *n.* • ‘girlfriend; female with whom the referent is in a romantic relationship’
205. **uti**, *num.* • ‘six’

V

206. **vaku**, *n.* • ‘apple’
207. **vanda**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to go up; to ascend; to climb ; 2. *with refl.* to grow up; to mature’
208. **veu**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to say ; 2. to speak (a language)’
209. **veu vau**, *n.* • ‘1. a speaker (of something) ; 2. one who is talking’ | *see: veu, AGRDP*

210. **vha**, *num.* • ‘ten’
211. **vhisek**, *v.link.* • ‘1. to mess up doing ; 2. to make a mistake with’ | *see: visek, :h*
212. **visek**, *v.intr.* • ‘to die (from an accident)’ | *see: tupat*

W

213. **wa**, *prt.* • ‘1. TRZ transitivizing particle, appearing in post-verbal position to raise the transitivity of the preceding verb ; 2. with a singulative noun, makes a collective noun’
214. **wah**, *v.intr.* • ‘to fall asleep’
215. **wahana wehene**, *ideo.* • ‘calmly, without stressing’
216. **wan**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to see ; 2. to understand’
217. **wan nau**, *v.tr.* • ‘1. to show ; 2. to explain’; lit. ‘see CAUS’ | *see: wan, nau*
218. **wan won**, *n.* • ‘1. teacher ; 2. one who sees or understands something’ | *see: wan, agrdp*
219. **was**, *dem.* • ‘DEM medial out-of-sight demonstrative’
220. **wega**, *n.* • ‘1. wheel ; 2. round’
221. **wēnoi**, *v.link.* • ‘to overdo’ | *see: ōnoi, :h*
222. **wihah**, *v.intr.link.* • ‘1. to happen suddenly ; 2. to happen unintentionally’
223. **wihit**, *v.tr.link.* • ‘1. to leave ; 2. to not finish; to almost do’ | *see: wit, h:*
224. **wihu**, *pro.* • ‘OBV.ATTR obviative alienable attributive marker’
225. **wit**, *v.tr.* • ‘to leave’
226. **wil**, *dem.* • ‘DEM proximal out-of-sight demonstrative’
227. **wuk**, *num.* • ‘five’

X

228. **xāia**, *dem.* • ‘DEM proximal moving demonstrative’
229. **xamak**, *n.* • ‘1. fear; terror ; 2. danger’; 3. *exclam.* Watch out!’
230. **xēm**, *n.* • ‘shoe’
231. **xēmḫāa**, *n.* • ‘boot’ ; lit. ‘big shoe’ | *see: xēm, IRDP*
232. **xos**, *v.intr.* • ‘1. to be dry ; 2. *with rel. & animate* to be thirsty’; 3. *with attr.* to be thin’

Z

233. **zāwi**, *n.* • ‘city (any community of more than 50,000, typically)’
234. **zuh**, *n.* • ‘1. eye ; 2. home of the soul, spirit’

Non-Segments

235. **AGRDP**, *feat.* • ‘AG *with verbs* agentive derivation, making an agent noun out of a

verb; reduplication of initial CV(C) as a separate word following the root, with euphony vowel’

236. **INTSRDP**, *feat.* • ‘1. INTS *with verbs* intensifier reduplication, with a full reduplicated element which euphonizes in the final vowel and which takes an infix **:if** ; 2. *with particles* expresses a more forceful or stronger usage of the particle; does not use infixing like it does with nouns’ | *see: :if*
237. **IRDP**, *feat.* • ‘AUG *with nouns* augmentative; initial CV reduplication, lengthening the vowel, and triggering the root vowels to shift to euphony forms’
238. **DIMRDP**, *feat.* • ‘DIM *with nouns* diminutive; reduplication of initial CV at the end of the root with a lengthened vowel, and shifting to euphony forms’
239. **PLRDP**, *feat.* • ‘PL *with nouns* plural reduplication; requires intervening **si** between the reduplicated elements; reduplicated elements are done in full, with no euphonizing’ | *see: si*
240. **PRDP**, *feat.* • ‘PROG *with verbs* progressive; reduplication of initial CV at the front of the root; no vowel change’