

- Filler because Maru did like 5 pages of this -

Jazã

Jazã is the entry for the 8th CDN SpeedLang challenge by SVEN THE DUCK#7183.

- Clonging stuff here -

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m ⟨m⟩	ŋ ~ n ⟨n⟩			
Plosive	p ⟨p⟩	t̪ ⟨d⟩	t ⟨t⟩	k ⟨k⟩ kj ⟨kj⟩	ʔ ⟨q⟩ ʔj ⟨j⟩
Affricate		t̪θ ~ ts ⟨z⟩			
Fricative		θ ⟨c⟩	s ⟨s⟩	x ⟨h⟩ xj ⟨hj⟩	
Tap			r ⟨r⟩		
Approx.	ʋ ⟨v⟩	l ⟨l⟩ (j)			

Vowels

	Front	Mid	Back
Open	i ~ i: ⟨i⟩		
Mid	ɛ ⟨ě⟩ ε: ~ εɪ ⟨e⟩	ɪ ⟨ĩ⟩	o ⟨ö⟩ o: ⟨o⟩
Closed	æ ⟨ä⟩	ɑ ~ a: ⟨a⟩	

Here I have fulfilled the quantity distinction.

Stress

Stress follows a hierarchy of vowels. It is on the first vowel from the highest rank contained in the root.

The hierarchy is as follows:

Rank	1	2	3	4	5
Vowels	/o:/ /ɛ:/	/ɑ/ /i/	/æ/	/o/ /ɛ/	/ɪ/
	⟨o⟩ ⟨e⟩	⟨a⟩ ⟨i⟩	⟨ä⟩	⟨ö⟩ ⟨ě⟩	⟨ĩ⟩

If there is a glottal stop present, the vowel before it can join the next rank up. For example, <Räqi> is not /ræ'ʔi/, but /'ræʔi/.

There's probably a word or term for either of these that I don't know. Oh well.

Allaphony

Word initial fricatives are pronounced as affricates with the same place of articulation. /kx/ and /kxi/ may be realised as [kʰ] and [kʰi].

Many vowels are simplified into diphthongs when they appear next to each other. Such as Haläö /'kxalæo/, ['kʰalaɔ].

Phonotactics

Jazä contrasts empty / glottal and palatalised glottal onsets.

Syllable structure is (C) V (C).

Consonant Harmony

Jazä features Dental - Alveolar consonant harmony. This affects stops, affricates and nasals. I think and hope this qualifies as a supragrasmental feature. At least Slor didn't deny it when I mentioned it in one of the streams.

Morphology

Nouns

Nouns decline for indefiniteness and not being possessed and some nouns decline for plurality. Nouns are automatically possessed.

Possession

Nouns receive a prefix to show the possessor. This prefix is a noun, so more open class pronouns. The prefixed noun assimilates in consonant harmony to the main noun.

Pronouns

Pronouns exist. They should be open class so maybe they don't exist. The only definitive pronouns are *sõ* and *estã* from Proto-Jazã-Qeppi *Servant* and *Leader* respectively. *Estã* is used much more to show respect in Jazã than in PJQ, *ĩcil* or *Friend* is used much for commonly.

Plurality and Indefiniteness

All nouns decline for indefiniteness. This property is marked with a simple suffix to the noun. Nouns that are objects the speakers of Jazã regularly use are marked with a suffix to show plurality. The distinction between things that receive a plurality marker and those that do not will often change based on the speaker.

The 2 tables below show the endings for null and indefiniteness respectively.

Null		Singular	Plural
Possessed	After a consonant	-	-äd / -ät
	After a vowel		-d / -t
Non-possessed	After a consonant	-ě	-in
	After a vowel		-n

Indefinite		Singular	Plural
Possessed	After a consonant	-c / -s	-ac / -as
	After a vowel		-qăc / -qăs
Non-possessed	After a consonant	-cěk / -sěk	-lěn
	After a vowel		-rěn

Verbs

Jazã verbs conjugate for tense and the intensive aspect. Other aspects and moods can be shown using auxiliaries.

Tense

There are 4 basic tenses in Jazä. The near past normally extends to about 2 weeks ago, though this can be changed based on the speaker's perception, or to be ironic about something and more.

	Normal		Intensive	
	Dental	Alveolar	Dental	Alveolar
Future	-kě		-kěkě	
Present	-c	-s	-dă	-tă
Near Past	-kjö		-ně	-ně
Far Past	-lö		-örö	

Intensive Aspect

The intensive aspect forms are used to show that the action is bigger or takes longer to happen. The glossing abbreviation used is INTS. The intensive can be formed on the infinitive by reduplicating the last syllable, minus any palatalisation.

Vestätä cöjodăci köhaqin!
contain-PRES.INTS 1.SG-hovercraft eel -PL.NPOS
Vestă -tă cö -jodăci köhaqi-n
My hovercraft is full of eels!

Compared to,

Vestäs cöjodăci köhaqin!
contain-PRES 1.SG-hovercraft eel -PL.NPOSS
Vestă -s cö -jodăci köhaqi-n
My hovercraft has eels in it!

Auxilliary Verbs

Jazä employs auxilliary verb constructions to show a multitude of meanings. Auxilliary verbs take all the conjugation and are placed after the verb they modify. If the auxiliary is being used to show one of the below things, the auxiliary agrees with the base verb in consonant harmony.

To make - Perfective

To make or *Ahji* is used to show the perfective aspect, or the completeness of the action. The perfective is generally only marked to put an emphasis on the fact the action is complete.

To be able to - Potential

Potential mood or the ability to do something is expressed with *Răqi* or *To be able to*.

To tend to - Habitual

To tend to - *Enǒ* is used to show what one usually does.

To continue - imperfective

The imperfective aspect or incomplete state of the action is shown with *Ŏsko* or *To continue*. The imperfective, like the perfective is only marked to put an emphasis on the fact the action is incomplete.

Negation

Some of the more common verbs have separate verb stems for negative versions. Most verbs use Auxiliaries.

	Jază	English
Motion verbs like walking or sleeping.	Kotǒ	<i>To fail</i>
Mental verbs like thinking and smelling.	Hjezi	<i>To fail</i>
Verbs to do with constructive things to do in society like flour grinding.	Evhă	<i>To not finish</i>
Physical appearance, emotions and feelings.	Ěrin	<i>To not be shaped</i>

Syntax

Word Order

Default word order is VSO.

Adjectives are placed after their noun.

I'm sorry Zethar if you are reading this.

Sentence Structure

Remember to do.

Insubordination

Should happen. I don't really know. Please sort it out at some point.

Subordinate clauses take the infinitive

Semantics

Kinship

Who even needs family words.

Time

Time is perceived as the passage of a constant battle between light and dark. As such, many weather and time terms use very military vocabulary.

Examples

Open Pronouns

Cepakjō ěsvĕn sōhoqō.
eat -RECPST duck 1.SG-food
Cepa-kjō ěsvĕn sō -hoqō
The duck ate my food.

Cepakjō sō ěsvĕnhoqō.
eat -RECPST 1.SG duck -food
Cepa-kjō sō ěsvĕn-hoqō
I ate the duck feed.

Cepakjō nikĕl ěsvĕnhoqō.
eat -RECPST cat duck -food
Cepa-kjō nikĕl ěsvĕn-hoqō
The cat ate the duck feed.

Example 4 and 15.

Sentences

Zephyrus syntax test #85

Vestătă zohiän ëvarën.

contain-PRES.INTS street-PL.NPOS people-PL.NPOS.INDEF

Vestă -tă zohiä -n ëva -rën

The streets are full of people.

Zephyrus syntax test #132

Ïliä ceözic jei oăq esëz dëani ceözëpakjô sô.

wake.INF pre.battle-INDEF | put.INF quickly cloth | move.INF breakfast-RECPST

Ïliä ceözi -c jei oăq esëz dëani ceözëpa -kjô

1.SG

sô

"I awoke early, dressed hastily, and went down to breakfast."

The verb "breakfast" comes from pre-battle and To eat.

5moyd #1333

Ocë hjezikjô sô ëvaë anöc räqis ehjähä iö.

think.INF fail -RECPST 1.SG person-NPOS last.INF able-PRES feel-INF.INTS this

Ocë hjezi-kjô sô ëva -ë anöc räqi-s ehjä-hä iö

"I never thought he would live to experience this!"

Will add sometime later.

Main Dictionary

Jază -> English

Ahji /'axii/

v. To make

Anöc /'an̩oθ/

v. To last

v. To endure

Änä /'ænæ/

n. Mum

Ceözi /'t̪œ:ot̪oi/

n. pre-battle

Cepa /'t̪œ:pa/

v. To eat

Cïi /t̪ɪ'i/

n. Vehicle

Dëani /tɛ'ɑ̃ni/
v. To move
v. To travel

Döenë /tɔ'ɛ:ɲɛ/
v. To give help

Ehjă /'ɛ:xiæ/
v. To feel
v. To experience

Enö /'ɛ:ɲo/
v. To tend to do
v. To usually do

Esëz /'ɛ:sɛts/
n. Cloth
n. Clothing

Ěrin /ɛ'rin/
v. To not be shaped (like)

Ěsvën /'ɛsvɛn/
n. Duck

Ěva /ɛ'va/
n. Person
Standard 3 pronoun

Halăö /'kxalæo/
n. Connection
n. Togetherness

Hoqö /'kxo:ʔo/
n. Food

Iö /'io/
n. This
n. Thing

Irĭ /'irɪ/
v. To be shaped (like)

Ĭcil /ɪ'θil/
n. Friend

Standard 2.SG

Īliä /ɪ'liæ/
v. *To wake up*

Jei /'ʔɛ:i/
v. *To put*

Jocă /'ʔio:θæ/
n. *Air*

Jodăci /'ʔio:tæθi/
n. *Hovercraft*

Kesö /'kɛ:sol/
v. *To sit*
Formerly "To not walk" but semantic shift

Keă /'kɛ:æ/
n. *Battle*
n. *Day*

Kjozö /'kio:tsol/
v. *To walk*

Köhaqi /ko'xɑʔi/
n. *Eel*
n. *Snake*

Měň /'mɛnɪ/
v. *To run*

Nikël /'nikɛl/
n. *Cat*
In no way related to Nigel, my cat.

Oăq /'o:æʔ/
a. *Quickly*

Ocě /'o:θɛ/
v. *To think*

Ōsko /os'ko:/
v. *To continue*

Răqi /'ræʔi/
v. To be able to

Vestă /'vɛ:stæ/
n. To contain

Zanoă /tso'no:æ/
n. Choice
n. Change

Zohiă /'tso:xiæ/
n. Road

Words.